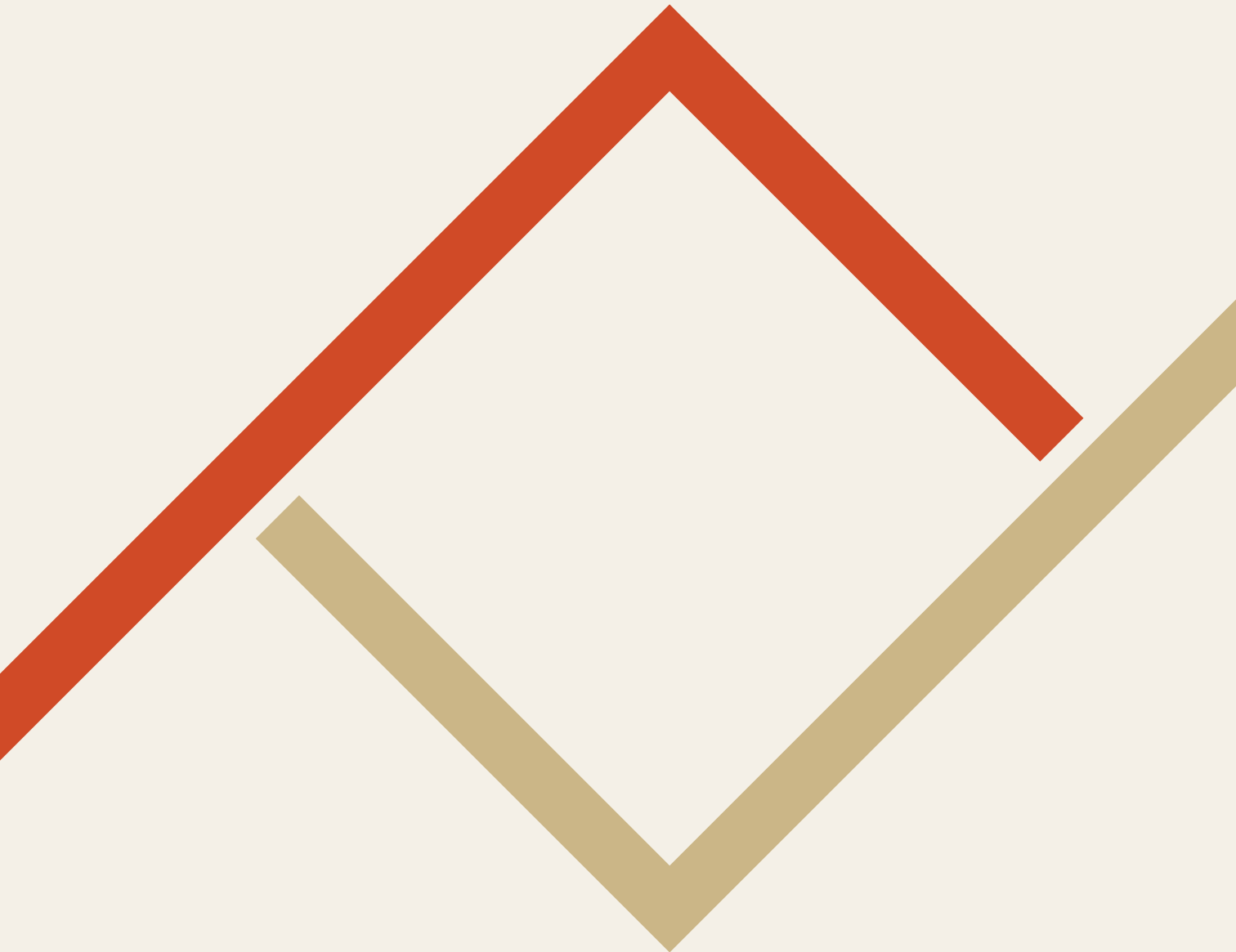




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# The 2018 Progressive Report



TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS COALITION (THRDC)

# THE 2018 PROGRESSIVE REPORT

**Prepared By:**

> THRDC Secretariat

**List of Partners**

- > Swedish Embassy
- > American Organization
- > FSC
- > OSIEA

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# List of Abbreviations

<b>ANGOZA</b>	Association of NGO's of Zanzibar
<b>BRELA</b>	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
<b>COSTECH</b>	Commission for Science and Technology
<b>EAC</b>	East Africa Community
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Societies Organization
<b>HRDs</b>	Human Rights Defenders
<b>HRNGO's</b>	Human Rights Non- Governmental Organization
<b>NaCoNGO</b>	National Council for Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>OCA</b>	Organization Capacity Assessment
<b>PLAJC</b>	Tanzania Peace and Legal Aid Justice
<b>PO-RALGA</b>	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government Authority
<b>PEMCO</b>	Pemba Environment and Malaria Control Organization
<b>SP</b>	Strategic Plan
<b>MTWANGONET</b>	Mtwara NGO Network
<b>ICNL</b>	International Centre for Not- for -Profit Law
<b>RITA</b>	Registration and Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community
<b>THRLWG</b>	Tanzania Human Rights Lawyers Working Group
<b>TAHLISO</b>	Tanzania Higher Learning Institutions Students' Association
<b>THRDC</b>	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>TLS</b>	Tanganyika Law Society
<b>CPJ</b>	Committee to Protect Journalists
<b>CHRAGG</b>	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>ZCU</b>	Zonal Coordinating Units



# Acknowledgement

THRDC express its deep appreciation to the Swedish Embassy, American Organization, the Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA), Finnish Embassy, Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) for their resource support and a strong commitment to supporting HRDs protection programs in Tanzania. THRDC wishes also to extend unwavering collaboration from other development partners who had joint activities with Coalition in 2018, these include: Defend Defenders, UN-Tanzania and European Union (EU), Action Aid –Tanzania, ICNL, Amnesty International, Twaweza and Civil Rights Defenders.

THRDC is blessed to have active members and board members who have always been there to ensure the Coalition meets its objectives. THRDC appreciates their undivided dedication and support. Also, the Coalition pours its plentiful appreciation to the THRDC staff members for their tireless effort and devotion to accomplish the 2018 THRDC activities and the completion of this report.

Furthermore, the Coalition would like to express its gratitude to government officials, media, HRDs, CSOs family, regional and international human rights NGOs for their continued support throughout the year 2018. We humbly look forward to going extra miles of success with them due to their usual remarkable support.

# Executive Summary

In the year one of implementing 2018-2022 Strategic Plan THRDC conducted various activities geared at widening civic space which eventually protects and ensures HRD's working environment is safe and secured. Under this financial year, despite of the financial constrains the Coalition succeeded to implement all activities which were planned for this year. These achievements are the result of collective supports from all of the Coalition's development partners and the collective efforts from the Coalition's secretariat, board, members and the stakeholders.

This 2018 annual progressive activity report is divided into two main parts; the introductory part and the part involving programs and activities conducted by the Coalition for the year 2018. Programs are categorized into five Key Result Areas which are Members Affairs, Capacity Building, Advocacy, Protection and Legal Aid and the last one of Institutional Building. All KRAs have been narrated in a specific chapter within this report. Chapter one covers members' affairs issues, Chapter two covers capacity building interventions, Chapter three covers Advocacy interventions, Chapter four covers Protection and legal aid interventions and lastly chapter five which covers institutional building activities.

In this year under the outcome one of members affairs which aims at maintaining close communication with members and sharing opportunities that would benefit members in encouraging their efforts in defending human rights the Coalition's conducted various activities aiming at addressing members issues. Activities implemented includes rescreening of the existing members; developing the members' Standard Operating Procedures; development of the membership policy and conducting survey on institutional and organizational development capacity to THRDC's members. Other activities are financial management and control empowerment to members and assisting members to develop organizational plans and financial systems.

Also, under this outcome, THRDC documented the following achievements as a result of the above mentioned interventions; Increased members' capacity in advocating for the recognition the HRD at the various levels –National and local; increased new membership requests resulting from the widened THRDC's visibility, roles and the importance of being a member of the Coalition; developed membership policy which has accommodated all matters concerning the members' affairs which will avoid unnecessary conflicts among members and between member organization and the Coalition. Other achievements are; a well-established, comprehensive and formalized members database which will increase the consistence of members status and successful supported the selected members in developing their Strategic Plans and Financial manuals.

Under outcome two which strives to create a more secured working environment for HRDs in Tanzania through capacity building and empowerment to HRDs. The security management trainings both physical and digital are designed to cover a wide range of issues on how to analyze working environment, risk assessment, threat analysis, reaction to security incidents, and how to produce organizational security approach.

For this year under this outcome, THRDC conducted the following key activities; Capacity building to CSOs and HRDs on the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa; Workshop to CSOs/HRDs on legal compliance and accountability on law and regulation governing CSOs sector; Advocacy, Security management and Risk Assessment Training to HRDs working on Child rights and those working on refugees protection and war torn regions and the training on Human Rights Cases, Public Interest Litigation and Security Management for Human Rights Lawyers in Tanzania to mention but a few.

THRDC documented the following achievements as a result of capacity building sessions conducted under this outcome. Throughout 2018, about seven major human Rights campaigns and interventions were initiated by HRDs themselves on human rights and HRDs protection issues, compared to 2017, there have been an increased number of cases filed by Human Rights Defenders and lawyers on various Human Rights and HRDs rights violations and last but not least, compared to 2017, in 2018 there has been no report on attack or missing on a journalist/media practitioner. This shows the increase awareness and protection issues to journalists and duty bears responsible to ensure security and safety of journalists.

Under the outcome three, THRDC works on ensuring that, the national human rights systems, frameworks and plans on human rights and human rights defenders are effectively established, reformed and being implemented in accordance with regional and international HRDs standards. For the year 2018 the Coalition conducted several activities including conducting researches and issuing publications about HRDs issues for advocacy purposes. Through its newly established Resource Centre and Watetezi TV the THRDC has become a Centre of information about HRDs and their work in Tanzania. In addition to that, THRDC conducted several activities which were aimed at increasing networking and solidarity between HRDs/CSOs at national, regional and international level. In most cases the Coalition fully engaged the Government, regional and international mechanisms in order to influence legal and policy reforms.

The following were the notable achievements resulted from the aforementioned interventions; Establishment of a specific department under the Ministry of PO-RALGA responsible for coordination of the work of CSOs; Developing a system under the Registrar of NGOs and the PO-RALGA which is intended to facilitate documentation of the work of CSOs. The system will be used to obtain data that will show the contribution of CSOs in Tanzania annually and the plan which is in progress of developing New NGOs Policy that reflect current challenges of NGOs/HRDs. Also, through several interventions by the THRDC, members of Parliamentarian and Parliamentary Committees, mainly the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Affairs and Parliamentary Finance Committee has addressed matters pertaining to HRDs including the issues concerning the disappearance of HRDs.

In this reporting year under outcome four of HRD's protection which details various protection and legal aid mechanisms that THRDC is using to protect HRDs at risk conducted various interventions to ensure the security and protection of HRD's is ensured. Among others the Coalition established the emergency response system; developed self-protection guidelines; conducted digital security audit and some HRD's who were at risk provided with evacuation support or short time relocation. Other interventions were medical support to HRD's in need, legal representation for HRD's in conflict with the law and the preparation of the situation report.

Among the realized achievements under this outcome includes; the legal, evacuation/re-allocation, counseling and medical support that were provided to 28 HRDs helped them to gain confidence and continue with their human rights work knowing that they will be defended once faced with any risk; THRDC successfully created a pool of Lawyers known as Tanzania Human Rights Lawyers Working Group (THRLWG). This group responds to all HRDs cases all over Tanzania both mainland and Zanzibar; THRDC has set precedent by winning HRDs cases that are maliciously filed by the government in court and through the mechanisms established by the Coalition to receive claims of human rights violations, THRDC has continued to receive a good number of cases and respond to them timely.

Other notable achievements were; through the developed self-protection guidelines, THRDC members and other stakeholders are now capable of defending themselves through the digital and physical security tips under the guidelines and THRDC protection desk continues to be the first focal point in protection of HRDs in Tanzania. As a result a number of cases of HRDs who want to benefit from protection fund reduced in 2018, and now HRDs cannot access emergency funds from other regional and international protection entities without prior approval of THRDC protection desk.

Under the outcome five of institutional capacity building which strives to ensure the Coalitions' institutional management capacity is improved injected various efforts to ensure the realization of this outcome. Among others THRDC developed the resources mobilization strategy, engaged new professional personnel, develop, validation and operationalization of the new SP and conducted financial audit. Other interventions included Board members and staffs training on various governance and management issues and procuring of office operational facilities.

Some of the realized achievements under this outcome were; the successfully adoption of the new Strategic Plan and operationalizing of the same; increased organization performance resulting from hiring the required skilled personnel and purchasing of the required office facilities; increased the visibility of the organization which attracted new funding opportunities as the Coalition received fund from SIDA. Other were successfully forging new relation with different development partners such as Sweden Embassy, TWAVEZA, Defend Defender ICNL and Civil Rights Defenders in different activities pertaining human rights defenders and receiving unqualified 2017 financial report has increased the donors confidence to the Coalition.

# Preface

## 1.0 Introduction

The THRDC is a non-governmental, non-partisan and human rights organization which is registered under the Non-Governmental Act of 2002. THRDC is comprised of both individual and organizational memberships, whereby as of December 2018 it has more than 150 members who are basically human rights defenders in Tanzania (HRDs). Its membership and representation in terms of operation is spread (through designated zonal coordinating units 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.

### 1.1 THRDC Mission

The Coalition strives to maximize the protection, respect and recognition of HRDs in Tanzania through, protection, capacity building, advocacy and connecting defenders from grassroots levels to relevant national, regional and international bodies.

### 1.2 THRDC Core 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

## The Overall Goal

The overall goal is to contribute to the growth of civic space in which HRDs' working environments are improved 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. The goal will be realized through the following interventions;

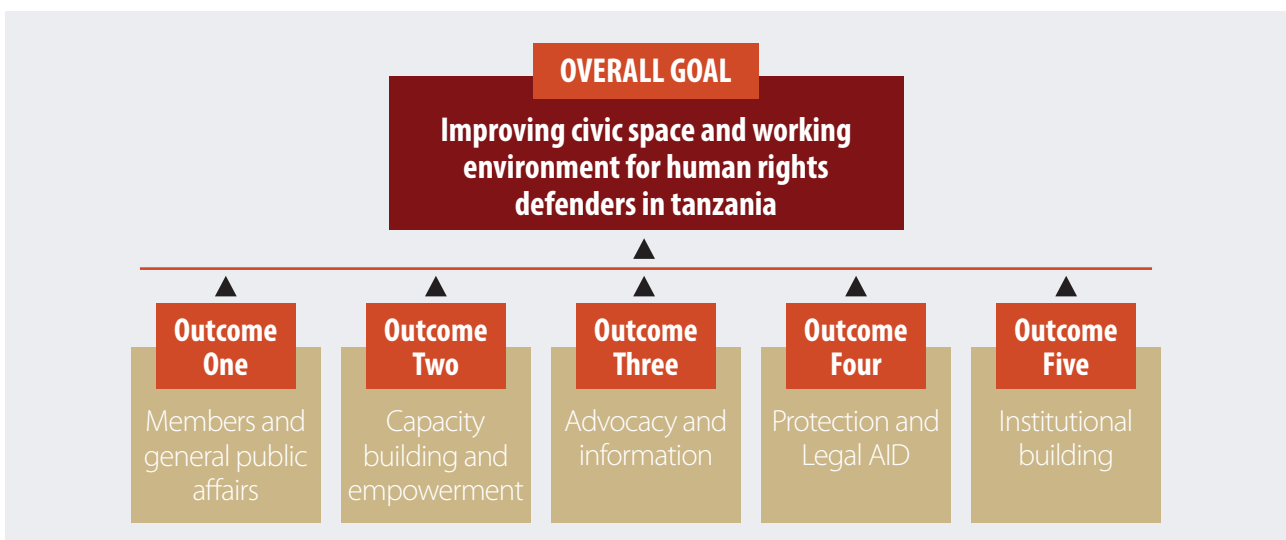
- a) THRDC's Members and the general public are mobilized and effectively address HRDs and human rights protection issues- MEMBERS AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT
- b) National systems, frameworks, and plans on human rights and HRDs are effectively established, reformed and being implemented in accordance with Regional and International standards – ADVOCACY AND INFORMATION
- c) Human Rights Defenders are empowered and efficiently engaging in protection and promotion of human rights and HRDs' security - CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT
- d) HRDs' security and protection mechanisms are strengthened – PROTECTION AND LEGAL AID
- e) Performance and sustainability of THRDC enhanced INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## THRDC Programs

### 1.3 The Working Framework/Programs

In translating its mission, objective and goal, the Coalition clearly identified five 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 five outcome areas and report on:

#### Picture 1.0: THRDC's Key Result Areas



# Chapter 1

## Outcome One (Members' Affairs)

### 1.1 Introduction

THRDC during its first five years strategic plan that being 2013-2017 focused on institutional building, advocacy, capacity building and protection of human right defenders, during the program there was little engagement of members and the public at large. As a result, the interventions were not strong enough to bring bigger results. Moreover, the prevention and sustainability components of the program were not adequately addressed. The interventions covered numerous groups of people but not large enough to create public uproar as an advocacy strategy, especially in reflection to the current state of civic space in Tanzania.

Membership affairs desk is a new portfolio that has been introduced in this new five years Strategic Plan of 2018-2022 addressing and considering different ideas that were brought up by the members. The membership affair desk aims at maintaining close communication with members and sharing opportunities across the world that would benefit members in encouraging their efforts on defending human rights. It is from the above background that, this new outcome one on members and public engagement is introduced. To achieve this outcome, the Coalition works towards accomplishing the following outputs:

#### 1.1.1 THRDC's members are mobilized and rescreened

Under this output THRDC continued to ensure new qualified members are recruited and the existing are assessed to explore their eligibility as members. By doing so THRDC have managed establish a new member's database which shows the status of each member including the newly recruited members. Under this output the defaulters were given a temporal membership cessation, newly recruited members were trained on the membership guidelines and the operating standards. To ensure the effective compliance to the standards there will be time to time rescreening and documentation of THRDC active members and the defaulters.

#### 1.1.2 Zonal coordinating units are institutionalized

For a long term vision, THRDC established Zonal Coordinating Units to strengthen zonal offices as a way of officialising them and improving their capacity. In this financial year the Coalition established eleven zonal units which will be used a centre and a contact point for all HRDs operating within the respective regions. To ensure the zonal units' capacity is strengthened THRDC designed support mechanisms including trainings, delegating more mandates to them in order to strengthen outreach services to members, stakeholders at grassroots levels and the general public as well.

### **1.1.3 Members affairs are taken care of and improved**

Under this output, THRDC accommodates members' issues in the Coalition's annual plans to have on board various concerns from its members. In addressing members issues the Coalition under this financial year has developed membership policy which has categorically specified the rights, roles and codes of conduct for members as a means of harmonizing members' relation maintain the integrity and respect among members. Also has developed and operationalized Zonal Coordinating Units to soften the members' means of communication at their zones and timely addressing of members required support.

### **1.1.4 Members' institutional capacity issues are improved**

THRDC as an umbrella organization has obligation of ensuring members organizations capacity is improved through various interventions. Under this reporting period the Coalition conducted a thorough study on various members' organizational capacity aspects to identify the existing gaps and the way forward, provided support to members on financial management and develop organizational plans and financial systems.

## **1.2 KEY ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER THIS OUTCOME**

### **1.2.1 Rescreening the Existing Members**

In the financial year THRDC conducted regular screening of its members. The activity was aiming at understanding the status of the members in terms of annual fees contribution and compliance to the set THRDC's operational standards. As results of this process some members were given a temporal membership cessation notice and a six month notice to ensure that they clear all their outstanding debts. Also under this output new 17 members who were approved by THRDC board of directors were added into THRDC official members' database. Also, the new members were given all necessary operational documents including THRDC constitution, Strategic Plan as well as monthly invoices showing what they are indebted yearly. Eventually, THRDC developed a final membership database which includes all active members.

#### a) Achievements

- i. All members were re-screened, information updated, non-existing members omitted and all members provided with their status.
- ii. For the year 2018 THRDC members have shown great response upon the payment of membership fee compared to other years.
- iii. In enhancing proper documentation and consistence of members' information, a comprehensive membership database was established.

#### b) Challenges

- i. Coalition's members are facing resources challenges hindering their fully operationalization according to the required standards



- ii. Some members lacks commitment leading into poor membership standards compliance
  - iii. Among 32 members to whom cessation letters were sent only 4 members cleared their debt while 3 defaulters list did not make any response whatsoever.
- c) Way forward
- i. To continue encouraging members to pay their contributions timely to avoid inconveniences in their membership status
  - ii. To keep on strengthening the membership database for consistent members status

## 1.2.2 Developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for Zonal Coordinating Units

On 16th-17th August 2018 The Coalition (THRDC) conducted a capacity building training to ZCU Coordinators and validation of ZCU operational guidelines. The training was geared at strengthening the ZCU's capacity in operating zonal units and enhancing the same on human rights issues monitoring, reporting and documentation. The representation of ZCU was both from Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. For the past five years the implementations of focal persons' activities were based on assigned responsibilities by THRDC and any other emerging activities that needed their support. As such there were no proper instruments to regulate the day to day implementation of their activities hence these Guidelines and Code of Conduct.

### Picture 1.2.1 Zonal Coordinators training on SOP and human rights monitoring and documentations



*A group photos above are the THRDC's Zonal Coordinators who attended the training and the validation of the Zonal Coordinating Units operational guidelines and human rights monitoring, reporting and documentation.*

- a) Achievements
- i. Successfully establishment of eleven Zonal Coordinating Units both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar

- ii. Zonal focal persons were successfully trained on the operating procedures and provided with the manual of the same for regular references.
  - iii. Zonal focal persons were successfully empowered on the human rights monitoring, reporting and documentation process.
- b) Challenges
- i. The human rights monitoring, reporting and documentation training is too broad to be covered in a single session
  - ii. Low capacity among Zonal Coordinating Units leading to in-effective operationalization and performance of the same.
- c) Way forward
- i. THRDC will continue to train and empower Zonal Coordinators in setting plans and strategies for the effective operationalization of same.
  - ii. THRDC will keep on monitoring the ZCU compliance with the operational guidelines.
  - iii. To develop the Memorandum of Understanding between the Coalition and the Zonal Units on the operational standards

### **1.2.3 Preparation of THRDC's Membership Policy**

Toward the efforts of ensuring members issues are well addressed according to the set guidelines under this reporting year the Coalition developed a membership policy which will be the governing instrument while addressing the members' concerns. The policy has categorically specified the rights, roles and codes of conduct for members as a means of harmonizing members' relation maintain the integrity and respect among members. The policy has also stipulated the membership benefits, causes for the membership cessation and the means of conflicts resolution when happens. THRDC is expecting the policy will be the solution of all matters arising from membership disputes.

- a) Achievements
- i. The strengthened relationship between the THRDC Secretariat and its members in the implementation of the activities of the Coalition
  - ii. Reduced conflict among members and between members and the Coalition resulting from the operational standards established by the Policy
- b) Challenges
- i. Poor understanding among members about the membership codes of conduct
  - ii. Double standards among members which needs more refinement especially when it comes on members' financial support

- iii. Low compliance among members which will probably hinder the full operationalization of the policy
- c) Way forward
  - i. The policy has to be reviewed regularly to ensure all matters concerning membership are being captured and accommodated over time
  - ii. To familiarize members with the policy and operationalize the same

### 1.2.4 Conducting Survey on Institutional and Organizational Development Capacity to Members.

In this reporting period THRDC’s National Coordinator and program officers conducted a visit to THRDC members and other HRDs organizations residing in various parts of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The visit was conducted in Iringa, Dodoma, Pemba, Mbeya and Zanzibar to identify HRDs organization operational challenges, security challenges and advocating to non-member organizations to join the coalition as a way of strengthening zonal units.

**Picture 1.2.2 members’ visit in Iringa**



***THRDC National Coordinator discussing about organizational capacity issues with one the member organization in Iringa Region***

The Pemba based organizations survey was specifically to see their works and if they deal with Human rights activities. The need of the visit was brought about the concern raised during the Board Meeting about two membership applications submitted from Zanzibar that the Coalition should go to visit them physically and understand their field of work before accepting their membership applications.

### 1.2.3 Members visit in Zanzibar



#### ***Group photos of member organizations from Zanzibar together with the Coalition's National Coordinator during the visit***

##### a) Achievements

- i. Active members and new organizations which requested to join the membership were fully identified and their information documented.
- ii. Increased activeness for the member organizations from Zanzibar including fee contribution, responding to the Coalition's needs and compliance in general.
- iii. Understanding the existing members challenges and setting the way forward

##### b) Challenges

- i. Small number of member organizations leading to low visibility of HRD's in Zanzibar.
- ii. Low capacity of member Organization from Zanzibar resulting to unsatisfied performance.
- iii. Some members are not full time working for their organization

##### c) Way forward

- i. The coalition will continue to visit its members and support them where necessary, as well as engage them in different activities organized by the coalition in the respective thematic areas.
- ii. The coalition through its Zonal Coordination Units will continue to empower and provide more education to HRDs specifically in security, protection and institutional building

## 1.2.5 Financial Management and Control Empowerment Workshop to Members

On 8th and 9th December 2018 THRDC organized members OCA empowerment to members aiming at strengthening the organizational management capacity of the THRDC's members. Specifically, the members were trained on the development of organizational plans and financial systems; financial management and control mechanisms; organization's Strategic Plan and its use as fundraising tool and resources mobilization in general. Also, members were trained on the need of complying with the sectorial operational manuals for the smooth operation of NGOs and CSOs. A total of 89 members (51 Males and 38 Females from both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar attended the session.

The capacity building session was facilitated by the engaged expert who initially conducted OCA survey to the selected members as means of understanding the existing organizations' managerial challenges to members. As a result of the assessment which among others revealed in-effective financial management and control, THRDC organized a capacity building session to save the identified bottlenecks which accommodated members from both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. Additionally, during the session THRDC's Chairperson and the NaCoNGO coordinator handled two SP's and two financial management manuals to some of the selected member organizations who had already finalized the development of their manuals. The members include PEMCO and SHTZ (SP's), ANGOZA and PLAJC (Financial manuals) geared at ensuring the gaps identified are minimized and eventually controlled.

### Picture 1.2.4 Financial management workshop participants



*Group photo of the financial management workshop participants, including THRDC's Board Members, NaCoNGO Secretary General, the Trainer and the Coalitions' members*

a) Achievements

- i. The training was successfully conducted by a well experienced expert having on board all invited members
- ii. Increased members' knowledge on SP operationalization, programs and financial management and organizational management in general
- iii. Members were supported with the operational manuals to strengthens their organizational management
- iv. The training increased awareness to THRDC members on how to implement their organization activities according to their strategic plan or financial system.
- v. THRDC members are able to analyze their organization strength and weaknesses, and be able to address the same
- vi. An opportunity to THRDC members to network, share experiences and plan for joint activities.

b) Challenges

- i. Lack of enough resources to accommodate all THRDC members on OCA survey and training
- ii. Large number of THRDC members has workshop sickness. This means they want to be invited in all activities without considering the available resources and their thematic areas.
- iii. Time limitation, OCA process requires time and resources but also THRDC has large number of members hence the time allocated for OCA survey was very limited to reach all its members.

c) Way forward

- i. THRDC will continue to support its members on OCA assessment
- ii. THRDC will continue to make follow-up (RE-OCA) to assess their progress.
- iii. THRDC will continue to train its members on the issues of organization capacity and financial management in general

### **1.2.6 Assisting Members to Develop Organizational Plans and Sound Financial Systems**

Under this output THRDC engaged a consultant to conduct survey on organizational management capacity to members. The objective of this activity was to review financial and managerial capacities of the selected THRDC's member organizations and empower them on the same. The activity was conducted in some of the Coalition's zones including Lake Zones, Zanzibar (Pemba and Unguja), and Central Zone.

A total of 17 members were visited namely, New Hope New Winners Foundation (NHNWF), Peoples Health Movement, Tanzania Widows Association, Association for Non-Governmental Organization Zanzibar (ANGOZA), Zanzibar Fighting Against Youth Challenges Organization (ZAFAYCO), Zanzibar Children Rights Forum, Pemba Environmental and Malaria Control Organization (PEMCO), Mtwara Non-Governmental Organization Network (MTWANGONET) and Door of Hope to Women and Youth in Tanzania. Other members visited were Tunduma Paralegal Centre (TUPACE), Paralegal Primary Justice (PPJ). Other organizations assessed includes Sauti ya Haki Tanzania, Tanzania Peace Legal Aid Justice, CESOPE, Laredo-Le-Sheria na Haki za Binadamu, Ngoro Ngoro (LASHEHABINGO), Civic and Legal Aid Organization and Umoja wa Vikundi vya Uzalishaji Mali na Uelimishaji

Understanding the existing gap, THRDC organized training to members as a means of improving organizational management capacity to the members. In strengthening member's capacity the selected members were supported in developing their Strategic Plans and financial manual to improve the organization management and the overall performance. Among the members surveyed 9 members were supported in developing their SP and 2 on financial management manuals.

**Table 1.2.1 below describes the number of member organizations and the types of documents supported**

Organization	Document supported
Association for Non-Governmental Organization Zanzibar (ANGOZA)	Strategic Plan
Tanzania Widows Association (TAWIA)	Strategic Plan
Civil and Legal Aid Organization (CILAO)	Strategic Plan
Pemba Environment and Malaria and Control (PEMCO)	Strategic Plan/Financial manual
Mtwara Non-Governmental Organization	Strategic Plan
Zanzibar Children Rights Forum (ZCRF)	Strategic Plan
Door of Hope for Women and Youth	Strategic Plan
New Hope New Winners	Strategic Plan
Tanzania Peace Legal Aid Justice	Strategic Plan
Sauti ya Haki Tanzania	Financial Manual

a) Achievements

- i. Members were empowered on financial management and control mechanisms thus will strengthen the capacity of the members in financial management systems and compliances.
- ii. Understanding of members on the need of Organization's Strategic Plan and its use as fundraising tool increased.
- iii. Members were empowered on fundraising/ resources mobilization skills.
- iv. Members were empowered on the need of complying with the CSOs / NGOs operational manuals.

b) Challenges

- i. Some of THRDC members do not have knowledge of organizational plans and financial systems.
- ii. Many of THRDC members are working without having financial manuals and strategic plans to govern their activities.

c) Way forward

- i. The coalition will continue to support other members and evaluating organization capacities and support the same whenever needed
- ii. THRDC will provide further support in the operationalization of the developed documents.

### **1.3 Overall Outcome Achievements**

- i. Increased members' capacity in advocating for the recognition the HRD at the various levels –National and local.
- ii. Increased new membership requests resulting from the widened THRDC's visibility, roles and the importance of being a member of the Coalition.
- iii. Developed membership policy which has accommodated all matters concerning the members' affairs which will avoid unnecessary conflicts among members and between member organization and the Coalition.
- iv. A well established, comprehensive and formalized members database which will increase the consistence of members status
- v. Successful support provided to the selected members in developing their Strategic Plans and Financial manuals. Nine members supported in Strategic plan development and two members on financial management manuals.



## 1.4 Overall Outcome Challenges

- i. Financial constrains among member organization leading to low activeness in advocating for the HRD issues.
- ii. Low capacity among Zonal Coordinating Units leading to in-effective operationalization and performance of the same.
- iii. Poor understanding among members about the membership codes of conduct.
- iv. Unsatisfying pace of member's annual fees contribution and compliance in general.
- v. Over-expectation among members when it comes the issues of support from the Coalition
- vi. Large number of THRDC members has workshop sickness. This means they want to be invited in all activities without considering the available resources and their thematic areas.

## 1.5 Way forward

- i. To continue encouraging members to pay their contributions timely to avoid inconveniences in their membership status.
- ii. To continue to train and empower Zonal Coordinating Units in setting plans and strategies for the effective operationalization of same.
- iii. The coalition will continue to visit its members and support them where necessary, as well as engage them in different activities organized by the coalition.
- iv. To encourage other human rights organizations to join the coalition as a way strengthening members network across Tanzania.
- v. Training members on code of conducts to ensure the fully compliance among members and the overall organizational management performance

**Table 1.2.2 Indicator Matrix for Outcome One**

<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Results/ Milistones</b>
THRDC's Members and the general public are mobilized and effectively address HRDs and human rights protection issues.	Number of public actions against HRDs and human rights violation  Increased awareness among THRDCs members on the HRDs rights	To be report in the next reporting period
Outputs	Outputs' Indicators	
THRDC's members are mobilized and rescreened.	Presence of refined list/ database of members.	1 Comprehensive database developed
Zonal coordinating units are institutionalized.	Presence of 11 institutionalized Zonal Coordinating units throughout the country (including Pamba).	11 operational Zonal Coordinating Units established and operationalized in all THRDC operating regions
Membership affairs are taken care of and improved.	Level of satisfaction of members through annual members' satisfaction surveys.	To be report in the next reporting period
Public members are sensitized on HRDs' rights and solidarity on the same is created.	Number of public-reported incidents of HRDs violations.  Frequency and type of HRDs issues discussed by the general public (e.g. through media).  Extent of public support to HRDs.	To be report in the next reporting period
Members' institutional capacity issues including financial management, human rights education, resource mobilization skills and strategic planning process are improved	Number of member organizations with operational policies and plans  Percentage of THRDC members who are knowledgeable and applying the skills.	THRDC reviewed members operational policies, 2 members supported on SP 8 members supported on financial management manuals. Also members were trained on its operationalization

## Chapter 2

# Outcome Two (Capacity Building and Empowerment)

### 2.1 Introduction

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. 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 and HRDs on issues of security management and risk assessment makes them confident in the promotion and protection of human rights generally.

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 a wide range of issues 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 the improvement of their rights.

THRDC implemented various activities for the year 2018, with the aim to produce the following OUTPUTS;

#### **2.1.1 Human rights defenders are knowledgeable on specific HRDs' rights and their responsibilities.**

Being a protector or promoter of human rights without capacities is risky. The risk 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.

## **2.1.2 The media practitioners (mainstream and social network) are empowered to protect themselves monitor and report on human Rights abuses against HRDs.**

A Media practitioner refers to any person who writes, edits or transmits news and information to the public. As such media practitioners include journalists, editors, social media aggregators, information officers and bloggers. These are most targeted individuals, 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 at risk in the online and offline world.

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. 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.

## **2.1.3 Human Rights Defenders are empowered in domestic legal, policy and regulatory framework related to HRDs, media and CSOs operations in Tanzania.**

In Tanzania the space of civil society is limited. Despite the fact that the government is ought to involve CSOs in decision-making giving them space to complement its responsibilities, it sees the work of CSOs as a threatening it's to initiatives. The general trend is that government is attempting to crack down on civil society organizations and creating environments that are not conducive to their work.

The major constraint for Civil Society limiting its space is the legal framework regulating CSOs registration and operations. CSOs in Tanzania are registered and established under different laws and authorities. The fragmented legal framework makes it difficult for CSOs to comply as most of grassroots CSOs awareness is still low and there is not much awareness programs on the same.

## **2.1.4 Human Rights Defenders are Empowered in Modern Human Rights Ideas, International Human Rights Systems and Mechanism**

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.

In the year 2018, the Coalition conducted the following key activities; Capacity building to CSOs and HRDs on the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa; Workshop to CSOs/HRDs on legal compliance and accountability on law and regulation governing CSOs sector; Advocacy, Security management and Risk Assessment Training to HRDs working on Child rights and those working on refugees protection and war torn regions and the training

on Human Rights Cases, Public Interest Litigation and Security Management for Human Rights Lawyers in Tanzania to mention but a few. The next section will elaborate more details about these activities.

## **2.2 KEY ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER THIS OUTCOME**

### **2.2.1 Capacity building to CSOs and HRDs on the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa**

As a part of celebration of the Human rights defenders Day, On the 27 of April 2018, THRDC mobilized CSOs and HRDs in Tanzania to deliberate on the CSOs space in Tanzania. Among other things, the discussion of the civic space aimed at enlightening CSOs/HRDs on the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa as a guidance for CSOs appeal to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights ('the Commission') in case of increased threats and harrasment.

The guidelines were adopted in May 2017 during the 60th session of the Commission held in Niamey, Niger and officially launched during its 61st session. Basically, the guidelines have been adopted in response to threats to civil society space in several countries across Africa. They provide valuable guidance to States, and a monitoring and accountability tool to NGOs, on the legislative protection and practical implementation of the rights of freedom of association and assembly in Africa.

It has ten major principles which States should refer in developing new laws and policies and reviewing existing laws and policies so as to ensure conformity with regional and international protection standards.

#### **Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa**



#### **Those principles are;**

- > Presumption in favor of the right
- > Enabling framework
- > Political and social participation of an independent civil society
- > Human rights compliance
- > Impartiality of governance agencies
- > Simple, transparent procedures
- > Reasoned decisions, judicial review
- > Limited sanctions
- > The right to a remedy
- > More protective standard

## Picture 2.2.1 Presentation on the fundamental guidelines



***Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa, the THRDC Coordinator presenting on the 10 fundamental principles of the guidelines.***

Having being enlightened on the Guidelines, CSOs are expected to take positive steps within their strategic plan to ensure they implement projects that aim at advocating for the Civic Space issues in Tanzania.

### a) Achievements

- i. 60 CSOs and HRDs were successfully empowered on the guidelines and promised to incorporate it within their strategic plans.
- ii. The workshop fostered collaboration between Tanzania HRDs and international HRD organization mainly the International Centre for non profit law(ICNL).

### b) Challenges

- i. During the general discussion, it was pointed out that there is still lack of political will on the side of the government to make positive changes to the CSOs sector including adoption of the guidelines.
- ii. It was also pointed out that, CSOs and HRDs in Tanzania do not have official designated forum which could enable CSOs meet with the Government in order to discuss challenges related to CSOs freedom of association and assembly.
- iii. It was also identified that most of Civil society actors are less informed of legal and regulatory challenges posed to them.

c) Way forward

- i. It was resolved that More efforts should be on founding the forum on which CSOs should meet and discuss pertinent issues affecting CSOs freedom of association and assembly
- ii. Speedtracking the already started process of developing a compendium of all laws, policies, regulations and rules that affect the operations of CSOs sector in Tanzania.

## 2.2.2 Workshop to CSOs/HRDs on Legal Compliance and Accountability on Laws and Regulations Governing CSOs Sector

During the 2017 CSOs Directors self-reflection meeting, directors had a chance to reflect on the prevailing internal and external challenges engulfing the operation of CSOs in Tanzania. One of the major challenges affecting CSOs space in Tanzania was identified to be the knowledge gap to CSOs actors on the existing laws and regulations related to their work. This problem has greatly jeopardized the operation of the CSOs.

It was thus resolved that a Compendium of all Laws and Policies Governing CSOs in Tanzania aiming at empowering CSOs in complying with the legal requirement be developed. The compendium was successfully developed by THRDC and was launched on the 14th October 2018 during the workshop to CSOs/HRDs on legal compliance and accountability on laws and regulations governing CSOs sector.

During the workshop session attended by about 100 CSOs Directors, various legal experts of the civil society sector from within the sector and public officials from CSOs regulatory and coordination authorities mainly the office of the registrar of NGOs, the office of the President ministry of local government authorities and the office of registrar of Legal Aid providers.

### Picture 2.2.2 Presentation of the compendium of laws governing CSOs sector



***Dr. James Jesse (PhD.) Presenting on the various aspect of the Compendium of laws governing CSOs sector.***

Other officers were from the Business Registrations and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA), the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) and the Tanzania Revenue Regulatory Authority presented on various laws and regulations affecting the CSOs sector.

a) Achievements

- i. The session was an achievement to the two of the major resolutions during the 2017 CSOs Directors reflection session. The two resolutions were;
  - > Developing a compendium of laws and regulations governing CSOs sector.
  - > Conducting a series of capacity building sessions to CSOs on the legal compliance on laws and regulation governing the sector.

This realistic planning and implementation of the resolutions adds value to the CSOs work in attempt to widen the civic space in Tanzania.

- ii. Involvement of the wide range of presenters from within the sector and various public authorities regulating and coordinating CSOs in Tanzania was a successful move towards working on the problem of confusion of many coordinating laws in the sector.
- iii. Active participation and engagement in heated discussions mainly on the issue of requirement to comply and liability to taxation as charitable organizations implied that the session was relevant to participants.

### **Picture 2.2.3 Presentation of the legal and policy framework**

b) Challenges

- i. One of the major challenges identified during the session was a failure to resolve and getting clarity on the correct interpretation of provisions of various laws due to absence of relevant officers from the government. Provisions of the laws which still needed more and clear interpretation were;
  - > Section 11(3) of the NGOs Act as amended by S. 6(3) of the NGOs amendment Act of 2005 on the requirement to comply. The major question was whether to comply is a mandatory requirement or it is more of optional and whether what makes an NGO to comply is its legal status or the kind of activities undertaken.
  - > Section 64 of the Income Tax Act 2006 mainly on the definition of the charitable organization for purposes of tax exemption.
- ii. Insufficient time due to the volume of the laws which needed detailed discussion and clear understanding among participants. The session was allocated only two days discussion.



- iii. The official from the PORALG could not address fully the emerging issues which needed clarification especially on NGOs coordination and regulation by the PORALG due to lack of enough and sufficient information on the matter.

c) Way forward

It was resolved that;

- i. There should be continuous capacity building sessions to all CSOs stakeholders facilitating the understanding of the laws governing the sector. Each organization should designate a person responsible for capacity building and learning for internal empowerment purposes.
- ii. The use of Tax consultants and lawyers to come up with strong arguments on the interpretation of the definition of the charitable organization for taxation purposes.
- iii. Organizers should find at least a one day forum with TRA senior officials to discuss and resolve issues related to CSOs taxation.
- iv. Continuity of capacity building forums of the kind involving various stakeholders especially from public authorities to enable CSOs to build their credibility and be accountable to the laws of the country.

### **2.2.3 Advocacy, Security Management and Risk Assessment Training to HRDs Working on Child Rights**

Despite the state's primary role to ensure protection, promotion and fulfillment of children's rights in Tanzania, Civil society and HRDs working to defend children's rights have been playing an essential role in realizing children's rights on a daily basis. HRDs defending child rights have been delivering various services as well as advocating for child rights and needs.

Notwithstanding their pertinent roles, according to THRDc' situation report 2017, CSOs and HRDs defending child rights have never been free from tough administrative measures that affect their freedom of operation. Some of the local and central government officials use their administrative powers to infringe the rights of CSOs.

In a speech on 22nd June 2017, President Magufuli spoke out against education for pregnant adolescents and teen mothers thereby expressing his disapproval of NGOs condemning the government's violation of child rights to education. The President stated that "as long as I'm president, no pregnant students will be allowed to return to school". Three days later, at the Dodoma rally, the then Home Affairs Minister, Hon. Mwigulu Nchemba also threatened organizations that challenge this educational ban as stated by the President with possible deregistration.

As the way forward therefore, THRDC through its outcome two tailored to ensure existing and new human rights defenders are made aware of their rights and empowered to protect themselves, conducted a three days' workshop improving the capacity of HRDs working on children's rights. The workshop was held in Zanzibar on the 25th July 2017 to 28th July 2018 and involved about 30 Child Rights Defenders from across the country and inaugurated by Hon. Maudline Cyrus Castico (MP) Minister for Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children-Zanzibar.

### **Picture 2.2.4 Advocacy, Security management and risk assessment training**



*Hon. Maudline Cyrus Castico (MP) Minister for Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children-Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar during the opening ceremony. On her right are Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa THRDC coordinator and Ms Jamila Juma, THRDC Board member. On her left is Mr. Hassan Juma ANGOZA Director and Board member to THRDC*

During the workshop, child rights defenders were empowered on;

- > The General understanding of Child HRDs working environment, security implication and the importance of analyzing them.
- > How to do advocacy in restrictive environment and strategies to engage with the government to achieve their set goals.
- > Skills and techniques on human Rights monitoring, documentation and reporting.
- > A thorough introduction to available Regional and UN Human Rights mechanism with focus to Child rights.

## Pictures 2.2.5 Presentation on Child right UPR recommendations



***Advocate Leopold Masha, THRDC's Advocacy officer presenting on the Child rights UPR recommendations emphasizing participants to make sure they follow up on the implementation of accepted recommendations.***

### a) Achievements

- i. Successful engagement with the government through the Minister for Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children-Zanzibar who promised to continue cooperation and engagement with child rights defenders. The presence of the child welfare officer from the Revolutionary government of Zanzibar was useful as she presented on the ministerial plans on child welfare.
- ii. Child Rights defenders were strengthened and equipped with organizational and advocacy intervention strategies.
- iii. Child Rights defenders were equipped with knowledge and skills of the regional and international mechanisms to enforce the violation of their rights. They were given a basic knowledge of Human Rights Monitoring Bodies and reporting procedures under International and Regional Mechanisms such as the UN Committee on the Rights of a Child and the Universal Periodic Review.

### b) Challenges

- i. Absence of the representative from child protection section of the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children despite being invited within time made participant to miss some important child rights development issues from the government of the united republic.
- ii. Child rights protection issues for discussion seemed to be many but time was not sufficient to cover all.

c) Way forward

- i. The THRDC will continue mobilize and coordinate child rights defenders to monitor issues related to child protection and welfare especially on the forthcoming UPR mid-term reporting in early 2019.
- ii. THRDC will continue to engage with the government in all its activities as a strategy to build partnerships with state actors.

## 2.2.4 Capacity Building to HRDs Working In War-Torn and Refugee Regions In Security Management and Human Rights Reporting

According to the 2013 THRDC's Security Needs Assessment report, HRDs operating in border regions such as Kigoma face various security challenges following their actions speaking out and reporting on inhuman treatments and behaviors such as illegal refugee detentions, corruption and illegal business.

Advocating for legal and policy reforms, conflict resolution and reporting on human rights abuses might be difficult for these HRDs and yield no results if their safety, advocacy and reporting skills are not enhanced.

Therefore, THRDC through this outcome tailored to ensure existing and new human rights defender are empowered and efficiently engaging in protection and promotion of human rights and HRDs' security conducted a three days' workshop on improving the capacity of HRDs working in war-torn and refugee regions in security management and human rights documentation and reporting.

### Picture 2.2.6 Security Management and Human Rights documentation participants



The workshop was held in Kigoma at Lake Tanganyika Hotel on the 29th to 31st July 2018 and involved about 30 HRDs from regions of Kigoma, Katavi (Mpanda), Kagera (Ngara) and Tabora, the Major objective of the workshop being to build and strengthen the capacity and solidarity of HRDs working in war-torn and refugee regions in order to improve their interventions at national, regional and international level.

### Picture 2.2.7 Official opening of the session



*Mr. Samson Anga, the Kigoma District commissioner reading the opening speech on behalf of the Kigoma Regional Commissioner Brigadier General Emmanuel Maganga during the opening ceremony.*

The following topics were taught during the training session;

- > The concept of the Human Rights Defender and their Protection mechanisms.
- > Assessing Risk
- > Security incidences
- > Preventing and reacting to attacks.
- > Security in Communication and information technology (Digital Security)
- > Organizational security assessment and Developing Security plans. Here participants were empowered on the security wheel method of security assessment. Components of security plans and Security policies, important issues for consideration when developing security plans were also taught.
- > Security and free time

### Picture 2.2.8 Stress management training



*The National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa facilitating the session on free time and stress management to participants of the workshop*

Apart from security management topics, Adv. Mwajabu Khalid from Dignity Kwanza, the former Asylum Access Tanzania introduced participants to the general understanding of the context and challenges faced by HRDs in war-torn and refugee regions.

### 2.2.9 Presentation on the legal framework governing refugee's rights and protection

*Adv. Mwajabu Khalid from Dignity Kwanza introducing participants to the legal framework governing refugees' rights and protection, challenges faced by both refugees and HRDs protecting refugees and some possible solutions.*



a) Achievements of the training session

- i. This was the first workshop to be conducted with the group of defenders working on refugee and asylum seekers rights since THRDC was established. THRDC is proud that each year its interventions extend and covers more defenders especially in marginalized regions.
- ii. Managed to engage both the government and parliament through invited guests during the opening and closing sessions. Engagement of state actors creates efficiency of HRDs interventions and strengthens working relationship and collaboration through the culture of constructive dialogue and continuous engagement.

### Picture 2.2.10 Handling certificates to participants



*Hon. Zito Z. Kwabwe (MP) from Kigoma constituency handling the certificate of participation to Ms. Diana Rubanguka from Kigoma Press club.*

- iii. Extension of THRDC's membership base. Prior to the training session, THRDC had hardly 10 members from the Westlake region. This session was very effective since invited organizations appreciated THRDC's work and joined as members.
- iv. HRDs working in war-torn and refugee regions were strengthened and equipped with organizational and advocacy intervention strategies.
- v. HRDs working in war-torn and refugee regions are equipped with knowledge and skills of the regional and international mechanisms to enforce the violation of their rights.
- vi. The workshop increased invited HRDs' familiarity with their working environment, security and their safety when doing their Human rights defending work.
- vii. Participants were given an opportunity to network, share experiences and plan for joint actions.

b) Challenges

The major weakness witnessed was shortage of enough time to sufficiently cover all modules. This was due to the fact that participants had a lot to deliberate and given clarification from presenters. This indicates that sessions of these nature are widely needed especially by marginalized groups

c) Way forward

The following were among the agreed points of the way forward;

- i. During the session, it was resolved that Defenders at the marginalized regions should be at the front line to demand for their rights based on the knowledge and skills obtained during the training
- ii. Refugee and asylum seekers defenders should do a lot of documentation of violations and reporting. This should be done in a way that addresses the emerging needs of the refugees and the community.
- iii. Information sharing among pastoral groups should be done in order to forge harmonious ways of solving common problems amongst refugees and the surrounding communities in the region.

### **2.2.5 Risk Assessment and Security Management Training to Sauti ya Wanawake Ukerewe (SAWAU)**

Usually, THRDC do not organize training for single organizations except if requested or in case of increase threats/risk to the particular organization or its individual members of the secretariat.

Following manifested threats and attacks mainly arbitrary arrest and detention of Ms. Sophia Donald the SAWAU Executive Director, and potential threats to its staff, in May 2018 SAWAU secretariat requested THRDC to conduct risk assessment and security management training to its secretariat.

The security and risk assessment session was conducted to enable SAWAU staff to gain general knowledge and skills aiming at improving their security and protection strategies. The assessment came up with the key issues and recommendations which need immediate attention for the better performance of the organization's objectives.

### 2.2.11 Security management training SAWAU

*Some SAWAU staff deliberating during the group discussion on Risk and threats analysis*



- a) Achievements
  - i. Thorough report on risk assessment was delivered to SAWAU secretariat for further immediate and long term action with regard to security and protection of the organization.
  - ii. The secretariat became aware on security tips and how to conduct themselves
  - iii. Advocacy strategies in restrictive environment thoroughly understood by SAWAU staff

### Picture 2.2.12 Presentation of the Risk Matrix during the session

- b) Challenges
  - i. During the assessment, it was pointed out that the difficulty in identifying the line of separation between HRD work and politics has been very hard and complex. SAWAU is among organizations which faced with this challenge.



This coupled with the state actor's interpretation of the organizations work exposing it to high chances of attack. Even though the rights holders are very appreciative of the work of SAWAU, duty bearers outside wouldn't want SAWAU to grow.

- ii. SAWAU is currently funded by programs. There is no basket fund hence no money for security and emergency responses.



- iii. Working to promote and protect women and adolescent girls' rights has been risky for the organization because of tradition and customs and the legal framework and policies governing women and girl child rights in Tanzania.

c) Way forward

The following were some of the recommendations to SAWAU following the risk assessment;

- i. SAWAU management was advised to be careful in selection of words and mode of communication when delivering public statements or doing advocacy work before decision makers
- ii. Finding ways of negotiating with persons and building networks and contacts (allies) within the state ranks.
- iii. Finding ways to engage at regional level at EAC, SADC and African Union as this will enhance the bargaining power and overall strength.
- iv. Funding for security enhancement at the offices of the SAWAU to purchase security equipment.

## 2.2.6 Training On Human Rights Cases, Public Interest Litigation And Security Management For Human Rights Lawyers In Tanzania

**Picture 2.2.13 Human Right Lawyers training**



In a bid to ensure Tanzania has enough human rights advocates, THRDG has established a Tanzania Human Rights Lawyers Working Group (THRLWG) for the purpose of increasing the number of involving in human rights and public interest litigations advocates in Tanzania.

In Tanzania, human Rights and Legal Aid Law is taught in many Universities as an optional subject. Therefore, not all lawyers opt to study human rights at their undergraduate studies as a result the industry remain with few human rights lawyers.

Realizing this, the Coalition conducted a three days training from 3rd -5th October 2018 in Dar es Salaam. This training was attended by about 50 selected practicing advocates and human rights lawyers aimed at empowering them on how to effectively litigate human right cases and public interest litigations in Tanzania and other jurisdictions.

The training was inaugurated by the incumbent Tanganyika Law society President Advocate Fatma Karume.

### Picture 2.2.14 Human Rights Lawyers training official opening

“The Judiciary does not act unless we ask them to act. It is left to the people of this country to ask the judiciary to act. We have a duty to our country..... I urge all lawyers present here to ask the judiciary to act” Advocate Fatma Karume, TLS President 2018-2019 during the opening session.



Participants were enriched by the following topics;

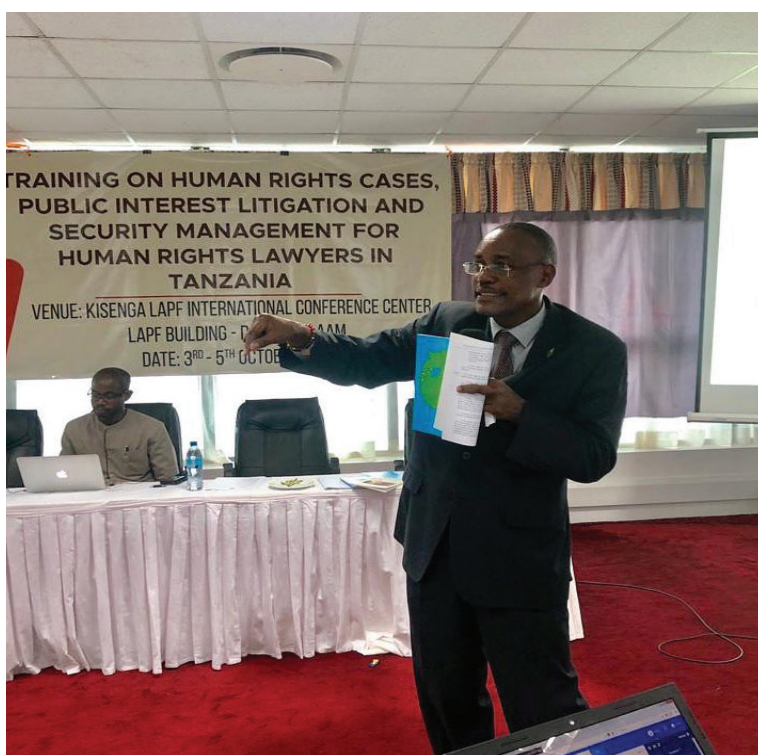
- > Introduction to the concept of a Human Rights Defender presented by Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa and Adv. Jones Sendodo
- > Introduction to Human Rights presented by Dr. James Jesse
- > Handling Public Interest Litigation Cases (PIL) presented Adv. Daimu Khalfan
- > Best and Worst Practices from Human Rights Jurisprudence presented by Adv. Francis Stolla and Adv. Daimu Khalfan
- > Procedural Impediments and Practical Challenges Adv. Mpale Mpoki and Advocate Jebra Kambole

### Picture 2.2.15 Procedural impediments and practical challenges presentation

Other modules were;

- > Enforcement of Effective Remedies Adv. Fatma Karume and Adv. John Seka
- > Checks on Excessive use of Administrative Powers presented by Adv. Fulgence Massawe and Adv. Jeremiah Mtobesya.
- > Filing Cases before the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) presented by Adv. Donald Deya and Hon. Professor Justice John E. Ruhangisa.





***“There is a problem of case filing...Therefore, i had developed a case management system, to ease recording of proceedings in***

***court...”*** ; Hon. Professor Justice John Ruhangisa said this today at the Training on Human Rights Cases, Public Interest Litigation and Security Management for Human Rights Lawyers in Tanzania

Apart from those above, lawyers were also trained on;

- > Filing Cases before the African Commission and African Court on Human and Peoples Rights presented by Adv. Donald Deya and Adv. Dr. James Jesse.
- > Security Management and Risk Assessment to Human Rights Lawyers presented by Adv. Deogratias Bwire and Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa

a) Achievements

- i. Knowledge and skills to Human Rights Lawyers Working Group was enhanced
- ii. THRDC was able to recruit a total of 50 advocates who were willing to take up human rights and public interest litigation cases.
- iii. Human Rights lawyers like Chance Luoga have, on their own commitment started to mobilize petitioners and filed a an application in the High Court of Iringa to challenge the act of TCRA banning airing of news for Azam TV, Star Times, Star TV etc.
- iv. Human rights lawyers have continued to defend HRDs and won some HRDs cases eg the case of Republic vs Sofia Donald who was charged with disobedience of statutory duty and the case of Abdul Omari Nondo who was charged with publication of false information.
- v. At least 4 draconian laws have been challenged in both local and regional courts and plans are underway to challenge other recent promulgated laws.
- vi. HRDs lawyers working environment were improved through security and risk management session that was conducted.

b) Challenges

- i. Time was the biggest challenge. The package seemed too much for the time allocated. Some important topics which were planned to be covered such as issues related to freedom of expression were not covered.
- ii. There is still low awareness among lawyers of the importance of engaging in human rights defending and public interest litigation. Some of the potential lawyers who were invited and expected to be in the training did not show up for lame reasons.

c) Way forward

- i. THRDC will continue its efforts to train and expand the pool of human rights lawyers and emphasis them to pursue public interest cases on their own whenever there is any potential or manifested human rights violation.
- ii. THRDC is informed of initiatives of some domestic and international organizations efforts on training and pursuing public interest cases such as the ICNL. THRDC will make some efforts and discuss with these initiatives so as to join hands and pursue one aim instead of duplicating efforts.

### 2.2.7 The Tanzania Youth Human Rights Defenders Dialogue During the Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR

THRDC recognizes the importance of empowering youths on the rights and responsibilities as a vital part of building a peaceful and progressive community which respects and values human rights.

Commemorating the 70th anniversary of the UDHR, on the 12th of December 2018 THRD in collaboration with other Youth and Students Networks considered the importance of nurturing young human rights defenders from schools and higher learning institutions in Tanzania in the human rights field. Representing Mr. Alvaro Rodriguez, the UN Resident Coordinator to Tanzania, the forum was officiated by Mr. Helge Flard, the coordination advisor from the UN Resident coordinators office.

#### Picture 2.2.16 UDHR dialogue participants

**TANZANIA YOUTH HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS DIALOGUE**  
**COMMEMORATING 70TH YEAR OF THE UDHR**  
**THEME : "NURTURING YOUNG HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS"**  
**VENUE : LAND MARK HOTEL UBUNGO- DAR ES SALAAM**

**DATE: 12TH DECEMBER 2018**      **TIME: 8:30AM - 5:00PM**

Supported by:



**TANZANIA YOUTH HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS DIALOGUE  
 COMMEMORATING 70TH YEAR OF THE UDHR  
 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2018**

**TANZANIA YOUTH HUMAN RIGHTS  
 DEFENDERS DIALOGUE COMMEMORATING  
 70TH YEAR OF THE UDHR  
 INSPIRATIONAL SPEAKERS**



**SOPHIA MBEYELA**  
 Peace Life for People with  
 Disability- Founder



**ONESMO OLENGURUMWA**  
 National Coordinator - THRDC



**RACHEAL CHAGONJA**  
 Coordinator- Hakirasimali



**ABDALLAH ABEID**  
 Executive Director ZAFAYCO  
 Zanzibar

**THEME : "NURTURING YOUNG HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS"**  
**VENUE : LAND MARK HOTEL UBUNGO- DAR ES SALAAM**  
**DATE: 12TH DECEMBER 2018**      **TIME: 8:30AM - 5:00PM**



THRDC therefore provided a forum for these young HRDs to dialogue and learn about human rights, the importance of respecting, promoting and defending human rights. This aimed at making sure youth take responsibilities in defending human rights as national and global citizens now and in the future.

The forum also exposed students to meet and interact with experienced human rights defenders and actors from selected human rights organizations and UN Human Rights Agencies. The aim of this potential interaction was to motivate and expose them to various opportunities at both domestic and global levels for the growth of their already started career defending human rights.



***The dialogue involved inspirational speeches to youth HRDs by the above pictured young and successful HRDs in Tanzania.***

a) Achievements

- i. This was the first youth HRDs dialogue involving youth from Zanzibar to be conducted since THRDC was established. Zanzibar youth responded very well and promised to continue with the human rights defending work whatever the situation.
- ii. Through motivational speeches from invited inspirational speakers, youth HRDs got a chance to know how it takes to be a human rights defender.
- iii. Positive feedback and commendations from the University of Dar es salaam human rights course lecturer, Dr. James Jesse on the importance of the dialogue to youth interested in defending human rights hence referred some of his students to attend.

b) Challenges

- i. There was a challenge of lack cooperation from the Tanzania Higher Learning Institutions Students Organization (TAHLISO) leadership which despite the fact that organizers wanted to involve them they became reluctant and non-cooperative.
- ii. Some participants were not sharp to capture the essence of the dialogue especially 70th anniversary of the UDHR in relation to nurturing of young HRDs. They thought the dialogue was about the status of implementation of the UDHR in Tanzania. This shows that youth dialogues of the kind are less organized to young HRDs in the country

- iii. The budget was not big enough to accommodate as many participants as possible. Due to the importance of the dialogue, some youth not invited expressed the intention of participating.
- c) Way forward
  - i. THRDC will continue with youth HRDs nurturing programs in the year 2019 through the developed young/students HRDs coalition.
  - ii. THRDC has planned to continue with youth awareness campaigns on the rights of HRDs through open lectures at higher learning institutions, professional meetings such as the TLS's AGM.

### **2.3 Overall Outcome Achievements**

The following are the overall achievements of the capacity building and empowerment outcome;

- i. Through HRDs empowerment sessions organized in 2018, about seven major human Rights campaigns and interventions were initiated by HRDs themselves on human rights and HRDs protection issues. These included;
- ii. HRDs involvement during the process of developing a National NGOs Policy in Tanzania. During this process, THRDC and affiliated organizations successfully submitted their recommendations to the registrar of NGOs through NaCONGO.
- iii. Joint statement issued by CSOs calling on the Tanzanian Government to address rapidly deteriorating environment for media, human rights defenders and democracy.
- iv. Joint statement to condemn the arbitrary arrest of CPJ journalists Angela Quintal and Muthoki Mumo by the Tanzania Immigration officers.
- v. The celebrations of the CSOs week in Dodoma whereby various issues on shrinking civic space were discussed and responded to by Government officials responsible for NGOs coordination.
- vi. Various dialogues among HRDs/NGOs, the Ministry and the office of Registrar of NGOs have been conducted to discuss the operationalization of the recently signed Non-Governmental Organizations (Amendments) Regulations, 2018(GN 609 of 2018).
- vii. Joint actions and calls to the Tanzania Government and the community by women and child rights HRDs during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence commemorating the International Human Rights Day.
- viii. A call by HRDs to the government of Tanzania to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, notably by observing the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other human rights treaties to which Tanzania is signatory to during the 20 years anniversary of the UN Declaration of Human Rights Defenders

- ix. Compared to 2017, there have been an increased number of cases filed by Human Rights Defenders and lawyers on various Human Rights and HRDs rights violations. Some documented cases are;
- > The case to challenge the Media Services Act filed by HRDs and Media Stakeholders at the East African Court of Justice The case to challenge the constitutionality of the Media Services Act filled by HRDs and Media stakeholders at the High Court of Tanzania Mwanza Registry.
  - > The case to challenge the constitutionality of the Media Services Act filled by HRDs and Media stakeholders at the High Court of Tanzania Mwanza Registry.
  - > The Judicial review case filed at the High Court Mtwara Registry by HRDs and Media stakeholders to challenge the EPOCA( online content regulations 2018)
  - > The case by 5 Iringa citizens challenging TCRA's order removing domestic channels aired by various TV decoders mainly DSTV, Zuku, Star times and Azam TV. The case Applicants are represented by Adv. Chance Luoga, one of the Human Rights lawyers forming up the THRDC's pool of Human Rights lawyers.
  - > The case involving Sembeti village council and Mshiri Village council vs. the District commissioner of Moshi and the Attorney General. This is the judicial review case which as to this reporting period it is at the leave stage to file the application for orders of certiorari and prohibition against the Moshi DC who ordered applicants' villagers to stop the already started activity of road construction.

Applicants are represented by Adv. Harold Sungusia, one of the Human Rights lawyers forming up the THRDC's pool of Human Rights lawyers.

- > Managed to conduct 3 planned security management and risk assessment training for the year whereby about 200 HRDs gained knowledge of risks assessment and security management strategies.
- > There has been a continued improved quality and reliability of news reported by media practitioners following sessions media laws, security management and human rights and documentation training to journalists.
- > Compared to 2017, in 2018 there has been no report on attack or missing on a journalist/media practitioner.
- > The level of confidence in reporting news on HRDs violations has increased
- > Increased number of HRDs participating in the Regional and international Human Rights mechanisms. Compared to 2017 for example where by less than 5 HRDs from Tanzania attended the ACHPR ordinary session, in 2018's 63rd ordinary session of the ACHPR about 20 HRDs from Tanzania attended.



## 2.4 Overall Challenges

Despite achievements, the following were the manifested challenges;

- i. Still most of HRDs and Civil society actors are less informed of legal and regulatory challenges affecting the sector which leads to the shrinking of the civic space, hence it becomes difficult for them to present to authorities concerned for action.
- ii. Generally, awareness and willingness among lawyers on pursuing public interest litigation cases is still low. For example, during the training for lawyers on human rights cases and PIL, some invited potential lawyers did not show up for lame reasons.
- iii. There is still reluctance to some state actors to work with HRDs and rectify or amend civic space restrictive laws. 2018 Has witnessed signing of an amendment to NGOs Regulation restricting free operation of NGOs/HRDs.
- iv. For the year 2018, not much empowerment session were conducted to journalists despite the operationalization of various media and free speech restrictive laws.

## 2.5 Way forward

- i. THRDC has compiled the publication on legal and regulatory challenges affecting the CSOs sector leading to the shrinking of the civic space. This publication will save as a self-educating tool for HRDs' advocacy and a training tool during workshop sessions.
- ii. As a continuation to conducted workshops on HRDs legal compliance, THRDC has planned to conduct workshops to HRDs on legal compliance and accountability on law and regulation governing CSOs Tax regime and financial regulations.
- iii. In 2018 THRDC created a pool of human rights lawyers and trained them on the importance of pursuing PIL cases. THRDC is planning to strengthen and increase the size of the pool of human rights lawyers pursuing PIL and litigate on HRDs rights violations.
- iv. Approaching local government and the general elections in 2019 and 2020, THRDC is planning to conduct workshops to Journalists and editors/leaders of press clubs on media laws and how they affect the security of Journalists/media practitioners.

Trainings to public officials on security management and elections security are planned to be conducted in 2019.

**Table 2.2.1 Indicator Matrix for Outcome Two**

<b>Outcome li (So2) Capacity Building And Empowerment</b>	<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Results/ Milestones</b>
Human Rights Defenders are empowered and efficiently engaging in protection and promotion of human rights and HRDs' security.	Number of Human Rights campaigns and interventions initiated by HRDs on human rights issues	7 recorded major interventions
	Number of cases filled by HRDs on human rights violation incidents	About 7 documented cases
	Number of HRDs knowledgeable on risks assessment and security management strategies	200
Output 2.1	Output Indicators (2.1)	
HRDs are knowledgeable on specific HRDs' rights, security needs and their responsibilities.	Number of security guidelines and policies developed by HRDs	1
	Number of actions spearheaded by HRDs to safeguard their rights	5
	Number of actions ignited by HRDs in defending human rights	14
Output 2.2	Output Indicators (2.2)	
The media practitioners (mainstream and social) are empowered to protect themselves monitor and report on human Rights abuses against HRDs.	The quality and reliability of news produced by the media practitioners on HRDs issues	Improved quality and reliability of news reported
	Level of confidence among media practitioners to report actions against HRDs	Increased level of confidence among media practitioners to report on actions against HRDs
	Decreased in number of media practitioners attacked as a result of reporting HRDs issues	Compared to 2017, in 2018 no reported attack of the media practitioner has been reported
Output 2.3	Output Indicators (2.3)	

Outcome li (So2) Capacity Building And Empowerment	Outcome Indicators	Results/ Milestones
HRDs are empowered in domestic legal, policy and regulatory framework related to HRDs, media and CSOs operations in Tanzania.	Level of compliance by the HRDs to the legal, policy and regulatory framework on matters related to HRDs, media and CSOs operations in Tanzania	No reported incidence of HRDs suspension or deregistration because of failure to comply with the law.
	Number of HRDs' initiated campaigns against unfriendly legal, policies and regulatory frameworks to their working environment	7
Output 2.4	Output Indicators (2.4)	
HRDs are empowered in modern human rights ideas, international human rights systems and mechanism as part of continuing education for HRDs.	Level of awareness by HRDs on regional and international human rights mechanisms.	<p>There is an increase on the level of HRDs awareness on regional and international human rights mechanisms.</p> <p>Compared to 2017 for example where by less than 5 HRDs from Tanzania attended the ACHPR ordinary session, in 2018's 63rd ordinary session of the ACHPR about 20 HRDs from Tanzania attended.</p>
	Number of HRDs engaging in various regional and international human rights mechanisms.	About 200

## Outcome Three (Advocacy)

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter stipulates in detail about key activities conducted by the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) under Key Result Area/Strategic Outcome number three i.e. Advocacy. Under the introductory part, the reader is introduced by an analysis on the essence of advocacy under the THRDC and later on the chapter provides for the main activities conducted, achievements, challenges and way forward under each of the activities conducted.

Since January 2018 the THRDC started to implement its Five Years (2018-2022) Strategic Plan. This follows the completion of the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan. Under the new Strategic Plan, the THRDC has continued to maintain Strategic Outcome Three, which is titled 'Advocacy'. The major goal under this outcome is to ensure that, national Human Rights systems, frameworks, and plans on human rights and HRDs are effectively established, reformed and being implemented in accordance with Regional and International standards.

As part of the implementation of its five years strategic plan, the THRDC has been working strategically in order to improve legal, policy framework governing the operation of HRDs and the improvement of solidarity among HRDs. The activities of the THRDC are aimed at inter alia to advocate for a better working environment for Human Rights Defenders across the country.

Generally, during the year 2018 the Coalition under the advocacy outcome conducted various activities planned to improve the working environment of HRDs in Tanzania. Furthermore, the activities intended to strengthen the unity, solidarity of HRDs as well as improving HRDs visibility and networking among them and other stakeholders at national, regional and international level.

Mainly the strategy used include the engagement of various stakeholders, including government officials, members of the Parliament, and other relevant sub-regional, regional and international Mechanisms in order to influence the enactment and adoption of positive policies and laws towards HRDs in Tanzania. Therefore, this part gives a general analysis of the activities of the Coalition under Strategic Outcome Three (Advocacy). To achieve this outcome the coalition works towards accomplishing the following outputs:

#### **3.1.1 Researches and publications for advocacy are conducted and issued periodically.**

Currently, there are various challenges facing Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania. These range from external challenges such as the presence of draconian laws and internal challenges such as poor management of the organizations, lack of sufficient knowledge on the operation of CSOs and so on.

The THRDC therefore conducts several researches and releases publications as a tool of advocacy. The publications are used in the process of engaging the government and the parliament so that the current laws are amended or repealed and better laws are enacted.

### **3.1.2 A HRDs' Resource Centre and Watetezi Tv are established and furnished with all relevant facilities and publications**

Due to current challenges affecting HRDs in Tanzania, including the shrinking of civic space, it has become very difficult for the HRDs to exercise their freedom of expression and information. It has become increasingly difficult for the HRDs and the public to get relevant information effectively and timely. During the implementation of the first five years strategic plan the Coalition was increasingly consulted by researchers and other stakeholders for the purpose of collecting information about the HRDs in Tanzania. The Coalition therefore intends to expand documentation and publication of all relevant information about HRDs and become a centre for research and publications on HRDs work in Tanzania.

Also the Coalition uses mainstream media (info@thrdc.or.tz) and social media as one way of increasing transnational networking, upcountry visibility and the Coalitions accessibility. The Coalition's new website is user friendly with a live blog which provides updates on situation of HRDs in Tanzania; the website has a Facebook page, Instagram and twitter direct link, making our work easy and allows instant sharing of information with other stakeholders through various platforms.

### **3.1.3 THRDC effectively engaged with the parliament, judiciary, the government and other state apparatus for reform and enactment of laws, frameworks, plans and policies related to HRDs.**

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 protections is still a new concept in Tanzania therefore the 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 difficult. This calls for a need to address all the 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.

### **3.1.4 The International and Regional Human Rights instruments related to HRDs are advocated, ratified and/or domesticated into national frameworks.**

Tanzania is yet to ratify and domesticate several Regional and International Human Rights Instruments. These are such as the International Convention Against Torture (CAT), the International Convention on HRDs and the International Convention Against Enforced Disappearances. In order to achieve this goal the THRDC engages in international advocacy through various strategic means such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) pre- sessions in Tanzania and Geneva along with UPR CSOs feedback sessions in Tanzania.

### **3.1.5 Mobilized and sensitized HRDs and other stakeholders (including media, CSOs and private sector) collectively work together on HRDs issues and human rights.**

The Coalition as an umbrella body brings together HRDs including CSOs, media, private sector and other stakeholders within the country in order to empower them to work in unity and solidarity. By uniting the voices of HRDs in the country HRDs will be more powerful for they will all speak in union and most importantly they will be easily protected. This Coalition goes an extra mile by linking local CSOs with international entities and other human rights stakeholders.

## **3.2 KEY ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER THIS OUTCOME**

For the year 2018, as part of the coalition's advocacy work, THRDC conducted the following major activities; Developing CSOs Working Group on Civic Space in Tanzania; Conduct a CSOs Directors Meeting to Reflect and Rethink on the Advocacy Strategies for Effective Engagement with the Government; Developing Compendiums of Laws Governing CSOs in Tanzania; Develop NGOs Model Policy; Commemoration of the 5th Human Rights Defenders Day; Signing MoUs with Government Ministries and Departments; Conducting Media Awareness Campaigns, Attending Regional and International Meetings; Issue press statements condemning the violation of HRDs rights; Establishment of an online TV (Watetezi TV), Establishment of THRDC Resource Centre, Developing New THRDC Website, Maintenance of the THRDC Online Media. Below is a summary report per activity output:

### **3.2.1 Developing CSOs Working Group on Civic Space in Tanzania**

On the 30th of January 2018 the THRDC organized a meeting to discuss and review civic space issues in Tanzania. The CSOs Directors met at the THRDC Office in Dar es Salaam to discuss Civic Space issues in Tanzania. There were about 20 Directors from several CSOs in Tanzania who met for the purpose of reviewing the situation of civic space in Tanzania, and develop a common CSOs strategy towards addressing issues that affect civic space.

The meeting served as an initial stage of developing a CSOs Working Group on civic space in Tanzania. It was agreed that the Working Group should comprise of five other subgroups to deal specifically with five strategic areas. These are (a) A Subgroup on the Freedom of Information and Expression (b) Group on Freedom of Assembly and Association (c) Group on Citizen Participation (d) Group on Non-Discrimination/Inclusion and (e) A Group on Human Rights/Rule of Law.

#### **Picture 3.2.1 Civic space meeting participants**

A cross section of the HRDNGOs Directors from both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar in one of the civic space meeting



a) Achievements

- i. The Coalition has managed to establish a working group on civic space issues in Tanzania which will be a centre of advocacy for the improvement of civic space.
- ii. Through the Meeting subgroups were established in order to deal specifically with issues in their thematic areas, this will increase effectiveness of the Working Group.
- iii. The meeting has enabled CSOs directors to make a clear analysis/reflection of the current situation regarding civic space in Tanzania.
- iv. Directors were able to network and through the working group they will be working as a powerful organ in advocating for a better civic space in our country
- v. Through the meeting directors were reminded of their duty to make interventions to civic space issues and engage the government in such activities. This will enable the government to take relevant measures, including enactment of new laws and amendment of current draconian laws.

b) Challenges

- i. Some CSOs are still reluctant to work in solidarity with other CSOs in addressing matters which affect the space of CSOs in Tanzania.
- ii. Due to the actions which are currently undertaken by the current political regime there is great fear among HRDs in addressing violations of human rights, most particularly those violations which lead to the shrinking of civic space.

c) Way Forward

- i. As part of implementation of the 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, the THRDC Secretariat will continue to coordinate CSOs Directors Quarterly Meetings as a way of CSOs self-reflection in the implementation of their activities
- ii. The THRDC will continue to coordinate the CSOs Working Group on Civic Space as a way of reclaiming and expanding the space of CSOs in Tanzania.

### **3.2.2 CSOs Directors Meeting to Reflect and Re-think on the Advocacy Strategies for Effective Engagement with the Government**

Following the current challenges on civic space in Tanzania; the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) in collaboration with the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS), prepared a CSOs reflection meeting to review the situation. The meeting was held on the 6th of February 2018, at Seashells Hotel, Millennium Tower, Dar es Salaam. About 30 CSOs Directors met in order to reflect on the current situation of civic space in Tanzania and determine new approaches of advocacy which are more effective.

The main objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- i. To reflect on the effectiveness of the steps which have already been taken by CSOs and their impact to the improvement of civic space

- ii. To give Directors of CSOs, a platform in which they could reflect on the current challenges facing civic space.
- iii. Identify new strategies of advocacy which can be used by the CSOs in order to achieve bigger results in the ongoing struggle for an improved civic space in Tanzania.

### Picture 3.2.2 CSOs Directors meeting



*On the left is Ms Vicky Ntetema the Chairperson of THRDC suggesting to the participants on the best advocacy strategies (distinguishing between peaceful methods and violent strategies). And on the right is a cross section of participants listening to Ms. Vicky Ntetema.*

#### a) Achievements

The meeting provided a platform in which Directors of CSOs were able to reflect the current challenges facing civic space in Tanzania, and possible strategies which can be used by CSOs to advocate for good civic space in Tanzania.

Directors had a chance to network and share their experience on how to perform their activities considering the current situation.

#### b) Challenges

- i. Advocacy strategies which have been used by CSOs in the past have proved to be ineffective to some extent. Therefore new strategies of advocacy are supposed to be adopted.
- ii. CSOs are not well organized and coordinated in advocating for an improved civic space in Tanzania, while some of them are reluctant to undertake joint interventions against violations which jeopardize civic space.
- iii. The Government is still reluctant to react to challenges which lead to the shrinking of civic space. Lack of readiness to amend or enact good laws, and lack of readiness to cooperate with CSOs have all posed civic space challenges.



### c) Way Forward

- i. As part of implementation of the 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, the THRDC Secretariat will continue to coordinate CSOs Directors Quarterly Meetings as a way of CSOs self-reflection in the implementation of their activities
- ii. THRDC will find alternative ways of enabling more CSOs Directors to participate in the meetings. This may include conducting quarterly meetings at the regional and zonal level, where many CSOs at the grassroots level can easily attend.
- iii. Alternative ways of communication, including the use of emails and social media will be used as a way of sharing information and experience among CSOs Directors on matters of civic space and organizational management.

### **3.2.3 Developing Compendiums of Laws Governing CSOs in Tanzania**

During 2018 the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) was honored to coordinate the compilation of laws, policies and regulations governing CSOs in Tanzania in the form of compendiums. The compilation of laws governing CSOs follows the fact that Human Rights Defenders and the Civil Society sector have recently witnessed a bad trend in which their operational scope in the country has continued to shrink. There have been attempts to crack down Civil Society Organizations and creating environments not conducive for their work. One of the constraints is the fragmented and complicated legal and policy framework governing CSOs in the country. This makes it difficult for CSOs to comply as most of grass root CSOs' awareness is still low and there is not much awareness programs on the same.

Because of lack of awareness of the laws and regulations governing the sector, CSOs have found themselves in constant challenges. These challenges range from coordination, regulations (compliance issues), funding, and sustainability of the sector, harmonious working relationship, management and succession plans. Others are skewed accountability, reporting, lack of transparency and promotion of objectives contradicting government's policies rules and regulations.

These Compendiums therefore consolidates CSOs national laws, regulations, policies, rules and highlights on international standards and commitments relevant to civil society and human rights. It is expected that the Compendiums will be a useful tool for raising CSOs awareness on various aspects of the Legal Framework through which CSOs are registered and the operation guidelines they are required to comply with thus creating a vibrant, stronger, unified, coordinated and sustainable CSOs sector. CSOs are also expected to improve their capacity to engage at the Sub regional, Regional and International Human Rights Mechanisms. In total, there are four Compendiums developed within a period of one year. These are as follows:

- > Compendium of Laws Governing CSOs in Tanzania (Volume I)

In January 2018 the THRDC in collaboration with the Foundation for Civil Society, hired two consultants in order to develop a Compendium of Laws Governing CSOs in Tanzania. The idea to have this compendium was suggested and endorsed on the 13th and 14th of October 2017 when Civil Society Organizations in Tanzania celebrated

30 years of operation. More than 70 Civil Society Organizations representatives from Tanzania gathered at the Mount Meru Hotel, in Arusha for a two-day CSOs Self Reflection Meeting regarding three decades of operation. During this meeting, CSOs directors, veteran CSOs directors, representatives from government, academicians and other stakeholders held a joint self-reflection session by setting aside time to quietly and honestly review the CSOs sector after 30 years of full operation.

During that meeting, various recommendations were made for the smooth operation of the sector. One of the recommendations was the need to compile a compendium of all laws, policies, regulations and rules governing the operations of the CSO sector in Tanzania. Consequently, THRDC in collaboration with the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) engaged consultants for the development of this compendium which analyses and documents various laws governing CSOs in Tanzania. The Compendium was launched in Tanga on the 14th of October 2018 during the CSOs Directors Reflection Meeting.

> Compendium of Legal Challenges Affecting CSOs in Tanzania (Volume II)

From early October to December 2018 the THRDC developed Volume II of the Compendium of Laws Governing CSOs in Tanzania. This document focuses on the practical issues of concern facing the civil society sector in Tanzania, particularly the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), which are more directly and on the ground pursuing some receptive human rights advocacy interventions. The first volume of the compendium focused on the laws, policies and regulations governing CSOs in Tanzania.

Compendium of Laws Governing CSOs in Zanzibar

CSOs in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar are governed by separate laws. The process of developing Compendiums of Laws Governing CSOs also considered challenges affecting CSOs specifically in Zanzibar. Therefore the THRDC developed another Compendium which is specifically for Zanzibar CSOs. THRDC engaged the service of a consultant to develop the Compendium of laws, regulations and policies for Zanzibar.

The compendium will be used as a tool to improve CSOs legal understanding and compliance capacity in Zanzibar. The CSOs composition in Zanzibar is not yet well defined and the legal framework is not well known among CSOs stakeholders in Zanzibar. Organizations can be registered under various bodies of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar depending on the intention of their establishment but others are compelled to be registered or be re-registered under the Societies Act. Similarly, laws, regulations and policies governing establishment/registration and operation of CSOs in the country are diverse and there are fears that at times it may be uncertain as to which particular law, regulation or policy is applicable in a given situation. Thus the Compendium provides for the particular laws, regulations and policies that shade some light on freedoms and other fundamental guidelines in the CSOs registrations and operations in Zanzibar.

> Compendium of Regional and International Human Rights Mechanisms for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania

Many Human Rights Defenders/CSOs in Tanzania are not conversant with modern human rights ideas and modern human rights system mechanism. There are many Regional and International Human Rights Instruments and 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.

Considering the current challenges facing HRDs/CSOs in engaging in the Sub regional, Regional and International level, the THRDC developed a Compendium of regional international legal instruments for HRDs. The Compendium is expected to improve the capacity of HRDs in conducting their activities and their full engagement at the regional and international level.

### Picture 3.2.3 Official Launching



*The Guest of Honour, Hon. Selemani Jafo, Minister of State, Presidents Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (Fourth from left) together with the Handeni District Commissioner, Mr. Godwin Gondwe (Third from Left) and other Special Guests representing the CSOs Sector and Government Institutions as he officially launched Volume I of the Compendium of Laws Governing CSOs in Tanzania during the 4th CSOs Directors Reflection Meeting in Tanga on 14th October 2018.*

#### a) Achievements

- i. The THRDC successfully launched the Compendium of Laws Governing CSOs in Tanga, during the 4th CSOs Directors Reflection Meeting in Tanga on the 14th of October 2018. The document was launched by Hon. Selemani Jafo, Minister of State, Presidents Office, Regional Administration and Local Government.
- ii. A total of 1000 copies of the Compendium of Laws Go were printed for dissemination and about 350 CSOs have received copies of the Compendium, ready for their own use.

- iii. More than 100 CSOs Directors were informed about relevant legal issues to be complied in accordance with the laws and Policies governing CSOs as per the Compendiums of Laws developed by the THRDC.
- a. Challenges
- i. Due to financial constraints some of the Compendiums were not completed in time and the Coalition was not able to print sufficient number of Copies of the documents.
  - ii. Poor documentation of Laws and Policies among Government Institutions. Documentation of laws, policies and regulations is a national challenge. During the process of developing the Compendiums, it has been difficult to access some of the Statutes and other Regulations. For instance researchers had to make several visits to the Attorney General Chambers and other Government Institutions for the purpose of collecting hard copies of the Laws and Regulations.
  - iii. Through the process of developing the Compendium of Laws, the Coalition has continued to realize that presence of many laws governing CSOs in Tanzania is one of the challenges to the space of Civil Societies.
  - iv. Many CSOs Directors and stakeholders do not have enough knowledge about laws and policies which govern CSOs in Tanzania.
- b) Way Forward
- i. The THRDC will continue to develop and issue documents that are intended to build the capacity of CSOs in compliance with the laws and policies of the country.
  - ii. More copies of the Compendiums will be printed and distributed to individual organizations/HRDs across the country.
  - iii. All publications will be placed at the THRDC Human Rights Defenders Resource Centre to facilitate easy access by HRDs from within and outside Tanzania.

### **3.2.4 Developing NGOs Model Policy**

In response to the registrar's notice to Tanzania NGOs requesting stakeholder's participation in the processes of reviewing the current NGOs Policy and provide some recommendations for the new NGOs policy, THRDC coordinated its Members and other affiliate Organisations in the process of developing recommendations and developing NGOs Model Policy. The THRDC collected recommendations from more than 200 members and affiliated NGOs.

On the 11th of April 2018 the THRDC conducted first consultative meeting with its members from across the country for the purpose of collecting recommendations. More recommendations were collected through a special questionnaire which was shared to the stakeholders through email and THRDC's whatsapp groups. All recommendations were compiled and through a Consult hired by the Coalition, the NGOs Model Policy was developed.

After the completion of the task, the draft NGOs Model Policy was validated by CSOs in a meeting which was held on the 27th April 2018. Later in July 2018 the Coalition presented to the National Council of NGOs and the Registrar of NGOs the recommendations, the NGOs Policy Review Report and the Proposed NGOs Model Policy.

### Picture 3.2.4 Presentation of the NGOs policy review report



***Dr. Abrose Kessy (Consultant) presenting on the NGO Policy Review Report and the Proposed NGO Model Policy during the Validation meeting on the 27th April 2018***

#### a) Achievements

- i. The process of collecting the recommendations involved NGOs from both mainland and Zanzibar. This showed value to the sector by volunteering to attend one of the meetings with their own cost for the betterment of the sector. The attendance and participation was great.
- ii. The process was conducted in a professional manner since participants were informed thoroughly by professional policy analysts and developers from the University of Dar es Salaam the policy review process and its importance.
- iii. Policy documents from neighboring regional countries and the review tools provided to participants were very much useful guide and inspirational for proposing recommendations.
- iv. Excellent use of social media platforms mainly WhatsApp groups for updates on the meeting helped some stakeholders who were not able to physically attend meetings to follow on the proceeding of the meetings and they also had a chance to send their recommendations to THRDC secretariat.

#### b) Challenges

- i. Not all NGOs stakeholders especially from upcountry made it to the meetings for various reasons mainly tight schedules or insufficient funds to attend the meetings in Dar es Salaam.
- ii. Insufficient time for all stakeholders to submit their recommendations. The process was to be finished by the end of April. The time was very limited for all stakeholders to submit recommendations in time.

iii. Lack of enough funding of the process. THRDC and its members managed to meet for the inception meeting only for one day due to insufficient funding.

c) Way Forward

The THRDC will continue to use the NGOs Model Policy in advocating for the adoption of a better NGOs Policy that recognizes rights of HRDs in the implementation of their work.

### **3.2.5 Conducting Periodical Meetings with Development Partners**

For the sustainability of the Coalition and its members forging partnership with various potential development partners is a critical mission. In this reporting year THRDC organized meetings with some key partners to discuss various issues concerning the security of HRDs and the funding opportunities for the Coalition and its members. On 12th March, 2018 the THRDC National coordinator met with different development partners such as HIVOS, Ford Foundation and OSIEA in Nairobi Kenya to discuss the progress of THRDC works in defending Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania, also the Coalition used that avenue to present the new five years Strategic Plan (2018-2022) to seek for their support and collaboration.

Furthermore, THRDC conducted the European Union -HRDs 6th technical dialogue on 28th of March at the Swedish Embassy. The Dialogue brought together delegates from the European Union and Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania to discuss on various issues pertaining Human Rights in Tanzania. Among issues discussed are Civic Space and Human Rights in Tanzania including Child Rights, Right to Education, Female Genital Mutilation, and Pastoralists situation, People with Albinism and People with Disabilities and how the development partners will support them to realize their goals

#### **Picture 3.2.5 EU-HRDs Dialogue participants**



*A group photo of development partners and THRDC members who attended the EU-HRD's 6th Technical Dialogue at the Swedish Embassy.*

- a) Achievements
  - i. THRDC members of different thematic groups had a platform to discuss the Human Rights situation in Tanzania with potential partners/donors who are interested in supporting them.
  - ii. Through the meeting THRDC Members and development partners were able to improve networking among them
- b) Challenges
  - i. The dialogue is normally conducted only once per year which is not sufficient enough since there are a lot of issues that need to be discussed with development partners more frequently.
  - ii. Only few HRDs are given a chance to attend these meetings due to lack of resource
- c) Way Forward
  - i. To propose at least two dialogues per year and with more time to discuss during the dialogues.
  - ii. The Coalition will find more resources in order to facilitate more HRDs/CSOs to attend these meetings.

### 3.2.6 CSOs Strategic Meeting on Civic Space

On the 27 of April 2018, Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) conducted a one day strategic meeting on civic space issues in Tanzania. 60 representatives of CSOs from across the country met at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Dar es Salaam. The main agenda of the meeting was to discuss civic space issues in line with the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa and validation of the NGOs Model Policy. These are important guidelines which if are to be effectively used in advocacy

THRDC as the coalition has its members who form a large number of CSOs and therefore, having them on board will ensure they actively take part in fighting for their civic space. Also, as a way of networking and having one stronger voice, it was imperative that CSOs attend this one day meeting so they can strategize together.

#### Picture 3.2.6 CSOs Civic Space strategic meetings participants

*A cross section of participants in group discussions during the meeting*



## a) Achievements

The following are the main achievements of the meeting:

- i. The meeting provided a forum for discussion of relevant matters which affect the operation of CSOs in Tanzania. The meeting pinpointed challenges which face CSOs in Tanzania. It was resolved that challenges which relate to CSOs' working environment in the Local Government Authorities would be presented directly to the Minister for Local Government (guest of honor) in the Human Rights Defenders Day.
- ii. Through presentations from two facilitators (from Kenya and Uganda), CSOs in Tanzania learnt from other CSOs in the East African Region on best practices used in reclaiming civic space in their respective countries.
- iii. Directors were able to network and through the working group they will be working as a powerful organ in advocating for a better civic space in our country
- iv. Through the meeting directors were reminded of their duty to make interventions to civic space issues and engage the government in such activities. This will enable the government to take relevant measures, including enactment of new laws and amendment of current draconian laws.

## b) Challenges

- i. Lack of cooperation between the Local Government Authorities and the CSOs. This follows an order issued by the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Hon. Tixon Nzunda, requiring Local Government Authorities not to partner with NGOs without prior approval by the Ministry for Local Government Authorities.
- ii. Lack of political will. The Government is reluctant to make changes on some matters which affect the operation of CSOs in Tanzania.
- iii. There is no designated forum which could enable CSOs meet with the Government in order to discuss challenges in the CSOs sector.
- iv. Most of people in the CSOs sector are not well informed of legal and security challenges which are posed to them.

## c) Way Forward

- i. THRDC will continue to engage the government in expanding the space of CSOs in Tanzania. This includes improving the current relationship between Local Government Authorities and CSOs.
- ii. The Coalition will continue to organize meetings between the Government and CSOs as part of building partnership and collaboration between the Government and CSOs
- iii. The Coalition will be providing trainings to CSOs in Tanzania in order to build their capacity in the complying with the laws and policies of the country.



### **3.2.7 Commemoration of the 5th Human Rights Defenders Day**

Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) commemorated the fifth Human Rights Defenders (HRD) day ceremony on the 28th April 2018 in Dar es Salaam. The 2018's event also marked THRDC's five years anniversary of Defending Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania.

The theme of this 5th Anniversary of HRDs day was "Forging Effective Engagements between CSOs and Local Governments". The 2018 theme takes from the last year them which focused on how CSOs can forge relationship with the Central Government. In Tanzania the relationship between the Government and CSOs range from registration to operation which this relationship is further divided into different levels of the Government particularly the District, Regional(LGA's) and National levels respectively.

The major aim of the celebrations was to improve networking and experience sharing among HRDs and relevant stakeholders by providing avenue for direct interaction and in-depth discussion between representatives of global civil society, media, government officials, regional and UN human rights bodies. In addition to that the event was aimed at conducting Human Rights Exhibitions, showing HRDs' works to other stakeholders as to the best way of improving networking and working relationship among others. Also, it helps HRNGOs to exhibit their activities and providing a room for sharing of materials and information.

#### **Picture 3.2.7 Commemoration of the 5th Human Rights day**



*The Deputy Minister of the Ministry of the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government Hon. Joseph John Kakunda when he was presenting a speech on behalf of the Guest of Honor*



***From right to the left is the Representative of the Guest of Honor Hon. Joseph John Kakunda, the EU Ambassador Hon. Roeland Van de Geer, Swedish Ambassador Hon. Katarina Rangnitt, and the Director of Programs from the FCS-Francis Uhadi.***

a) Achievements

- i. The Coalition managed to create solidarity among Human Rights Defenders, varying from Individual Human Rights Defenders, Civil Society Organizations and journalists.
- ii. The event provided a forum for discussion of various matters affecting Human Rights Defenders including the current poor cooperation between the CSOs and the Ministry responsible with Local Government Authorities.
- iii. The Coalition managed to establish a good relationship with the Ministry of the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government.
- iv. The Coalition managed to persuade the Guest of Honor who through his speech later, he agreed to conduct a meeting with CSOs in order to discuss various challenges which face CSOs in working with the Local Government Authorities.
- v. Through the guest of honor the government recognized the work of human rights defenders in Tanzania and promised to continue good cooperation with them.
- vi. The Coalition managed to bring together Civil Society Organizations and other human rights stakeholders from within and outside the country and share ideas and experience on Human rights matters.
- vii. During the defenders day the coalition manage to present and launch the THRDC's 2018-2022 Strategic Plan and Human rights defenders situation report of 2017 in order to increase the recognition of HRDs situation in the country.

b) Challenges

- i. There are still many Civic Space challenges which affect HRDs in the country including legal impediments and poor cooperation between the CSOs and the Local Government Authorities due to lack of political will of some government leaders.
- ii. Lack of enough resources to accommodate more participants during human rights defenders day.

c) Way Forward

The THRDC will make efforts to improve the commemoration of Human Rights Defenders Day which is to be conducted annually.

The Coalition will find alternative way of increasing the number of participants in this vital event

### 3.2.8 Signing MoU with Government Ministries and Departments

Under this reporting period THRDC signed two MoU's with two government apparatuses one being the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG). This initiative is aiming at increasing partnership and cooperation between the Coalition and the Government apparatuses. The MoU between the Coalition and the Ministry was signed on the month of July 2018 and the one for the CHRAGG was signed on the 5th of June 2018.

#### Picture 3.2.8 Signed MoU



*The General Secretary of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, Ms. Mary Massay as she was submitting a signed MoU to the THRDC Capacity Building Officer, Adv. Deogratias Bwire*

a) Achievements

- i. By signing the MoUs the Coalition has increased partnership and cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Commission of Human Rights and Good Government.
- ii. Several meetings have been conducted between the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children as a way of building cooperation between the Ministry on one hand, together with the THRDC and other CSOs.

b) Challenges

- i. Few THRDC Members have signed the MoU. Although the meetings and partnership between the Ministry of Health and CSOs are not limited to those who signed the MoU, there has been a limited space for them to engage in Quarterly Meetings coordinated by the Ministry.

c) Way Forward

- i. Through signing MoU the THRDC will continue enter into agreements with other Ministries and Government institutions for the purpose of building a strong mutual partnership
- ii. The Coalition will continue to encourage other CSOs, including THRDC Members to sign the MoU with relevant Government Institutions to improve partnership.

### 3.2.9 Develop THRDC Advocacy Charter

As stated in the introductory part of this chapter above, THRDC completed the implementation of its 2013-2017 Strategic Plan in December 2017. During the implementation of the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan, there was no well-established strategy which could provide a specific direction of the Coalition in conducting advocacy activities. Starting from January 2018 the Coalition started to implement its new (2018-2022) Strategic Plan. During the implementation of the new Strategic Plan, advocacy activities of the Coalition needed a clear direction and focus; to increase the likelihood of realizing advocacy objectives and overall program results.

In view of the above, THRDC hired a consultant to develop the document. In 21st September 2018, 25 THRDC Members held a consultative meeting to review a draft charter submitted by the Consultant and on the 11th of October 2018 the Charter was adopted through a meeting attended by 60 THRDC Members. The developed strategy is conceived to provide the direction for the Coalition and its members in streamlining the advocacy agenda to effectively achieve the intended objectives.

#### Picture 3.2.9 Advocacy charter validation meeting participants



*Picture above shows participants of the Meeting on the Validation of the THRDC Advocacy Charter, held on 11th of October 2018 at Kisenga Hall, Millenium Tower, Dar es Salaam.*

a) Achievements

- ii. After a long wait the THRDC successfully launched the Charter on the 11th October 2018.
- iii. The THRDC Secretariat has been able to identify key advocacy tools and has started to put much emphasis on these tools, including the use of media. The THRDC has started to conduct media programs as part of raising awareness to the public about HRDs and their work.

## b) Challenges

- i. It has been observed that some of the THRDC Members and other stakeholders still do not know the difference between the roles of the THRDC as opposed to those of individual members of the Coalition. The Coalition conducts activities that are aimed at improving the working environment of HRDs and also enjoys coordination role in some specific activities such as the UPR Process and so on, while members of the Coalition conducts advocacy activities under different thematic areas such as children, youth, women, land rights, and the like.

## c) Way Forward

- i. THRDC will use its Advocacy Charter as a vital tool in conducting advocacy activities during the implementation of its new Strategic Plan

### 3.2.10 Conducting the 4th CSOs Directors Annual Reflection Meeting

Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) has been working as an umbrella organization to coordinate various activities done by its members and affiliate organizations with the aim of improving their working environment and better execution of their human rights work. This is based on the THRDC's Five-Year Strategic Plan, which among others, brings together Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and creates a network for addressing various challenges currently engulfing civic space in Tanzania. To fulfill that objective, THRDC has been using the Directors' Forum as a platform that brings together directors of various CSOs in Tanzania to discuss a range of issues that are important to their organizations and the people they serve/general public.

As part of implementing the THRDC (2018-2022) Strategic Plan THRDC coordinates CSOs Directors Annual Reflection Meetings as a platform of creating solidarity and networking among CSOs Directors from across the country.

In 2018, CSOs Directors commemorated the fourth reflection meeting. The meeting was conducted in Tanga Region at the Tanga Beach Resort Hotel and it was attended by 110 CSOs Directors from various organizations. The meeting also was attended by representatives from the Government, and Registrars of CSOs including the Registrar of NGOs, BRELA, Ministry of Home Affairs and others.

#### Picture 3.2.10 CSOs Directors annual reflective meeting



a) Achievements

- i. The Minister responsible with local Government Authorities through his speech during the event, promised to establish a specific desk/department in his office to deal with current challenges affecting the operation of the CSOs work in Local Government Authorities.
- ii. The CSOs Directors Forum has been a place where CSOs Directors were able to identify more challenges affecting CSOs and the best ways to deal with them.
- iii. Improved networking and solidarity among directors/HRDs
- iv. Ensured sustainable. Better governed result- based CSOs sector in Tanzania
- v. Directors Solidarity Fund for social assistance among directors was brought to an initial stage of operation. Its Constitution was for the first time presented to the CSOs Directors for adoption.

b) Challenges

- i. Due to an increased number of directors who are interested to participate in the Annual Reflection Forum, there have been limited resources to accommodate such big numbers of directors for the event.
- ii. Many CSOs Directors lack knowledge on the laws that govern CSOs. For example compliance with Tax Laws has been a big challenge. There is a need to conduct more training.
- iii. Failure to resolve big issues which arose during the discussions. Mainly the issue of NGOs Compliance as per the NGOs Act, and the issue of charitable status.

c) Way Forward

- i. CSOs Directors Forum under the coordination of the THRDC will find alternative ways of enabling more CSOs Directors to attend these meetings which are conducted annually.
- ii. It was resolved that more dialogues should be conducted in the future by CSOs Directors and other relevant institutions such as the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) as a way of resolving challenges in compliance with Tax Laws as one of major challenges which was discussed during the reflection meeting.

### **3.2.11 Reflective Session on Strengthening the Current Partnership Between the Government and CSOs**

Recognition of constructive engagement and collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) is an important ingredient to achieving better governance. When Civil Society has opportunity to engage with the government, can influence policy making and democratic processes through promotion of political participation. This can be done by educating people about their rights and obligations as democratic citizens expose the corrupt conduct of public officials and lobby for good governance reforms, develop citizens' skills to work with one another to solve common problems, to debate public issues, and express their views.

In April 28th, during the commemoration of the Human Rights Defenders Day, The Minister of State in the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Governments Hon. Suleimani Jafo extended invitation to leaders of the Civil Society Organizations to have a special meeting, to have an in-depth deliberation on the way forward and the destiny of the continued cooperation between Civil Society Organizations and the local government. Also, recently various CSOs have entered into the Memorandum of Understanding with several government departments signifying continued working relationships for public good.

THRDC therefore, through its outcome three (Advocacy) tailored to effectively engage with state actors and its apparatuses for reform of laws, frameworks, plans and policies related to but not limited to CSOs and HRDs, organized a reflection session between Civil society and various government actors both at central and local levels. The session took place on the 23rd of October 2018 in Dodoma City.

The reflection session is also a resolution of the Civic Space Working Group meeting at THRDC's offices on the 15th of August 2018 which among other things discussed various issues affecting the space of CSOs and the joint CSOs agenda to be presented to selected government actors and departments during the reflection session.

### **Picture 3.2.11 CSOs week inauguration in Dodoma 2018**



*From left to right is Ms. Vicky Ntetema (THRDC Board Chairperson and Moderator of the Session), Dr. Andrew Komba – Director of CSOs Sector Coordination, Presidents Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALGA) and Mr. Leonard Baraka – Registrar of NGOs in a panel discussion during the meeting*

#### a) Achievements

- i. The THRDC successfully persuaded the ministry responsible with Local Government Authorities to collaborate with CSOs in developing a guideline on how to apply for permits to the Ministry when CSOs are planning to work at the local government level.
- ii. The relationship between different Government departments and CSOs were improved
- iii. The THRDC participated in CSOs Exhibition during the CSOs Week that was organized by the FCS, THRDC and other partner organizations. The work of HRDs and the Coalition were exhibited to the general public, Government officials and other stakeholders

b) Challenges

- i. Lack of cooperation between some Government Officials and CSOs
- ii. Reluctance of the Government in Accepting Recommendations from the CSOs Sector
- iii. There is little knowledge among CSOs on how to acquire permits from the PO – RALGA
- iv. Some Government Officials have continued to have Perceptions that People in the CSOs Sector are serving their own Political Motives

c) Way Forward

- i. Meetings with government officials will be conducted as a way of strengthening relationship between the government and CSOs
- ii. The THRDC will facilitate officers from the PO-RALGA in the process of developing a guideline on how CSOs can effectively apply permits to the Ministry.

### **3.2.12 Coordination of CSOs Participation in the NGOs Forum and the 63rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

During the implementation of the past THRDC (2013-2017) Strategic Plan, the THRDC observed that participation of CSOs in Tanzania at the Regional and International Human Rights Forums is very low. Very few CSOs had the capacity to engage at Regional and international forums. Therefore, recognizing the fact that these forums may be used as key strategic tools of advocacy for legal and policy reforms, THRDC for the year 2018 started to empower its members and CSOs in general to participate fully in the regional and international arena.

In October 2018 the THRDC coordinated 16 NGOs from Tanzania and facilitated them to participate in the NGOs Forum and the 63rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights. The Forum on the Participation of NGOs in the Ordinary Sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Commission), also known as the 'NGOs Forum' is an advocacy platform coordinated by the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies to promote advocacy, lobbying and networking among and between human rights NGOs, for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa. The NGOs Forum shares updates on the human rights situation in Africa by the African and international NGOs community with a view of identifying responses as well as adopting strategies towards improving the human rights situation on the continent.

Objective:

The objective of the NGOs Forum was mainly to foster closer collaboration between and among NGOs and with the African Commission and other African human rights mechanisms, for the purpose of promoting and protecting human rights in Africa.

The general content of the forum covered three (3) main thematic areas namely: 1) Status of Human Rights and Democracy in Africa (update from sub-regional Focal Points on the general situation of human rights in Africa, with a focus on corruption) 2) Special Interest Groups Discussions



**Picture 3.2.12 Participants of the 63rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**



***A delegation from Tanzania comprising of representatives from about 16 CSOs in a group photo after their successful participation in the NGOs Forum and the 63rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held in Banjul-Gambia from 21st to 26 October 2018***

a) Achievements

- i. For the first time in history 16 CSOs from Tanzania participated fully in the NGOs Forum and the 63rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held in Banjul-Gambia from 21st to 26 October 2018
- ii. More CSOs from Tanzania have applied for an observer status at the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights.
- iii. Tanzania delegation tabled some recommendations which were directly adopted to Africa NGOs forum recommendations and submitted to African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.
- iv. Some of side events chaired by Tanzania delegation and the delegation represented the country very well
- v. Tanzania delegation hold meeting with key commissioners and other delegates from ACHPRs and came out with resolutions.
- vi. Presented the situation on human rights, three organizations led by Tanzania Human Rights Coalition, Tanganyika Law Society and Tanzania Legal and Human Rights Centre presented on the situation of human rights in Tanzania

vii. Engaged to 35th African Human Rights Book Fair, which was run simultaneously with the Forum. The Book Fair enabled NGOs to network and initiate or renew, the exchange of materials and information, as well as to publish their activities.

b) Challenges

i. Side events queued, there was lots side events from time to time and caused missing some side events due to time limit.

ii. Internet barriers, main venue and side events venues had internet problems which caused to delay sharing on social network.

c) Way Forward

i. The THRDC will continue to facilitate CSOs in Tanzania to apply for an observer status in the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights

ii. More CSOs will be encouraged to participate in the Regional and International Human Rights Forums.

iii. The THRDC will strategies on best ways to be used to run side event especially on how to organize effectively

iv. Lobbying for panelists will be done earlier in order to get competent panelists to chair the event

### **3.2.13 Conducting a Baseline Survey for the Development of the National Human Rights Defenders' Model Policy**

Tanzania does not have a policy and legislation on HRDs in line with the UN Declaration on HRDs of 1998, a fact that pushed for the establishment of THRDC in 2012. As the first and only Human Rights organization which addresses rights of Human Rights Defenders in specific and comprehensive ways in Tanzania, THRDC launched its initial Five years Strategic Plan 2013-2017 on 24th January 2013. In the 15th of December 2017, it completed its successful five years of defending Human Rights defenders in Tanzania which included increased awareness of the concept and specific rights of HRDs; increased confidence of HRDs as a result of capacity building or empowerment sessions; and emerging reforms in policing work.

There were also, reduced incidents of human rights violations during the 2015 national elections; mobilization and improved solidarity of HRDs and members of civil society sector in general; reduced and attended incidents of intimidations against HRDs especially the social media users (bloggers) who were fallen victims of recently enacted cybercrime law; and, improved self-protection skills.

Despite successful five years of Defending HRDs, still Tanzania experiences unprecedented incidents of human rights violations and shrinking of civic and HRDs space. This is manifested in different ways, including enactment and enforcement of the cybercrime, statistics and information laws since 2015, which among other things, limit freedom of expression and opinion; banning on all political activities (democratization rallies) which were used in the past as platform to raise civic awareness amongst public members; and, limitation of freedom of press due to alleged censorship, fining and banning on some of the media outlets; hijacking

and mysterious missing and forced disappearance of HRDs, politicians and journalists. The worst cases of violations included direct attacks to outspoken politicians and bloggers; and, generally such threats and intimidations of HRDs as making up some cases against them intimating that they are not citizens of Tanzania.

Realizing initiatives by done by some leading international organizations such as the International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) working in partnership with key regional, sub-regional and national human rights defender groups from around the world to develop a model national law on human rights defenders and to advocate for its adoption at the international level and its enactment locally, THRDC is determined to champion initiatives for the development of the National Human Rights Defenders Model Policy in Tanzania.

Therefore, this survey is an initial step towards a comprehensive model policy framework to govern HRDs recognition and their protection. The overall objective of the Survey is to establish the baseline for development of the HRDs model Policy to govern recognition and protection of HRDs in the country. This model policy is expected to assist the government to develop the legal and policy framework at the national level to support the work of human rights defenders and to protect them. On the other hand the model policy will also serve as a valuable tool for human rights defenders to advocate for stronger legal recognition and protection of their important work.

The survey will be conducted for in phases from July 2018 to January 2019 within eight selected HRD zones in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar that according to THRDC's reports seems to have identified peculiar issues of attention with regard to the current situation and violation of HRDs rights. The survey aims to reach about 180 HRDs in all eight zones. (About 15 HRDs in each region including individual HRDs).

The HRDs Model Policy will be published early 2019.

According to the preliminary findings with respect to some political challenges facing HRDs most of the respondents strongly agree that;

- > HRDs are perceived as a threat to the ruling status quo.
- > HRDs face physical torture and detention in Tanzania
- > Oppressive laws that limit the space of HRDs are enacted
- > Media agitating for HRDs is formally banned by the state
- > HRDs in war torn zones are never given protection by the state



***Above are some selected photos of the THRDC's survey team with respondents from regions of Mbeya(the upper left photo), Lindi(the upper right photo), Arusa(the lower left photo) and Mwanza(the lower right photo) during the survey.***

a) Achievements

- i. By visiting seven regions in the country, the Coalition has been able to identify more challenges affecting CSOs in their respective areas.
- ii. The Coalition has also improved the capacity of its members/HRDs on how to address matters of human rights relating to violation. For instance the visit in Zanzibar has resulted to an increase of human rights interventions by HRDs, including coordination of meetings by visited CSOs for the improvement of civic pace and human rights in Zanzibar

b) Challenges

Due to remoteness of some areas in the visited regions, it was difficult for to reach more CSOs in the regions

c) Way Forward

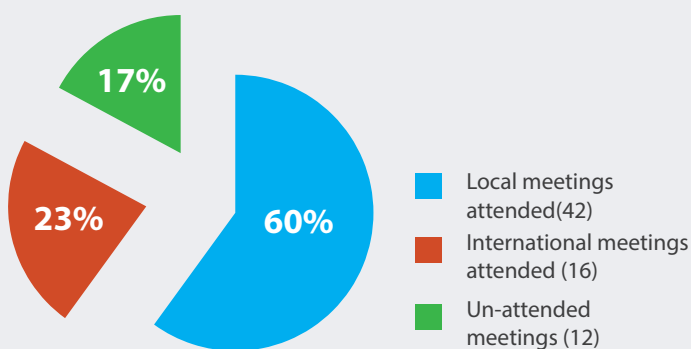
THRDC will finalise the document in early 2019 and the Model Policy will be shared to the Government institutions and other human rights stakeholders as a way of advocacy for the adoption of HRDs Policy enactment of Laws that recognise and protects HRDs in the country.

### 3.2.14 Attending Meetings at National, Regional and International Levels

In order to create solidarity and networking among HRDs, the Coalition has been attending several national and international meetings. Through these meetings, THRDC staff has been able to network with other HRDs, share ideas on matters affecting HRDs and even engaging with government official. Also participants have been able to acquire relevant knowledge about the protection of HRDs, through trainings which have been provided in such meetings.

In 2018 the THRDC received more than 70 invitations to attend meetings. Due to several reasons including lack of funds to attend all meeting, the Coalition attended only 58 meetings. The total number of national meetings attended is 42 and international meetings attended were 16. Below is a graph showing national and international meetings in percentage.

**Picture 3.2.13 showing attended and un-attended meetings**



a) Achievements

- i. Increased networking with HRDs at the local level, sub regional, regional and international arena
- ii. Learning and gaining new skills in addressing matters that have a direct impact to HRDs

b) Challenges

- i. The Coalition had no enough funds to attend all invitations. Among 70 invitations only 58 meetings were attended.
- ii. Through several meetings attended within East and Horn of Africa it has come to the knowledge of the Coalition that these countries are experiencing similar challenges particularly on civic space issues and protection of HRDs.

### c) Way Forward

- i. The Coalition shall continue to participate in national and international meetings in order to increase solidarity and networking among HRDs.
- ii. There is a need for HRDs to continue to conduct meetings in order to exchange their experience on matters affecting HRDs and solutions thereto.

### 3.2.15 Press Statements and Press Releases Issued

In 2018 THRDC issued a total of 13 Press Statements on various issues pertaining Human Rights and rule of law in Tanzania. For instance the coalition coordinated CSOs to issue a joint press statement to address various violations of human rights in Tanzania, including the killing of the student of the National Institute of Transportation (NIT), the late Aquilina Aquiline. The violations were mainly spotted during the elections which were conducted in Kinondoni and Siha Constituencies. The statement was issued by the THRDC in collaboration with its members from across the country on the 21st of February 2018. More than 100 CSOs from across the country in solidarity condemned strongly violations of human rights in Tanzania.

#### Picture 3.2.14 Press release



*A group of journalists attending one of the press statements issued by the THRDC at its Office – Mikocheni Dar es Salaam*

### a) Achievements

- i. One of the notable achievements from press statements issued by the THRDC is that they are usually supported by partners and other stakeholders. For instance after issuing the press statement to condemn various violations of human rights on 21st February 2018, a number of human rights stakeholders and Development Partners issues subsequent statements to condemn such violations.
- ii. In several occasions government officials have responded positively to the press statements by inter alia prohibiting their subordinates from continued violations of human rights.

## b) Challenges

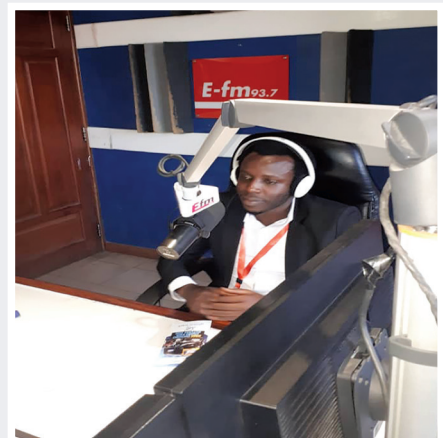
- i. Some Government Institutions are still reluctant to admit even some violations which are so obvious.
- ii. Some CSOs have been targeted by some government institutions based on press statements issued.
- iii. Human Rights Violations still persist in our country despite the fact that several calls have been made against the government to take tighter steps in order to stop such violations from happening.

### 3.2.16 Raising awareness on HRDs through TV and Radio Programs

The THRDC has been conducting a continuous media program aimed at raising awareness on human rights defenders and their work in Tanzania. This follows the fact that during the implementation of the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan it was observed that the concept of HRDs is new in Tanzania and most people including government officials had no enough knowledge about HRDs and their work.

In 2018 as the Coalition started to implement its new strategic Plan (2018-2022 Strategic Plan). Under the new Strategic Plan the Coalition has started to conduct Media Programs including TV and Radio programs. In total the THRDC attended 3 TV Programs and 6 Radio programs.

*THRDC Advocacy Officer, Adv. Leopold Masha as he was elaborating about the contribution of HRDs/CSOs to the national economy in one of the Radio Programs at EFM Radio Station Dar es Salaam.*



**KIPIMA JOTO**

Dr. JUDITH ODUNGA | DENIS L. LONDO | PROF. GAUDANCE MPANGALA | ONESMO OLENGURUMWA  
Mkurugenzi mstaafu - WILDAF | Mratibu wa Asasi za kiraia TAMISEMI | Professor - RUCO | Mratibu wa mtandao wa watetezi Tanzania - THRDC

Je Asasi za Kiraia na Watetezi wa Haki za Binadamu wana mchango wowote kwa maendeleo ya Taifa?

ITV | www.thrdc.or.tz | thrdcoalition | thrdcoalition | thrdcoalition | 9TH NOV IJUMAA SAA 3 USIKU

#### a) Achievements

- i. Through media programs the general public was fully engaged in live discussions in the TVs and radios.
- ii. Increased public awareness on the roles and rights of HRD's, Human
- iii. Rights issues in general and the contribution of the CSO's to the National development
- iv. Increased Coalition's visibility through various media programs

#### b) Challenges

Through media programs THRDC has observed that still the general public does not have enough knowledge about the work of HRDs. Some have linked HRDs/CSOs as serving the interests of Political Parties. This is different from actual activities conducted by CSOs on the ground. Most particularly CSOs have been taking part in conducting advocacy activities and providing civil education to the general public.

#### c) Way Forward

The THRDC will continue to engage the media, including TVs, Radios and online media in educating the public about the work of HRDs/CSOs. This is aimed at making sure that the work of HRDs is recognized in the country.

### **3.2.17 Establishment of the Tanzania HRDs Resource Centre**

In December 2018 the THRDC launched the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders' Resource Centre. This is a multi-media library with relevant human rights facilities, learning materials and publications made available for human rights defenders in Tanzania, students and researchers.

As part of implementation of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition's new Strategic Plan (THRDC's 2018-2022 Strategic Plan), the Coalition has developed a Resource Centre for Tanzania Human Rights Defenders as part of creating an enabling environment for HRDs to learn and share various human rights information, reports and publications.

As an umbrella organization with more than One Hundred and Fifty (150) member Organizations and individual HRDs across Tanzania, the Resource Centre will serve its members as a learning hub for human rights information both online and offline.

Therefore, the Resource Centre constitute of a THRDC's Informative and learning Website, HRDs online training courses, offline library, online library, human rights reports from THRDC members, human rights eBooks, human rights audio books, human rights documentaries, human rights mini-studio, law reports, human rights cases and other human rights publication.



### Picture 3.2.14 THRDC Resource Center

*A picture showing the THRDC's Board Members perusing some publications at the newly established THRDC Resource Centre*



#### a) Achievements

- i. The THRDC successfully launched its well-equipped Resource Centre.
- ii. HRDs have already started to use the online and physical library at the THRDC Offices for the purpose of acquiring information about HRDs/CSOs and their work.
- iii. The Resource Centre has become a Centre for documentation and information about violations of HRDs Rights and human rights in general

#### b) Challenges

Due to lack of enough resources the THRDC has not been able to purchase all relevant publications for human rights and HRDs

#### c) Way Forward

- i. The THRDC will continue to purchase more publications for the improvement of the Library and other facilities of the THRDC online Tv (Watezezi TV)
- ii. The Coalition will use 'Watezezi TV' effectively for reporting relevant activities of HRDs.

### 3.2.18 Establishment of the HRDs Online TV (WATEZI TV)

In June 2018 the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) established an online Television named WATEZEZI TV. The TV is aimed at airing programmes related to human rights and specific work done by the Human Rights Defenders. The TV broadcasts online content and provide services with the view to inform, educate and entertain the public about civil discourse essential to the Tanzanian society including works done by human rights defenders such as journalists. Through Mtetezi TV, the Coalition commits to develop and publish online content addressing a broad range of issues related to human rights defenders.

Although the Coalition is doing a commendable job to defend human rights, thus contributing to the country's development, most of its activities are unfortunately invisible to the public. This is because THRDC has not effectively used modern communication tools, such as online media platforms, to put the message across to the wider audience

After the recent wave of technological advancement, the world has seen unprecedented improvement in all walks of life such as the on-going revolution in information age. Because of these developments the Coalition is trying to use modern communication tools to deliver the message to relevant government authorities, human rights stakeholders and the public in general. As an advocacy strategy for policy and legal reforms of laws and policies governing Tanzania's human rights defenders, such initiative will help making HRDs work known to the public.

a) Achievements

- i. The Coalition has been able to provide unique coverage of the HRDs activities through its online TV. Formally CSOs and HRDs activities got poor coverage in the mainstream media due to political reasons and self-censorship.
- ii. The Coalition has started to provide educational programs that enlighten Tanzanian society about THRDC and its activities
- iii. The THRDC has improved online advocacy seeking for the amendment and enactment of laws and policies which are favorable for HRDs in Tanzania.

b) Challenges

- i. During the first year of establishment and operation of the THRDC's online TV, the Coalition lacked enough facilities and equipment to provide the reliable and accessible information about HRDs.
- ii. The Tanzania community has still not been well informed about the work of HRDs.

c) Way Forward

- i. Through Advocacy and Information Department, the THRDC will continue to use Watetezi TV as a vital channel of reporting and informing HRDs and the general public on HRDs issues and human rights
- ii. The Coalition will continue to purchase more facilities for the improvement and operation of the TV

### 3.2.19 Establishment of a New THRDC website and Maintenance of Social Media Accounts

#### Website:



As part of improving THRDC Visibility, the THRDC uses its newly developed website and social media accounts as a mechanism of sharing information among HRDs and the general public.

The Advocacy & Communication Department is still promoting THRDC's social media handles; Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and also the use of Office emails, with the target of increasing visibility of the organization's works. The following is a summary report on the progress that we have made so far since March to August 2018, on our social media accounts; Facebook, Twitter and Instagram respectively;

## Facebook:



The Facebook platform is one of the most influential social media platforms in the new data age. THRDC has been effectively using Facebook through its official page: 'Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (@THRDCOALITION)', to further its agenda to the general public since the year 2016. Throughout the year 2018, the Coalition has observed some notable progress through the use of its Facebook handle:

### a) Achievements:




- i. Our Facebook page rating is 4.2 out of 5, with 2,881 users who have liked our page
- ii. The number of our Facebook followers has increased from 21,557 followers in 2017 to 21,886 followers in 2018
- iii. There is a total of over 200 Posts from January 2018 to December 2018
- iv. 40 posts were promoted and reached up to over 95,878 people in 2018 from the average of 91,564 people in 2017
- v. Average post likes are 2,000 likes
- vi. Posts of main events;
  - > The 2018 Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day
  - > THRDC's 2018 Annual General Meeting
  - > Legal representation and full coverage of the Abdul Nondo case
  - > THRDC Secretariat's engagement into various stakeholders' meetings and forums eg: the CSOs Week that was done in Dodoma for one week.
  - > The 4th Tanzania CSOs Directors' Forum that was hosted in Tanga.
  - > THRDC's Staff Retreat Program that was hosted in Arusha for two days, 14th – 15th December 2018.

**Overview**

- Promotions
- Followers
- Likes
- Reach
- Page Views
- Page Previews
- Actions on Page
- Posts
- Events
- Videos
- Stories
- People

### Recent Promotions on Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition

Ads activity is reported in the time zone of your ad account. [+ Create New Promotion](#)

	<p><b>Boosted Post</b> Tanzania Youth Human Rights Defenders Dialo... Promoted by Leopold Masha on Dec 11, 2018 <span style="color: green;">Finishes in 2 days</span></p>	3,847 <small>People Reached</small>	1,060 <small>Post Engagement</small>	\$7.26 <small>Spent of \$10.00</small>	<a href="#">View Results</a>
	<p><b>Boosted Post</b> <a href="https://youtu.be/ZAF2Xs4Ji_E">https://youtu.be/ZAF2Xs4Ji_E</a> Wanachama wa ... Promoted by Leopold Masha on Dec 11, 2018 <span style="color: green;">Finishes in 2 days</span></p>	35,278 <small>People Reached</small>	394 <small>Link Clicks</small>	\$11.88 <small>Spent of \$15.00</small>	<a href="#">View Results</a>
	<p><b>Boosted Post</b> MAJADILIANO JUU YA MABADILIKO YA KAN... Promoted by Leopold Masha on Dec 10, 2018 <span style="color: green;">Finishes in 14 hours</span></p>	8,072 <small>People Reached</small>	2,544 <small>Post Engagement</small>	\$13.67 <small>Spent of \$15.00</small>	<a href="#">View Results</a>

[Manage All Promotions](#) >

A Snapshot of the recently Promoted posts on THRDC's Facebook page

b) Challenges:

- i. The stiff competition from alternative platforms like Twitter and Instagram has led to the decline in the interest, frequency and number of users on Facebook
- ii. Ever since the 'Facebook-Cambridge Analytica data leak scandal' early in March 2018, Facebook has been deemed untrustworthy by most of its users and hence a shift of users to other social media platforms.

c) Way forward:

- i. Despite the challenges, THRDC still aims to use Facebook as its major social media platform to engage and update the public about the Coalition's activities.
- ii. THRDC looks forward to promote its Facebook page to reach more than 100,000 Facebook users in the year 2019; an increase of 80,000 users compared to the current number.

## Twitter:



THRDC uses Twitter as an instant means to communicate its advocacy activities to the public through its Twitter handle; **@thrdcoalition**. Throughout the year 2018, the following have been observed;

a) Achievements:

- i. Our Twitter followers have increased from 1083 followers in 2017 to 1800 followers in 2018, an increase of 717 followers.
- ii. There is now a total of 2,611 tweets and re-tweets from the previous 2,006 last year.
- iii. We have managed to live stream major events through twitter e.g.: The 4th Tanzania CSOs Directors' Forum, Press statements etc.
- iv. Instant tweets on Press Statements and News Alerts on the violation of human rights in Tanzania e.g: MCT's Press statement condemning the Kidnapping of two CPJ journalists; Ms. Angela Quintal and Ms. Muthoki Mumo.



A tweet of the official launching of the International Compendium of Laws governing CSOs during the 20th Anniversary of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

b) Challenges:

Low engagement and response from our followers

c) Way forward:

- i. Increasing the number of tweets and re-tweets and being creative in posting our advocacy activities
- ii. We aim to hold live-stream events and discussions on Twitter, during important events such as the THRDC Defenders Day, Press statements and Media station interviews.

## Instagram:



Through the Instagram platform, THRDC publishes its work through audio-visual content; pictures, videos and advocacy & campaign ads. Instagram has also proven to be an effective means in proving the Coalition's accountability to its stakeholders. THRDC uses **@thrdcoalition** as its official Instagram handle. The following progress has been observed on Instagram between January 2018 and December 2018.

a) Achievements:

- i. We currently have 1800 followers from 1762 followers. An increase of 38 followers since January 2018.
- ii. The total numbers of posts is 597. Total events posted in 2018 are 73 events with over 500 pictures and 30 video clips
- iii. Through Instagram, THRDC posted about 30 main events, including;
  - > The 2018 Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day
  - > THRDC's 2018 Annual General Meeting
  - > Legal representation and full coverage of the Abdul Nondo case
  - > The Launch of THRDC publications like THRD's Five year Strategic Plan (2018-2022), THRDC's Five year Evaluation report (2013-2017), the Compendium of International Laws governing CSOs, the Model NGOs policy and Compendium of Laws Governing CSOs in Tanzania.
  - > THRDC Secretariat's engagement into various stakeholders' meetings and forums eg: the CSOs Week that was done in Dodoma for one week.
  - > The 4th Tanzania CSOs Directors' Forum that was hosted in Tanga.
  - > THRDCs Staff Retreat Program that was hosted in Arusha for two days, 14th – 15th December 2018.
  - > Picture 3.2.14 A preview of Instagram posts:



a) Challenges:

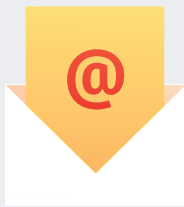
- i. We still haven't managed to reach the targeted number of followers on our page.
- ii. Most of our followers are from within Tanzania; however our aim is having followers both from within and out of Tanzania.

b) Way forward:

THRDC will still use Instagram features like Instagram live and Instagram stories to draw the public's attention to the Coalition's work and efforts in defending human rights in Tanzania

THRDC will use the available resources to promote its Instagram page more to reach our targeted number of followers.

## Office working e-mails:



THRDC's Secretariat succeeded to shift from the use of personal emails to the use of official email for office communication. This has encouraged the smooth flow of information in our daily office works.

a) Achievements:

- i. Sharing of internal and external documents such as reports, invitations, receipts etc.
- ii Communicating with THRDC members and receiving new \Members
- iii Emails have been effective means of recruiting manpower and services to the Coalition eg: Calls for Consultancy assignments and Calls for Job opportunities

b) Challenges:

It has been hard for THRDC Members and other stakeholders to get used to and shift from the use of the Secretariat's old personal emails to new official emails.

c) Way forward:

THRDC will adopt the use of Microsoft Outlook to ease the logging in process into staffs' official email accounts.

## WhatsApp:



THRDC uses the WhatsApp Messenger social application as an instant messaging platform to coordinate its network of members and effect communication between the THRDC Secretariat and THRDC members. Currently THRDC administers more than 20 HRDs Oriented groups. These groups are THRDC Board Members, Active THRDC Members, PWDs RIGHTS IN TANZANIA, University HRDs Coalition, Media Laws in Tanzania, THRDC FOCAL PERSONS, THRDC Staff, THRDC Members, UPR, Pastoralists, CSOs DIRECTORS FORUM, and HRDs in Extractive Sector, Anti-Torture Stirring Committee and many more. The following were the Achievements, attained through the use of our WhatsApp groups between January 2018 and December 2018;

c) Achievements:

- i. Through THRDC's WhatsApp groups, the Coalition has successfully promoted and advertised to its members about its newly registered online human rights television; WATETEZI TV
- ii. THRDC has strengthened its members' solidarity & networking through its WhatsApp groups.
- iii. Briefing our members about the shifting of THRDC offices from Kijitonyama to Mikocheni B – Eyasi Road
- iv. Instant sharing of workshop events and press statements e.g: MCT's
- v. Press statement condemning the Kidnapping of two CPJ journalists; Ms. Angela Quintal and Ms. Muthoki Mumo.

c) Way forward:

THRDC will continue to motivate interactions and effectively engage our members in constructive conversations through our WhatsApp group

### **3.3 Overall Achievements**

- i. Through its engagement with the Ministry of the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities (PO-RALGA) the THRDC successfully persuaded the Ministry to establish a specific department which will be responsible with coordination of the work of CSOs at the local government level in Tanzania. During CSOs Directors Reflection Meeting in Tanga on the 13th to 14th of October 2018 which was prepared by the THRDC the Guest of Honor, Hon. Selemani Jafo declared the establishment of the department under his office.
- ii. The Coalition successfully persuaded the government to establish a specific online system which is intended to facilitate documentation of the work of CSOs. This system is currently being under the Registrar of NGOs and the PO-RALGA. The system will be used to obtain data that will show the contribution of CSOs in Tanzania annually.
- iii. Through its participation in the NGOs Verification Process in 2017 and subsequent continuous engagement with the government through the Registrar of NGOs, the government decided to review the 2001 NGOs Policy. The Policy was successfully reviewed and the Coalition was one of CSOs which collected its recommendations and submitted them to the Policy makers for adoption. The THRDC also successfully developed NGOs Model Policy which will be used in the future for reference and advocacy.
- iv. The THRDC successfully conducted a total of seven researches which are currently used as a tool of advocacy for policy and legal reforms. A total of 6000 publications were issued in 2018.



- v. The THRDC successfully established a fully furnished HRDs Resource Centre and Watetezi TV. These will be used as a centre of information on HRDs in Tanzania.
- vi. The Coalition signed MoUs with various partners who will be used in various projects. For example the Coalition signed MoUs with the CHRAGG and MoHCDGEC. The THRDC and partners will work together on human rights projects.
- vii. Through several interventions by the THRDC, members of Parliamentarian and Parliamentary Committees, mainly the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Affairs and Parliamentary Finance Committee has addressed matters pertaining to HRDs. For example members of parliamentarians questioned several times about the disappearance of HRDs. Also issues pertaining to HRDs working on the rights of PWDs and PWDs in general were highly considered by Parliamentary committees.
- viii. Through joint working groups established by the THRDC in collaboration with other CSOs and stakeholders the Coalition has been able to establish stronger coalitions as a way of fighting for civic space in Tanzania.

### **3.4 Overall Challenges**

- i. There are still many Civic Space challenges which affect HRDs in the country including the presence of many draconian laws that effect smooth operation of CSOs and HRDs in Tanzania.
- ii. Poor cooperation between the CSOs and the Local Government Authorities due to lack of political will of some government leaders.
- iii. Due to the current situation of the civic space in Tanzania, the media has been heavily affected. For the year 2018 the media was characterized by self-censorship and therefore it was difficult for HRDs to enjoy airtime in the respective media outlets.
- iv. The contribution of CSOs to the national development has never been fully recognized. This is due to the fact that there are no specific reports issued periodically to stipulate such contribution.

### **3.5 Way Forward**

- i. The THRDC will continue to engage the government as a way of making interventions against various matters that affect the space of civil societies in Tanzania
- ii. The Coalition will continue to advocate for legal and policy reforms that are intended to improve the working environment of CSOs and HRDs in Tanzania
- iii. In the year 2019 the Coalition will conduct a research to determine the contribution of CSOs to the national development.
- iv. The Coalition will continue to conduct research and publish relevant documents as advocacy tools for policy and legal reforms
- v. Through HRDs Resource Centre and Watetezi TV the Coalition will continue to collect information about HRDs and become the main centre of information about HRDs in Tanzania.

**Table 3.2.1 Indicator Matrix for Outcome Three**

<b>Outcome Iii (So3) Advocacy</b>	<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>
National Human Rights systems, frameworks, and plans on human rights and HRDs are effectively established, reformed and being implemented in accordance with Regional and International standards.	Number and type of National Human Rights system, frameworks, and plans on HRDs established, reformed and operating in accordance with the Regional and International standards	1  Plan to develop New NGOs Policy that reflect current challenges on NGOs/HRDs (on progress)
	The extent to which HRDs issues are incorporated in Legal, Policies and National Human Rights Action Plans	1-Plan to develop New NGOs Policy that reflect current challenges on NGOs/HRDs (on progress)
Output 3.1	Output Indicators (3.1)	
Researches and Publications for Advocacy are conducted and issued periodically.	Number of researches conducted periodically	7
	Number of publications Issued periodically	7 different types of publications
Output 3.2	Output Indicators (3.2)	
A model HRDs' resource centre is established and furnished with all relevant facilities and publications	Presence of Functional resource Centre.	Furnished Resource Centre has been established
	Number of Publications available	155 different publications by type  More than 1000 copies
Output 3.3	Output Indicators (3.3)	

<b>Outcome Iii (So3) Advocacy</b>	<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>
THRDC effectively engaged with the parliament, judiciary, the government and other state apparatus for reform and enactment of laws, frameworks, plans and policies related to HRDs.	Number of engagements THRDC's organized, invited and aired out their views on HRDs issues	About 10
	Number of CHRGG's and LRCTs plans which reflect HRDs issues.	1
	Number of parliamentary committees' agenda and reports which reflect HRDs issues.	2
Output 3.4	Output Indicators (3.4)	
The international and regional human rights instruments related to HRDs are advocated, ratified and/or domesticated into national frameworks.	Number of International Human Rights instruments signed	NIL
	Number of I/R Human Rights instruments domesticated into national legal frameworks	NIL
	Number of HRDs accessing regional and international human rights mechanisms.	16
Output 3.5	Output Indicators (3.5)	
Mobilized and sensitized HRDs solidarity and networking (to collectively work together) with other stakeholders such as media, private sector, development partners, and government officials on HRDs issues and human rights.	Number of HRDs who attend domestic, regional and International Human rights forums.	16
	Number of joint working group/ forum formulated	4
	Number of CSOs partnering with THRDC to advocate for HRDs Issues	More than 150

## Chapter 4

# Outcome Four (Protection and Legal Aid)

### 4.1 Introduction

Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition is currently implementing its five years strategic plan 2018/22. In this new SP, THRDC is working towards ensuring the effective implementation of its five Key Results Areas namely; Membership Affairs, Advocacy, Capacity Building and Empowerment, Protection and Legal Aid and Institutional Building. This Chapter therefore focuses on Protection and Legal Aid which is Key Result Area No. 4. This KRA details various protection mechanisms that THRDC is using to protect HRDs at risk. These ways includes but not limited to Self-protection mechanism, training on security management, legal, medical and short term relocation supports, interventions (fact finding missions) and documentation of incidents of violations of HRDs rights and issue Annual Situation Report.

Being one of the methods of protection, THRDC established self-protection mechanisms such as Protection Desk and security and risk assessment trainings as preventive measures for HRDs and Self-Protection Guidelines for HRDs in Tanzania to ensure that HRDs at risk receives the necessary support to mitigate the same that they face and continue with their human rights work. The THRDC Protection Desk was set up in 2013 to respond to emergency requests to support HRDs at risk. It was established after an assessment was conducted by THRDC and discovered that many HRDs were exposed to risk and they knew nothing about how they could protect themselves let alone the available protection mechanisms by the government. THRDC Protection desk provides support to HRDs working in different thematic groups working in areas of high risk, women HRDs, journalists, pastoralist HRDs, and Minority groups to mention but a few. 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.

In summary, Protection and Legal Aid, THRDC under protection desk conducted digital security audit for the organization and the staff, developed self-protection guidelines, offered legal assistance to 16 HRDs, medical support to 1 HRD, short term relocation to 11 HRDs, conducted 2 joint fact finding missions and documented over 52 incidents of violation of human rights and issued a 2018 Situation Report of HRDs in Tanzania.

The above summary is detailed in the following OUTPUT and activities;

#### **4.1.1 HRDs' Security and Protection Mechanisms are Strengthened**

Security and protection of human rights defenders is the primary role of Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition. It is offered in different ways one being strengthening security and protection mechanisms. Under this outputs THRDC offers different trainings on security and risk assessment, digital security, laws and regulations affecting human rights defenders' work. It also provides self-protection mechanisms/guidelines which HRDs can read and/or follow in order to protect themselves at home and at work. Emergence call which is under protection desk is yet another way that the coalition uses to strengthen security and protection of human rights defenders at risk.

#### **4.1.2 Emergence Protection Fund is Mobilized and Being Used to Support Emergence Services.**

THRDC normally reacts to emergence issues affecting human rights defenders. Emergence fund is therefore mobilized and being used to assist human rights defenders at risk. THRDC approaches different donors and development partners to solicit emergence fund to be able to offer assistance such as medical support and short term relocation. The number of human rights defenders in need of emergence support keeps on escalating and hence the need for mobilization of more funds. Where the Coalition's capacity is not adequate to support emergence support, it approaches partners such Defend Defenders, Amnesty International, Front Line Defenders, European Union among others who act as the referrals in furthering assistance to human rights defenders.

#### **4.1.3 Legal Aid services (through legal empowerment approach) are Provided to HRDs in need of it**

There are a growing number of human rights defenders requiring legal assistance due to an increase in violation of human rights in the country. Violations are culminated by enactment of different draconian laws, non-respect for human rights, rule of law and democracy as well as the state of impunity. THRDC offers legal assistance in various ways such as legal representation in court, counseling, participating in filing strategic litigation cases, legal advice, and publication of legal materials as well as interpretation of legal documents. Several cases of human rights defenders have been and continue to be supported and HRDs have been empowered.

#### **4.1.4 Referral Mechanisms of HRDs' Survivors or Victims of Violations are Operationalized**

THRDC act as a host organization to human rights defenders who are relocated to Tanzania. It does that after a mutual agreement is entered into by the host organization and the victim through the organization that is supporting the HRD. THRDC also requires human rights defenders to fill in our intake form which details the personal particulars of the HRD, work history and the human rights initiatives of the defender. The coalition assesses the risk involved before agreeing to be a host organization and offer assistance to the victim. Throughout Tanzania, the Coalition has 11 Zonal coordinating Units which are also been used as a referral points before the case is being referred to the Coalition. Where the zonal coordinating unit has capacity to offer assistance the case ends at the zonal level.

#### **4.1.5 Documentation of HRDs Violations, Fact Finding Missions and Interventions Improved**

Documentation of human rights violation is a key component towards dealing with the violations. The Coalition through protection desk ensures that all incidents of violation are documented and appropriate steps are taken to address the violations committed. Through the documented incidents, the coalition prepares Annual Situation Report of human rights defenders in Tanzania detailing the real situation on ground and the steps that the coalition took to react to the situation. The coalition also under this output conducts different fact finding missions and interventions where there are blatant violations of human rights.

### **4.2 Key activities conducted under this outcome**

#### **4.2.1 Emergency Response System**

As a way of responding to the emergency cases, protection desk has managed to maintain its Emergency Response System (Phone Calls). In 2018, THRDC developed a new website and has maintained its emergency response mechanism. The emergency system operates under the protection officer's desk with the mobile number +255 742 322 586. This number can receive any claim at any time and conduct assessment and respond around the clock.

#### **4.2.2 Developed Self Protection Guidelines for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania**

Being one of the methods that THRDC encourages to its members and other HRDs, self-protection is very crucial in the work of a HRD. THRDC therefore developed self-protection guidelines for HRDs in Tanzania both in Swahili and English languages. The guidelines help human rights defenders in Tanzania to take measures to prevent and/or mitigate risks they are likely to face while performing their legal duties.

The self-protection guideline consists of 12 different chapters. Chapter one talks about the Situational and contextual analysis, chapter two, details on Making informed decisions about security and protection, Chapter three, talks about risk assessment, Chapter four talks about understanding and assessing threats, Chapter five is on security incidents, Chapter six details about preventing and reacting to attacks, Chapter seven is on arrest, detention and prosecution of a defender, Chapter eight is on improving security at office and home.

Others chapter includes chapter nine which entails security in communications and information technology, Chapter ten entails assessing organizational security performance, Chapter eleven entails developing security plans and implementing it, Chapter twelve explores on security and free time (stress management). All these chapters are aimed at equipping HRDs with adequate knowledge on how they can protect themselves once encountered with challenges in the course of performing their human rights work.

#### a) Achievements

- i. THRDC via protection desk has continued to receive and respond timely to emergence calls from around its 11 zonal coordinating units in both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.
- ii. There is an increased number of HRDs who are now knowledgeable and are capable of protecting themselves using the developed self-protection guidelines.
- iii. The guidelines were used as a road map towards establishment of the self-protection mechanisms on the safety of journalists.

#### b) Challenges

- i. Sometimes HRDs faced with different challenges are in remote areas where technology is a bit challenging and hence failing to reach out the Secretariat via the Emergence phone.
- ii. The self-protection guideline is not people with disability user friendly.
- iii. The self-protection guidelines are yet to be completed and translated into Swahili due to time constraints.

#### c) Way Forward

- i. THRDC will continue to use its 11 Zonal coordinating Units to reach out to remote areas and gather information on violation of human rights and send them to the Secretariat for appropriate interventions.
- ii. THRDC will translate the guidelines into disability user friendly language in order to ensure all thematic groups are covered and are able to use the same.
- iii. THRDC will disseminate the Guidelines to all its members and other HRDs in order to ensure their protection while performing the work.

### **4.2.3 Conducted Digital Security Audit for THRDC office and Staff**

Following the digital and physical security audit that was conducted by Defend Defenders in October 2017 which recommended some of the changes on how the organization and its staff operate in so far as a digital and physical security are concerned, there was a need to conduct a follow up audit. The follow up audit was conducted in November 2018 with a view to assess the level of compliance with the digital and physical security requirements proposed after the previous audit and further to propose the areas of improvement. All staff computers and devices were audited. Office equipment and security were as well audited and luckily the office had already invested in physical security and hence reduced risks. Digital security is still a problem in many staff and therefore the auditor proposed that a training of all staff be conducted to minimize and/or prevent the risk involved. This activity is ongoing.

### **4.2.4 Evacuation/Short Term Relocation**

Under this activity THRDC provided various support to different Human Rights Defenders in a view of reducing the risks confronting the same. The following are the supports provided to HRD's for the year 2018

March 2018, THRDC provided short term relocation to 5 young HRDs working with Tanzania Student Networking Program (TSNP). They were threatened by known and unknown sources following the abduction and subsequent arrest and prosecution of Abdul Nondo, the then chairperson of the organization.

In July 2018, THRDC relocated three human rights defenders from Loliondo. Yohana Toroge- (Chairman, Kirtalo village), Kerry Ole Dukuny- (Chairman, Ololosokwan village), Nekiatio Ledidi- (Chairman, Olorien village) and Kenyata Ole Sikoyo- (Chairman, Arash village) are village leaders and indigenous land rights defenders from Loliondo. They have been fighting for the rights of indigenous in Loliondo for many years. During the forceful evictions of Maasai villagers last year, they were at the forefront defending their fellow despite several threats they have been receiving from the government. They went ahead and instituted a case at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) to challenge the said evictions. Threats escalated right after they instituted the said case against the government. They were arrested and charged with several counts including to solicit funds from the villagers without permission.

In October 2018, THRDC using the Protection fund successfully evacuated Mr. Francis Garatwa who was faced with different political threats. Garatwa is a human rights defender who has used different forum to defend human rights. One of the major tools he has been using is to challenge draconian laws before the courts of law. He is currently challenging the Police Force Auxiliary Services Act, 1969 which gives unnecessary conditions and restrictions for conducting public meetings.

#### **Picture 4.2.1 Court sessions**



***Francis Garatwa (right) immediately after court session challenging several provisions of the Police Force Auxiliary Services Act, 1969***

October 2018, THRDC provided short term relocation to the family of Ansbertus Ngurumo, a journalist from Mwanahalisi newspaper because of the threats he received from unknown sources. He allegedly wrote an article which according to the state authorities went contrary to the public interests. The family was relocated for two weeks and later on Amnesty International also relocated the family for three months pending further steps. THRDC decided to relocate the family after constant threats they received following the Articles that Ansbert has been and continue to write Articles that criticizes the existing government.



#### a) Achievements

- i. All 11 HRDs assisted with short term relocation are now continuing with their human rights work.
- ii. THRDC has continued to be the first focal point when it comes to relocation of HRDs to a safer places pending monitoring of their human rights situations.

#### c) Challenges

- i. The costs of relocating HRDs especially the number of those who requires relocation outside the country is increasingly becoming expensive compared to the budget set by the Coalition.
- ii. Some of the family members of Ansbert Ngurumo have no passports. It is therefore difficult to transport them to another country and hence many donors are slow in making decision as to whether they will further support the relocation or not.

#### d) Way Forward

- i. THRDC will continue to help HRDs with relocation while monitoring their human rights situations.
- ii. THRDC will continue to solicit more funds to ensure HRDs in need of short relocation are immediately and successfully relocated.
- iii. THRDC will improve its collaboration with international partners and increase the range of the like-minded stakeholders in providing short and long term relocation.

### 4.2.5 Medical Support

Under this reporting period THRDC provided one medical support to HRD who encountered injuries and other body pains while executing his daily human rights protection activities. The description below was the support provided;

- > March 2018, THRDC provided medical support to Abdul Omari Nondo who was abducted and later on found in Iringa region. He was then transported to Dar es Salaam where he stayed in police custody for more than 19 days before being taken to court. THRDC had to incur costs to take him to hospital to have medical check and also get regular counseling as he went through hard time being abducted, arrested and suspended from his University studies because of the then pending case before Iringa district court. His case was however finalized with him been set free after the prosecution side failed to prove their case beyond reasonable doubt and he has now resumed his studies from the University of Dar es Salaam.

### 4.2.6 Legal Representation

Protection desk highlights some of the cases received and legal support provided in 2018. The table below clarifies all cases and legal aid support provided;

**Table 4.2.2: Legal protection offered to HRDs in 2018**

No	Description of the case	Interventions	Status of the Case
1.	<p>On 6th of March 2018, Abdul Nondo, a young human rights defender and student of the University of Dar es Salaam who is also the Chairperson of the Tanzania Student Networking Program (TSNP), a platform that advocates for the rights and welfare of students in Tanzania disappeared and later on found in Mafinga-Iringa. He reported to the police station that unknown people took him to the said place. He was transported to Dar es Salaam and was detained for approximately 16 day before he was arraigned to court on 21st March 2018 and charged under section 16 of the Cyber Crimes Act, 2015 and section 122 of the Penal Cap 16. Both offences he was charged with relates to publishing false information that he was kidnapped by the unknown people. Nondo appeared before the Iringa District Court several times with full representation of two advocates hired by THRDC.</p>  <p><i>A team of advocates and other well-wishers who were present immediately after the judgment of the case of Republic vs Abdul Nondo who was set free after the prosecution side failed to prove their case beyond reasonable doubt.</i></p>	Legal Representation	The case was finalized with Abdul Nondo being found not guilty as the prosecution side failed to prove their case beyond reasonable doubt. Abdul Nondo has resumed classes since 6th January 2019.

2	<p>Sofia Donald is a human rights defender based in Ukerewe-Mwanza. She is a Coordinator of Sauti ya Wanawake Ukerewe. She has been the voice of women HRDs in Ukerewe. She had once engaged herself in political activities. She was arrested by police allegedly for conducting activities that were contrary to the statute establishing her organization (section 35 of the NGOs Act, 2002).</p>	Legal representation	The case was withdrawn after the prosecution side failed to prove their case beyond reasonable doubt.
	<p>Mr. Alphonce Lusako is young HRDs who were expelled from his studies by the University of Dar es Salaam because of his human rights work. He approached the Coalition to assist him challenge the decision by the University of Dar es Salaam. He was assisted to file Misc. Cause No 39 of 2017 seeking the leave of the court to file an application for the orders of Certiorari, Mandamus and Prohibition.</p>  <p><i>Advocate Jebra Kambole, Alphonce Lusako and Adv Jones Sendodo in between together with his fellow students at the High Court immediate after his case.</i></p>	Legal representation	The case is in progress

In November 2018, THRDC provided legal support to three journalists HRDs, Christopher Gamaina and two others who were arrested and charged with theft c/s 269 of the Penal Code. In essence the three were arrested while searching for news after they received a tip from good Samaritans that there was a traditional herbalist in Magu District who acts to be a professional doctor.



*Adv. Jones Sendodo (right) together with journalist, Christopher Gamaina.*

Legal representation

The case is still pending before the District Court of Magu. Prosecution side has finalized their side and now defense will file a submission of no case to answer before opening defense case.

In November 2018, THRDC provided legal support to two journalists' human rights defenders Angela Quintal and Muthoni Muno who were arrested by Immigration police officers and later on released with their passports confiscated. THRDC through advocate Jones Sendodo made follow up and ensured that the two HRDs get their passports and continue with their human rights work.

Legal support

The two human rights defenders continue with their human rights after their confiscated passports were handled over to them and travelled back to their work station.

In May 2018, THRDC supported HRD Bob Chacha Wangwe, who was charged with section 16 of the Cyber Crimes Act, 2015 and was convicted for 1.5 years or pay the fine of 5 million. THRDC supported the HRD by providing legal support and paid the imposed fine. THRDC lodged an application to high court to seek extension of time to file an appeal to the high court of Tanzania.

Legal representation

The appeal has been filed after the applicant was granted extension of time to file the same within ten days. The appellant awaits the date of hearing of his appeal.

THRDC provided legal support to Friday Simbaya and Mohab Fulwe who were arrested in Iringa and Kahama respectively for running blogs without registration contrary to Online Content Regulations, 2018. The two were transported to Dar es Salaam where they stayed for 8 days before been taken back to where they were arrested and faced charges in court. Friday Simbaya was charged in Iringa while Mohab Fulwe was charged in Kahama. THRDC is representing Friday Simbaya in his case in Iringa. He is charged with running online tv without being registered c/regulation 14(1) and 18 of the Online Content Regulations, 2018

Legal representation

The case is still pending in court

THRDC participated and supported the filing of an application for certiorari in the High Court of Mtwara to challenge the Online Content Regulations, 2018 which to a greater extent violates the right to freedom of expression as enshrined under Article 18 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania as amended from time to time.

Public interest litigation

Judgment of the said case was delivered on 9th of January 2019 with the applicants losing the case while the judge accepted that the Minister acted in excess of his powers by interpreting the word Content beyond the meaning provided for in the parent Act.



*Advocates Jeremiah Mtobesya (left), Adv. Jones Sendodo (second from left), James Marenga, Fulgence Massawe and Humphrey Mtuy outside the High Court of Mtwara.*

THRDC continued to collaborate with Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) and LHRC to litigate on the Reference before the East African Court of Justice in Arusha challenging the Media Services Act, 2016. Reference No. 2 before the East African Court of Justice is seeking to challenge several provisions of the Media Services Act, 2016. The applicants are suing the Attorney General of the United Republic of Tanzania.



*Advocates and other partners getting out of the East African Court of Justice after the final submission of the case.*

Public interest litigation

The case has been heard on merit and parties are waiting to be given date of judgment.

THRDC in collaboration with the Tanganyika Law Society provided legal support to Advocate Wilson Mafie in October 2018. Advocate Wilson Mafie who is based in Dar es Salaam was arrested and detained in Dar es Salaam Central Police for 8 days before he was released on bail without any further charges on his part. Wilson was arrested due to his legal work following a sale of car transaction he stood as an advocate been linked with theft.

Legal representation (bail processing)

The case was withdrawn by the prosecution side for lack of merits

July 2018 THRDC provided legal support to journalist human rights defender Emmanuel Kibiki who was arrested and charged with publishing false information to a public servant c/s 122 of the Penal Code.



*Emmanuel Kibiki, Journalist reporting for Raia Mwema-Iringa region*


Legal representation

The case is still pending in court.

In September 2018, THRDC provided legal support to Ingrid De Draeve and Clinton Mshao who were arrested in Loliondo in September 2018. The two were arrested while the former was attending the marriage ceremony of Clinton Mshao. They were taken to Arusha Central Police for further investigation. Police mistakenly arrested Ingrid who was mistaken for a Swedish blogger, Suzan Nodrud who has written extensively on the issues facing the Maasai in the region. Later on when she was taken finger prints it was determined that she was not Suzan and then was released after staying in police custody for approximately 5 days.

Legal representation (bail processing)

Bail granted and accused persons set free

<p>In October 2018, THRDC in collaboration with TLS provided legal support Advocate Tugara who was arrested and detained in Musoma. Nixon Tugara is an advocate of the High Court of Tanzania based in Dar es Salaam. He was arrested when he travelled to Musoma to follow up on the bail of his clients. He was arrested and stayed in police custody for several days and without being told the offence he was arrested of. Advocate Tugara was given a letter by one of his clients to hand it over to PCCB-Mara region and immediately as he handed over the letter to PCCB he was asked to explain the whereabouts of the person who wrote the said letter and then PCCB officers ordered that he should be interrogated and detained in Musoma.</p>	<p>Legal representation (bail processing)</p>	<p>Accused person was granted bail and set free. No further charges were preferred against him</p>
<p>In September 2018 THRDC in collaboration with TLS Moshi Chapter provided legal support to Advocate Patricia Eric who was arrested following the order of the district commissioner for Hai allegedly because of executing her legal work. THRDC in addition, issued a press statement which went viral and triggered the police to release advocate Patricia.</p> <p>Patricia was exercising her legal right to represent the interest of her client who was arrested allegedly because of tax evasion. She then wrote an appeal letter to the Regional Commissioner for Kilimanjaro asking her to take measures against the DC of Hai Lengai Ole Sabaya who was behind the orders of arrest. She was then arrested and stayed in Police custody for sometimes before she was released on bail.</p>  <p><i>Adv. Patricia Eric Ng'Maryo</i></p>	<p>Legal representation (bail follow up)</p>	<p>Bail granted. Investigation of the matter still underway</p>



September 2018 THRDC provided legal representation support to journalist Sitta Tuma who was arrested and detained because of the allegations that he participated in an unlawful demonstration. He was arrested in Tarime along with MP Esther Matiko and other CHADEMA members. THRDC hired advocate Ernest Mhagama to help him process bail and hence he was released unconditionally.

Legal representation

Bail granted (accused released unconditionally)

#### **4.2.7 Referral Assistance Offered**

For the year 2018, THRDC did not provide referral support except to continue hosting 4 HRDs who are currently in Tanzania after they were assisted with referral support in 2017.

#### **4.2.8 Institutionalization of the Referral Mechanisms at Zonal Coordinating Units**

THRDC has institutionalized all eleven Zonal Coordinating Units which receives complaints of Human Rights Defenders facing different challenges. Zonal Coordinating Units have been institutionalized in a way that all HRDs can submit their complaints at zonal level and be accorded with support they need.

#### **4.2.9 Documentation on the Violations of HRDs rights**

For the year 2018, THRDC documented over 52 incidents of violations of human rights. Most of the incidents recorded were with regards to arbitrary arrest, malicious prosecution, decriminalization, intimidation, threats, attacks, curtailment of freedom of expression, forced disappearance etc. The most perpetrators of these incidents are the state machineries private companies and individuals.

#### **4.2.10 Prepared the 2018 Report on the Situation of HRDs in Tanzania**

THRDC under the Protection Desk, managed to publish the 2018 Situation Report. The report indicates that, HRDs working environment is increasingly becoming worse because of different reasons. One of the stated reasons was, state impunity, strict enforcement of draconian laws, the presence and enactment of new draconian laws such as the Online Content Regulations, 2018, the new NGOs Act (Amendment) Act, 2018, The Statistics Amendment Act, 2018, and other draconian laws which were enacted in 2015 and 2016 (Cyber Crimes Act, 2015, The Media Services Act, 2016 etc) which to a greater extent have been used by the state to violate the rights of HRDs and the general public. Incidents of violations of rights are increasing with HRDs being attacked, threatened, illegally arrested and maliciously prosecuted.

#### 4.2.11 Other THRDC Interventions/Fact Findings

THRDC conducted fact finding mission to analyze the new NGOs Regulations, 2018 to see their implications and advise on the appropriate measures to address the problems. In collaboration with some members of the Coalition, THRDC conducted training to THRDC members on the newly promulgated NGOs Regulations with a view to understanding them and their implications on NGOs sector in Tanzania.

##### Picture 4.2.1 Stakeholders dialogue main speakers



*Key note speakers during questions session at the stakeholder's dialogue discussing the new NGOs Regulations, 2018*

a) Achievements

- i. THRDC has successfully compiled the 2018 Annual Situation Report of HRDs in Tanzania.
- ii. The legal and medical services provided by THRDC have helped HRDs continue with their human rights work.
- iii. Human rights defenders whose cases have been finalized and set free are now continuing with their human rights. HRDs with pending cases have also high expectation of winning their cases.
- iv. HRDs have increased their confidence because of the support they receive from the Coalition.
- v. THRDC successfully organized several meetings with its members and other stakeholders to make analysis of the newly NGOs Act (Amendment) Act, 2018 and issued stakeholders recommendations to the responsible Ministry for their consideration.
- vi. THRDC has made precedents on the cases that were won by HRDs on failure by the prosecution side to prove HRD's cases beyond reasonable doubt.

vii. THRDC protection desk continues to be the first focal point in protection of HRDs in Tanzania. Also HRDs in need cannot access emergency funds from other regional and international protection entities without prior approval of THRDC.

b) Challenges

- i. Some HRDs demand protection support without genuine reasons. For instance, it is very hard to support HRDs who need migration services.
- ii. The Coalition also noted that some HRDs at risk don't react on security incidents. 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 all the evidences such as phone calls, numbers, messages and security incidents.
- iii. Number of HRDs cases which need support in legal services (Legal aid) is increasing compared to emergency fund raised per each year.

c) Way Forward

- i. 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.
- ii. THRDC will continue to support HRDs in need.
- iii. THRDC will continue to maintain and use referral mechanisms established at each Zone to help HRDs in need.

### **4.3 Overall Achievements under this outcome**

- i. The legal, evacuation/re-allocation, counseling and medical support that were provided to 28 HRDs helped them to gain confidence and continue with their human rights work knowing that they will be defended once faced with any risk.
- ii. THRDC successfully created a pool of Lawyers known as Tanzania Human Rights Lawyers Working Group (THRLWG). This group responds to all HRDs cases all over Tanzania both mainland and Zanzibar.
- iii. THRDC has set precedent by winning HRDs cases that are maliciously filed by the government in court.
- iv. Through the mechanisms established by the Coalition to receive claims of human rights violations, THRDC has continued to receive a good number of cases and respond to them timely.
- v. Through the developed self-protection guidelines, THRDC members and other stakeholders are now capable of defending themselves through the digital and physical security tips under the guidelines.
- vi. THRDC protection desk continues to be the first focal point in protection of HRDs in Tanzania. As a result a number of sham cases of HRDs who want to benefit from protection fund reduced in 2018, and now HRDs cannot access emergency funds from other regional and international protection entities without prior approval of THRDC protection desk.

#### **4.4 General Challenges under this Outcome**

- i. The Coalition also noted that some HRDs at risk don't react on security incidents on time hence making protection interventions complicated.
- ii. Majority of HRDs 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.
- iii. It is very challenging when other HRDs demand protection support without genuine reasons
- iv. Limitation of time and resources to comprehensively cover self-security and safety trainings is yet another challenge.
- v. Number of HRDs cases which need support in legal services (Legal aid) are increasing compared to emergence fund raised per each year vis-à-vis the quotations of advocates per case.

#### **4.5 Way Forward under this Outcome**

- i. THRDC under its emergence number will continue to respond and act accordingly to emergence issues affecting HRDs at risk in terms of legal representation, evacuation, referral assistances and medical support etc.
- ii. THRDC will disseminate the Self Protection Guidelines widely to ensure wider coverage of citizens especially HRDs. This will help them protect themselves against any threat.
- iii. THRDC will continue referring cases to other international partners such as Frontline Defenders, Defend Defenders, Protection International, Amnesty International and EU emergence fund. This will be implemented under the Protection referrals programme.
- iv. THRDC will continue to engage national and international partners in doing joint interventions on human rights violations.
- v. THRDC will launch its 2018 annual HRDs situation report in April 2019 during Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day.
- vi. Develop special fundraising and fund for provisional of legal aid for HRDs with a pool of advocates trained in human rights defenders issues.
- vii. THRDC will continue to conduct physical and digital and physical security audits to staff and its members.

**Table 4.2.2 Indicator Matrix for Outcome Four**

<b>OUTCOME 4 Protection and Legal Aid</b>	<b>OUTCOME INDICATORS</b>	<b>RESULTS</b>
HRDs' security and protection mechanisms are strengthened.		
Outputs	Output Indicators	Results
HRDs' self-protection guideline improved and used.	Guideline on HRDs' self-protection is in place.	At least more than 150 THRDC members are using the Guidelines.
Emergency protection Fund is mobilized and being used to support emergence services.	Amount of Emergence fund mobilized and the support provided using the fund	28 HRDs were supported using Emergence fund
Legal aid services (through legal empowerment approach) are provided to HRDs in need of it.	THRDC developed Human Rights Lawyers Working Group which has lawyers all over Tanzania. This group assist HRDs faced with different risks at a minimal amount of money given my THRDC (purely legal aid)	16 HRDs were supported with legal representation
Referral mechanisms of HRDs' survivors or victims of violations are operationalized.	Number of Zonal Coordinating Units institutionalized.	11 Zonal Coordinating Units were institutionalized and operationalized.
Documentation of HRDs violations, fact finding missions and interventions improved.	Number of incidents of violations recorded/documented and fact finding missions conducted	52 incidents were recorded and used to compiled the 2018 Annual Situation Report of HRDs  2 fact finding missions were conducted

## Chapter 5

# Outcome Five (institutional development and sustainability)

### 5.1 Introduction

The deliverance of all five Key Result Areas and the overall Coalitions' strategic goal depends on the performances of the THRDC's secretariat and its members. Apart from the Coalition's building, the programs for strengthening the members' capacity especially their institutional development has been proposed to ensure the increased THRDC's visibility and outreach through engaging more at the grassroots levels.

Key Result Area five has been maintained from the previous Strategic Plan with some changes including those aimed at strengthening human and financial resources. In the implementation of the current Strategic Plan (2018-2022), THRDC has continued to invest in corporate good governance principles. It has also improved the link between the secretariat and members especially through zonal coordinating units. To improve the Coalition's governance programs are also designed in a way that will improve Board of Directors' performance; motivate workforce (staffs and volunteers) to work for the organization; and, therefore, improve performance.

All efforts mentioned above in improving the performance of the Coalition have definitely increased the reputation, image and brand of THRDC to attract more support and legitimize its existence before the eyes of the public. THRDC implemented various activities for the year 2018 under this outcome, with the aim to produce the following OUTPUTS;

#### **5.1.1 Resource mobilization strategy is formulated and being used for THRDC sustainability**

For the Coalition's stability and sustainability, under its 2018-2022 Strategic under this outcome THRDC develop its resource mobilization strategy for the year 2018-2022. The strategy will save as THRDC both fund raising and financial sustainability strategy for next five years. The Strategy will ensure the continuation of THRDC's service provision to HRDs and CSOs in Tanzania; will support organizational sustainability; will also provide a room for improvement and scale-up of results and services as well as identifying opportunities for additional resources.

The Coalition understands the prevailing CSOs financial shrinking space that affects not only THRDC but almost the wider part of CSOs community in Tanzania. Understanding the current CSOs financial shrinking space THRDC developed a robust, independent and forward-looking resource mobilization strategy that takes into account the changing donor landscape as well as the need for CSOs income self-generating activities.

## **5.1.2 Financial management systems are improved further and kept up to date**

Financial Management is a vital activity in any organization. It is the process of planning, organizing, controlling and monitoring financial resources with a view to achieve organizational goals and objectives. It is an ideal practice for controlling the financial activities of an organization such as procurement of funds, utilization of funds, accounting, payments, risk assessment and every other thing related to money. Financial Management applies general principles of management to the financial possessions of an organization. Proper management of an organization's finance provides quality fuel and regular service to ensure efficient functioning. If organization's financial management is not properly organized an organization will face barriers that may have severe repercussions on its growth and development.

In the year 2018 THRDC maintained its financial system by having a good internal control systems and it continued to use an accounting software package of QuickBooks in recording its financial information in the systematic way. The use of an accounting package increased the efficiency of producing financial reports and in the recording of the financial information in a transparency manner.

## **5.1.3 Skilled and sufficient staffs and volunteers are recruited**

Under this Strategic Plan, THRDC has engaged various experienced staffs and volunteers, capacitated in various organizational management areas and maintained for THRDC sustainability. THRDC whenever need arise will further engage professionals in different program management and operational aspect in respective fields.

## **5.1.4 THRDC's governance system is improved and effectively adhered to**

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 where by the Annual General Meeting takes place once in a year.

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 which are more than 130 members from different respective zones; the Board of Directors (BDs) which stands as governing body and it is comprised of 9 board members with experience in civil society sector; and the Secretariat which serves as its Management body. There is also the Advisory Council which unlike others is non-executive organ.

## **5.1.5 Office working facilities are procured and efficiently used.**

For the effective office operationalization and increasing staff performance all necessary working facilities have to be in place. In this reporting year THRDC procured office internet router, Fridge, Television, Laptops and Desktop, Microwave, office tables, office chairs and Office shelves. THRDC is anticipating having all working facilities will increase staff performance in the day to day activities of the organisation. Furthermore, as a way of ensuring total compliance to the procurement procedures THRDC developed a procurement manual to be used as guiding tool for any organization's procurement.

### **5.1.6 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (M, E & L) system is designed and being implemented.**

For this reporting period, the THRDCs' programs management systems has been in its initial development stages whereby the organization has adopted its five years (2018-2022) strategic plan which includes its five years monitoring framework. THRDC has also developed its three years monitoring and evaluation plan which will be used in gauging the performance of each Key Result Area as well as retrofitting our initiatives to ensure the attainment of the expected results. Also, as a means of ensuring the accountability during the implementation of the THRDCs' programs as well as increasing donors confidence to THRDC, evaluation plan has been developed which details all key requirements for the midterm and end term program evaluations. Furthermore, THRDC will align all organizations activities (Finance and program) to the M&E system to ensure the informed and result based operations of the organization

## **5.2 Key activities conducted under outcome five**

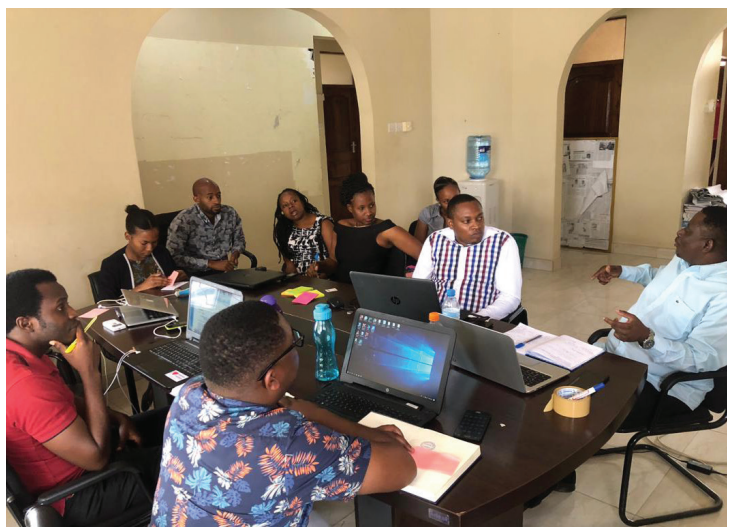
### **5.2.1 Procuring consultant to develop the resource mobilization strategy.**

In 2018 financial year THRDC developed Resources Mobilization Strategy geared at ensuring the Coalition's stability and sustainability. The development of the strategy resulted from the prevailing CSOs financial shrinking space that affects the wider part of CSOs community in Tanzania. Understanding the funding challenge a robust, independent and forward-looking resource mobilization strategy that takes into account the changing donor landscape as well as the need for CSOs income self- generating activities have to be developed. Therefore, in October 2018 THRDC engaged a consultant from the Frontline Development and Consulting Agency to develop the 2018-2022 fundraising strategy. This strategy will be used as a fundraising tool by the Coalition to ensure its stability and sustainability.

The Strategy is envisaged to contribute to the continuation of THRDC's service provision to HRDs and CSOs in Tanzania; to support organizational sustainability; also, to provide a room for improvement and scale-up of results and services as well as identifying opportunities for additional resources.

#### **Picture 5.2.1 Staff members during the RSM consultation meetings**

*A photo of THRDC staff and Mr Bernard Kindoli a consultant from the Frontline Development Services Consulting discussing about the RSM development process during the inception meeting at the THRDC offices.*





a) Achievements

- i. Successful developed and operational Resources Mobilization Plan
- ii. Increased new funding opportunities through the new Donors window identified
- iii. Effectively engaging the expert to develop the Resources Mobilization Strategy

b) Challenges

- i. The developed RMS is not yet implemented, still in the finalization process
- ii. It is still challenging to operationalize the strategy under the current complex funding regime
- iii. Some donors need some time to build trust and deliver any funds to an organization

c) Way forward

- i. Operationalization of the Resources Mobilization Strategy to ensure continuous resources availability for the Coalition
- ii. THRDC will keep on exploring new unrevealed funding opportunity both in-kind and financially
- iii. Further identifying new development partners to support Coalition's initiatives
- iv. To identify THRDC's investment plan of income- designing enterprise modal
- v. To building the capacity of key staff in mobilizing and leveraging resources and developing and maintaining partnerships with donors

## **5.2.2 Development, validation and operationalization of the new five years Strategic Plan (2018-2022)**

Toward ensuring the Coalition is working within its objectives, a new five years SP was developed, validated and operationalized as well. Following the completion of the new SP development THRDC engaged different partners and stakeholders as part of fundraising in order to secure fund for the new strategic plan operationalization. In May 2018 THRDC organize a fundraising meeting with development partners to inform them about the new strategic plan and the financial status of the organization in the first year of implementation of the SP.

Following the understanding of the decreased donors' window the Coalition formed a fundraising committee which will be responsible with all matters concerning the financial sustainability of the organization including spotting the funding opportunities, advising the Coalition on other own sources of funds (Modal Enterprise) and organizing regular meetings with the development partners. The committee which composes of board members and the secretariat of THRDC was designed to save the purpose of ensuring the new SP is fully funded.

Also, in the year 2018 THRDC managed to seek different donors and partnership for funding the new Strategic plan. THRDC managed to retain its three donors namely; American Organization, OSIEA and Foundation for Civil Society and one new donor Swedish Embassy in Tanzania has started funding the Coalition in this financial year. Furthermore, THRDC partnered with TWAVEZA, Defend Defender ICNL and Civil Rights Defenders, Action Aid in different activities pertaining human rights defenders empowerment and protection.

## Picture 5.2.2 Participants of the fundraising meeting



*A group photo of development partners and THRDC Board Members who attended the fundraising meeting held at the Swedish Embassy in Tanzania.*

A summary of the funds collected and its expenditure for the 2018 financial year

In the year 2018 THRDC expenditure was Tsh 1,524,968,252.54 /= of which; Tsh146, 774,345 was used for Members affairs, Tsh 324,374,469.10 /= was used for capacity building, Tshs 319,461,289.50, /= was used for Advocacy, Tshs 138,359,448.39 /= was used for protections programs, Tshs 595,998,700.55, was used for institutional capacity building.

Table 5.2.1 The current developing partners and donors

Name of donor or other source of funding	Name of Project or Area Funded	Amount (USD)	Start Date	End date	Status
OSIEA	Security Management And Protection Of Human Rights Defenders	160,000	August 2017	August 2019	Funded
American Organization	Three Years Operational Plan	450,000	May 2015	April 2018	Funded
Foundation For Civil Society	Improving The Capacity Of CSOs/ HRDs To Jointly And Securely Influence Democratic Governance And Accountability In Local Government	40,000	July 2018	December 2018	Partly Funded

Foundation For Civil Society	Consultant Service To Compile The Compendium Of All Laws, Policies Regulations And Rules That Govern The Operations Of Csos Sector In Tanzania	11,385	December 2017	September 2018	Funded
American Organization	Security Management And Protection For Human Rights Defenders In Tanzania;	750,000	April 2018	May 2021	Partly Funded
TWAVEZA	To Organize A Consultative Meeting And Develop A Draft Ngo Policy	9,000	April 2018	June 2018	Funded
Defend Defenders	Emergency Fund For HRD At Risk	4,000	April 2018	September 2018	Funded
Civil Rights Defenders	Emergency And Preventive Security Grant	4000	May 2018	July 2018	Funded
SWEDEN EMBASSY	Core support THRDC SP	1,234,255	June 2018	June 2020	Partly funded
TWAVEZA	Emergency support for Abdul Nondo's Case	5,400	July 2018	January 2019	Partly funded

**Table 5.2.2 Income and expenditure for the year ended 31st December 2018**

Line item	Amount
Receipts	TZS
Donor Receipts	1,493,328,528.31
Other Income	13,100,000.00
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>1,506,428,528.31</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	
Members affairs	146,774,345.00
Capacity Building	324,374,469.10
Advocacy	319,461,289.50
Protection	138,359,448.39
Institutional Capacity Building	595,998,700.55
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1,524,968,252.54</b>
<b>Excess Receipts/(expenditure)</b>	<b>(18,539,724.23)</b>

## a) Achievements

- i. Successful developed, validated and operationalized the 2018-2022 THRDC's SP
- ii. THRDC has managed to retain three donors and solicit new donors such as Sweden Embassy and partnered with TWaweza, Defend Defenders, and ICNL, Action Aid and Civil Rights defenders
- iii. THRDC had interacted with new partners who have shown interest to provide support in the near future

## b). Challenges

- i. Some donors enjoy working with THRDC but don't provide financial support to THRDC project activities.
- ii. Financial challenge may probably hinder the fully implementation of the new SP, if fundraising mechanisms are not well operationalized

## c). Way forward

- i. Improve fundraising of the new strategic plan which it's still in the inception stage.
- ii. Seek for more donors and partners in order to build a good relationship between THRDC and other stakeholders
- iii. Orient THRDC's staff, Board Members and the Members on the operationalization of the SP and the need to own the Coalition's vision

### **5.2.3 Conducting Audit of Financial Records**

In the year 2018 THRDC conducted internal audit for the 2017 financial years as part of improving its internal control and financial system. The activity was conducted by an external consultant who among other activities conducted a detailed review of financial use compliance procedure including organization's source of funds, accounting, payments, and risk assessment. Furthermore, as a result of total compliance to the financial management, THRDC received unqualified report for the 2017 financial audit which is an added advantage to the organization and an achievement in the proper management of the financial records.

Also under this reporting year THRDC maintained its financial system by having a good internal control systems and the use an accounting software package of QuickBooks in recording its financial information in the systematic way. The use of an accounting package has increased the efficiency of producing financial reports and in the recording of the financial information in a transparent manner.

#### a) Achievements

- i. THRDC has managed to maintain internal control systems and software.
- ii. THRDC has managed to obtain Unqualified Audit report for the year ended 2017 meaning a well-established financial management and control mechanisms.
- iii. Increased donors confidence toward THRDC resulting from effective organization's resources management

#### b) Challenges

- i. Insufficient funds to upgrade to the more complex accounting packages due to minimum resources
- ii. Insufficient time to conduct internal reviews due to the high demand to accommodate program activities

#### c) Way forward

- i. THRDC should seek more funds to advance to more efficient accounting software packages
- ii. THRDC should improve its time frame in implementing its project activities in order to have ample time to conduct internal system reviews.

### **5.2.4 Advertising and Recruiting THRDC's Personnel**

In the year 2018 THRDC retained seven employees and recruited five employees who are Assistant Accountant, Information Technology and Digital Security Officer, Members Affair Officer, Resource Centre Officer and Program Monitoring and Evaluation manager. Also the Coalition recruited three volunteers to make a total of twelve employees and three Volunteers by December 2018.

Additionally, the Coalition conducted Staff performance appraisal as a part of monitoring staff performance for the current year and build on the areas of improvements for the coming year. Through this process staffs are reminded on their roles, duties and obtain guidance for performance improvement. THRDC also continued to conduct monthly management meetings as the way of monitoring the organization's interventions and recommend for improvements.

a) Achievements

- i. THRDC has managed to employ five new staff during the year which led to increase in human resources and efficiency in implementing the organisations activities.
- ii. Increase in capacity to handle emergency responses and social media due to the increase of human resources.

b) Challenges

- i. Insufficient fund to employ full time staff to save for some crucial Coalition's intervention such as Watetezi TV and Resource Centre personnel
- ii. Staff retention capacity is a problem due to many challenges including financial challenges.

c) Way forward

- i. THRDC to strategize on the mechanisms to be used to employee volunteer to full time employment to improve organization's performance
- ii. Staff motivations packages should be consider as means of staff retention
- iii. To develop a comprehensive staff management and retention strategy

### **5.2.5 Organizing Board Meetings and Capacitate Board Members on various Governance Issues**

For the purpose of improving the organizational governance Board Meetings have to be conducted as per the Coalition's plan to ensure it effectively oversee the all ongoing governance issues and recommend for the better practices. In this financial year, THRDC Board Members conducted three ordinary meetings to discuss various issues concerning the Coalition's governance. The first board meeting (24th meeting) for this year was conducted on 23rd May 2018, the second (25th meeting) conducted on 25th August 2018 and the third one (26th Meeting) was conducted on 18th December 2018.

The Board Meetings among other issue discussed quarterly progressive report, financial report, planned activities for the coming quarter. Also the meeting approved the annual financial Statement of 2017, reviewed the evaluation report, adopted a new Strategic Plan and approved the new membership applications. Furthermore, members' subscription and annual fees payment through M-Pesa and Defaulters was discusses and approved by the board. Finally, the Board Meeting approved the and annual revised budget and endorsed THRDC reviewed Human Resource Manual, Financial Manual, Board Charter and Procurement Policy and also discussed the defaulted members and the way forward.

a) Achievements

- i. Through the Board meetings conducted THRDC was able to review quarter reports and all other important documents such as the Human Resource Manual, Board Charter, Financial Manual and Procurement Manual that are used as guidance in daily office operations.

- ii. The meeting came to the resolution of notifying all defaulters on the constitutional procedures which will follow if the matter is not going to be settled including ceasing their membership.

b) Challenges

- i. Not all Board members were able to attend the meetings due to busy personal schedules that collide with Board meeting dates
- ii. Daily emerging new NGO's governance/operations regulation hinders the timely board decision making as it needs continuous policies and regulations review to ensure all decisions made complies with the national regulations

c) Way forward

- i. To organize board members meeting (meeting calendar) as it is scheduled and encourage them to attend the meetings.
- ii. To conduct regular Board Members training on the emerging NGO's new regulations

## **5.2.6 Conducting Management Meetings and Capacitate Management Team on Various Organization Development Issues**

For the effective program implementation, management team has to meet regularly for planning and discussing various issues affecting the organizations' overall performance. Under this reporting year THRDC conducted two management meetings on a quarterly basis. Among other roles, management meetings discussed on the overall status of quarterly activities implementation, identified key achievements and challenges, and also strategized for the coming quarter activities. Apart from the programmatic activities review, the management meeting also reviewed the financial and Human Resources performance.

a) Achievements

- i. Successfully discussed and provided Coalition's programs and operation implementation direction
- ii. Management meetings successfully provided the mechanisms of establishment and operationalization of Watetezi TV and Resource Centre

b) Challenges

- i. Inconsistent holding of the meetings resulting from overlapping members' schedule
- ii. Improper meeting minutes documentation leading to ineffective post meeting follow up

c) Way forward

- i. To ensure meetings are being held as per the plan by including the same as the Coalition' priority meeting
- ii. Endorse proper meeting minute's documentation mechanisms
- iii. Ensure all members attend and fully participates in discussing and decision making during the meeting

## 5.2.7 Conduct Good Governance Training to Board Members and Annual retreat

On 17th and 18th December 2018 THRDC's conducted Board Members annual retreat in Zanzibar whereby among other issues were capacitated on fundraising and resources mobilization skills. As one of roles of Board members of ensuring the continuous flow of resources to the Coalition this training was purposely provided to make sure the board is conversant with the current funding regime, funding windows and how to capture available funding opportunities

### Picture 5.2.3 Board members training



***A Group photo of THRDC's Board Members during the board training and retreat in Zanzibar. At the middle is Mr. Anatoli Rugaimakamu, an organizational development specialist (Trainer)***

#### a) Achievements

- i. Successful oriented Board Members on their roles in resources mobilization
- ii. Board Members trained of the different approached in mobilizing Coalition resources
- iii. Board members are conversant with the developed Resources Mobilization Strategy for the Coalition

#### b) Challenges

- i. Insufficient time allocated for the training hindered the provision of the full resources mobilization package
- ii. No slot allocated for the continuous Board Members support on resources mobilization skill operationalization

#### c) Way forward

- i. Engage expert to provide supportive supervision to Board Members in operationalization of the skills



- ii. To ensure Board Members are fully aware on the identified donors' window, engagement skill and how to maintain the existing donors

## 5.2.8 Administrative Training for the Coalition management and Staff Retreat Annually

As a part of the Coalition's capacity building to its staffs, on 14th and 15th December 2018 THRDC organized a training which focused at empowering staff on writing and presentation skills. To ensure staff received the required skill THRDC engaged a consultant who facilitated the process according to the agreed requirements. Also in this financial year, in line with the training the Coalition's organized a staff retreat which was conducted to reflect on year activities implementation, achievement and the strategies for the coming year.

Furthermore, in striving to ensure the Coalition implements its programs in a result oriented perspectives, staff were empowered with the underlying principles toward improving programs and operations performance. In doing so, staffs were taken through the internal performance reflection focusing on evaluation on how effective, efficient, sustainable and of intended impact Coalition's interventions are should be implemented.

### Picture 5.2.4 Staff members training



*A group photos of THRDC staffs during the training and retreat, the second picture is the National Coordinator and Consultant who trained staffs on writing and presentation skills Ms. Dolygene Anyona from CBIL Centre*

#### a) Achievements

- i. Staffs were trained on the writing and presentation skills to improve organizations reports and publicity materials quality
- ii. Improved understanding among staffs on the required reports standards
- iii. An opportunity for staffs to build working relations with other organizations such as MSTCDC

#### b) Challenges

- i. Short time allocated for the training session compared to the required package hindered the consultant to deliver at the required standards

#### c) Way forward

- ii. To continuously allocate a tailor-made training for staff to improve the organization overall performance
- iii. Allocate more funds for staff capacity building

## **5.2.9 Procuring and Installing Security Systems for Office and other office facilities**

In this reporting year as a means of ensuring maximum security THRDC procured and installed CCTV camera within and around the office premise, installed walk through scanner and detector, fingerprint detector and gate camera for any guest to be identified before entering into the office. Additionally, THRDC procured office internet router, Fridge, Television, Laptops and Desktop, Microwave, office tables, office chairs and Office shelves.

### a) Achievements.

- i. THRDC has managed to provide office amenities which have contributed to the increase in efficiency and good working environment for staffs
- ii. THRDC has managed to provide Office appliances for the day to day activities

### b) Challenges

- i. Few office facilities compared to the organisations' needs
- ii. Insufficient financial resources to cater for the office required facilities

### c) Way forward

- i. THRDC need to fundraise and allocate more funds for purchasing office equipment's to cater the needs

## **5.2.10 Procuring Durable Vehicle**

Under this reporting period THRDC has procured one office vehicle to save for the daily official operations. THRDC purchased one ford ranger (Wildtrack) double cabin which among other services it will save for the staff daily official movement and field activities while visiting Zonal Offices to address various members' needs. Also the vehicle will be used by the newly established online TV hosted by THRDC (Watetezi TV) personnel to collect various Human Rights related information's and issues to be aired via the said channel and any other issue as per the Coalition's need.

### a) Achievements

- i. Successful procuring the new office vehicle to save for the Coalition's daily official operations
- ii. The vehicle will increase the Watetezi TV visibility through on-time and the current information's delivery

## **5.6.1 Hiring M, E & L Manager**

In this reporting year THRDC hired one Program Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Manager (PME) who will save as an overseer of all programs activities. PME was engaged from 1st of August 2018 and will be responsible of monitoring all programs initiatives, ensuring the timely reporting, conducting staff reflective meetings, staff weekly meetings as well as organizing the THRDCs' management team meetings.

Also, as a central pillar for the organization M, E&L Manager, will be responsible of ensuring the Value for Money (VFM) is being observed during the implementation of all THRDCs' activities as well as compliance to the donor and the URT programs management requirements. THRDC in this reporting year, as part of its M&E strategy, has managed to regularly conduct weekly meetings, conducting monthly managements meetings and quarterly Board Meetings per the schedule.

a) Achievements

- i. Successfully hiring the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Manager envisioned improving the Coalition's performance
- ii. Timely and effectively development of all the required organization's reports such as Board Members reports, quarterly reports, Annual Progressive Reports and donors reports

b) Challenges

- i. Coalitions' have not established an effective M&E system, leading to ineffective programs monitoring

c) Way forward

- ii. Establishment and operationalization of THRDC's M&E system
- iii. Creating interdepartmental linkage mechanisms to improve the coordination among the different Coalition's organs

### **5.3 Overall Outcome Achievements**

- i. Successfully adoption of the new Strategic Plan and operationalizing the same
- ii. Increased organization performance resulting from hiring the required skilled personnel and purchasing of the required office facilities
- iii. Improved Coalition's performance increased the visibility of the organization which attracted new funding opportunities as the Coalition received fund from SIDA
- iv. Successfully forging new relation with different development partners such as Sweden Embassy, TWAVEZA, Defend Defenders ICNL and Civil Rights Defenders in different activities pertaining human rights defenders
- v. Receiving unqualified 2017 financial report has increased the donors' confidence to the Coalition

### **5.4 Overall Outcome Challenges**

- i. Insufficient funds to operationalize the new Strategic Plan resulting from the shifting donors' window
- ii. Ineffectively operationalized M&E system

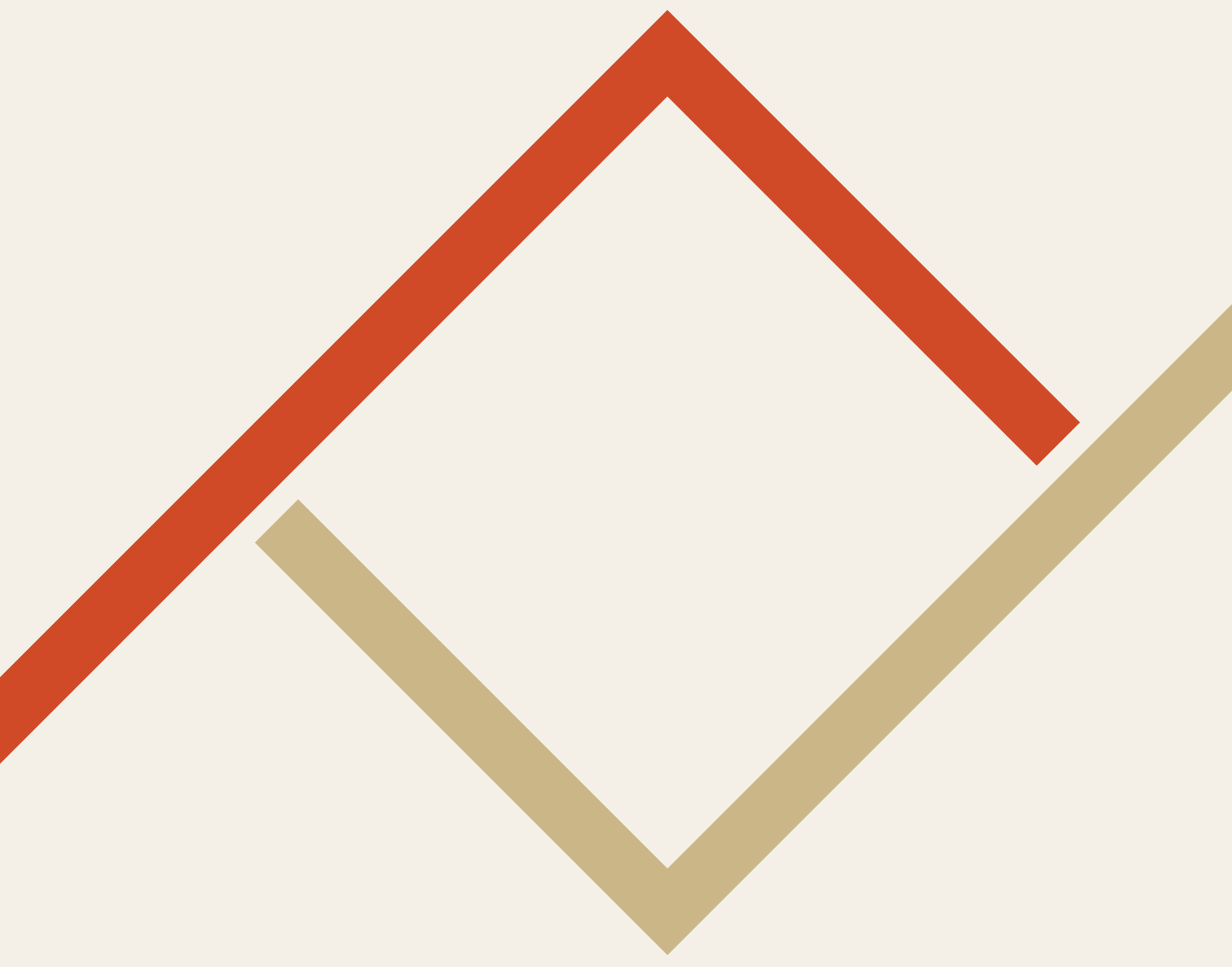
### **5.5 Way forward**

- i. To forge more strategic relation with potential partners to increase the funding opportunities this includes organizing meeting with donors
- ii. To fully operationalize M&E system as a way of improving Coalition's performance

**Table 5.2.3 Indicator Matrix for Outcome Five**

Outcome 5	Outcome Indicators	Results
Performance and sustainability of THRDC enhanced.	Number and type of organizations' operational manual, systems and policies Percentage of staff's members and volunteers retention over a period of time. Improved organizational operations performance (OCA)	
Outputs	Output Indicators	Results
Resource mobilization strategy is developed and being used for THRDC sustainability.	Presence of operational Resource mobilization strategy. Presence of THRDC own sources of funds Number of THRDCs donors/ partners.	One Resources Mobilization Strategy developed 11 donors/ development partners
Financial management systems are improved and kept up-to-date.	Presence of operational financial management systems and policies Extent to which THRDC comply to donors and the Government of URT on financial management procedures	THRDC has comprehensive financial management systems and policies. THRDC is complying to all required financial management procedures including conducting financial auditing, fraud avoidance precautions, submitting staffs payee to the responsible authority within the specified time
Skilled and sufficient staff and volunteers are recruited, motivated, capacitated and maintained for THRDC sustainability.	Number of staffs hired per each result area. Number of volunteers working with THRDC. Number of capacity building trainings/studies provided to staff. Proportion of staff maintained over period of time.	Four new staffs hired to cater for the staff gap in three result areas. 3 engaged volunteers 1 capacity building training conducted

Outputs	Output Indicators	Results
THRDC's governance system is improved and effectively adhered to.	Presence of update constitution. Presence of a comprehensive organization structure. Number of Constitutional (oversight) meetings conducted. Number of Board Meetings conducted.	Constitution reviewed and amended Organizations structure reviewed and restructured to suit the current organization needs 3 Board meeting conducted
Office working facilities are procured and efficiently used.	Number and type of office facilities procured.	1 office vehicle procured Security systems installed including CCTV camera, walkthrough detector, attendance register (fingerprint) and door, access point and intercom TV
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (M, E & L) system is designed and being implemented.	Number of Management Meetings conducted. Improved programs performance	3 management meetings conducted



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