



TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS COALITION

THE 2017 PROGRESSIVE REPORT

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PREPARED BY THRDC SECRETARIAT

PARTNERS

Open Society for Eastern Africa (OSIEA)
Foundation for Civil Society (FCS)
Finnish Embassy
American Organization
DANIDA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS:

ADLG	Actions for Democracy and Local Governance
Adv.	Advocate
ANGOZA	Association of Non – Governmental organization of Zanzibar
BDs	Board of Directors
BRELA	Business Registrations and Licensing Agency
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CCWT	Chama Cha Wafugaji Tanzania
CHARGG	Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance
CRC	Constitutional Review Commission
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCI	Director of Criminal Investigations
DIGNITY	Danish Institute Against Torture
Dr.	Doctor
EU	European Union
FCS	Foundation for Civil Society
GA	General Assembly
GPS	Global Positioning System
HRDs	Human Rights Defenders
HRNGOs	Human Rights Non-Governmental Organizations
ICNL	International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCT	Media Council of Tanzania
MHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MISA-TAN	Media Institute of Southern Africa Tanzania
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr.	Mister
Mrs.	Mistress
Ms.	Miss
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
NACONGO	National Council of NGOs
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OD	Organization Development
OSIEA	Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa
PINGOs	Forum Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations forum
PWDs	People With Disabilities
RANGO	Rukwa Association of NGOs
RITA	Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
RPC	Regional Police Commander
SAUT	Saint Augustine University of Tanzania
SHIVYAWATA	Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu Wenye Ulemavu Tanzania
TAWIA	Tanzania Widows Association
TLS	Tanzania Law Society
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
THRDC	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
TLS	Tanganyika Law Society
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USD	United States Dollar
UTPC	Union of Tanzania Press Clubs
ZAFELA	Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association

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THRDC is blessed to have active members, board members and secretariat who have always been there to ensure the Coalition meets its objectives. We really appreciate them for their dedication and support. Also, the Coalition fully appreciates THRDC staff members for their tireless effort and devotion to accomplish 2017 THRDC activities and the completion of this report.

Furthermore, THRDC team would like to express our gratitude to government officials, media, HRDs, CSOs family, regional and international human rights NGOs for their continued support throughout the year 2017. We humbly look forward to going extra miles of success with them with their usual remarkable support.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After five years of defending human rights defenders in Tanzania, the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition is completing its five years Strategic Plan (SP) 2013-2017. THRDC successfully launched its Strategic Plan 2013-2017 on 24th January 2013. Over 40 THRDC members from upcountry, including over 60 other invited participants and journalists attended the session. The Coalition developed a five- year plan.

The plan was relevant and had enormous contribution to the Coalition's stand point today. The adopted plan became a useful guide that enabled the Coalition to succeed and remain objective and focused to its four main strategic objectives. These strategic objectives have been grouped into four main objectives namely; Advocacy, Capacity Building, Protection and Institution Building— which in the strategic planning language are named as outcomes as explained in this report.

This 2017 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 2017 and the narration of the four programs' activities and achievements attained for the year 2017.

Under the introductory part, the Coalition's establishment is explained. The part explains the Coalition's main objectives, mission, vision and core values as well as the overall profile from its infancy stage to the completion of the five years SP period. HRDs security needs and how they were accomplished by the Coalition's interventions throughout the five- year period is also explained.

Chapter one of this report is mainly for the Coalition's advocacy program. The Coalition has been working in the past five years for the improvement of the legal, policy framework addressing HRDs and the improvement of solidarity among HRDs. Generally, in the last year of implementation of the Strategic Plan the Coalition focused in activities intended to strengthen the unity, solidarity of HRDs the main strategy being engagement of various stakeholders, including government officials, members of the Parliament, and other relevant sub-regional, regional and international Mechanisms.

Chapter two of the report focuses on the 2017's Coalition's commitments to enhancing the security and protection of HRDs by building their capacity through security management trainings. This program reads 'the media and HRDs capacity to effectively participate in the improvement of HRDs protection processes. In 2017 the Coalition conducted a total of six (6) capacity building activities thereby reaching about 270 beneficiaries in either zonal or thematic groups including journalists who have been identified as the most at risk group of human rights defenders in the country. The chapter finishes by explaining various accomplishments for the program mainly confidence building among HRDs and the ability to identify, recognize, and respond to security incidents whenever they happen.

Chapter three is about the Protection program. THRDC Protection Desk was setup in 2013 to respond to Protection and Security Needs for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania. In 2017, the desk offered legal aid/legal protection to sixteen (16) HRDs cases from different thematic, including the legal representation of two HRDs in Kishapu district, one HRDs in Shinyanga, six HRDs in Dares Salaam, and 6 HRDs in Dar es Salaam to mention but a few.

The Fourth chapter explains in details about Institution building and governance programs. The Coalition believes that the efficient, effectiveness and sustainability of any organization depends on, among other things, how it is organized internally and externally. For the year 2017, the workforce of the Coalition has improved by successfully retaining the total of eight staffs and two volunteers.

In December 2017, the Coalition had conducted retreats for both staff and Board Members. The current BODs has a total of nine Board Members, following the retirement of five others after working with THRDC for six consecutive years. Five new board members were selected in the same year to replace those who were retiring. Some of the key functions of the BODs are to act as governing and policy making organ of the Coalition, set strategies for financing, control financing as well as to identify resources for sustainability of the Coalition. The BODs met four times in 2017 as per THRDC constitution

In terms of organizational sustainability and financial capacity, the Coalition has improved along with an increment of funds. For instance, the THRDC has fundraised about 68% which is equivalent to USD 1,730,150 out of USD2,514,428 which was the total amount of funds expected for the implementation of the five years' strategic plan between 2013-2017. Moreover, Coalition successfully managed to retain its founding Donors from 2013 to 2017.

Outcome one [Advocacy]

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The THRDC has been working in the past five years for the improvement of the legal, policy framework addressing HRDs and the improvement of solidarity among HRDs. In all those years, the Coalition has been working under a 5 years Strategic Plan which aimed at, inter alia, advocating for a better working environment for Human Rights Defenders across the country. In December 2017, the Coalition finalized the implementation of its five- year Strategic Plan. This is therefore the fifth and the last report in the implementation of the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan.

Generally, in 2017 THRDC conducted various activities with the aim to improve the working environment of HRDs, strengthen the unity, solidarity of HRDs as well as improving HRDs visibility. Other activities involved 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 simple analysis of the activities of the Coalition under the first outcome (ie. Advocacy)

To achieve the objectives of this Outcome the coalition works towards accomplishing the following outputs;

- i. Advocacy for Ratification and Domestication of International and Regional Human Rights Instruments Related to HRDs.

The Coalition advocates for the ratification and domestication of International and Regional Human Rights Instruments related to the HRDs. Tanzania is not a party to several regional and international instruments which are related to HRDs. The instruments include the 1998 UN Declaration on HRDs, Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishments (CAT) of 1984 and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced disappearance (ICPPED)

- ii. Engage the Parliament and Government for Improving and Enactment of Law and Policies for Human Rights Defenders

The current legal framework is comprised of draconian laws and policies which trigger 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 perilous. 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.

- iii. Improving HRDs Solidarity and Networking Both at International and National Levels

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

- iv. Improving THRDC Visibility and Communication

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 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 instantaneous sharing of information with other stakeholders through various platforms.

v. Advocate for Human Rights Advocacy at Regional and International Levels

Engaging at the regional, sub-regional and international human rights protection mechanisms available is still a challenge to most of the HRNGOs in Tanzania. This fact has narrowed down the space of civil society in its attempt to advocating for human rights promotion and protection in the country and outside. Some of the factors which have contributed to less involvement of the CSOs are poor capacity to access available human rights mechanisms, lack of resources and awareness.

Through this output, THRDC strives to influence and champion utilization of the modern human rights ideas, regional and international human rights systems and mechanism as part of continuing education for HRDs. This will foster HRDs participation in the governance of the state and promotion of HRDs and human rights in general by engaging the regional and sub-regional mechanisms apart from the available domestic mechanisms.

1.1 KEY ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER OUTCOME ONE IN 2017

Major activities accomplished by THRDC in 2017 include; Establishment of the Anti-torture Network and Development of a Strategic Plan on Anti- Torture Network; Launching of the Advocacy Charter Strategic Guideline on People With Disabilities (PWDs) ; Strategic Meeting on Civic Space Issues in Tanzania; Commemoration of the Fourth Anniversary of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day; Launching of the 2016 Situation and Progressive reports; Establishment of a Task Force for Observation of the NGOs verification Process; Conduct Second Constitutional Dialogue; Issue Press Statements to condemn the violations of the rights of HRD; Attend National and International Meetings; News and Articles Publications; and Maintain the THRDC Website and Social Media. Below is a summary of activities conducted under this Outcome;

1.1.2 Establishment of the Anti-Torture Network and Development of its Strategic Plan

Inspite of several efforts made by HRDs and other Human Rights stakeholders, Tanzania is yet to ratify the UN Convention against Torture (UN CAT). The existence of widespread torture and ill-treatment in police stations, deplorable conditions in places of detention as well as extensive use of pre-trial detention were among key issues identified by DIGNITY - Danish Institute against Torture during its pre-investigation mission to Dar es Salaam in 2014 and 2015.

In February 2017 the THRDC in collaboration with DIGNITY jointly established a network of CSOs working on the issues of torture in Tanzania, (also known as Anti-torture Network). The purpose of establishing the network was to build the capacity of civil society in Tanzania to engage in actions which advocate for Tanzania to ratify the UN Convention Against Torture (UN CAT), initiate actions against torture, and raise awareness about torture in the country.

In December 2017, a consultant was hired to develop a strategic plan on the Anti-Torture Network. This will be a guiding document for the Anti-torture steering committee in the struggle to advocate for the ratification of the International Convention Against Torture (CAT) and other interventions against torture.

Picture 1. 1:

Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa-THRDC National Coordinator presenting opening remarks during the Anti-Torture workshop



The THRDC National Coordinator, Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa (on the right) with Dignity Danish Institute representatives from Denmark during opening remarks of the Anti-Torture workshop

The Network successfully conducted a survey on the issues of anti-torture and ill treatment in three zones of Tanzania including the Lake Zone, Northern Zone and Southern Highland. This survey allowed the Network to collect relevant data on the acts of torture in Tanzania. A strategic plan was successfully developed in December 2017 and it was finally adopted by the Network.

1.1.3 Launching of the Advocacy Charter Strategic Guideline for PWDs

As a part of advocacy work, the THRDC developed Advocacy Charter on PWDs in Tanzania, and finally the Charter was launched in April 2027 in Morogoro. The launching of Advocacy Charter came mainly to eliminate serious violations of PWDs rights. THRDC understands that there are various organizations within Tanzania that have been actively protecting the rights of PWDs. However, these efforts have not met the volume of the desired expectations.

The PWDs Advocacy Charter provides theoretical knowledge and practical skills that are required in order to undertake effective advocacy for the rights of People With Disabilities.

Picture 1. 2: An Organization of People with Disabilities rights (PWDs) conducting a peaceful demonstration in Morogoro Region



PWDs rights organization during peaceful demonstrations heading to the Union of Tanzania Press Club offices in Morogoro after the launch of the PWDs Advocacy Charter.

(a) Achievements

- i. Human rights defenders working on PWDs made aware of the UN and Africa regional mechanisms on PWDs protection.
- ii. Human rights defenders working on PWDs are informed of the international, legal and domestic legal and non-legal framework on PWDs.
- iii. Human rights defenders working on defending rights of PWAs/PWDs are informed of their rights, security and risk assessment mechanisms and empowered to protect themselves.
- iv. Security challenges facing HRDs in their working environment shared and recorded
- v. A wider National Network of HRDs working on PWDs rights has been formed

(b) Challenges

- i. The PWDs Advocacy Charter is yet to be interpreted into the language of PWDs,
- ii. Lack of enough funds to raise awareness to HRDs working on the PWDs rights about the Charter
- iii. HRDs working on the rights of PWDs have failed to submit a Shadow Report on PWDs to the International Committee on the rights of PWDs
- iv. Most media outlets, mainly televisions do not consider the rights of PWDs in news programs due to failure to recruit sign language interpreters.

(c) Way Forward

- i. The THRDC will continue to provide trainings and workshops to HRDs working on the Rights of PWDs in order to build their capacity to advocate for the rights of PWDs in Tanzania, including the use of regional, and international HR mechanisms
- ii. Efforts will be made to raise fund for the interpretation of the PWDs Charter into a language which can be read by PDWs, mainly the blind.

1.1.4 Strategic Meeting on Civic Space Issues in Tanzania

THRDC in collaboration with the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) conducted a one day session in Dar es Salaam on the 27th April 2017. Representatives from a broad range of civil society organizations had the opportunity to share their perspectives on thematic issues involving civil societies at national and local level. The meeting was a platform to exchange ideas on current interventions to address the challenges, agree on common issues affecting the legal environment for CSOs and civic space in general.



Picture 1. 3: Ms. Irene Petras, Legal Advisor – Africa International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), stressing a point during her opening remarks at the Civic Space meeting

Ms. Irene Petras, Legal Advisor – Africa International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), giving her opening remarks at the beginning of the event.

Participants had a chance also to learn from several presentations which were made by legal experts. Generally, presenters explained various laws which have an overall impact on the shrinking civic space in Tanzania. These are such as the Media Service Act (2016), the Access to Information Act (2015), and the Cyber Crimes Act (2015)

(a) Achievements:

- i. The THRDC managed to organise CSOs/HRDs to formulate a Task Force that will be responsible for addressing the challenges against draconian laws which contributes to the shrinking of civic space in Tanzania. The Task Force comprised of ten members from various organisations including THRDC, CHRAGG, NACONGO, UTPC, TAWIA, ZAFELA, Jamii Media, SHIVYAWATA, ADLG, ANGOZA and the LHRC.
- ii. By conducting workshops, the Coalition managed to improve solidarity among CSOs/HRDs.
- iii. Through the resolutions which were made during one workshop the THRDC managed to grab government's attention regarding the disputed laws. On the next day which was the Human Rights defenders Day the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs urged CSOs to file cases in court to challenge those laws.

(b) Challenges

- i. We have four other major draconian laws which hinder civic space in Tanzania. Non-Governmental Organization Act of 2002, the Cyber Crimes Act of 2015, the Access to Information Act of 2015 and the Media Services Act of 2016.
- ii. CSOs are not well coordinated in advocating for the amendment of draconian laws which contribute to the shrinking of civic space in Tanzania

(c) Way forward:

- i. Revise strategies to engage with government (government should not be an enemy). The Coalition will conduct soft diplomacy to persuade the Government to amend those laws.
- ii. One joint effort (CSOs should continue to be united and should proceed with a coordinated approach towards some specific matters wherever it is necessary to do so). The THRDC will continue to coordinate and organise the members in order to create unity among CSOs.

1.1.5 Commemoration of Fourth Tanzania Human Rights Defenders' Day

On 28th April 2017, the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) conducted a one-day event to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders' Day. The event carried a special theme; "Forging Relationship between the Government and Civil Societies". It is undisputable fact that the Government is the highest organ which is supposed to fulfill human rights in any country. The work of human rights defenders will be in vain if there is no good relationship between them and the government. It was therefore our aim in this year's celebrations to foster the relationship between the government and Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania.

Also the event provided a room for HRDs to exhibit their work, also giving the opportunity for the HRDs to improve their visibility and what they have been doing for the whole year. The event also accorded HRDs a room to network with different partners.



Picture 1. 5: A photo taken at the beginning of the 2017 Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day event

A diagonal view of the participants listening to the former THRDC Board Chairperson, Mama Martina Kabisama as she was presenting her opening and welcoming remarks during the fourth anniversary of the Tanzania human rights defenders day

Picture 1. 6: The Minister of Constitution and Legal Affairs, Honorable Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi giving a speech at the 2017 Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day



Pictured above is the Minister of Constitution and Legal Affairs, Honorable Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi as he was giving a speech on behalf of the Guest of Honor; the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania Mama Samia Suluhu Hassan at the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day on 28th April, 2017

1.1.6 Launching of the 2016 Progressive and Situation Reports

During the Human Rights Defenders' Day the THRDC also launched the 2016s' Progressive and Situation Report on the Situation of HRDs in Tanzania. The Situation Report was launched by the Guest of Honor, the Vice President of Tanzania, Mama Samia Suluhu Hassan who was represented by the Minister of Constitution and Legal Affairs Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi.

The HRDs Situation Report which is the fourth to be issued by the THRDC after the 2015, 2014 and 2013 respectively, assesses the situation of Human Rights Defenders in the country for the year 2016. Generally, the report shows the increase of acts of violations against the rights of HRDs, ranging from the enactment of new draconian laws which hinder civic space, such as the Media Service Act of 2016, and actual acts of violations against HRDs rights, such as arbitrary arrest and baseless charges against HRDs.

Picture 1. 7:

The Minister of Constitution and Legal Affairs, Honorable Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi launching the 2016 Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania

The launching of the 2016 report on the situation of human rights defenders in Tanzania during the fourth anniversary of the human rights defenders' day held in Dar es Salaam 28th April, 2017.



1.1.7 Awards to Distinguished HRDs

During the event the THRDC awarded various distinguished HRDs and HRDs supporters as part of appreciating what they have been doing in the field of human rights. The following were the recipients of the 2017 THRDC awards; The EU Delegation in Tanzania received an award as distinguished human rights defender's supporter of the year. Alphonse Lusako, was awarded as distinguished young human rights defender of the year, Samuel Nang'aria received an award as the distinguished rural human rights defender of the year, Frontline Defenders as distinguished human rights defender supporter internationally. Other recognized HRDs included; the late Police Constable Emmanuel Swai who posthumously received an award of the distinguished Human Rights defender of the year 2016; Defend Defenders as distinguished regional HRDs supporter of the year and EU as supporter of HRDs at national level.



Picture 1. 8:
A Group Photo of the Distinguished Human Rights Defenders of the year 2017

The awardees in a group photo during the Fourth Tanzanian Human Rights Defender's Day on 28th April 2017

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 legal challenges to civic space in Tanzania.
- iii. The Coalition managed to establish a good relationship with the Government as the Coalition managed to invite the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania and other government officials.
- iv. The Coalition managed to create a good relationship between Human Rights defenders and law enforces (Police) to ensure safety and protection of human rights defenders and their working environment.
- v. Through the guest of honor the government recognized the work of human rights defenders in Tanzania and their working environment and promised to protect them and ensure access to justice.
- 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 defender's day the coalition manage to present and launch Human rights defenders situation report and progressive report of 2016 in order to increase the recognition of HRDs situation in the country.

b) Challenges

- i. The major challenge was shortage of time, due to the fact that the event contained many activities including the exhibition of defender's day, which also contains numerous activities.
- ii. Shortage of resources to accommodate many HRDs during human rights defender's day.

c) Way forward

- i. THRDC will look for more resources to accomodate many CSOs and more programs during human rights defender's day.
- ii. THRDC will look for the possibility of conducting exhibitions and other activities one day before the event of defender's day so as to give the participants more time to demonstrate their activities as a part of expanding HRDs recognition to the community.

1.1.8 Establishment of a Task Force and Observation of the NGOs Verification Process.

On the 16th of August, 2017 the THRDC in collaboration with the National Council of NGOs (NaCoNGO) established a Task Force which was responsible with the observation of the process of verification of NGOs in Tanzania. This followed a Government notice which required all NGOs operating in Tanzania to be verified within ten days from 21st August 2017 to 31st August, 2017. The Task Force was comprised of representatives from several CSOs and it was chaired by the THRDC and NaCoNGO.

Picture 1. 9: The Task force of the NGOs Verification Process in Dodoma

Pictured above, is the Task Force of the NGOs Verification Process, which includes members from the NaCoNGO and Representatives of CSOs under THRDC, together with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children Ms. Sihaba Nkinga, after the launching of the Verification Process in Dodoma



Objectives

- i. To engage the Government and other stakeholders in order to ensure that the process of verification of NGOs is conducted smoothly.
- ii. To oversee the process and make sure that no NGO is unreasonably deregistered.
- iii. Develop a database of non-governmental organization and place it on the NACONGO website on behalf of NGOs in accordance with the laws and regulations.
- iv. Establish a basis for identifying the contribution of non-governmental organizations to National Development including their contribution to the protection and maintenance of Peace in the country.
- v. Identifying Non-Governmental Organizations registered under laws other than the NGOs Act of 2002.
- vi. Identifying active Non-Governmental Organizations and those which have ceased to provide service in order to have a vibrant NGOs sector in the country;
- vii. Identify the activities of non-governmental organizations and the challenges they face when implementing their daily roles.

Picture 1. 10:
The launching of the NGOs Verification Process

The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children Ms. Sihaba Nkinga (In pink blouse) and other participants, during the Launching of the NGOs verification process



(a) Achievements

- i. Due to the intervention of the THRDC and NaCoNGO the Government agreed to extend time for the verification process from 10 to 30 days. This gave space for more NGOs to go to the zonal offices to be verified.
- ii. This exercise has significantly improved the relationship between the Government through the Office of the Registrar of NGOs, NaCoNGO and the THRDC.
- iii. Enough information about the NGOs was obtained through the forms which were filled by the Organizations. This will facilitate the improvement of the NGOs Data Base;
- iv. Through the process we have managed to collect relevant data which will enable NaCoNGO and THRDC to prepare a Data Base of NGOs.
- v. There has been a good relationship between Government Officials and the Observers; under the umbrella of NaCoNGO and the THRDC, during and after the completion of the exercise.
- vi. A large number of organizations came forward for verification and have met all criteria for verification including submitting a recommendation letter from a Community Development Officer as it was required by the government.

“...Mtandao wa Mkoa wa RUKWA (RANGO) unakupongeza kwa kazi nzuri, ambayo wewe na timu yako mmefanya kwa kusimamia zoezi la uhakiki wa NGOs za kanda ya Nyanda za Juu Kusini. Sisi kama mtandao wa mkoa, tunaendela kuhamasisha NGOs za mkoa wetu ziendelee kujitokeza katika zoezi hili muhimu kabla muda uliopangwa haujaisha. Pia ni matumaini yetu kuwa, bila utetezi na usimamizi wa Asasi za kiraia ulio karibu, ipo hatari kubwa ya asasi nyingi kupotea katika wakati huu tulio nao...”

A message of appreciation from a CSOs Director to the THRDC over its intervention to the process of verification of NGOs. This was from Rukwa regional Association of NGOs (RANGO), appreciating the way the THRDC participated in the process and expressing his concerns over the risk of deregistration of many NGOs due to the failure of being verified.

(b) Challenges

- i. The number of Organizations that came to zonal offices for verification was small compared to the initial objective of reaching 8500 organizations. This is due to the fact that only 3168 organizations were verified as it is shown in the report.
- ii. The lack of mechanism to enable the organizations to prove that they have been verified. After completion of the verification the Government was supposed to issue a certificate or letter to each and every NGO confirming that it has completed the verification.
- iii. Many organizations came up with claims of misplacement payment receipts and other documents such as registration certificates and constitution.
- iv. Many organizations are not paying their annual fees.
- v. Organizations have been complaining about transport costs and other costs which were to be used in order to travel to the verification centers.
- vi. Some organizations failed to submit all necessary documents in accordance with the verification requirements.
- vii. The Government has forfeited some registration Certificates of some NGOs. In the Eastern Zone (Dar es Salaam), 8 Registration Certificates were forfeited. 4 in the Northern Zone (Kilimanjaro), 2 in Southern Zone (Mbeya), and 3 in the Lake Zone (Mwanza). A total number of forfeited Certificates were 17. When the Registrar was responding to the questions from Observers of the NGOs verification process in a meeting held in Morogoro he assured NGOs, that his office already started to release the Certificates back to the NGOs.

(c) Way Forward

- i. The THRDC in collaboration with other stakeholders will conduct a new study in order to determine the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the development of our Nation.
- ii. Information obtained from the verification process, shall be used to update the Non-Governmental Organizations Data Base in accordance with the objectives of the process of verification of NGOs.

1.1.9 Civil Society Constitutional Dialogue on the Revitalization of the Constitutional Making Process in Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania is in the process of making a new Constitution. The process had been composed of four stages; Enacting the Constitution Review Act; Collection of public opinion by Constitution Review Commission; Public Debate by the Constituent Assembly and finally the endorsement of the Constitution by the public through referendum. The Constitutional Review Act, Revised Edition of 2013, guided the entire process. The main intention of the law was to create a participatory platform during the process that is people centered constitutional making process. To ensure that Tanzania for the first time gets a people centered Constitution, the Act established the Constitution Review Commission (CRC) for purposes of coordinating and collecting public opinions. The collection of public opinions was effectively and professionally completed and the draft constitution was submitted to the Constitutional Assembly for public debate before going to the final stage, which was the referendum.

This engagement follows official statements and commitments by government leaders and officials about the process and an opportunity to re-engage. To illustrate this, on the 23rd June 2016 The President of the United Republic of Tanzania Dr. John Magufuli and Judge Damian Lubuva, the National Electoral Commission Chairman said the state is willing to take-over the unaccomplished constitutional referendum process to dispel widespread

claims that the crucial ‘historic moment’ has been dumped. Furthermore, the government has committed itself to complete the process before 2020 to the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva, during the 2nd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review process (UPR) for the United Republic of Tanzania.

Following the statement of the President of the United Republic on the 4th November 2016 acknowledging that the constitutional making process has reached an advanced stage, which for that matter needs to be finalized and believing that there is still a need of much emphasis on revitalization of the process. THRDC held the second constitutional dialogue after the first dialogue which was held in November 2016.



Picture 1. 11:
The Guest of Honor Bishop Severine Niwemugizi of Ngara Diocese giving his speech at the 2017 Constitutional Dialogue

The Guest of Honor Bishop Severine Niwemugizi of Ngara Diocese making his speech about the need to revitalize the Constitutional making process on 27th September 2017.

The dialogue which was held in Dar salaam on the 27th September 2017 involved all constitutional stakeholders from CSOs sector, the government, Faith based organizations, Embassies and other development partners.

Picture 1. 12:
Participants making their comments during the 2017 Constitutional Dialogue

Participants in the Constitutional Dialogue expressing their concerns about the Constitutional making process. From left to right is Ms. Anna Henga from the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) and Mr. Mussa Kombo Mussa from Pemba Environmental and Malaria Control Organization (PEMCO)



Picture 1. 13:
A photo of the Guest of Honor and Special Guests at the 2017 Constitutional Dialogue

From the left, Advocate Omary Said the President of Zanzibar Law Society, Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa, the National Coordinator THRDC, the Guest of Honor Bishop Severine Niwemugizi, Ngara Diocese and Ms Martina Kabisama the outgoing Chairperson of THRDC Board of Directors during the dialogue.

(a) Achievements

- i. Through this event the Coalition managed to obtain sufficient news coverage from a number of media outlets, such as TVs and newspapers.
- ii. There have been an increased number of CSOs and individual HRDs advocating for the revitalization of the constitutional making process.
- iii. An increased number of public dialogues, media campaigns and discussions on the Constitution Making Process have been witnessed across the country.
- iv. Increased number of government officials responding on issues raised by CSOs on Constitution Making Process.

Picture 1. 14:
A photo of the front page of The Citizen newspapers on the 28th of September 2017

A front page of The Citizen newspapers on the 28th of September 2017, with a headline: “Renewed Pressure over Katiba Review”



(b) Challenges

- i. The government has still shown lack of readiness to revitalize the constitutional making process. For the example on the 9th of November 2017 the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania Hon. Kasim Majaliwa declared in the Parliament that the New Constitution is not a priority for the government at the moment.
- ii. Many other CSOs and HRDs are still reluctant in advocating for the revitalization of the new constitution.

(c) Way Forward

- i. The Coalition will continue to organize CSOs and other stakeholders in the country to demand from the government their right to a new constitution.
- ii. More efforts are required to be taken in order to persuade Government officials to hear the public outcry on the need to adopt a new constitution.

1.1.10 Directors' Self Reflection Meeting and Dinner Party

On 13th and 14th of October, 2017 (Arusha, Tanzania), more than 70 civil society representatives from Tanzania gathered at the Mount Meru Hotel for a two-day CSOs Self Reflection Meeting under the coordination of the THRDC. During this meeting, CSOs directors, CSOs veterans, representatives from government, academics and other stakeholders had a joint self-reflection by setting aside time to quietly and honestly review the CSOs sector after 30 years of full operation.

This joint evaluation had a great advantage of assessing CSOs sector development and performance as an added value to the existing individual CSOs reflection at office level. The workshop addressed urgent and emerging concerns voiced by civil society in Tanzania, amidst the national trend of increased restrictions on the rights to freedom of association, assembly and expression. Participants discussed relevant laws, policies and practices in Tanzania as well as regional and internal reflection of the CSOs sector. They also agreed on national and regional advocacy priorities.

The meeting involved representatives from government (RITA, MoHA and MHCDGEC), donors (FCS), veterans, academics and other stakeholders who expressed several challenges ranging from lack of solidarity towards addressing matters affecting the freedom of expression, and organizational management challenges.

Picture 1. 15:
The Guest of Honor and Registrar of NGOs Hon. Marcel Katemba, observing a moment of silence in awe of Mwl. Julius Kambarage Nyerere on Nyerere day (14TH OCT. 2017)



Pictured above, is the Guest of Honor and Registrar of NGOs Hon. Marcel Katemba, observing a moment of silence in awe of Mwl. Julius Kambarage Nyerere on Nyerere day, at the beginning of the second day of the meeting



Picture 1. 16:
Opening remarks from a panel of Special Guests at the CSOs Self-Reflection meeting

On the left; Adv. Kaleb Gamel from TLS and the right; Adv. Said Omary from ZLS giving their views during the CSOs reflection meeting

After a number of contributions from several consultants and Directors, finally the directors came up with specific resolutions in addressing challenges facing CSOs in Tanzania. The resolutions reached are shown under the table below.

Table 1. 1: A table of Resolutions reached by Director at the end of the CSOs Self-reflection Meeting

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conduct Organizational Diagnosis/Capacity Building. This can be done on each CSOs in need. b) To work for having a national CSOs strategic plan c) Institutionalization of Directors' Form d) Empowering NaCoNGO e) Improvement of CSOs internal governance f) Succession plan should be well built within CSOs g) Improving CSOs and Government Relationship h) Nurturing young and emerging CSOs i) Unity and solidarity j) Quick intervention on taxation issues to CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Funding b) Survey to know the contributions of CSOs sector c) Compliance with laws and regulations/ compendium of laws and regulations governing CSOs sector d) Quarterly Meetings of CSOs to discuss emerging issues e) Building partnership with private sector f) Linking CSOs with Great lakes CSOs g) Formation of Finance Committee/Directors SACCOS h) International and regional connections
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(a) Achievements

- i. Strengthen and improve solidarity and networking among the CSOs directors
- ii. Improved the relationship between CSOs and various registrars of the CSOs in Tanzania, including the Registrar of NGOs, RITA, The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Registrar of companies (BRELA) RITA, MoHA and MHCDGEC
- iii. Through the meeting the CSOs directors reached various resolutions which include conducting joint activities for the wellbeing of the CSOs in Tanzania.

(b) Challenges

- i. The establishment and operation of CSOs in Tanzania is governed by a number of conflicting laws which lead to confusion to the CSOs and even government officials themselves on the implementation of such laws
- ii. Most of Directors in the CSOs sector do not have enough knowledge over the requirement of Laws in operation of CSOs in Tanzania including the requirements during the registration and compliance requirements. For instance most of them do not submit annual reports to their registrar.
- iii. CSOs do not have individual plans to conduct periodical self-reflection and review in order to determine their own internal challenges.

(c) Way Forward

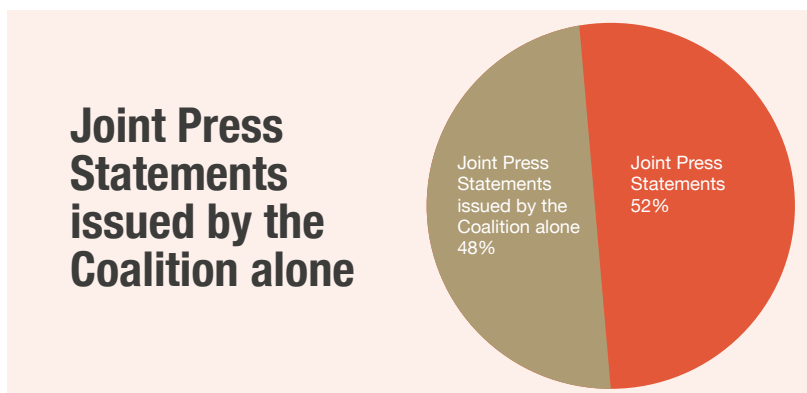
- i. There is a need to compile a compendium of all laws, policies, regulations and rules that are affecting the operations of CSOs sector in Tanzania and make periodic updates,
- ii. There is a need to have a series of self-educating and awareness creation among the CSOs on various aspects of the Legal Framework through which CSOs are registered, operating and required to comply,
- iii. There should be harmonization of laws so CSOs can be regulated by laws which are not conflicting each other,
- iv. CSOs need to re-strategize and reorganize in order to push for reform of the oppressive and outdated legislation affecting CSOs,
- v. Internal CSOs challenges are more dangerous than the External Challenges and so CSOs need to have a tool for periodical self-reflection and peer-review to ensure that their houses are in good order.

1.1.11 Issue Press Statements to condemn the violations of the rights of HRDs

Due to an increasing acts of violation against the rights of HRDs, mainly acts which shrink civic space, and violation of the rights of HRDs, the THRDC has increasingly been issuing press statements to condemn such violations. In 2017 the Coalition has issued a total of 21 press statements. These are issued based on the occurrence of the acts of violation of the rights of HRDs. Such acts include but not limited to abduction of HRDs, banning of news outlets such as newspapers, unlawful arrests of HRDs and killings of HRDs such as police officers and journalists.

In order to improve the solidarity of CSOs in addressing such violations, the THRDC has been issuing joint press statements with other CSOs. Among 21 press statements and press releases issued in 2017, 10 were issued by the Coalition alone and 11 others were issued jointly with the Coalition and other NGOs. The chart below stipulates the number of press statements issued in 2017 by the THRDC alone and the Coalition in Collaboration with other CSO in percentage.

Picture 1. 17:
A Pie Chart illustration of the percentage of Joint Press Statements and THRDC-issued Press Statements



(a) Achievements

- i. Release of abducted HRDs (Ibrahim Musa also known as Roma Mkatoliki and 3 other Artists who were abducted in April 2017)
- ii. Due to several Press Statements issued by THRDC, to a certain extent Police Force responded positively to the recommendations which were suggested in the said press statements as follows.
- iii. The IGP Simon Sirro declared publicly that Police officers are duty bound to protect Journalists and therefore they are not supposed to harass them or to interfere with their duties.
- iv. The establishment of a Special Police Zone in Rufiji and Kibiti-Costal Region
- v. Serious steps were taken by the Government and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) over the Loliondo Saga. The Commission issued an injunction to prohibit the government from evicting Pastoralist societies in Loliondo. Later on the President dismissed the then Minister of Tourism and Natural Resources and appointed a new Minister. The situation in Loliondo is now intact.
- vi. Through the NGOs verification process the THRDC established a good relationship with the government. The Registrar of NGOs allowed CSOs under the ambit of THRDC to participate fully in the process, including putting observers in each of the verification centre.

(b) Challenges

- i. The government and other stakeholders have been reluctant to implement some of the recommendations provided in the press statements issued
- ii. Due to the current situation on the freedom of expression, including banning of media outlets, there has been an increase of self-censorship among media organizations. Most of media outlets do not publish news which criticizes the government.

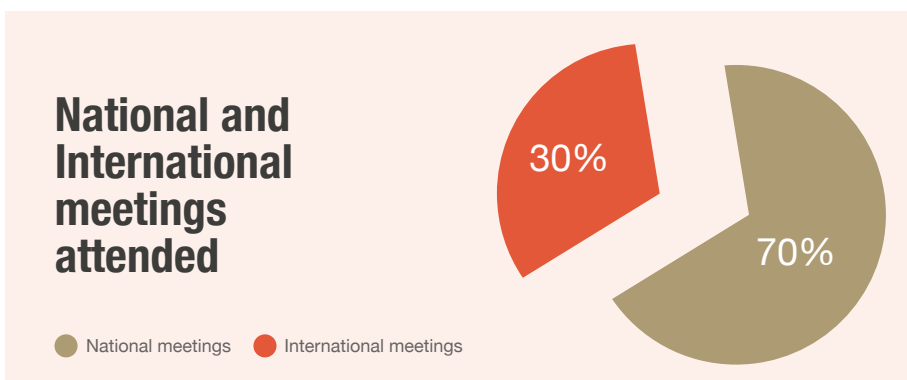
(c) Way Forward

- i. The THRDC will continue to issue press statements and other interventions against illegal acts which jeopardize the rights of HRDs, freedom and autonomy of CSOs in Tanzania.
- ii. Considering the current situation where freedom of expression is at stake and the Coalition shall consider the use of other means of communication. Mainly the use of website and other THRDC social media.

1.1.1.2 Attend National and International Meetings

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

In 2017 the THRDC received more than 70 invitations to attend meetings. Due to several reasons including lack of funds to attend all meetings, the Coalition attended only 40 meetings. The total number of national meetings attended is 28 and international meetings attended were 12. Below is a graph showing national and international meetings in percentage.



Picture 1. 18:
A Pie Chart illustration of the National and International meetings attended by THRDC

Picture 1. 19:
THRDC's National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa socializing at an international meeting in Brussels - Belgium

Pictured right, is the THRDC National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa, exchanging views with other participants during the EU and Protect Defenders Annual Meeting in Brussels-Belgium





**Picture 1. 20:
A Group photo at the 2017 UTPC
General Meeting in Tanga**

The THRDC Advocacy Officer, Mr. Leopold Moshia (Third from left) together with the Guest of Honor, Tanga Regional Commissioner Martin Shigela (4th from left), followed by the President of the Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC), Mr. Deogratius Nsokolo and Kenneth Simbaya (The former President of the UTPC) after attending the UTPC general meeting in 2017 in Tanga.

(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 40 meetings were attended.
- ii. Through several meetings attended within East and Horn of Africa the Coalition learned that those 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.

1.1.1.3 News articles Publications

As part of our communication strategy in the year, we have been able to publish

- i. A total of 30 news articles in different newspapers
- ii. Most of our news are placed on the leading pages; from page 1 to 3
- iii. Publications in Blogs and Websites Several blogs have been publishing THRDC news and articles. Some of them are Mwananchi Newspaper Blog, IPP Website, Jamii Forum and Dar24 Blog
- iv. Live coverage was done in some of the THRDC events through the THRDC Tweeter Account, AYO TV and Matukio Daima TV.

(a) Achievements

- i. Awareness on the security of Human Rights Defenders among government officials, members of the parliament and the general public increased
- ii. Due to some publications in the media, the Government and other authorities reacted positively to the violations of HRDs rights

(b) Challenges

- i. The government and other stakeholders have been reluctant to implement some of the recommendations provided in the published articles
- ii. Due to the current situation on the freedom of expression, including banning of media outlets, there has been an increase of self-censorship among the media. Most of media do not publish news which seem to criticize the government.

(c) Way Forward

The Coalition will take more efforts to increase the number of articles in the media. This shall continue to be used as a method of increasing awareness to the public about HRDs.

1.1.1.4 Improving THRDC Visibility, Communication, Social Media and Online Platform

Website:



The Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition [THRDC] through its official website; <http://www.thrdc.or.tz> has been updating its activities and informing the public about its advocacy work throughout the year. The following are the Achievements, Challenges and the Way forward related to the use of THRDC's official website since November 2016 to December 2017.

- i. The Coalition has managed to connect its official website to NGO Source; a badge that attracts granters or donors to our website
- ii. The Coalition successfully alerted its members on a number of security incidents such as, the Surveillance on THRDC's Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa in June 2017, and also, the suspicious interrogation by immigration officers about Mr. Olengurumwa's citizenship and identity; at THRDC offices in September 2017
- iii. Publications of Opportunities such as; CALL FOR NEW BOARD MEMBERS APPLICATION, CALL FOR CUNSLTANCIES etc
- iv. Posts on Workshops and Events eg.; 2017's Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day
- v. The crashing of our official website from time to time
- vi. Failure to use official domain email accounts of which depend on the functioning of the website.
- vii. Coordinating with our website hosting company to improve the performance of our website
- viii. THRDC will employ digital security and protection measure to prevent our website from collapsing again in the future

Apart from the Coalition's Website, 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 November 2016 to December 2017, on our social media accounts; Facebook, Twitter and Instagram respectively;

Facebook:

THRDC uses its official facebook page; Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (@THRDCoalition) as its major visibility tool to connect and communicate with the public on its day to day advocacy activities.



(a) Achievements:

- i. The number of our Facebook followers has increased from 19,000 followers in 2016 to 21,557 followers in 2017
- ii. There is a total of over 360 Posts from November 2016 to October 2017
- iii. 21 posts were promoted and reached up to over 91,564 people in 2017 from the average of 70,845 people before November 2016
- iv. Average post likes are 2,552 likes
- v. Since November 2016 to December 2017, there have been a total of over 600 comments on our posts, whereby 70% of those were positive comments

• Posts on main events;

- The 2017 Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day
- The meeting on Civic space issues in East African countries in Kenya attended by the Coordinator Mr. Olengurumwa
- The Workshop in Arusha on Improving the Capacity of HRDs working on Pastoral rights
- Advocating LHRC's Press Release about the attack on IMMMA Advocates offices.
- The Launch of LHRC's 2016 Report on the situation of Human Rights and Business in Tanzania (Fifth edition) on 30th August 2017.
- Advocating the Press release by residents of Loliondo towards Hon. Prime Minister
- A call to the Commission For Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) on the Land Dispute in Loliondo

Picture 1. 21: A Facebook post of

THRDC's 2017 Annual General Meeting
A picture of THRDC's Board Chairperson Mama Martina Kabisama leading 2017's Annual General Meeting as posted on THRDC's Facebook page



**Picture 1. 22:
A Facebook post of the NGOs Verification Process in Dodoma Region**

A picture depicting observers of the NGO’s verification process (by the Registrar of NGO’s in Tanzania) during the compilation of the general report at the end of the verification process as it appears on our Facebook page



**Picture 1. 23:
A Facebook post of a meeting between Tanzania CSOs and the representative from the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights Mrs. Nwanve Vwede at THRDC offices**

A picture from our Facebook page, of a meeting between Tanzania CSOs and the representative from the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights Mrs. Nwanve Vwede at THRDC offices, to discuss the situation of Human Rights in Tanzania



Way forward:

- i. THRDC Facebook page administrators will continue to engage and update the public about the Coalition’s activities.
- ii. In the future, we plan to hold live-stream sessions on Facebook, during important events such as workshops and press releases



Twitter:

THRDC uses Twitter as an instant means to communicate its advocate its activities to the public through its twitter handle;

THRD-COALITION @THRD-COALITION. Throughout the year, the following have been observed;

- i. Our Twitter followers have increased from 886 followers in 2016 to 1083 followers in 2017. An increase of 197 followers.
- ii. There is now a total of 2,006 tweets and retweets from the previous 1,840 last year.
- iii. Instant sharing of the whole event of the 2017 Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day
- iv. News Brief on the Coordinator’s suspicious interrogation by Immigration officers at THRDC offices
- v. We shared key events with our followers on Twitter such as; 2017’s THRD Day, The Workshop in Arusha on Improving the Capacity of HRDs working on Pastoral Rights and also CSOs Self-Reflection Meeting & Directors’ Dinner



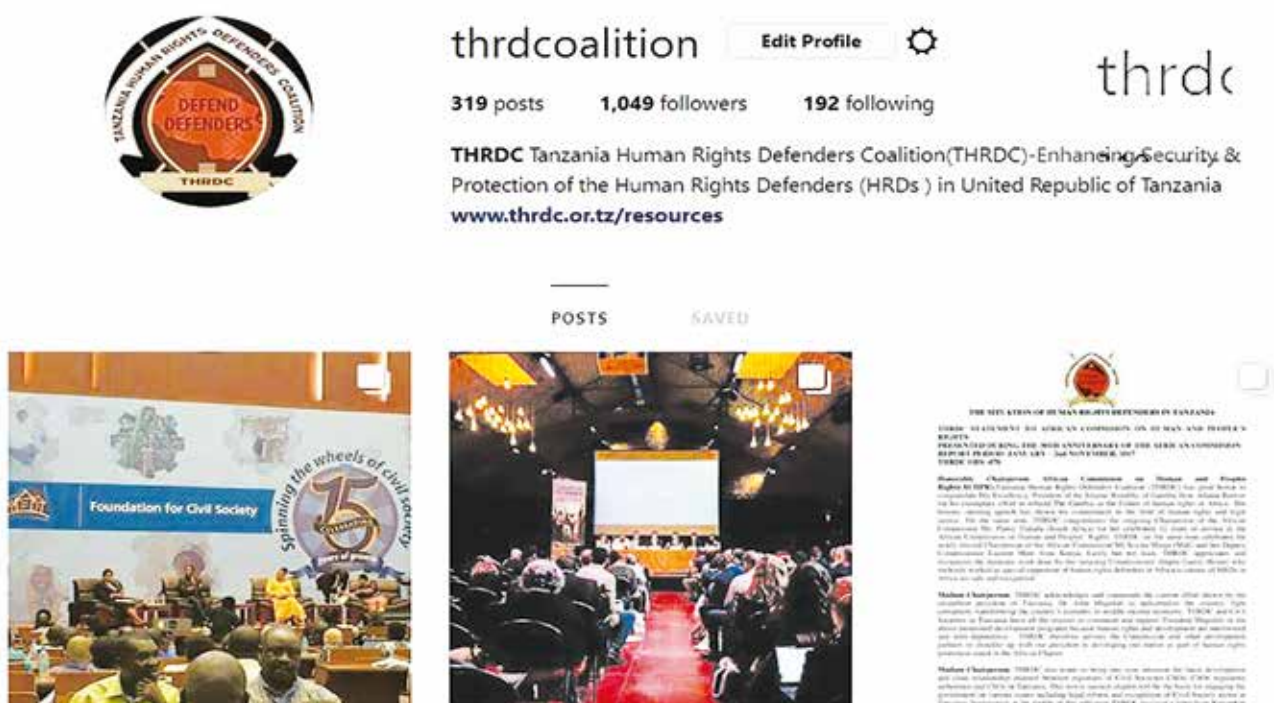
Instagram:

The coalition uses its instagram page; @thrdcoalition to display its advocacy activities. The following have been observed from November 2016 to December 2017.

Achievements:

- i. We currently have 1049 followers from 980 followers. An increase of 69 followers since July 2017.
- ii. The total number of posts are 319. Total events posted in 2017 are 71 events with over 360 pictures and 11 video clips
- iii. We actively posted and shared about 18 main events, including;
 - 2017 Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Day
 - THRDC’s 2017 Annual General meeting
 - The Arusha Workshop on Improving Capacity of HRDs Working on Pastoral Rights.
 - Advocating LHRC’s Press Release about the attack on IMMMA Advocates offices.
 - The Launch of the Legal and Human Rights Centre’s (LHRC) 2016 Report on the situation of Human Rights and Business in Tanzania (Fifth edition) on 30th August 2017.
 - A call to the Commission For Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) on the Land Dispute in Loliondo
 - CSOs two-day Self-reflection Meeting held in Arusha

Picture 1. 26: A preview of some of THRDC’s Instagram posts





WhatsApp:

One of the best and quickest ways to share information is through instant messaging. THRDC uses the WhatsApp Messenger social application to increase its visibility and connect with its members. The Coalition through its many HRDs Oriented groups; THRDC Board Members, PWDs RIGHTS IN TANZANIA, University HRDs Coalition, Media Laws in Tanzania, THRDC FOCAL PERSONS, THRDC Staff, THRDC Members, UPR, Pastoralists, CSOs DIRECTORS FORUM, HRDs in Extractive Sector, Anti-Torture Stirring Committee, DIGITAL SECURITY, PROTECTION COURSE, Regional Training of Trainers, NGOs Verification and THRDC EVALUATION; coordinates with its members through instant messaging. The following were the Achievements, pertaining to our WhatsApp groups from November 2016 to December 2017;

Achievements:

- i. We have continued to unite and increase Solidarity among members in our WhatsApp groups.
- ii. Briefing our members about the THRDC Coordinator's suspicious interrogation by Immigration officers at THRDC offices in June & September 2017
- iii. Instant sharing of workshop events and press statements eg: LHRC's Press statement about the Attack on IMMMA Advocates offices
- iv. Sharing of publications such as; News articles, the CALL FOR BOARD MEMBERS APPLICATION etc throughout our WhatsApp groups
- v. Sharing important contact details among working staff in the THRDC Staff group
- vi. We will continue to motivate interactions and engagement of participants in our WhatsApp groups on various THRDC Advocacy issues

Outcome Two [Capacity Building]

THE MEDIA AND HRDS CAPACITY TO EFFECTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE HRDS PROTECTION PROCESSES IMPROVED

2.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In order to enhance and strengthen any human rights organization's effectiveness, safety and social impact so as to achieve its goals and sustainability over time, security capacity building programs are inevitable. Capacity building on security management and risk assessment to human rights organizations are normally done through trainings, training of the trainers, round table discussions, dialogues and seminars to mention but a few.

After five years of defending human rights defenders in Tanzania, the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition is completing its five years Strategic Plan (SP) 2013-2017. The THRD-Coalition started implementing this SP in 2013 after its official launch in the January of the same year.

The Coalition developed the Capacity Building Program as part of its 2013-2017 five- year strategic plan. The program is also identified as outcome two of THRD programs. Its reads.

'The media and HRDs capacity to effectively participate in the HRDs protection processes improved.'

Capacity building programs are realized through trainings, training of the trainers, round table discussions, dialogues and seminars on various aspects of security management, human rights and their enforcement mechanisms. 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. THRD implemented various activities for the year 2017, with the aim to produce the following OUTPUTS;

- i. Existing and New Human Rights Defenders are Made Aware of their Rights and Empowered to Protect Themselves

Being a protector or promoter of human rights without self-protection capacities is risky. Through capacity building trainings one is equipped with techniques, tactics on how to carry out the activism safely. Under this output the Coalition has been able to conduct security management trainings 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 security incident.

- ii. Media Practitioners (mainstream and social) 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

iii. Human Rights Defenders are Empowered in Modern Human Rights Ideas, International Human Rights Systems and Mechanism as Part of Continuing Education for HRDs

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.

2.1 KEY ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER THIS OUTCOME IN 2017

In the year 2017, the Coalition conducted a total of six (6) capacity building activities thereby reaching about 270 beneficiaries including journalists whom have been identified to the most at risk group of human rights defenders in the country. In all six conducted activities, the program utilised about 109,140/- USD out of 119,806/- estimated budget managing to serve about 10,666 USD. Therefore for the period of five years of the inception of the capacity building program, the Coalition has managed to reach a total of 1546 beneficiaries, which is 77.3 percent of the targeted 2000 thereby utilising about 402,719/- out of 589,651/- estimated budget.

The following are the key activities conducted in 2017; Security management Training to 30 new HRDs from ten zones; empowering and nurturing young Human Rights Defenders from ten universities in Tanzania; advocacy empowerment and security management training to human rights defenders working on rights of people with disabilities; digital security and Panic button training to THRDC's focal persons; workshop on Regional and International Human Rights mechanisms to Human Rights Defenders working on the Rights of People with Disabilities; workshop on improving the capacity of Human Rights Defenders working on Pastoral rights: documentation and reporting to domestic; regional and international human rights mechanisms; the workshop to HRDs on how to access various United Nations(UN) Human Rights Mechanisms and the digital security training for protection and IT support officers from HRDNGOs within the East African region.

With the above conducted activities, the Coalition achieved some of the following; proved efficiency of the trainings offered following the complaint lodged to the National Human Rights Institution (Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance) by Human rights defenders working on pastoral and land rights in collaboration with victims of illegal eviction of the Maasai community in Loliondo thereby the injunction order was issued to the Government pending CHRAGG official enquiry.

The Coalition also managed to successfully formulate the National Coalition of University Human Rights Association following the training on empowering and nurturing young Human Rights Defenders from Ten Universities in Tanzania conducted in March 2017 to mention but a few.

Despite noted achievements, there are some challenges, which the capacity building program faced in the year 2017. Some of the challenges are; the complex nature of digital security modules which despite its importance, it has been difficult for most grass root organizations (HRDs) to clearly understand and put into action. Also, it has been noted that there are several left out issues of importance in the current security training module which can potentially jeopardize the security of HRDs in the country such as organizational development (OD) issues, financial management and fundraising skills.

2.1.1 The Security management Training to 30 new HRDs from ten zones

Each year, THRDC conducts security management training to new human rights defenders from different parts of the country. Security management training enables new human rights defenders to be equipped with techniques

of ensuring they always stay safe and conduct their activities without unreasonable interferences following the continued harassment, detention, interrogation, imprisonment, and torture and sometimes trying to shut down what they fight for by attempting to kill them.

According to the findings of the Needs Assessment Survey of 2013, the extent of the level of risk faced by HRDs varies from one thematic area to another. As a part of implementation of the security needs assessment findings, in 2017, the training was conducted to 30 new human rights defenders from ten regions in both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. The training took into account the needs for each thematic area of work of human rights defenders.

Picture 2. 1: A group photo of the New Human Rights Defenders in 2017

A group photo of New Human Rights defenders

During the training, participants were introduced to the concept of a human rights defender and their roles. This session enabled them to understand domestic, regional and international soft and hard laws protecting HRDs. There were also a session on techniques on how to assess and manage risks, organizational and home security and the digital security session.



Picture 2. 2: A small group discussion during the Training

The mode of imparting the knowledge to new HRDs was participatory and at times entailed group discussions. Pictured above is one of groups of participants deliberating on an issue during the training.

Picture 2. 3: Group work presentation by the participants during the training

Participants presenting their group work on the assesment of their organizational Security performance using the security wheel.



a) Achievements

- i. Improved knowledge and skills on security issues to 30 new human rights defenders working in different thematic areas of human rights
- ii. Participants were very active and gave out many security incidences testimonials. This made it easy for the security incidences lesson to be well understood.
- iii. Participants got a clear understanding of the legal and non-legal framework both at international and domestic regulating HRDs.

b) Challenges

- i. Security concept is wide and the time was not enough to cover all the security topics.
- ii. Some security issues such as digital security were new to the participants more time was needed to further broaden their understanding.
- iii. Due to poor background on the role of HRDs, some participants had negative attitude on the coalitions training module thinking that the coalition teaches HRDs techniques to oppose government.

c) Way Forward

- i. The Coalition will look for the possibility to add more time for security trainings especially when new HRDs are the targeted group.
- ii. The Coalition will keep on emphasizing on safe use and security awareness of the digital devices to HRDs.
- iii. The Coalition will continue to empower new HRDs to identify their roles and that the security modules taught are for the welfare and security of HRDs and not in opposition to the Government.

2.1.2 Empowering and Nurturing Young HRDs from Colleges

On the 24th March 2017, THRDC one day training was conducted on empowering and nurturing young human rights defenders from ten universities in Tanzania namely University of Dar es Salaam, Kampala International University, Mzumbe University, Muslim University of Morogoro, University of Dodoma, Open University of Tanzania and St. Augustine University of Tanzania. The workshop was aimed at informing the Coalition on how best it will engage the young generation to jointly take active part in human rights activities at the University, community and national level, expand the network of human rights defenders in Universities and ultimately formulation of a National Coalition of University Human Rights Association.

Inspirational speakers to the training were Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa (THRDC-National Coordinator and former president of the University of Dar es Salaam Human Rights Association) and Ms. Rebeca Gyumi (Msichana Initiative Executive Director). These notable and successful activists shared experiences regarding their carrier journey.

Apart from testimonies and inspirational speeches from Mr Olengurumwa and Ms Rebecca, participants were also empowered to understand concepts and roles of a human rights defender and general introduction to human rights. Participants were taught and engaged in fruitful discussion with the view to equipping them with knowledge and skills on human rights and the human rights defender working environment.

During the workshop a book titled “The Situation of University Human Rights Defenders” was launched. The book was written by a University Young Human Rights Defender namely Alphonse Lusako.



Picture 2. 4:
A Group photo of participants of the workshop on Nurturing and Empowering University Human Rights Defenders

Pictured left is the group of participants of the workshop on nurturing and empowering University Human Rights Defenders. Seated on the front row from the left are Mr. Alphonse Lusako (the Author of the book “The Situation of University Human Rights Defenders”, Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa (THRDC-National Coordinator, Ms Rebecca Gyumi (Executive Director-Msichana Initiative) and the moderator of the session Mr. Frank Morandi (Capital Television presenter).

Picture 2. 5: Motivational Speakers' Session

Motivational Speakers of the day, Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa (THRDC-National Coordinator) on the left and Ms Rebecca Gyumi (Executive Director-Msichana Initiative) on the right hand side. At the centre is the moderator of the session Mr. Frank Morandi from Capital Television.

Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa, one of the motive speakers encouraged participants to keep on fighting for their rights because giving up the fight for constitutional rights would not benefit future generations, he however urged them to refrain from using violent means when fighting for these rights.

On her side, Ms Rebecca Gyumi said that the nation needs more youths who are inspired and committed to move forward the human rights agenda for the betterment of the nation and just society in future.



Picture 2. 6:
Ms. Rebecca Gyumi, one of the motivational speakers, speaking to University Human Rights Defenders

“Youth should avoid being used by other people for their own interests, instead they should focus on issues that they make them realize their dream...”, says Ms. Rebecca Gyumi during the workshop.



During the training, the electronic copy of the book titled “The Situation of University Human Rights Defenders” authored by a notable University Young Human Rights Defender namely Alphonse Lusako was launched. Lusako, a victim of students’ peaceful demonstrations who had been expelled twice from the University of Dar es salaam authored activism book to express his views on the situation facing university students HRDs.

The book provides for detailed University students’ movements and peaceful demonstrations particularly, students activism at the University of Dar es Salaam in 2011. It gives historical narrative of the efforts made by the State to suppress University students Human rights Defenders in the country by denying them the rights to freedom of expression and assembly through the use of law enforcement agencies, mainly police and soldiers.

Picture 2. 7: The Launch of the book on the Situation of University Human Rights Defenders

Pictured above is THRDC National coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa (in suit) launching the electronic version of the book on the ‘Situation of University Human Rights Defenders.’ Standing on his right is the author Mr. Alphonse Lusako.



Achievements

- i. Launching of the electronic copy of the book authored by a University HRD Mr. Alphonse Lusako titled ‘The Situation of University Human Rights Defenders’
- ii. Formulation of the National Coalition of University Human Rights Association. The Secretariat of the Coalition is composed of the President, VC, and General Secretary. The first two positions were held by students themselves because by their nature, they are ceremonial while the position of the GS is held by an immediate SAUT student. The names of the leaders are as follows;
 - Musa Raido - President (From UDSM)
 - Lilian William- Vice President (From KIU)
 - Francis Johnson- General Secretary (From SAUT)
- i. The Coalitions Advisory Board at the top of the secretariat. The advisory Board is initially composed of three persons involved in the formulation of the Coalition.
 - Onesmo Ole Ngurumwa-THRDC Coordinator
 - Rebeca Gyumi-ED-Msichana Initiative and
 - Frank Morandi-Presenter at Capital TV.
- ii. Resulted into the agreement between THRDC and three champion University students Human Rights clubs namely UDSM, UDOM and St. Augustine to work closely in Human Rights Defending and Promotion. This agreement will enable THRDC to use these clubs as ambassadors and support, encourage and instill dynamism by providing opportunities for them to further human rights and activism agenda.
- iii. An active WhatsApp group with about 30 members (Participants, Advisory Board and THRDC staff) was formed to ensure that young human rights defenders stay updated and share knowledge and experiences of human rights and activism.

a) Challenges

The following were key challenges expressed by the participants during the training;

- i. Lack of support from the University administrations. This is very common in public universities considering students human rights associations as politically affiliated.
- ii. There is shortage of office facilities and office equipments to these university students human rights associations.
- iii. Poor knowledge and skills on human rights issues. This is partly because in most Universities, Human rights is taught as an optional course.

b) Way forward

- i. THRDC is determined to strengthen and empower the formulated Coalition of University Students Human Rights defenders by facilitating various university students' human rights dialogues in 2018.
- ii. THRDC will also arrange for the strategic activities related to promotion and protection of human rights at University levels in order to get more youths involved in human rights activism.
- iii. The Coalition will continue to mentor youth-based human rights defender organizations including the Tanzania Students Networking Program (TSNP)

2.1.3 Security Management Training to HRDs working on rights of PWDs

There are some noted several stumbling blocks hindering efforts against violations and advocacy on the rights of PWDs. The level of security, protection and risk assessment of individual, organizations and networks established to fight the problem is one main stumbling block hindering these efforts. Low level of the knowledge of risks involved in their work, self-defense strategies and lack of awareness on the existence of joint initiatives focused on HRDs protection make these organizations and networks feel insecure about their work hence poor results of the efforts put.

On the 10th -12th April 2017, THRDC conducted advocacy empowerment, security management and risk assessment training to human rights defenders working on rights of people with disabilities. A total of 45 Participants from the most vulnerable regions of Shinyanga, Singida, Morogoro, Mwanza, and Kagera attended the training.



Picture 2. 8:
A Group photo of participants and the Guest of Honor Ms. Regina Chonjo - Morogoro Urban District Commissioner

Group photo of participants and the Guest of Honor Ms. Regina Chonjo (the fourth from the right seated), Morogoro Urban District Commissioner during the advocacy empowerment, security management and risk assessment training to human rights defenders working on rights of people with disabilities.

Objectives of the workshop were mainly to impart to this group of defenders the general understanding of the UN and African region human rights system and mechanism on PWDs, Situation of PWDs rights defenders in Tanzania, Sharing Experiences and Testimonies strategies on how to Conduct Secured Advocacy and Campaigns how to analyze the working environment and Information and digital security to mention a few.

The Guest of honor to the workshop was Hon. Regina Chonjo, the Morogoro Urban District Commissioner. During the opening ceremony she stressed on the importance of the workshop and that it has come on the right timing to right persons. She urged participants on attentiveness for the entire training and that they should make sure they share with colleagues and the public the knowledge and skills gained for the betterment of PWDs and the society at large.



Picture 2. 9:
Guest of Honor Hon. Regina Chonjo making her opening remarks

Giving opening remarks is the Guest of Honor Hon. Regina Chonjo, Morogoro Urban District Commissioner during the opening ceremony.

During the session on sharing experience and challenges facing human rights defenders working on rights of people with disabilities, Advocate Gideon Mandesi, from the Disabled Organization for Legal Affairs and Social Economic Development (DOLASED) gave a thorough presentation. Advocate Mandesi pointed out some key various challenges which are non-inclusiveness in the passed laws and policies on PWDs and lack of institution dealing with the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Picture 2. 10: A photo of Panelists leading a Panel Discussion Session

On the left is Advocate Mandesi from DOLASED (the second from the left) presenting on challenges faced by PWDs rights Defenders in Tanzania



The workshop was officially closed by the Morogoro Regional Police Commander (RPC) who thanked all the organizers and participants for taking part in the training. Before awarding certificates of participation, he urged participants to use the knowledge and skills gained to defend the rights of the PWDs and the society at in general. He thanked the secretariat for preparing such training because they did what the government through the police was supposed to do.



Picture 2. 11: The Certification of the participants

The Morogoro Regional Police Commander Leonard Paulo awarding a Certificate of participation to Advocacy empowerment, security and risk assessment to participants.

a) Achievements

- i. Involving government officials mainly the District commissioner and the Regional police Commander during the opening and closing sessions of the workshop is a significant milestone towards fully involvement of PWDs rights and security since both officers promised cooperation and security to this group of defenders.
- ii. Active WhatsApp group involving more than forty(40) PWD's rights defenders (PWDs' RIGHTS IN TANZANIA) was created with the view to create solidarity, networking sharing information, experiences, challenges relating to PWDs rights.
- iii. As one of the resolution during the workshop considering the importance of the constitutional right to information, participants held Peaceful demonstration to Morogoro Press Club office delivering the open letter to the President of the United Republic of Tanzania demanding for PWD's right to information by giving sign language interpretation during news and current affairs TV programs since these are programs of extreme relevance to the viewers. THRDC coordinated the peaceful demonstration.

b) Challenges

- i. It appeared that there was a need to have a technical language interpreter for the deaf-blind participants rather than the present sign language interpreters for the blind only.
- ii. It came to the understanding of the Coalition that PWD defenders are disorganized and not united, consequently they are vulnerable to threats and advocacy failure. This has partly been contributed by weak administration of the Tanzania Federation of People with disabilities (SHIVYAWATA).
- iii. PWD defenders also regard themselves as inferior due to their physical status hence weak in advocating for their rights.

c) Way forward

- i. As the way forward it was advised that next time whenever workshops of the kind are organized, it is better to make a detailed survey of the special needs for different groups attending the workshop in order to cover all their special needs and requirements.
- ii. The Coalition is committed to help PWDs defenders to work on Disability Universal Fund to ensure the fulfillment of advocacy of PWDs rights as the government do not set enough budgets to cater for their needs.
- iii. The Coalition is committed to empower PWD defenders in financial management and fundraising skills in order to improve their financial capacity which has been lagging behind of advocacy interventions.

2.1.4 Digital Security and Panic Button Training to THRDC's Focal Persons

In the current globalization era, Human rights defenders are increasingly using computers and the Internet in their work. Although access to technology is still a huge issue around the world, electronic means of storing and communicating information are getting more and more common in human rights defenders organizations. In many ways, the Internet has improved the work and security of human rights defenders, that is to say, it increased the effectiveness of their mission, facilitated their access to information and boosted communications with partner organizations or development partners.

On the other hand, the use of internet and computers in human rights defenders work has ushered in some previously unknown problems and vulnerabilities. Surveillance and censorship to digitally stored and shared information has been a big threat to human rights defenders work especially for defenders dealing with sensitive human rights issues.

Some countries particularly the United Republic of Tanzania have introduced legislations such as the Cyber Crimes Act 2015, justifying and encouraging such practices to further increase persecution and suffering of human rights defenders and to undermine their legitimate work thus reducing their ability to protect the rights of others. Apart from surveillance and censorship to human rights defender's information, often, these defenders have been at huge risk of being kidnaped and enforced to disappear for reasons of the work they do.

Responding to this vulnerability, THRDC organized two days training on Digital Security and panic button training to THRDCs Focal persons on 25th to 26th April 2017 at Blue Pearl- Ubungo Plaza Hotel Dar es Salaam. The training which brought together 16 HRDs focal persons from different organizations dealing with human rights was aimed at raising awareness to Human Rights Defenders focal persons on the issues of digital security and new information technologies risk assessment at large.

Picture 2. 13:
Group photo of participants of the Digital Security and Panic button training to THRDC's Focal Persons



To share experience and knowledge on digital security and new information technology for human rights defenders, the Coalition invited Mr. John Kaoneka the IT expert and Advocate Boka Lyamuya ICT lawyer to make sure that the human right defenders gain deep understanding and practical knowledge of digital security.

Basically, participants were empowered on topic of computer hygiene mainly on how to secure their digital devices with password and anti-virus.

“...Any passwords that are of your personal details are not safe as anyone can guess your password and get it...”, said Mr. Kaoneka

He also added that computer with a window login password is more secured than the one without because it protects all your settings and documents from being accessed by an authorized person”. Window login password should be chosen so that they are hard for an attacker to guess or to discover using any (and all) of the available automatic attack schemes.

On the topic of Communication Surveillance Advocate Boka empowered participants on the careful use of internet services and digital communication devices such as mobile smart phones and internet cafés. He said; “Always make sure you log out and delete every single history of your messages or anything you did on the internet before leaving the internet café”.

Picture 2. 14:
Digital Security presentations

On the left is Mr. John Kaoneka, ICT expert and on the left is Advocate Boka Lyamuya (Digital Security specialist) facilitating the digital security session.



Day two of the training focused on Panic button training to participants. Panic Button is an SMS alert application for Android that enables human rights defenders and other individuals at risk to get out a message and location information as fast as possible to their network in an emergency. The panic button mobile application represents an exciting new opportunity for activists and human rights defenders to strengthen their security protocols and to enhance their safety in the context of their vital work.

This application transforms a user's Android smart phone into a secret alarm which can be activated in the event of an emergency, alerting human rights defenders in their network and enabling them to respond faster.

The topic was facilitated by the THRDC National Coordinator, Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa. He started by directing every participant to download the PANIC BUTTON app in their mobile phones. Later he proceeded with practical lesson on how to use the app. Every participant was involved and practically applied the app.



Picture 2. 15:
Panic Button presentation and practical installation

THRDC National coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa instructing Participants on how to use the panic button app on mobile device.

Picture 2. 16:
Participants practically using the Panic Button mobile application

Participants deliberating on important considerations on how to properly use the panic button app during the training session



a) Achievements

- i. Participants appreciated the usefulness of the panic button app for the security of HRDs especially in the current 5th phase regime where the civic space is narrowed by pieces of legislation.
- ii. Participants were informed about the basic issues to consider while securing their computers mainly logon passwords, antivirus and the importance of updating windows.
- iii. Participants were informed of techniques of data of data protection with encryption software.

b) Challenges

- i. Inadequate resources to train many participants. This training involved THRDC's zonal representatives only who are not more than 20 out of about 130 THRDC members. The reason is partly due to inadequate resources to involve many participants.
- ii. The internet service was not reliable in the training room which had somewhat reduced concentration on the topic.
- iii. Parliamentary enactments especially the cyber-crimes Act are still a challenge to digital security particularly with regard to online surveillance.

Way forward

- i. As the way forward, the coalition will seek for more resources to train defenders on the panic button topic to improve their security in the current digitalized world and the work of human rights defense.
- ii. The Coalition is committed to conduct intensive digital security sessions to human rights defenders and journalists following increased online threats
- iii. In the coming strategic plan Legal awareness on the cyber laws will also be conducted during digital security sessions offered to HRDs.

2.1.5 Workshop on Regional and International Human Rights Mechanisms to HRDs Working on the Rights of PWDs

On the 19th to 20th of June 2017, THRDC conducted a two days' workshop session to 40 HRDs working on the rights of people with disabilities, from different parts across the country. The workshop focused on awareness rising to this group of human rights defenders on the available regional and international human rights mechanism.



Picture 2. 17:
A Group photo of Participants of the Workshop on regional and International mechanisms to PWDs defenders

The idea behind the workshop was the fact that many Tanzanian HRNGOs especially PWDs HRNGOs are not familiar with not only domestic mechanisms of enforcing PWDs rights but also the regional and international human rights mechanism and their systems for supervision of state's implementation of its obligations under the particular mechanism. This fact has effects of narrowing down the space of civil society in an attempt to advocate for human rights promotion and protection in the country.

The workshop was opened by a press release read by participants condemning the illegal act done by the police to assault people with disabilities in the Dar es Salaam City Centre. People with disabilities were badly beaten by the police when marching to the Ilala Municipal council's executive director to demand the release of their colleagues who were arrested for allegedly violating city road regulations.

Picture 2. 18:
THRDC's National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa making his opening remarks

The photo taken when THRDC National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa was explaining on the importance of issuing a press release condemning brutal police attack to people with disabilities in Dar es Salaam.



Picture 2. 19:
A photo of the interview session

Adv. Gideon Mandesi, the Executive Director of Disabled Organization for Legal Affairs and Social Economic Development (DOLASED) being interviewed by a journalist about brutal police assault to PWDs.



During the workshop several presentations were made basing on the objectives of the workshop topics. Basically, participants were enlightened with the following topics;

- Human Rights Monitoring, reporting and documentation. This topic was facilitated by Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa who raised the participants' awareness and techniques of proper monitoring and documentation of human rights violation and how to better report them through various mechanism.



Picture 2. 20:
THRDC National Coordinator-Mr. Olungurumwa's presentation on Human rights documentation and reporting

Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa presenting his topic on human rights documentation and reporting during the workshop.

Participants were also taken through the following topics;

- Historical Background on Human Rights Protection to PWDs
- General introduction to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Its Optional Protocol.

Picture 2. 21:
A photo of the Presentation on how PWDs can access the African

Commission on Human and People Rights
Mr. Olungurumwa displaying two text books on the African Commission on Human and People Rights during his presentation on how PWDs can access the Commission.



Other topics covered were;

- The UN Committee on Rights of People with Disabilities;
- Accreditation to attend sessions and forums
- Communication Procedures, reporting periods and guidelines.
- Engaging with special mechanisms on PWD's rights
- Introduction to the UPR mechanism
- The 2nd Cycle of the United Republic UPR and CSOs engagement
- PWDs Accepted Recommendations
- Follow-up and Monitoring of the Accepted UPR Recommendations



Picture 2. 22: Presentation by Adv. Novart Rukwago

Advocate Novart Rukwago from the University of Dar Es Salaam (Disability Centre) during the session on the available UN mechanisms for PWDs.

a) Achievements

- i. PWDs defenders were successfully coordinated and conducted a press conference condemning brutal police assault to people with disabilities in Dar es Salaam.
- ii. Following condemnation of the brutal and inhuman police assault to PWDs by various stakeholders including participants of the workshop, on the 21st June 2017, the Government through the Minister for Home Affairs Mr. Mwigulu Nchemba apologized before the National assembly promising that the kind of violation won't repeat.

"...Let me use this opportunity to officially apologize for the ordeal on behalf of the Police Force..." , said Hon. Mwigulu Nchemba in the parliament.

He added that all the authorities including the police are finding solutions to avoid future incidents.

- i. The workshop exposed CSOs working on the rights of People with Disabilities at the grassroots with new and innovative advocacy strategies on the rights of PWDs.
- ii. HRDs working on the Rights of People with Disabilities were equipped with relevant knowledge and general understanding of the UN and African region human rights system and mechanism on People with Disabilities and thus they will be able to access Regional and International Instruments for the purpose of getting legal redress.
- iii. CSOs acquired knowledge and skills on how to engage and follow-up on the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
- iv. Participants acquired skills on human rights monitoring and reporting.

b) Challenges

- i. Shortage of time was a challenge since there seemed to be a lot of issues to be covered with regard to regional and international PWDs advocacy.
- ii. Example to this was Mr. Joseph Toner's 'Stop the ritual killings of people with Albinism campaign' which required a thorough understanding of how to sign a petition as a means to advocate on rights of people with Albinism. Toner was only allocated 15 minutes in the course of the workshop to explain to participants on the meaning and how to use this kind of advocacy campaign.
- iii. Participants' skill on Human Rights Monitoring, reporting and documentation are still poor hence failure to document and report on prevailing PWDs rights violations.
- iv. There is poor coordination of PWDs defenders resulting to fragmentation and disorganization of priorities.

c) Way forward

As a way forward, it was resolved that

- i. CSOs working on the Rights for People with Disabilities should file a Constitutional Case in a competent court to ensure that appropriate measures are taken against the perpetrators.
- ii. CSOs working on PWDs rights, considering the knowledge from the workshop in collaboration with Human rights lawyers should resort to the International Human Rights Mechanisms, including the African Commission on Human and People's Rights and the African Court on Human and People's Rights.
- iii. CSOs working on the rights of people with disabilities should press on urging the Government particularly the President to intervene on matters which greatly impact PWDs rights, and where necessary to compel his subordinates to respect the rights of persons with disabilities as protected by the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania as well as the international treaties that Tanzania has ratified.

2.1.6 Workshop to HRDs Working on Pastoral rights on HR documentation and reporting to Human Rights Mechanisms

On the 27th -29th July, Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition conducted training on improving the capacity of Human Rights Defenders working on Pastoral rights. The workshop was tailored to reach about 35 pastoral HRDs from across the country equipping them with the General understanding of Pastoral HRDs working environment, the general understanding of the Policy and laws governing Pastoralism sector in Tanzania, available opportunities to work with the ministry, techniques of human rights monitoring, documentation and reporting as well as to introduce them to available Regional and UN Human Rights mechanism with focus to pastoral rights.

Picture 2. 23: A group photo of the participants of the Workshop on improving the capacity of Pastoralist HRDs

The guest of honor to the workshop was Mr. Gabriel Daqqaro the Arusha District Commissioner who was represented by the Arusha District Administrative Secretary Mr. David Mwakiposa. During the opening session, Mr. Mwakiposa called on pastoral defenders to put more energy in ending the prevailing pastoral-farmers disputes and encourage the establishment of veterinarian products in support of President Magufuli's industrialization policy.



Picture 2. 24: A photo of the Guest of Honor and Special guests at the High Table during the workshop

Mr. David Mwakiposa, Arusha District Administrative Secretary (second from the right) representing the guest of Honor DC. Gabriel Daqqaro during the workshop. Others are Mr. Magembe Makoye (Executive Secretary-CHAMA CHA WAFUGAJI TANZANIA-CCWT) on the right, Mr Olengurumwa, THRDC National coordinator and representative from Oxfarm-Arusha offices.

During the workshop various topics were covered particularly the awareness on the available national human rights mechanisms for pastoral groups, regional and international human rights mechanisms for pastoral groups, reporting, documentation, monitoring and evaluation of pastoral issues and domestic legal framework governing pastoral sector.

To facilitate the thorough understanding of all these topics, presenters with expertise in the field namely Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa-THRDC's Coordinator, advocate Edward Porokwa- from The Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations (PINGOs) Forum, advocate Jones Sendodo, THRDC's Protection Officer and advocate Neema Ndemno- TCRIP. Discussants to presentations made were Dr. Eliaman Laltaika from the Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology School of Business Studies & Humanities (BUSH), Dr. Elifuraha Laltaika- Expert Member at United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).

Picture 2. 25:
Adv. Neema Ndemno presenting on the historical background of the laws governing the Pastoral sector in Tanzania

Advocate Neema Ndemno, the Executive Director of Tanzania Center for Research and Information on Pastoralism (TCRIP) explaining to participants on the historical background of the laws governing the pastoral sector in Tanzania.

Advocate Neema Ndemno taught about the laws governing pastoralist sector. She pointed out that, much as we have the laws in place to govern the sector, pastoralist group has remained with a lot of problems. Rights of pastoralists have been violated and the laws which govern the pastoralist sector do not offer redress. Amendment of the laws was proposed as a solution to curbing the pastoral issues in Tanzania.



Picture 2. 26:
THRDC National Coordinator-Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa's presentation on human rights monitoring and reporting

"...Report writing starts even before going to the field...", says Mr. Onesmo during his presentation on human rights monitoring and reporting.

He emphasized that human rights defenders should start writing skeleton report before going to the field because the skeleton will lead them to getting required data and coming up with good final report.



Besides human rights documentation and reporting, participants were also taught on domestic, Regional and international human rights mechanisms available for pastoral groups. They were taught on domestic court system starting with the primary court/Ward tribunal, district court/district land and housing tribunal, resident magistrate court, high court/land division and the court of appeal. Emphasis was made on the pecuniary jurisdiction that each court has before lodging the case.

Picture 2. 27:
A presentation on the domestic legal and non-legal mechanisms for pastoral rights defenders by Adv. Jones Sendodo

Advocate Jones Sendondo presenting on the domestic legal and non-legal mechanisms for pastoral rights defenders.

The topic on Regional and international human rights mechanisms was yet another topic which was facilitated by Advocate Edward Porokwa, who taught on Universal Periodic Review as a human rights mechanism which can be used by pastoral groups to demand implementation of their various rights. He also taught on the African Commission on Human rights as well as the African Court on Human and people's rights.



Picture 2. 28:
A Presentation on the Regional and UN human rights mechanisms for pastoral defenders

Advocate Edward Porokwa presenting on regional and UN human rights mechanisms for pastoral defenders.

He reminded participants to exhaust local remedies before going to the African court. He also reminded participants that Tanzania is among few countries which signed a declaration allowing individual members to access the court. He also taught participants about the European Court, ICJ and Inter American Human rights system although he emphasized much on the ICJ.



Good Practices and Experience Sharing session from the Network of Small-Scale Farmers Groups in Tanzania in Kiswahili Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA) was very interesting. Participants were informed of techniques and advocate strategies for successful intervention of their organizations.

Picture 2. 29: A presentation on better advocacy strategies for pastoral defenders

Mr. Richard Masandika, the Coordinator of MVIWATA - Arusha offices sharing good practices with participants on better advocacy strategies pastoral defenders have to employ.

The training was officially closed by the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition's Board Member; Mr. Joseph Persambei who promised to participants that THRDC will continue defending HRDs at risk and that similar training will be conducted in future.



a) Achievements

- i. The workshop exposed CSOs working on the pastoral rights in the grassroots with innovative advocacy strategies from the successful Network of Small-Scale Farmers Groups in Tanzania(MVIWATA)
- ii. Pastoral rights defenders were equipped with the general understanding of pastoral laws and policies and the proper domestic forum to file their complaints. As a result to this training Loliondo villagers guided by trained HRDs delivered the complaint on illegal Loliondo evictions and burning to the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG).
- iii. Pastoral defenders acquired knowledge and skills on how to engage and follow-up on the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).
- iv. Participants acquired skills on human rights monitoring and reporting.
- v. Leaders of the pastoralist association (Chama cha Wafugaji Tanzania-CCWT) were properly advised on proper management of their association in solving pastoralists' disputes and better way of engaging the government in delivering pastoral community needs.

b) Challenges

The following were the challenges expressed by the participants during the training;

- i. There are still two major kinds of disputes in pastoral areas; between pastoralists and farmers on the one hand between pastoralists, the government and investors on the other which remain unsolved. These disputes still need more intervention.
- ii. Participants complained about regional and district security committee being used to infringe the rights of pastoralists
- iii. Participants expressed their discomfort on the reluctance of the government to allocate enough areas for cattle grazing
- iv. Regular arrest and cattle confiscations by authorities
- v. Pastoralists are normally required to pay unjustified fines and penalties especially when their cattle are illegally confiscated

c) Way forward

As a way forward, it was resolved that;

- i. It was resolved that Pastoralist defenders should be at the front line to demand for their rights based on the knowledge and skills obtained during the training

- ii. Disputes between pastoralists and farmers should be resolved in an amicable way to avoid breach of peace in areas where there are such disputes
- iii. CCWT should play their role well in defending the rights of pastoralists in Tanzania and not be used for political interests to suppress the rights of pastoralists.
- iv. Documentation of violations and reporting should be done in a way that addresses the emerging needs of pastoralists
- v. Information sharing among pastoral groups should be done in order to forge harmonious ways of solving common problems amongst pastoralists in Tanzania.

2.1.7 The Workshop How to Access Various UN Human Rights Mechanisms

THRDC is determined to equip HRDNGOs on how to access and engage not only with regional and sub-regional mechanisms but also developing relationship and working with the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) through accessing UN Treaty-bodies, Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures, Universal Periodic Review, and other bodies. Therefore on the 28th of September 2017, THRDC conducted a workshop to HRDNGOs on how to access various UN Human Rights Mechanisms.

The objectives of the workshop were to assess strengths and weaknesses of HRDNGOs by strengthening their capacity, with a view to contribute to their engagement with the UN human rights mechanisms, create an understanding among HRDs on how they can work with the OHCHR in promoting and protecting human rights in the country lastly to facilitate a discussion on key challenges, opportunities and entry points for civil society activities, in particular in follow up to the recommendations emanated from the UPR mechanisms.

During the workshop HRDNGOs were given a detailed Introduction to the UN Human Rights System, UN Treaty bodies and states obligations, the Human Rights council and the mechanisms under it and lastly participants were informed on how to access and submit complaints on alleged violation under the particular mechanisms.

Participants were also informed of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which serves as a central forum for discussing international economic and social issues and formulating policy recommendations addressed to UN Systems and the Member States. They were taught on the importance of obtaining the ECOSOC consultative status in promotion of human rights.



Picture 2. 30: A presentation on the important steps on how to apply for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) status

Participants of the workshop following attentively on the important steps on how to apply for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) status from THRDC's capacity building officer Mr. Deogratias Bwire.

Participants were encouraged to access and read several publications by the office of the high commissioner of Human Rights in order to get deeper understanding of the mechanisms and how to access them. They were also encouraged to subscribe to the email civilsociety@ohchr.org for timely updates of the civil society section at the commissioners office.

Picture 2. 31: A photo of copies of books on how to engage with the UN human rights mechanisms

Some copies of books on how to engage with the UN human rights mechanisms. This was among methodologies used to impart knowledge during the workshop.



Picture 2. 32: The guide book for CSOs on how to work with the UN Human Rights program

THRDC's Capacity building Officer Mr. Deogratias Bwire explaining to participants the guide book for CSOs on how to work with the UN Human Rights program.

a) Achievements

- i. The methodology of using documentaries and actual copies of books relevant to the topics taught were very innovative making it easy for participants to follow hence a better understanding of procedures, established practices, as well as methods of work of UN human rights mechanisms.
- ii. The training provided good continuity of the 2016 East Africa and Regional human rights mechanisms. These set of trainings update HRDs in modern human rights advocacy mechanisms apart from the domestic.
- iii. The workshop updated participants of the progress of UPR implementation phase and emphasized on concentrating on following up and documenting on the ongoing implementation of accepted recommendations which would inform midterm reporting in 2018.

b) Challenges

- i. The capacity of the existing CSOs in UN mechanisms especially engaging with UN special procedures mechanisms is still very low which may necessitate some capacity building.
- ii. Some of the CSOs lacked knowledge of the national processes that it was difficult for them to understand the connection between the two that is domestic and international mechanisms.
- iii. There weren't enough copies of books on how to engage with the UN human rights mechanisms.

c) Way forward

- i. THRDC will continue to empower and emphasize HRDNGOs to engagement with regional and UN mechanisms since it will help to enhance the rule of law and democracy through participation and a safe and enabling environment for HRDs to operate.
- ii. THRDC will keep on updating HRDs on International Human Rights Mechanisms especially on accessing the special procedure mechanisms.
- iii. THRDC will keep on coordinating CSOs to engage fully in the implementation and follow-up to the UPR recommendations and reporting to the OHCHR through the UPR mid-term review.

2.1.8 Digital Security Training for East African Region HRDs

On the 25th to 26th October 2017, The Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition co organized the digital security training for protection and it support officers from selected HRDNGOS within the East African Region.

The training took place at Wanyama Hotel-Sinza Dar es Salaam and a total of six participants attended. Trainers to the training were Mr. Mark Kiggundu and Ahmed Shire from the East & Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project/Defend Defenders from Uganda.

Picture 2. 33: A group photo of participants of the Digital Security Training hosted by Defend Defenders-Uganda at Wanyama Hotel in Dar es Salaam



Participants and trainers for the Digital Security training for protection and I.T support officers from selected HRDNGOS within the East African Region posing for the group photo.

This training was one of the initiatives to empower Human Rights Defenders in the region on how to protect themselves in an emerging trend of digital associated risks to human rights defenders. The training began with a presentation on Risk assessment from Mark Kiggundu who explained the concept of risk assessment as follows; “...Risk Assessment is a systematic approach that guides a Human Rights Defender to examine and analyze the Threats, Vulnerabilities and Capacities in his/her work that may indicate the level of risk they are prone to...”



Picture 2. 34: Practical training by I.C.T expert Mark Kiggundu

I.T and Digital security specialist Mark Kiggundu (standing) demonstrating to participants on the potential threats and risks likely to encounter their laptops.

Participants were also informed on basic computer security such as passwords anti virus and malware. They were also taught about data protection both offline and online. On mobile security, participants were informed on how mobile phone networks work and the basic Android Security on which important security tips to manage the security of Androids were taught. Such tips are;

- Never download contents from unknown sources
- Use mobile anti-virus
- Turn off your location or GPS tracker and Bluetooth device at all times
- Always have periodic application update
- Use Android Device Manager
- Use Secure Communication Apps

Picture 2. 35: A photo of the training session

Pictured above is Advocate Jones Sendodo -THRDC's Protection officer (the second from the right seated at the back), as he was posing a question to Mr. Mark Kiggundu during his presentation on Basic Computer Security



a) Achievement

- i. Deep practical knowledge on Digital Security management to participants which is very crucial to the emerging digital security threats.
- ii. Participants shared experience with colleagues from other East African countries on sensitiveness of digital security to HRDs work.
- iii. Participants got advantage of installation of VPNs and Password managers on their computer devices which help them to improve their online security and privacy.

b) Challenges

- i. There was limited time for the training that made it difficult to cover all the concepts practically.
- ii. Few participants attended this important and intensive training which is much needed to all HRDs across the region.
- iii. There have been few interregional trainings of that nature per year which have effects of sharing ideas and experiences across the East African region.

c) Way forward

- i. The Coalition is prepared to conduct more joint digital security trainings to HRDs which will help HRDNGOs protect themselves from emerging digital security threats.
- ii. The Coalition will keep on engaging its regional partners and link more HRDs to get more trainings on digital security
- iii. Much emphasis to HRDs on compliance to digital security rules in data protection and online communication will be provided.

2.2 OVERALL OUTCOME ACHIEVEMENTS

- i. The trainings offered by the coalition has proved efficiency leading to Human rights defenders working on pastoral and land rights in collaboration with victims of illegal eviction of the Maasai community in Loliondo to lodge the complaint to the National Human Rights Institution (Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance) which issued injunction order to the Government pending its official enquiry.
- ii. Efficiency of two successive trainings offered to HRDs working on rights of people with disabilities on April and June 2017 led to successful preparation and validation of PWDs shadow report to be submitted to the United Nations Committee on People with disabilities as a way to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) in Tanzania.
- iii. Successful formulation of the National Coalition of University Human Rights Association through the training on empowering and nurturing young Human Rights Defenders from Ten Universities in Tanzania conducted in March 2017.

- iv. Successful attainment of 70 percent of all 10 THRDC staff possessing diplomas of security management and risk assessment for human rights defenders and social organizations. This is very important since as the security and protection organization, the Coalition's management becomes equipped in terms of organizational and staff security for effective protection of HRDs.
- v. Successfully reached about 77.3% of the five years targeted beneficiaries through trainings, training of the trainers, round table discussions, dialogues and seminars on various aspects of security management, human rights and their enforcement mechanisms. Through the capacity building outcome, the Coalition aimed at reaching about 2,000 HRDs across the country for the initial five years of its operations. The coalition has reached a total of 1546 HRDs.

2.3 CHALLENGES

- i. Security management and risk assessment topics especially on the aspect of digital security were complex and needed much time to be clearly understood by the trainees considering the nature of grass root organizations involved in trainings.
- ii. The current training module to HRDs covers aspects of security and domestic, regional and international mechanisms only. There are several left out issues which could potentially jeopardize the security of HRDs in the country such as organizational development (OD) issues, financial management and fundraising skills.
- iii. Still the knowledge of regional and international human rights mechanisms especially on how to access the UN Human rights Council and the special procedure mechanisms is very low making it difficult for most grassroots organizations to follow and access these important mechanisms for HRDs.
- iv. Despite comprehensive sets of trainings offered to human rights defenders in the country on security management and risk assessment, security incidents and violations to HRDs and journalists are still prevalent. The rate has increased in the current 5th phase government.

2.4 THE WAY FORWARD

- i. There is a need to conduct the security needs assessment survey which will inform new security needs to HRDs including reviewing the current training modules.
- ii. The need to capitalize much on digital security training to HRDs following increase online threats and arrests to HRDs and whistleblowers due to enactment of draconian cyber and media laws.
- iii. There is a need to create a pool of lawyers and train them in security and risk assessment in order to ease court interventions and litigation strategies against HRDs arrests and court cases.

Outcome Three - Protection mechanisms established and accessed by hrds at risk

3.0 Introduction

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

For example, according to survey findings in summary, only seven offices out of the 200 visited had no security policies, almost all HRDs offices in Tanzania had no security knowledge, between 2010 and 2013, 35 Journalists security incidents were reported and documented, over 29 draconian laws include the News Papers Act were listed as unfriendly and limiting to HRDs work.

Therefore, THRDC established self-protection mechanisms such as Protection Desk and security and risk assessment trainings as preventive measures for HRDs and to ensure that HRDs at risk receive the necessary support to mitigate the risk they are facing and get on with their work. The THRDC Protection Desk was set up to respond to emergency requests for support from HRDs at risk. In 2015, protection support extended to defenders working in areas of high risk, women HRDs, journalists, pastoralist HRDs, and Minority groups. The protection desk is working and coordinating issues of protection support as it handles all such issues.

The established protection mechanisms abide 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 levels, to increase protection of defenders and contribute to the full implementation of the Declaration.

To achieve strategic aim of the Coalition, THRDC works towards accomplishing the following OUTPUT namely:-

- i. **Established and Strengthened Self-Protection Mechanisms for HRDs**
Protection mechanism is a new phrase in the human rights field given the fact that the concept of protection of HRDs is also new, simply protection mechanism is a mechanism set up by organization or state to ensure HRDs at risk receive the necessary support to mitigate the risk they are facing so that they continue with their human rights work without any obstruction.
- ii. **Establish an Emergence Protection Fund for HRDs at risk**
Emergence Protection fund is special fund secured by the THRDC to improve security and protection of HRDs and their organizations. The fund is normally used to improve physical security of an organization, legal support, and medical support for HRDs who have suffered attack, pay for their counseling, and short evacuation or reallocation if necessary. The THRDC provide emergence fund up to \$ 6000 per single case, depending on case to case basis.

- iii. Documenting violations of human rights and issue Situation Report of HRDs in Tanzania. Under this output the Coalition's Protection desk data base receives and document annually, information on HRDs violations including arrest, malicious prosecutions and torture from different parts of Tanzania. All documented claims are usually assessed and where necessary technical support provided.

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.

3.2 KEY ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER OUTPUT THREE IN 2017

This part explores the final progressive report of the final Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition's strategic plan 2013-2017. Under outcome three, THRDC continued to provide protection services to its members and other Human Rights Defenders who in the course of performing their legal duties face various risks. In a summary during the year 2017, THRDC offered legal aid/legal protection to sixteen (16) HRDs cases from different thematic, including the legal representation of two HRDs in Kishapu district, one HRDs in Shinyanga, six HRDs in Dares Salaam, 6 HRDs in Dar es Salaam, two HRDs in Arusha and Mwanza.

Also the Coalition provided medical support to one HRD and six referral assistances to HRDs from different countries. THRDC also conducted three trainings on self-protection to HRDs. THRDC provided reallocation and security support to four HRDs, including short term reallocation of Onesmo Olengurumwa, Sasi Marwa Wambura, Maanda Ngoitiko (ED at PWC) and Ansbert Ngurumo a journalist HRD. Moreover, the protection desk coordinated a fact finding mission conducted in Kibiti district on the disappearance of Mwananchi journalist, Azory Gwanda and in Morogoro region on resource based conflicts and issued a report on the situation and the steps to be taken. The Coalition recorded over 46 incidents of violation of human rights and issued a Situation Report of HRDs in Tanzania for the year 2017.

3.2 Conducted a Training on Database Management

On 29th April -1st May 2017, the THRDC Protection Officer and Advocacy Intern received training on data base management which was conducted by two trainers from Defend Defenders Uganda. The training comes as a long time plan to shift the method of collecting and documenting incidents of human rights violation in Tanzania. The database is known as CiViCRM. It is a customer related management database but it has been used for other purposes and worked perfectly. CiViCRM, is modern digital software, designed to store and compress huge amounts of data (Microsoft Word documents) specifically, HRD's Organizational data into a summarized form, for the purposes of simplifying the process of report writing.

The software consists of different categories like, Contacts, Events, Mailings, Membership, Grants, Reports, Administer and Support. All these categories are to be filled by a particular head of department using the software. The Categories are simplified into forms formats for filling of basic information and quite easy to use. For more information on CiViCRM, please open the link: <https://tzcoalition.africandefenders.org>. The data base will therefore help in writing our annual Situation Report and planning various events.

Picture 3. 1: CiViCRM Digital Software Training

A Group photo of the participants on CiViCRM Digital Software Training



a) Achievements under the above Activity

- i. The whole THRDC staff managed to gain an understanding of the concept and usefulness of the CiViCRM digital software.
- ii. An Administrator's Account was created for the Protection Officer to access the THRDC CiViCRM software.
- iii. So far we have been able to input information in the database regarding members, media/journalists and focal persons.
- iv. It is possible and simple now to import and export reports to and from the database respectively, as Excel documents.
- v. It is possible to keep a track record and systematic flow of data in the Organization, hence will benefit the compilation of quarterly and annual reports.

b) Challenges under the above Activity

- i. The developed data base cannot work without internet connections and therefore when there are internet issues the system stops and there is a greater likelihood of losing information which was not saved.
- ii. THRDC developed online emergence line and Skype calls but due to capacity of HRDs in Tanzania in technological issues they failed to access it.

c) Way forward under the above activity

- i. THRDC plan is to extend the usage of the database to its members and other Coalition's department apart from protection desk for it is very useful in documenting, planning event and sharing information.
- ii. THRDC to strengthen mechanism of contacting HRDs at risk from rural areas using both direct way and focal persons.

3.1.1 Conducted Training on Fire and Fire Rescue

In the course of fulfilling Outcome three of the Coalition which is Protection, THRDC had scheduled a one-day Fire Safety and Emergency Training with experts from the Tanzania Fire Brigade in the Ministry of Home Affairs namely; Sergeant Emmy Cosmas and Assistant Fire Brigade Facility Inspector Hadija Mtindu. The training was conducted on from 20TH to 22ND May 2017, to train staff on the theoretical and practical aspects of fire rescue and emergencies.

Picture 3. 2: Fire Safety & Emergency training

A Group photo of the participants of the Fire Safety & Emergency training at THRDC offices



Classes of Fire:

To combat a fire, one must know what type of fire or source of fire he or she is dealing with. Sergeant Emmy Cosmas explained that, when reporting a fire emergency, a fire victim has to give details that will help the fire rescue team know what class of fire they are up against. These classes of fire are:

- i. Class A fire: Materials of plant origin eg: paper, wood, plastic materials, cloth etc.
- ii. Class B fire: Materials in form of fluid, diesel, oil etc.
- iii. Class C fire: Flammable gases and electrical equipments eg: LPGs (Liquefied petroleum gases), Computers, Fax machines and other energized electrical equipments.
- iv. Class D fire: Combustible Metals eg: Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Titanium and Other flammable metals etc.



Picture 3. 3: Theoretical Fire Safety training by Sergeant Emmy Cosmas

Sergeant Emmy Cosmas, presenting on Fire Safety and Emergency

How to Combat Fire:

Sergeant Emmy Cosmas explained that, in a fire emergency, one needs to estimate the magnitude of the fire on the property first. If it is a small fire, then it can just be combated through the use of Traditional extinguishers such as Sand and Water, or the use of Portable Fire extinguishers. If otherwise it is a huge fire, then the fire rescue team should be contacted. Also, if a person has caught fire, then the best measure is to roll over on the floor or ground rather than running in panic because it will accelerate combustion.

Types of Portable Fire Extinguishers:

Fire Extinguishers are excellent for small incipient phase fires. Fire Extinguishers are easier and faster to deploy than attack lines.

Picture 3. 4: The Anatomy of a Fire Extinguisher



Picture 3. 5: Theoretical Explanation of the Anatomy of a Fire Extinguisher

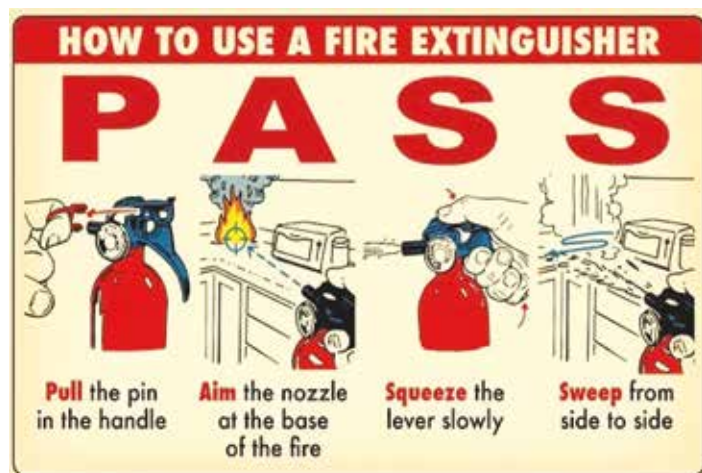
Ms. Hadija Mtindu, the Assistant Inspector of the Fire Brigade (with her hands on the fire extinguisher) explaining about the Anatomy of a Fire Extinguisher



Conditions for the use of Portable Fire Extinguishers:

Miss Hadija Mtindu, the assistant Inspector of the Fire Brigade explained about the conditions for the use of the Portable Fire extinguishers. She said, the extinguishers should be used ONLY if;

- The Fire Service has been called (Dial 114)
- The Exit is Clear; Fighting fire with your back facing a clear exit just in case the fire gets out of hand
- A proper extinguisher is at hand, and you have been trained and know how to use it



Picture 3. 6: Steps of using a Fire Extinguisher

Miss Hadija also added that, after the Fire is extinguished, watch carefully if it's completely out. If it flares up again, RETREAT. And if you can't control the fire, LEAVE immediately. After using a Fire extinguisher, Recharge or Replace it with a new one.

Maintenance and Testing of Portable Fire Extinguishers

Sergeant Emmy Cosmas emphasized on timely inspection, testing and maintenance of the portable fire extinguishers, in order to ensure the extinguishers are available and operate properly when needed.

Picture 3. 7: Right picture, THRDC National Coordinator-Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa, leading by example in the practical extinguishing of a fire

THRDC National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa extinguishing a fire during the practical training of Fire extinguishing



Picture 3. 8: Left picture, Practical fire extinguishing by THRDC Staff

THRDC Staff using a fire blanket to smother a fire during the practical training on fire extinguishing

Things to consider when purchasing Fire Emergency Tools:

- Make sure, you have a Fire Certificate and Fire insurance for your building. Or otherwise, make sure, the payment is done by your land lord
- Those who have paid should be serviced/inspected after every six months
- Also, if you own a car, pay Motor vehicle insurance that covers fire insurance
- Private Fire rescue services may be hired after signing a contract before the service
- Use certified dealers to buy fire extinguishers.

(a) Achievements:

- THRDC staff, gained basic knowledge on theoretical and practical aspects of fire emergencies and rescue.
- Staff members engaged in practical fire extinguishing training
- Staff gained full awareness of the operations of the Fire brigade in Tanzania
- The training informed the Coalition on the genuineness of the fire rescue equipment's we have and discovered they were all not good for use.

(b) Challenges:

- Insufficient Resources and Facilities eg: Few Fire rescue stations and Fire rescue trucks
- Poor residential planning poses the problem of spacing and parking of the fire rescue trucks in most town areas and even street areas
- Remoteness of some areas with poor infrastructures.
- Lack of education on fire safety regulations and the use of fire extinguishers in the Tanzanian community

(c) Way forward:

- THRDC staff agreed with the trainers, to schedule for a complete Certified course of trainers on fire safety and emergency to gain more knowledge and in turn use that knowledge to train others
- To replace the old and used fire extinguishers with new ones
- To call for a certified fire emergency expert to inspect the THRDC office building and surroundings
- Buy other fire and safety equipment capable of assisting in fire emergence and rescue.

3.1.2 Conducted Training on First Aid

On 27th May 2017, THRDC staff attended training on first aid which is part and parcel of emergency preparedness trainings under protection desk. The training focused on introduction to first aid which covered such aspects as; Roles and responsibilities of a first aid provider, barriers to action, scene size up and safety, body substance isolation, emergency moves and back safety when alone, with one helper, with two helpers or more, using a stretcher.

Picture 3. 9: First Aid training Group photo

Group photo of the participants of the training

Basic trauma life support which will cover internal bleeding, external bleeding and nasal bleeding, muscle and bones injuries (muscle sprains and dislocations, fractures (closed and open) burns and scalds (wet and chemical)



Picture 3. 10: Administering First Aid to a victim with a broken arm

Demonstration on how to properly handle an injured arm. Participants were also taught on medical emergencies which covered breathing emergencies, poisoning, cardiac emergencies, fainting, and stroke.

Picture 3. 11: Administering First aid to a Bleeding Victim

Ms. Sabrina Aziz, with the trainer during the demonstration on various first aid tips.



(a) Achievements under this activity

- i. Staff got basic knowledge and skills of first aid which will help them to deal with emergency situation involving injuries and other emergency situations.
- ii. Participants realized that some of the first aid tools which we had at THRDC's first aid kit had expired after being tested.

(b) Challenges under this Activity

- i. Some THRDC first aid kit tools had expired and could not be used during demonstration
- ii. There was limited time to cover all aspects of the first aid training

(c) Way Forward

1. Similar training should be conducted on regular basis to keep abreast of the changing and emerging first aid issues.

3.1.3 Risk Assessment training for all THRDC Staff and the Office

In October 2017, THRDC Coordinator and the Protection officer attended a meeting on response mechanisms for HRDs organized by Defend Defenders in Nairobi-Kenya. One of the key things that were discussed in the meeting was to find out ways in which countries with extreme human rights violations could be assisted to mitigate the risks faced by HRDs in the course of defending the violations committed. Tanzania was highlighted as among the countries whose government and individuals lead in the violation of human rights. As a way of responding to this problem, THRDC suggested that Defend Defenders should conduct a risk assessment to both the office and THRDC staff to assess the risk faced and propose the best measures to be taken to mitigate the same.

The team from Defend Defenders made both physical and digital assessment and recommended among other things the following; the need to find means of generating funds for emergency response. Setting up of a strategic reserve, use of electronic mode of payment for all transactions whenever applicable e.g. M-pesa, Tigopesa, Electronic Funds Transfer, need to engage insurance policies for staff and equipment, need an alarm system to be installed in office that can be monitored, need for secure transportation for official errands to minimize the possibility of attacks while in transit.

Other recommendations were; THRDC should get a paid antivirus for all staff and beneficiaries' computers, James Laurent should train all staff and beneficiaries on how to make sure the antivirus is updated and that it downloads definitions every day, confidential information like staff files, financial information, donor contracts and proposals should only be stored on computers with good basic security like strong logon password, patched operating system and full disk encryption turned on to guarantee their security, backup strategy for all critical and sensitive information should be redesigned to include at least 3 encrypted portable hard disks that are distributed between finance office safe and to 2 staff homes. An online backup destination should also be sought – for starters, encrypted files can be backed to Google Drive to provide another destination.

3.1.4 Emergence Response Mechanism

As a way of responding to the emergency cases, protection desk has managed to maintain its Emergency Response System (Phone Calls). In the year 2017, THRDC started to improve and update its website and has maintained its emergency response mechanism. The emergence 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 around the clock.

3.1.5 Legal Representation

Protection desk highlights some of the cases received in 2017 as follows and for purposes of clarity THRDC has used the table below;

Table 3. 1: Legal protection offered to HRDs in 2017

No	Brief of the case	THRDC interventions	Status of the Case
	<p>Two HRDs working with ADLG, namely Bibiana Mushi and Nicholaus Ngelela were arrested by police following the order of the District Commissioner for Kishapu after accusing them that they unlawfully assembled in his district. They were detained at Kishapu Police station and subsequently arraigned to Kishapu district court where they now face the charge of disobedience of statutory duty contrary to section 123 of the Penal Code read together with section 35 (1) (e) of the Nongovernmental Organizations Act, 2002.</p>  <p><i>Advocate Paul Kaunda with the two accused persons, Nicholaus Ngelela and Bibiana Mushi at Kishapu police Station.</i></p>  <p><i>Picture above is the copy of charge sheet for the above named two HRDs in Kishapu</i></p>	<p>Legal Representation</p>	<p>The case was finalized with the prosecution withdrawing the case for lack of evidence to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt.</p>

<p>THRDC offered legal assistance to Mwanahalisi editor, Jabir Idrisa who was summoned at the Director of Criminal Investigation where he was accused of publishing news which are false and tarnish the image of Tanzania Police Force. THRDC's Advocate Jones Sendodo accompanied the accused to DCI and successfully bailed him out by signing a bond of 5 million as among the conditions of bail. The accused person keep on reporting to office of DCI until they collect all the evidence ready to go to court.</p>	<p>Legal representation</p>	<p>The accused person keep on reporting regularly to the office of DCI until the investigation of the case is complete ready for the court proceedings</p>
<p>Mr Alphonse 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 Mis. 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>The group photo of advocates for Mr Alphonse Lusako and some of the LL.B students who accompanied him during his case on 23rd May 2017.</i></p>	<p>Legal representation</p>	<p>The case is under progress</p>
<p>Chibura Makorongo is a journalist HRD based in Shinyanga. He stand charged with the offence of assault causing bodily harm contrary to section 241 of the Penal Code [CAP 16]. His case has passed out the preliminary stage and was scheduled to come for hearing on the 16 th May 2017. The HRD is represented by Advocate Amri Linus under the support of THRDC.</p>  <p><i>Advocate Amri Linus with Mr. Chibura Makorongo immediately after the accused person won the case against the Republic.</i></p>	<p>Legal representation</p>	<p>The case ended with the prosecution withdrawing the case for lack of enough evidence to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt</p>

<p>On 3rd June 2017, two HRDs, Onesmo Olengurumwa and Baraka John Mbwambo were arrested and subsequently arraigned to Magomeni Primary court. Their arrest follows the complaint that was lodged by one Manager of Blue Pearl Hotel who accused them of trespassing the hotel contrary to section 299 of the penal Code. The two were however arrested while attending the book launch event. The case is still pending in court.</p>  <p><i>Mr Onesmo Olengurumwa, Baraka Mbwambo, advocates JebraKambole, Jones Sendodo, NeemaNdemno, Leopold Moshia and Ms Rose Sarwatt getting out of Magomeni Police station immediately after the accused persons were bailed out</i></p>  <p><i>Mr Onesmo Olengurumwa accompanied by his Advocate, Jones Sendodo and others after getting court bail at Magomeni Primary Court.</i></p>	<p>Legal representation</p>	<p>The case is in the process of being transferred to the District Court in order for the accused to get legal representation in court.</p>
<p>In November 2017, 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.</p>	<p>Legal representation</p>	<p>Proceedings and judgment of the case have been requested in order to peruse them and see the possibility of appealing against the judgment</p>

3.1.6 Evacuation / Short term relocation

- THRDC using the Protection fund successfully evacuated Mr. Sasi Marwa Wambura, LHRC's human rights monitor in Tarime. Mr. Sasi had received a lot of threats from police and other unknown people for allegedly disclosing police secrets leading to the arrest and prosecution of some police officers in Nyamwaga police station.

Picture 3. 12: Mr. Sasi Marwa Wambura-LHRC's Human Rights monitor, together with THRDC's Accountant, Ms. Sabrina Aziz

THRDC's accountant, Ms Sabrina Aziz with Sasi Marwa Wambura



- September 2017. THRDC provided short term relocation to Ansbert 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. He was relocated for four weeks and then THRDC requested funds from Defend Defenders who helped him with relocation for 2 months.

Picture 3. 13: An Instagram post on Jamii Forums' page about journalist Ansbert Ngurumo's claims of threats

Pictured above, is an Instagram post of Ansbert Ngurumo lamenting that he had been receiving threats from anonymous people.

- March 2017, THRDC in collaboration with Defend Defenders from Uganda relocated Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa, THRDC Coordinator after receiving threats from known and unknown sources.
- January 2017, the Executive Director of Pastoralist Women Council, Maanda Ngoitiko was temporarily relocated by THRDC following the threats she received from different sources which are associated with her human rights work. Maanda Ngoitiko is a woman HRDs who has been at the fore front defending the rights of pastoralists in Loliondo.



3.1.7 Medical Support

For the year 2017, THRDC provided medical support and connection to one HRD and the President of Tanganyika Law Society; namely; Tundu Antipas Lissu who was attacked by unknown assailants at area D in Dodoma. THRDC managed also to link Tundu Lisu with other regional and International organization for more medical support such as Frontline, EU Protect Defenders and Defend Defenders.



Picture 3. 14: A copy of MCT's Press Statement condemning the attempted assassination of Hon. Tundu Lissu

The Photo above, is a copy of the press statement issued by MCT showing how Human Rights Activists were saddened by the attempted assassination of Hon. Tundu Lissu.

3.2.5 Referral Assistance Offered

For the year 2017, THRDC provided referral assistance to six HRDs from different countries who are currently hosted by THRDC in Tanzania.

a) Achievements

- i. The legal, evacuation/re-allocation, medical services provided by THRDC have helped HRDs continue with their human rights work.

“...Since I approached THRDC for assistance, they have never let me down. Their assistance at a time where no one could stand with me is second to none. With THRDC, I will continue with my human rights work and increase more activism because I know there is still a bright future for me...” , Alphonse Lusako

- ii. 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.
- iii. 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. 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 on time hence making protection interventions complicated. Furthermore, majority of them don’t keep the trend of security threats. At times, it becomes very tough to asses a risk or threats when victims don’t keep record of 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 emergence fund raised per each year.
- iv. More HRDs from other countries in the region are increasingly looking for THRDC relocation support which this is above THRDC mandate

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. For instance, it has already secured funds from Defend Defenders to pay school fees for Mr. Alphonse Lusako who now continues with his studies at Tumaini University Dar es Salaam College (TUDARCo).
- iii. Establish referral assistance desk and its policy for better implementation of the referral assistance conducted by THRDC.
- iv. Proceedings and judgment of the case of Bob Chacha have been requested in order to peruse them and see the possibility of appealing against the judgment

3.1.8 Joint Interventions

On 31st August 2017, community activists from Loliondo were assisted by THRDC to draft and file their complaint before the Chairperson of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance for investigation of the case involving human rights violations such as forced eviction, burning of their houses and beating by police officers and park rangers.

Picture 3. 15: A group photo of Loliondo community activists together with THRDC’s National Coordinator – Mr. Olungurumwa and Adv. Jones Sendodo outside CHRAGG offices



Loliondo community activists with the THRDC Coordinator and Adv. Jones Sendodo immediately after lodging their complaint at the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG).

Picture 3. 16: Left is A copy of an open letter from CHRAGG condemning the Loliondo burning and evictions

A part of the letter from the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) showing their interventions to condemn the Loliondo burning and evictions



3.1.9 Documented Incidents of Violations of HRDs Rights

For the year 2017, THRDC documented over 46 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 and organs followed by individuals.

3.1.11 Prepared and Published the 2017 Report on the Situation of HRDs

THRDC under the Protection Desk managed to publish its 2017 Situation Report. The report indicates that, HRDs working environment is increasingly becoming worse because of different reasons. One of the stated reasons was the presence and enactment of new draconian laws which to 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 and illegally arrested and maliciously prosecuted.

3.2 OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER OUTCOME THREE

- i. The legal, evacuation/re-allocation, counseling and medical support that was provided by THRDC has helped a lot of beneficiaries gain confidence and continues with their human rights work knowing that they will be defended once facing any risk.
- ii. The intervention done by THRDC in collaboration with Loliondo Maasai leaders has prompted the Chairperson of the Commission to issue a press release to condemn the situation and warn all those who execute the evictions and burning to stop doing so immediately until investigation of the matter is conducted and its legality is established.
- iii. Through the joint intervention between THRDC and NaCONGO we were able to establish a permanent relationship with the Registrar of NGOs. Also, a lot of THRDC members and other CSOs showed up during the verification process hence reducing the risk of being deregistered.
- iv. 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 have been reduced in 2017, and now HRDs cannot access emergency funds from other regional and international protection entities without prior approval of THRDC protection desk.

3.3 GENERAL CHALLENGES UNDER THE OUTCOME THREE

- i. It is very challenging when other HRDs demand protection support without genuine reasons. For instance it is very hard to support HRDs who need migration services. More has to be done to create clear legal environment for HRDs who need such services.
- ii. The Coalition also noted that some HRDs at risk don't react on security incidents on time hence making protection interventions complicated.
- iii. Majority of HRDs don't keep the trend of security threats. At times, it becomes very tough to assess a risk or threat when victims don't keep record of evidences such as phone calls, numbers, messages and security incidents.
- 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 a vis the quotations of advocates per case.
- vi. Most of the recommendations of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance are not normally heeded by responsible organs hence making violations continue.

3.4 RECOMMENDATIONS UNDER OUTCOME THREE

- 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 continue referring cases to other international partners such as Frontline Defenders, Defend Defenders, Protection International, and EU emergence fund, this will be implemented under Protection referrals programme.
- iii. THRDC will continue to engage national and international partners in doing joint interventions on human rights violations.
- iv. Developing 2017 annual HRDs situation report which provides general situation of HRDs in Tanzania. This will especially be implemented using the developed CvCRM database.
- v. Develop special fundraising and fund for provisional of legal aid for HRDs with a pool of advocates trained in human rights defenders issues.
- vi. THRDC will continue to provide trainings on physical and digital security for its staff and members

Outcome Four - Institutional Building

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The Coalition in 2017 continued to ensure that there is an improved governance and management in all levels of administration; there is in place an innovative fundraising strategy and financial systems, well established documentation systems; proper office administration and periodical program monitoring and evaluation.

To achieve aim four, THRDC planned to accomplish the four outputs which are to ensure availability of human resources and performance improvement, to ensure organizational development and good management, ensure availability of financial resources and improved financial management, established and improved governance as well as functioning M&E system and baseline indicators in place.

4.1 KEY ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER OUTCOME FOUR IN 2017

The Coalition has successfully accomplished almost 80% of the activities planned for 2017 in the operational plan. This was necessitated by a well professional and committed THRDC secretariat and committed donors. This remarkable performance of the Coalition in 2017 was also possible due to the fact that THRDC heavily invested on improvement of its financial system by being innovative and use of modern technology in tracking its finances in order to reduce mismanagement of funds and increase in documentation of its activities and internal control. In 2017, THRDC conducted all four Board meetings, Annual General Meetings, Management Meetings, annual retreat, evaluation of the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan, fund raising activities and recruitment of new staff.

4.1.1 Recruitment and Management of Human Resource

(i) Recruitment of Staff and Volunteers

The Coalition has retained six employees for the year 2017 and recruited two employees who are protection officer and assistant advocacy officer. Two volunteers were also recruited and make the total of eight staffs and two volunteers by December 2017.

As a way of complying with THRDC Human Resource Manual, the Coalition continued to conduct staff appraisals to monitor and improve staff performance. Through this process staffs are reminded of their roles and duties and obtain guidance on performance improvement. THRDC also continued to conduct monthly management meetings as the way of monitoring if the organization's activities are implemented timely

(a) Achievements

- 1) THRDC managed to retain six staffs hence increased efficiency and effectiveness during operations,
- 2) The level and capacity of responding to HRDs emergence cases increased
- 3) The capacity of THRDC to documents and share information through social media increased

(b) Challenges.

- 1) THRDC has insufficient resources to retain and employ volunteers who have proved to be competent and productive for the Coalition.
- 2) Staff retention has been a problem because of many challenge including financial challenges

(c)The Way forward

- 1) THRDC has to keep on improving the working environment by motivating staff through different mechanisms.
- 2) THRDC should find more donors who will support the employment of the current volunteers.

(ii) Training for staff members and Annual Retreat

The Coalition supports staff continued education in different professional studies and trainings in order to increase their knowledge, skills and performance. For instance, on 27th May 2017 THRDC staffs had an opportunity to be given first aid training from an expert from Red Cross Tanzania while two of them had completed postgraduate studies at Law School of Tanzania. The staffs got a broad knowledge on how to provide the very first treatment to a person in different incidents such as bleeding, unconsciousness, air/breathing, broken leg or arm as well as bone dislocation.

Picture 4. 1: Right, A Group photo of THRDC staff together with the First Aid trainer

A Group photo of the participants of the First aid training at THRDC offices



Picture 4. 2: Left, The First Aid trainer illustrating how to handle a victim of a Broken Arm

And on July Assistant Accountant and Advocacy Officer attended Grants Management training prepared by Foundation for civil society (FCS) from 24th to 28th July 2017 at Dodoma Region, Whereby the two officer had the opportunity to attend different session on how to manage grants and they also made a review on THRDC proposal which FCS had approved. The two officers had improved their skills and knowledge in project proposal writing and skills.

Picture 4. 3: Right, THRDC Assistant Accountant and Advocacy Officer during the Manage your Grant training in Dodoma Region

THRDC Assistant Accountant and Advocacy Officer during the Manage your Grant training at Dodoma Region.



Picture 4. 4: THRDC staff during their Annual Retreat in 2017 at Tanga Beach Resort

A Group photo of THRDC staff during Annual Retreat in 2017

THRDC staff met for two days 13th to 15th December at Tanga Beach Resort, for 2017 annual retreat and staff annual performance appraisal sessions. The two days therefore, were used for trainings on effective Communication and relationship, presentations of both annual and monthly reports, review of THRDC evaluation, presentation of five years' key activities in each department and filling the staff performance appraisal forms.



Adv. Clarence Kipobota presented a draft evaluation report and collected views and recommendations for the development of the next five years' strategic plan. This retreat has become more insightful to participants and the welfare of the Coalition



Picture 4. 5: THRDC staff engaging in Team Building activities during their 2017 Annual Retreat

THRDC staff engaging in Team Building activities at Tanga Beach Resort on the 14th of December 2017

a) Achievements

- i. THRDC staff well understood the first aid and how to provide it to different victims at different time in different environment and got a broad knowledge about first aid kit and the important tools required to be in it.
- ii. The Accountant was able to increase knowledge on how to manage fund through the financial course given by FCS.
- iii. THRDC Financial management and internal control systems improved significantly in the finance department after attending the manage- your- grant training conducted by the Foundation for Civil Society in Dodoma region
- iv. The annual retreat was essential because it helped THRDC staff to conduct self- reflection and learning from different experts as a strong team. There was the review of the draft evaluation report and presentations of 5 years' key activities for each department which was a better way to have a self-reflection and plan more ahead. All these have clearly help hold the organization and its success.
- v. The Coalition staff managed to conduct staff performance appraisal and identify the gaps. The Coalition Staff managed continue strengthening their relationships through the retreat

b) Challenges

- i. THRDC has insufficient resources to pay for staff's trainings, and support their studies since other trainings require fees to attend.
- ii. THRDC secretariat also has a limited time for staff trainings within the organization due to many activities on the plate.
- iii. The Coalition has failed to conduct continuing monitoring and evaluation trainings to its staff due to insufficient funds.
- iv. Time constrains due to the training being conducted in two days only

(c)The Way forward

- i. THRDC staff still need more series of professional courses such as financial management, M&E, fund raising, and project management courses to advance their professional capabilities.
- ii. THRDC will ensure that at least 2 staff attend studies related to organization management annually

4.1.2 Financial Management and Fundraising

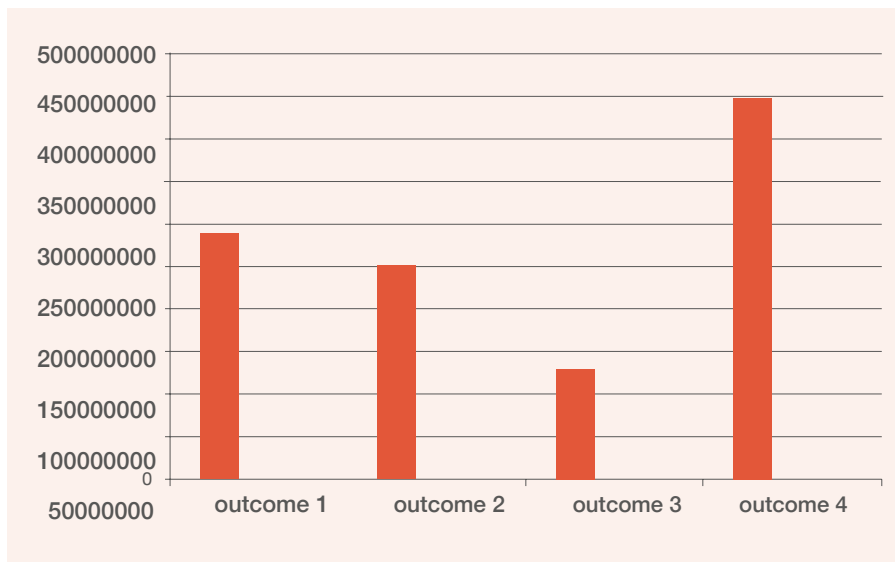
In the 2017, the Coalition managed to improve its financial capacity by engaging with different stakeholders in various occasions. The Coalition also successfully managed to retain its founding Donors in 2017 such OSIEA, Finish Embassy, American organization. Other donors include The Foundation for Civil Society, DIGNITY. Development partners who had cooperated with THRDC in 2017 include, USIP, UPR INFO and WFT. THRDC also continued to collect funds from its members as its own source of funds.

The income of THRDC for the year ending 31st December 2017 was TZS 1,018,542,640.80 The amount being from Donor recipients TZS: 838,788,937.80, member subscription fees TZS: 8,862,000/= Tshs 170,891,703/= being the balance brought forward from 2016 financial period.

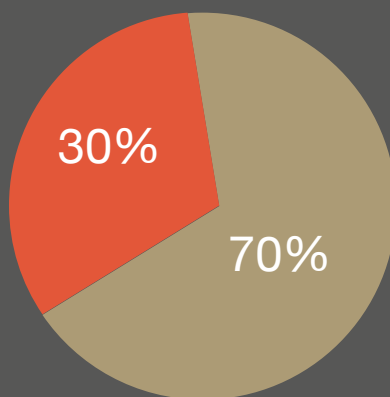
Picture 4. 6: Graphical Illustration of THRDC's Expenditures as per Outcome for the Year 201

THRDC expenditure for the year ending on 31st December 2017 was TZS: 1,018,858,209.2/=. The expenditure breakdown per Outcome as illustrated in the Graph above is as follows:

Advocacy program used TZS: 288,799,307.00/=: Capacity Building Program used: TZS 250,278,193.55/= Protection program consumed TZS: 129,371,884/= and the Institutional Capacity building program consumed TZS: 450,408,826.65/=



Program Costs vs Operational costs for the Year 2017



● Program costs ● Operational costs

Picture 4. 7: A Pie Chart Illustration of the Program Costs vs Operational Costs for the year 2017 in percentage

The above graph shows the THRDC expenditures as per outcome from outcome one to outcome four for the year 2017. The graphs indicate many resources were used in Coalition Building outcome four when compared to other outcomes independently. However, when the resources collected for three programs (outcome one up to three) are combined, the amount of resources used for programs become USD 668,449,384.55 and USD 450,408,826.65 for institutional building and operations. This means that THRDC despite being an infant organization managed to use more than 60% of the total resources for programs and the remaining 30% for institutional building, governance and operations.

Table 4. 1: 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 (C: committed, R: requested, N: not yet requested)
OSIEA	Three years Operational plan	180,000	April 2015	March 2017	Deposited
OSIEA	Three years Operational plan	160,000	August 2017	August 2019	Partly Deposited
AMERICAN ORGANIZATION	Three years Operational plan	570,000	August 2015	August 2018	Deposited
FINNISH EMBASSY	Security Management and Protection for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania	80,000 EURO	November 2016	October 2017	Deposited
FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY	Improving The Capacity Of Csos / Hrds To Jointly And Securely Influence Democratic Governance And Accountability In Local Governments	81,818	August 2017	December 2018	Partly deposited
FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY	Amplifying the voice of CSOs , Human Rights Defenders and youth in democratization processes and policy engagement	25,000	September 2016	March 2017	Deposited
DIGNITY	Creating an anti-torture network and increasing knowledge and awareness of the occurrence of torture and ill treatment in Tanzania	30,000	November 2016	December 2017	Deposited

WFT	Conduct a second CSOs dialogue on the status of Constitution Making process in Tanzania (80) people in Dsm	909	October 2017	October 2017	Deposited
UPR INFO	UPR Two Days Workshop	9435	March 2017	April 2017	Deposited
USIP	Scoping trip to USIP staffs	2889	February 2017	April 2017	Deposited
MEMBERS FEES	Members subscription fees	5,000	January 2017	December 2017	Deposited
	TOTAL	1,147,051			

The Coalition invested a lot of time and energy searching for new stakeholders and donors in 2017. Some of them have promised to work with THRDC in the implementation of the next five years plan 2018-2022. This relationship with development partners ensures THRDC financial sustainability in the future.

(a) Achievements.

- i. The Coalition interacted with new donors who have shown the interest of funding THRDC in future.
- ii. The Coalition managed to retain two donors for the year 2017 that is OSIEA and Foundation for Civil Society and other developing partners such as WFT, UPR INFO and USIP

(b) Challenges

- i. Some other donors enjoy only working with THRDC but are yet to decide supporting THRDC activities while other donors still believe the only organization to support are those big organizations established many years back.
- ii. The amount of resources or grant offered to THRDC by our donors is also insufficient compared to our three years’ budget.
- iii. Some donors delay to deposit the cash which makes it difficult for an ongoing activity to be well performed

(c) The Way Forward

- i. The THRDC will continue to develop strategies on how to increase support from different development partners through donor meetings and invitations to THRDC events and activities
- ii. The THRDC will still search for better ways of improving its own sources of funds such as consultancy and investments.

4.1.3 Governance and Board Meetings

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

Currently, the coalition's BODs have 9 Board Members with five board members who have joined the board in this year. THRDC Annual General Meeting that was held on the 28th September 2017, the board members that finished their term retired and new board members were introduced as shown in the list below: -

Outgoing THRDC Board Members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Helen Kijo Bisimba 2. Ms. Martina Kabisama 3. Mr. Ernest Kimaya 4. Ms. Harusi Mpatani 5. Mr. Joseph Parsambei 	New THRDC Board Members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maxence Melo 2. Christina Kamili 3. Jamila M Juma 4. Hassan Kh. Juma 5. Edwin Soko 	Remaining THRDC Board Members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Michael Kyande 2. Ms. Vicky Ntetema 3. Mr. Kenneth Simbaya 4. Mr. Deogratius Nsokolo
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Furthermore, during the third Board meeting that was held in 11th December, 2017, the former Board Chairperson was appointed to supervise the election of the new Board Chairperson and Vice Chairperson. The process was done by proposing names followed by casting of votes in a secret ballot system whereby the new Chairperson got 6 votes out of 8 and the new Vice Chairperson got 6 votes out of 8. Therefore, the Board elected Ms Vicky Ntetema as the current THRDC Board Chair and Mr Michael Kyande as Vice Chairperson for the next three years.

Picture 4. 8: THRDC's National Coordinator-Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa welcoming the Newly appointed Board Chairperson Ms. Vicky Ntetema and Vice Chairperson Mr. Michael Kyande

THRDC Coordinator (in the middle) with the new Board Chairperson Ms. Vicky Ntetema (on the left) and new Vice Chairperson Mr. Michael Kyande (on the right)



Some of the key functions of the BODs are to act as governing and policy making organ of the Coalition, set strategies for financing, control financing as well as to identify resources for sustainability of the coalition. The Coalition Board of Directors conducted statutory meetings four times in 2017 as per THRDC Constitution.

(i) Board Retreat

The THRDC Board Members had an annual retreat in December 2017, all Board Members attended the board retreat except for one board member who had an excuse. The Board retreat main purpose was to evaluate the previous board meetings, evaluation of the organization performance throughout the first five years where a consultant, Adv. Clarence Kipobota presented the draft THRDC evaluation report for their inputs.

A lot of governance programs were conducted including board performance review for the past five years. The board discussed on how to find new ways to engage with the government stakeholders so as to know the work of human rights defenders and to work with them in order to build a good relationship between the civil societies and the government.

The hired consultant Prudence Kaijage discussed with board members on Defining Board Roles and Creating Boundaries with Management Roles. The consultant also did a review of the Board Charter with the members; there were also some discussions about board performance and the general performance of the THRDC. The assessment tools had started to be filled by board members. The general overview indicates that the THRDC Board did its role very successfully.

Picture 4. 9: A group photo of THRDC’s Board members at the Board Retreat at Tanga Beach Resort Hotel in Tanga

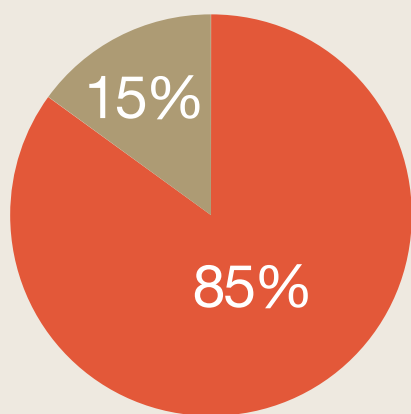
A group photo of THRDC Board Members with Mr. Prudence Kaijage (consultant)



(ii) Board Performance

The table above indicates that THRDC Board attendance and punctuality is very high as 85% of all the meetings had been fully attended while only 15 % had not been attended with apology.

THRDC BOARD ATTENDANCE PERFORMANCE 2017



Legend: ■ Attended ■ Not Attended with Apology

Picture 4. 10: Left, Pie Chart Illustration of THRDC Board members’ attendance in Board meetings throughout 2017

(a) Achievements

- i. The THRDC Board has improved in the team building during the retreat
- ii. The board self-assessment was conducted through appraisal which helps increase personal and organizational performance.
- iii. The THRDC Board has been able to recruit five new Board Members and elect a new chairperson and vice-chairperson
- iv. The THRDC Board Members were able to discuss with the consultant on the draft evaluation report comments and their inputs that will be included in the new strategic plan for the next five years.

Picture 4. 11: A group photo of THRDC’s outgoing and the new board members

A group photo of the outgoing THRDC Board members and the new THRDC board members during the farewell party.





Picture 4. 12: The awarding of outgoing THRDC Board Members at their Farewell party

Some of the THRDC outgoing board members receiving their awards during the farewell party.

4.1.5 Functioning M&E System and baseline indicators in place

As part of its M&E strategy, THRD Coalition had in 2017 managed to conduct weekly meetings for morning briefs, conducting monthly managements meetings, quarterly Board Meetings, training evaluations before and after their trainings and workshops. The year 2017 being the last year of the Five- Year SP (2013-2017), the Coalition hired a consultant to evaluate the implementation of the SP and THRDC performance for the past five years. The Coalition has also started developing the next strategic plan (2018-2022).



Picture 4.13: THRDC Staff during a Management Meeting

THRDC staff Management Meeting

Because of good monitoring systems, THRDC managed to improve its performance and documentations of results. In order to maintain this, THRC will offer more M&E training to its staff members and the Board so to increase performance and results management. THRC will also collect resources and employee an M&E officer who will also work as a program coordinator because currently all departments report to the Coordinator.

TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHT DEFENDERS COALITION (THRDC)

Kijitonyama near Police Mabatini, P.o.box 105926, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Mobile: +255 769 642208/+255657 043191, **Email:** thrddefenders@gmail.com

Face book: www.facebook.com/TanzaniaHumanRightsDefendersCoalition

Web Site: www.thrd.or.tz