

PROTECTION AND SECURITY NEEDS

FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

IN **TANZANIA**

Needs - Assessment Report



"when the rights of human rights defenders are violated, all our rights are put in jeopardy and all of us are made less safe". - Kofi Annan, UN Secretary General

TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS COALITION

Security Needs Assessment Report



PROTECTION AND SECURITY NEEDS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN TANZANIA

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But this work would not have been successful without the firm support of our focal persons who had to organize HRNGOs in their respective areas ahead our visits. Some had the task of ushering us in every single NGO that we visited in their zones. Those who could not make it for various reasons delegated this to their most trusted colleagues. All contributed enormously to the success of our work.

But apart from the focal persons, there were members such as executive directors and HRDs working in various NGOs who had to wait and at times to suspend their normal activities in order to pave way for our survey. All these were an indication of the trust that these defenders have in the Coalition.

Last but not least, we thank all leaders of regional press clubs and individual journalists who were ready for our interviews regardless of the fact that they had other important matters to attend to. The Coalition, finally, extends its gratitude to Yona Wanjala; a security expert from Kampala for his wholehearted contribution especially in editing this work.

Preface

Security needs assessment surveys as this one, which was conducted by the THRD-Coalition, are very important in so many ways for instance they provide opportunities for those working in the field to inform the Coalition about their challenges and needs. So, this survey helped our organization to get firsthand stories from those who are affected in the field. It also provided an opportunity for them to interact and discuss security matters which had never happened in most organisations previously visited by this security body. This approach has helped the human rights organization to raise awareness that THRD – Coalition is concerned about their security. For the Coalition, it was an opportunity to understand fully the kind of waters in which its stakeholders find themselves swimming.

Human rights defenders play a vital role in promotion and protection of human rights. Legal impediments; such as lack of lawyers interested in human rights issues and unfavourable working environment, affect a broad range of civil society organisations, regardless of their mission. While this may be true of most civil societies, organisations defending human rights and pushing for democracy in Tanzania are more disproportionately affected, most at risk and deliberately targeted.

Discussing human rights situation in Tanzania is a complex matter. Indeed, issues which are interwoven in the human rights regime need not only specialization but also a devout interest. For that matter, there is no single profession which can handle all human rights issues in complete and this therefore remains interplay of various stakeholders. The existence of experts in certain fields, however, doesn't necessarily guarantee any ease in defending human rights. For example, we do have political scientists but some are not interested in working in politically related circles the same goes to journalists who may not only lack the interest but may also not be conversant with this field.

Interestingly, we do have volunteers who are devoted in this field and some have spent most of their life contending with challenges of being in the field. Their businesses are destroyed; they face constant mistreatment from state officials in the state apparatus and fabricated charges cooked up by police officers, the district commissioners and even regional commissioners. Due to these challenges, some have succumbed to the pressures while others have decided to move on to other less challenging work. The majority of human rights promoters in NGOs upcountry are not lawyers and a good number of them are not well acquainted with the technical knowhow of handling their duties. But promotion of human rights is a conventional duty which one would have expects to be in the realm of all staff in the HRNGOs, however, that is not the case.

So the THRD-Coalition whose core activity is security management for the HRDs has a multiple role to enlighten its members with the security tips, HRDs ethics and at the same time remind them their core activities as defenders. Therefore this report from the countrywide survey is just an excavation which has helped not only the THRD but it will help many others who are interested in improving the situation of human rights and that of the defenders.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
BODs	Board of Directors
C.C.M	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
C.F.	Constitutional Forum
C.R.C.	Constitutional Review Commission
CHADEMA	Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo
CSOs	Civil Societies
CUF	Civic United Front
DC	District Commissioner
EHAHRDP	East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
ELS	European Local Implementation strategy
EU	European Union
FFU	Field Force Unit
FGDs	Focus group discussions
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GNU	Government of Nation Unity
HRD	Human Right Defenders
HRDs	Human Rights Defenders
HRNGOs	Human Rights Non governmental Organisations
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
LIS	Local strategy Implementation
MCT	Media Council of Tanzania
MOAT	Media Owners Association of Tanzania
MPC	Mwanza Press Club
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NCCR-Mageuzi	National Convention for Construction and Reform–Mageuzi
NGONET	Ngongoro NGOs Network
PCCB	The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PWC	Pastoralist Women Council
R.P.C.	Regional Police Commander
RC	Regional Commissioner
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TCRA	Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority
TEF	Tanzania Editors' Forum
THRDC	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
TLP	Tanzania Labour Party
TPDF	Tanzania People's Defence Forces
TTU	Tanzania Teachers Union
UCRT	Ujamaa Communit Resource Team
UN	United Nations
ZLSC	Zanzibar Legal Service Centre

LIST OF STATUTES AND INTERANATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

(i) Statutes

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977
The Draft Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania 2013
The Penal Code [Cap 16 R.E.2002]
The Probate and Administration of Estates Act, 1965, [Cap 352 R.E. 2002]
The Marriage Act of 1971 Cap 29 [RE; 2002]
Probate and Administration of Estates Act, [Cap 445 [R.E 2002]
The Newspaper Act of 1976 [Cap. 229, R.E. 2002]
Prison Act, 1967, Cap 58 [R.E 2002]
National Security Act of 1970, [Cap. 47 [R.E 2002]
The Public Leaders Code of Ethics, Cap 398 [R.E 2002]
The National Defence Act, Cap 192 [R.E 2002]
The Prevention and Combating of Corruption, Act No. 11 of 2007
The Area Commissioner Act 1962 & Regions and Regional Commissioners Act 1962
The Civil Service Act 1989
The Film and Stage Act No 4 of 1976
The Newspapers and Books Act (1988)
The Broadcasting Services Cap. 306 of the R. E 2002
The Land Act, 1999 (Act No.4 of 1999)
The Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 (Cap 5 of 2009)
The Investment Act, 1997 (Act No. 26 of 1997)
The Forest Act, 2002 (Act No. 14 of 2002)
The National Park Act, Cap 282 [R.E 2002]
The Ngorongoro Conservation Act, 1959 Cap 284 [R.E 2002]
The Mining Act, 2010 (Act No. 14 of 2010)
The Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act No. 33 of 1994
The Police Force and Auxiliary Services Act, 1939 Cap. 322, [R.E. 2002]
The Non-Governmental Organisations . 2002. No. 24

(ii) International Human Rights Instrument

Declaration on the Right of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms on December 9, 1998 (Declaration For Human Rights Defenders).
United Nations Resolution on Protection Human Rights Defenders March 2013
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979
The European Convention on Human Rights 1950
The African Charter on Human and Peoples 'Rights 1981
The American Convention on Human Rights 1969

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMINOLOGIES

- Threat:** Any factors (actions, circumstances, or events) which have the potential or possibility to cause harm, loss, or damage to the NGO, including its personnel, assets and operations.
- Risk:** The combination of the impact and likelihood for harm, loss, or damage to NGOs from the exposure to threats. Risks are categorized in levels from “Very Low” to “Very High”.
- Security incidence:** Any fact or event which you think could affect your personal or organizational security
- Security policy:** Guideline that identifies general rules to be followed across the organization in order to maintain security.
- Security Plan:** A Plan that provides detailed instructions on how security rules will be followed in specific locations and for specific events.
- Vulnerability:** The degree to which people are susceptible to loss, damage, suffering or death in the event of an attack. This varies for each defender or group, and changes with time. Vulnerability is always relative, because all people and group are vulnerable to some extent. However, everyone has their own level and type of vulnerability, depending on their circumstances
- Capacity:** Capacities are the strengths and resources a group or defender can access to achieve a reasonable degree of security. Examples of capacities could be training in security or legal issues, a group working together as a team, access to a phone and safe transportation, good networks of defenders and proper way of dealing with fear, etc.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THRDS Coalition carried out a “security, safety and protection” needs assessment for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania, whose objective was to bring understanding of the working environment within which HRDs operate in order to assess their security needs. It also aimed to identify potential risks faced by HRDs in their effort to promote, protect and strive for the realization and enjoyment of human rights by all. Security needs assessment makes it possible to make an accurate appraisal of the prevailing situation through first hand information from relevant audiences (HRDs) across the country.

Purpose

The Coalition has a five- year strategic plan used as a guiding tool from 2013-2017. The five years plan was developed based on various reports which address the HRDs situation. However, the security needs assessment survey was crucial for better implementation of this strategic plan. The core purposes or objectives of this security needs assessment survey include the following:

- Supplementing past information used by the Coalition to develop its strategic plan. It also sharpens and gives detailed information from a larger and more representative group of HRDs from across the country.
- Unveiling security challenges and needs of HRDs in regard to the risk they face.
- Assessing the risk facing HRDs by analysing their capacity, vulnerability in relation to existing threats.
- Findings of this report will be used in the future as the basis for monitoring and evaluation interventions carried out by the Coalition.
- Consequently, the results of this assessment will guide THRDS Coalition to prepare and strengthen the following core activities;
 - a) Capacity building programmes,
 - b) Protections programmes,
 - c) Advocacy programmes and
 - d) The development of the National Protection Policy.

The team paid a visit to eight THRD-Coalition zones for the purpose of this study. At least two regions were reached within each zone. Researchers selected regions with a high level of human rights violation as well as marginalized regions such as Ruvuma, Kigoma and Mtwara.

For the purpose of this survey key informants were HRDs/HRNGOs senior staff working in the selected areas and those who are familiar with the needs and challenges they face as HRDs. In total, 200 HRNGOs were visited and assessed. Relatively 300 HRDs including journalists were interviewed at an average of 30 HRDs in each zone.

Key Findings

The key findings of this survey indicates that HRDs in Tanzania face a number of challenges including: political, financial and social cultural challenges, lack of security consciousness limited knowledge on information sharing, restrictions on access to information, financial challenges, complex range of perpetrators, challenges for the media, limited interaction with key stakeholders and limited knowledge of HRDs and their rights. These findings will form the basis of the security strategies to be developed for strengthening the security and safety of HRDs and journalists in Tanzania.

(a) **Challenges relating to protection mechanisms**

- The declaration on human rights defenders provides protection and legitimacy to the work of HRDs. But in order to do this, the Declaration has to be acknowledged by the authorities and the population as a whole. It also has to be known and used by HRDs themselves. The findings of this survey indicate that majority of HRDs have never been informed about this declaration. It is therefore means these is a need for actions by THRDC to rectify the situation.
- HRDs in Tanzania know nothing about the available mechanism for their protection. They don't know how to use the special rapporteurs on human rights defenders, which include the UN and the Africa rapporteurs, to protect themselves. Given the situation, there is a need for THRDC to come up with plan of action to address this problem.
- Again, the EU Guidelines on HRDs is not widely known by HRDs in Tanzania. Despite the fact that EU is taking some action to defend HRDs in the country, much more must be done to raise HRD awareness on the use of the guidelines as a form of capacity building which would allow them to increase their security.
- The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 and that of Zanzibar of 1984 including the current Draft Constitution do not guarantee in any way the rights of HRDs. The legal framework at the national level including the Draft Constitution provide for general protection of human rights and remain silent on the rights of human rights promoters/defenders. In short, lack of specific legal protection makes the HRDs vulnerable and easy prey of retrogressive forces. The legal challenges affecting HRDs will be discussed at length in Chapter 3 of this report.
- Tanzania lacks a policy and legislation on HRDs in line with the UN Declaration on HRDs of 1998, a fact that pushed for the establishment of THRD-Coalition.

(b) **HRDs Working Environment**

- For the purpose of this study, the Coalition assessed HRDs working environment at zonal level. The eight zones constituting the Coalition working zones include Northern Zone, Central Zone, Lake Zone, West Zone, Southern Highland, South Coastal Zone and East Coastal Zone.¹ From the General Observation made by the Coalition, the working environment in these zones share similar characteristics but differ in some issues due to social, political, economic and environmental differences. HRDs in Tanzania work in extremely complex environments with many actors with diverse interests. It is therefore crucial to conceptualize and analyse this environment in the context of HRDs security. This will consequently benefit human rights organisations and HRDs in many ways.
- Because of the competitive political environment in areas with strong multiparty democracy, many actors including the international community predict that Tanzania will increasingly experience most subtle forms human rights violations before 2015 elections.² The most affected groups of people will be political activists, HRDs, journalists and whoever is presumed a threat to the current regime. Human rights violation will continue because the level of impunity in the country is striking since perpetrators of those violations are left unpunished while others receive promotions or transfer from one working place to another.

¹ Western Zone (Kigoma, Mwanza, Tabora and Kagera regions); East-Coastal Zone (Dar es Salaam and Coast regions); Central Zone (Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro and Shinyanga regions); Southern Highlands Zone (Rukwa, Katavi, Iringa and Mbeya regions); Southern Zone (Lindi, Ruvuma and Mtwara); Zanzibar Zone (all regions within Pemba and Unguja); The Lake Zone (Mwanza, Geita, Mara, Kagera and Mara) Northern Zone (Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Arusha).

² Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (2013) "Bomb Attack on Opposition Party Casts Shadow over Local Elections in Tanzania." Tanzania Country Report of 2013 at page 7.

- The most unfortunate thing in this working environment is that, both politicians who want gain political mailage from apparent conflict between Christians and Muslims and cling into power. Some 90% of all respondents agreed that elections time have never been a pleasant moment for HRDs and journalists while 117 out of the 200 HRDs who filled the questionnaire mentioned that they are often branded as agents of opposition parties or trouble makers.

(c) Financial Challenges

- HRNGOs working in peripheral and at regional and district levels often lack permanent donors and are forced to depend on small projects which also lack project management funds for project implementers. Ascertaining why there is the lack of resources to run small or growing HRNGOs, the Coalition learned that there are challenges when it comes to soliciting, managing and utilizing resources for promotion of human rights activities.
- The findings of this study indicate that out of 200 HRNGOs interviewed at least 40 have permanent donors who fund both programmes and programmes management for a certain period of time. And again out of those 40 organisations majority of them are national organisations with strong reputation and long experience.
- However, as time goes on, things start falling apart as many well established and long lived HRNGOs raised complaints that their financial capacity is increasingly becoming unstable. The Majority of them complained that some donors are now pulling out from their basket funds or change their focus while others stick only on specific projects.

(d) State of Impunity

The situation of HRDs in Tanzania is still appalling as exemplified by the most recent incidents ranging from the recent killing of a TV journalist the late Daudi Mwangosi, an indefinite ban on a Kiswahili weekly newspaper Mwanahalisi, the suspension of Mwananchi and Mtanzania daily Kiswahili newspapers, the recent startling deaths of Eustace Nyarugenda in Musoma; Issa Ngumba in Kigoma and the attacks to Dr Steven Ulimboka and Absalom Kibanda. The situation becomes more risky to human rights defenders in Tanzania when the perpetrators of such criminal offences go unpunished. The case of Mwangosi, Ulimboka and Kibanda can be cited as examples.

(e) Most Violated Rights of HRDs

Access to information and the right to be protected were mentioned as the most violated rights of HRDs in the country. The findings illustrate that 97% of HRDs interviewed mentioned the right to access information as the most problematic right to accessed.

(f) The Level of Security Management and Protection Measures

- The findings of this research show that 95% of the visited human rights NGOs are less informed about HRDs security management and protection measures. The findings of the sub chapter will be used to develop capacity development programmes and the National Security and Protection Policy for HRDs in Tanzania.
- Assessing whether HRNGOs conduct security management training at the office level, the Coalition found out that only 7 offices out of the 200 assessed offices have staff programmes for security management trainings at office level.
- The findings of this survey indicate the majority of HRDs are not aware of the essence of having security plan and policy. Only 4 offices out of 200 visited offices have security policies with well defined rules and responsibilities.
- According to the findings of this survey, lack of awareness on security is another reason that hinders security compliance in many visited offices. Security in most offices is not an issue to every staff member and is only considered an issue in the event of serious incidents. In connection with lack of knowledge

and seriousness, many security incidents go unreported because 187 NGOs do not have regular security briefing sessions.

- Failure to register, analyze, share and finally fail to promptly react on security incidents may always put HRDs at risk. General observations indicate that majority of HRDs embark on human rights campaigns and carry out human rights interventions without involving security strategies in their plans

(g) Most at Risk HRDs

- All HRDs face some risks during their work. According to the findings of this survey the extent of the level of risk faced by HRDs vary from one thematic area to another. The level of the risk facing HRDs depends on the following; the type of human violations that the HRDs is working up on; social-cultural and political context; geographical location and the capacity of a HRD to analyse threats and risk. Initially, the Coalition identified and represents four groups of HRDs in Tanzania as the most risk takers namely the journalists, pastoralists HRDs, women HRDs and minority HRDs.
- The results of this survey indicate that the most mentioned thematic groups of HRDs at risk were journalists, women HRDs leaders of trade unions, whistle blowers, defenders of natural resource rights and social accountability, pastoralists HRDs and HRDs who defend minority groups such as key populations/Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity HRDs (SOGI HRDs) and people with albinism;
- Journalists have been facing a hard time in all areas with stiff political competitions, strong religious beliefs and traditional practices, as it was revealed by leaders of press clubs and individual journalists in all areas that they visited. Most of their adversaries to them are people in power.
- The main focus of the THRD-Coalition is the security of SOGI HRDs. The THRD-Coalition believes that all people are equal and deserve to live and work in safe and secured environment. The hostile working environment in which the SOGI HRDs operate affects individual and group security. SOGI HRDs are vulnerable to indecent attacks and violence from some community members. Also due to its sensitivity, this group needs experts who are empathetic and well versed with knowledge on the demands of such populations.
- Women HRDs have been branded women without families, marriage slayers and traitors of their culture. It previously hard for women HRDs to be heard or respected in Tanzania. However, as time goes by, work regarding defending human rights has started to unfold and most of the work of HRDs is now gradually being accepted by the communities.
- Furthermore, the level of gender based violence (GBV) in the Lake Zone especially Mara Region is too high. Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) or defenders of women rights in the Lake Zone told the Coalition that defending women and children always put them at risk.
- The major challenge encountered by WHRDs or those who defend women rights in the lake zone is the participation of elected leaders and traditional leaders (Ritongo) in harmful practices such as FGM. Members of Ritongo defend their culture and traditions against human rights education, while political leaders side with the community to avoid losing their political positions.
- Pastoralist HRDs form part of our working thematic groups. The findings of the security needs assessment indicate that, there is a growing trend of mudslinging campaigns towards pastoralists NGOs in northern zone and other parts of the country. State officials brand pastoralists NGOs that they are trouble mongers, and that these are non-citizens and agents of foreign interests. Some of them have been harassed and arrested for the working of defending the rights of pastoralists and indigenous community in the country. This security management training will equip them with protection and security management skills

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

THRDS Coalition carried out a “security, safety and protection” needs assessment for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania. This exercise meant to provide the working environment (context) within which HRDs operate and thus assess their security needs. It also meant to identify potential risks faced by HRDs as they promote, protect and strive for the realization and enjoyment of human rights by all. Security needs assessment is an accurate appraisal of the current situation through first hand information from relevant audiences (HRDs) from across the country.

1.1 Background

The Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition both in composition and training began as a loose network of human rights defenders (HRDs) who attended several training sessions on security management and risk assessment. Till then, few knew what it meant to be a HRD save for those working in legal NGOs dealing with human rights. Perhaps, one of the main challenges was setting a mechanism that would link efforts of several diverse groups from various places to raise a single voice.

Previously, it was rare to see journalists and lawyers either work together for a common goal or was it common to see volunteers in human rights let alone minority groups, come together with others to share experiences and vision. However, as time went by, new knowledge began to unfold to HRDs and several of them developed an interest, although the commitment of some did not necessarily reflect this desire. Finally, Tanzania human rights defenders, jointly with East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP), came with the idea to form a body to implement and monitor HRDs in Tanzania, hence the formation of a coalition now known as THRD Coalition.

The working environment in which HRDs in Tanzania operate can basically be analyzed by going an extra mile to the current economic and political context. The HRDs have made the Government to come up with new strategies to muzzle people in order to consolidate and maintain its power base. Security threats have remained common against those who open up and offer opinion that differ with those who commit human rights violations.

Political networks for long-term ambitions for the presidency have also emerged amidst it all. At the same time the ruling party, which has been in power for over 50 years, uses every possible means including fabricating cases and torture to silence those who uncover the government’s leadership weaknesses.

The government’s position with regard to protecting HRDs leaves many questions unanswered. The list of HRDs that have been either attacked or killed without government condemning the crimes is long: the killing of a TV journalist the Late Daudi Mwangosi in 2012, the death of Eustace Nyarugenda in Musoma (2012), the attack on Dr. Steven Ulimboka and senior journalist Absalom Kibanda, the threats against TV journalist Cosmas Majongo and the indefinite ban of a Kiswahili weekly newspaper; Mwanahalisi in 2012.

I.2 Purpose

The Coalition has a five year strategic plan used as a guiding tool from 2013-2017. The five year plan was developed on the basis of various reports which address the HRDs situation. However, the security needs assessment survey was crucial for better implementation of this strategic plan. The core purposes or objectives of this security needs assessment survey include the following:

- Supplementing past information used by the Coalition to develop its strategic plan. It also gives detailed information from a larger and more representative group of HRDs from across the country.
- Unveiling security challenges and needs of HRDs with regard to the risk they face.
- Assessing the risks facing HRDs by analyzing their capacity, vulnerability in relation to existing threats.
- Findings of this report will be used in the future as a basis for monitoring and evaluation interventions carried out by the Coalition.
- Consequently, the results of this assessment will guide THRDs Coalition to prepare and strengthen of the following core activities;
 - e) Capacity building programmes,
 - f) Protections programmes,
 - g) Advocacy programmes and
 - h) The development of a national protection policy.

I.3 Methodology

I.3.1 Sampling, Mapping of HRDs and Identification of Survey Respondents

The exercise began by listing names and contacts of HRNGOs from selected regions. This was done carefully by the Coalition's Coordination team supported by zonal focal persons and regional representatives. Targeted respondents were individual HRDs, HRNGOs and journalists.

The team paid a visit to 8 THRD-Coalition zones for the purpose of this study. At least two regions were reached within each zone. Researchers selected regions with high level of human rights violations as well as marginalized regions such as Ruvuma, Kigoma and Mtwara.

To achieve the objectives of this study mentioned previously, the following methodologies were applied; (a) Personal face to face interview (b) Self-administered questionnaires (c) Telephone interviews (d) Mailed questionnaires (f) Formal Meetings (g) Structured discussion (h) Office security physical assessment and (i) Filling of security assessment tools.

The selection of interviewees was through purposive and stratified sampling. For the purpose of this survey, key informants were HRDs/Human Rights NGOs senior staff working in the selected areas and persons familiar with the needs and challenges they face as HRDs. In total, 200 HRNGOs were visited and assessed. Relatively 330 HRDs including journalists were interviewed at an average of 30 HRDs in each zone.

1.3.2 Field Work Preparation

Survey instruments such as questionnaires, security assessment tool and the guide for the focus group discussions (FGDs) were designed and tested. Questionnaires were written in Kiswahili while FGDs checklists were in English. A total of 250 questionnaires and 200 FGD guides were developed and worked upon. Phone calls and emails were effectively communicated to inform HRDs about the survey time table and other logistics.

1.3.3 Data Entry, Processing and Analysis

A variety of methods such as Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) were used to analyse the collected information. It should be noted that the information which was collected from HRDs during security management classes by the Coalition is also included in the survey.

A. Quantitative Data

At the end of the field work all collected data were processed into data sheet. The processed information was thereafter analyzed as per each categorical variable and described through frequency tables through Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS).

B. Qualitative Information

The qualitative information was analyzed using a thematic approach. This qualitative information was primarily collected from FGDs and open-ended questions in questionnaires. Themes and subtitles were developed in accordance with the survey questions and expected results.

1.3.4 Strengths and Limitations

The presence of zonal focal persons and our members in every visited region was our major strength in this exercise. Also research experience, discipline in self supervision, experience in security and risk assessment and strong commitment by researchers were some of the factors that added value to this work. On the other hand, vast geographical areas, rough roads, limited resources and poor knowledge on protection and security of HRDs were the major limitations in this work.

The number of days that was set for the survey was not sufficient as in some cases the surveyors needed to rest after long travel of that they reached certain stations during the holidays which necessitated them to remain up to three days in order to get information sufficiently. Also lack of owned office car was another challenge as we were forced to hire a survey vehicle which had a lot of limitations.

PROTECTION MECHANISM

2.0 Introduction to Available Protection Mechanisms

The process to recognize and integrate the rights of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) into international campaigns was organized and focused during the early 1990s.

The major aim of these campaigns was to draw attention and raise awareness to the situation of human rights defenders worldwide. This was after more than a decade of lobbying, campaigning and negotiation.³ The establishment of THRD-Coalition is therefore a response to similar efforts established to defend defenders at the international and regional level.

2.1. Who is a Human Rights Defender?

The Declaration on Human Rights Defenders doesn't directly define a human rights defender. However, for the purpose of this report, several articles of the declaration and numerous studies have been widely interpreted to define a HRD. A HRD can be any one with a profile attributed to human rights promotion and protection. That is to say, any person qualifies to be called a HRD so long as s/he is engaged in activities related to human rights promotion and protection. This definition may therefore include professional and non-professional human rights workers, volunteers, journalists, lawyers and whoever is doing human rights work in long term or on occasional basis.⁴

2.1.1 International Protection Instruments

At the international level, the United Nations adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms on December 9, 1998. This declaration is also commonly known as the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. The adoption of this salient document was marked as a historic achievement in the struggle towards better protection of those at risk for carrying out legitimate human rights activities. This Declaration was the only UN instrument that openly and comprehensively defined and recognized the work and protection of HRDs. The Declaration is a well defined international instrument that codifies and puts together standards to protect activities of human rights defenders all over the world. It recognizes the legitimacy of human rights activity and the need for this activity and those who carry it out to be protected.

The HRDs work and protection also gains its legitimacy from the following international human rights instruments; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵ The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁶ The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁷ The European Convention on Human Rights,⁸ The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,⁹ and The American Convention on Human

³ EHAHRDP- "Defending Human Rights" A Resource Book for Human Rights Defenders, page 18. The chronology of events such as lobbying and the drafting process took 18 years from 1980 to February 1997 before the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on 9 December 1998.

⁴ European Union Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders.

⁵ Article 2

⁶ Article 2

⁷ Article 3

⁸ Article 1

⁹ Article 1

Rights.¹⁰ All these mentioned international instruments mandate states to recognize and protect the rights of HRDs.

The Declaration (Declaration on Human Rights Defenders) articulates existing rights in a way that makes it easier to apply them to the situation of human rights defenders. It specifies rights contained in major human rights instruments mentioned above, including the right to free expression, the right of association and assembly among others.

The Declaration outlines specific duties of states with regard to rights and protection of HRDs at national levels. Other rights include; the right to develop and discuss new human rights ideas and to advocate for their acceptance;¹¹ the right to criticize government bodies and agencies and make proposals to improve their functioning;¹² the right to provide legal assistance or advice and assistance in defence of human rights;¹³ the right to observe trials;¹⁴ the right to unhindered access to and communication with non-governmental and intergovernmental organisations;¹⁵ the right to access information,¹⁶ the right to access resources for the purpose of protecting human rights, including the receipt of funds from abroad.¹⁷

On 30th March 2013 the UN Human Rights Council passed a landmark resolution on Human Rights Defenders to compliment the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.¹⁸ Inter alia, the major objective of this resolution is to remind states their duty to respect and protect rights of HRDs through law review and amendment. The move is also meant to ensure that laws in place are consistent with international human rights standards. It is also meant to remind states not to unduly hinder or limit the work of human rights defenders.¹⁹

The Declaration on Human Rights Defenders specifically provides that states are obliged to implement and respect all provisions of the Declaration. In particular, states have a duty to protect human rights defenders against any violence, retaliation and intimidation as a consequence of their human rights work. Nevertheless, protection is not limited to actions by state bodies and officials but rather extends to actions of non-state actors, including corporations, religious groups and private individuals.

2.1.2 UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders

In 2000, the UN Secretary General's office under special request from the UN Commission on Human Rights established a mandate on human rights defenders to effectively implement and bring into force the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.²⁰ A special rapporteur was appointed to support the implementation of the declaration and the collection of information on the situation of human rights defenders all over the world.

¹⁰ Article 1

¹¹ Article 7

¹² Article 8

¹³ Article 9 (3) (c)

¹⁴ Article 9 (3) (b)

¹⁵ Article 5

¹⁶ Article 6

¹⁷ Article 2

¹⁸ Human Rights Council (2013) Twenty-second session Agenda item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development. Signed by Albania*, Andorra*, Angola, Argentina, Armenia*, Australia*, Austria, Belgium*, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Bulgaria*, Brazil, Canada*, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia*, Cyprus*, Czech Republic, Djibouti*, Denmark*, Egypt*, Estonia, Finland*, France*, Georgia*, Germany, Ghana*, Greece*, Guatemala*, Honduras*, Hungary*, Iceland*, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia*, Lebanon*, Libya, Liechtenstein*, Lithuania*, Luxembourg*, Maldives, Malta*, Mauritius*, Mexico*, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco*, Mozambique*, Netherlands*, Nicaragua*, Nigeria*, Norway*, Paraguay*, Peru, Poland, Portugal*, Romania, Serbia*, Sierra Leone, Slovakia*, Slovenia*, Somalia*, Spain, State of Palestine*, Sweden*, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Timor-Leste*, Tunisia*, Turkey*, Ukraine*, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, United States of America, Uruguay*.: draft resolution

¹⁹ ISHR (2013) Human Rights Monitor of May 2013 at page 4.

²⁰ UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders (2011) Commentary to the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms at page 2. See also UN Resolution 2000/61.

However, there have been two holders of this mandate since its establishment. Ms Hina Jilan stayed on the post until March 2008, when the Human Rights Council appointed Ms. Margaret Sekaggya who is presently a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders.²¹

In 2000, the Secretary General appointed Ms. Hina Jilani Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders.²² Ms. Hina Jilan held the post until March 2008 when she was replaced by Ms. Sekaggya.

The following are the major duties assigned to the UN special rapporteur on human rights defenders:

- i. Seek, receive, examine and respond to information on the situation of human rights defenders;
- ii. Receives complaints on violations against HRDs and then sends letters of allegation and urgent appeals to governments.
- iii. Establish cooperation and conduct dialogue with governments and other interested actors on the promotion and effective implementation of the Declaration;
- iv. Recommend effective strategies better to protect human rights defenders and follow up on these recommendations;
- v. Integrate a gender perspective throughout her work.

2.2 Regional Protection Mechanism

2.2.1 Africa

The Human Rights Defenders Declaration requires states at the regional level to establish regional mechanisms to protect human rights defenders. On 4th June 2004, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) introduced the post for Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders in Banjul, Gambia. Currently, the position is held by Ms. Reine Alapini-Gansou, a lawyer from Benin. The ACHPR is the first regional human rights body to create a specific special procedure to deal with HRDs. Reasons for the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders in Africa were: security threats facing defenders in Africa and the need to create a specific instance within the Commission to examine reports and act upon information on the situation of defenders on the Continent.²³ The African Human Rights Commission assigned the special Rapporteur for HRDs in Africa to do the following duties:

- I. To submit reports at every Ordinary Session of the African Commission on the situation of human rights defenders in Africa;
- II. To cooperate and engage in dialogue with member states, national human rights Institutions, relevant intergovernmental bodies, international and regional mechanisms of protection of human rights defenders and other stake holders;
- III. To develop and recommend effective strategies to better protect human rights defenders and to follow up on his/her recommendations;
- IV. To raise awareness and promote the implementation of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in Africa.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ EHAHRDP, *Op cit.*, page 24

- V. To carry out her mandate, the special rapporteur receives and examines information from a wide range of sources including NGOs, and issues urgent appeals regarding violations against human rights defenders in the region.
- VI. To seek, receive, examine and to act upon information on the situation of human rights defenders in Africa and
- VII. Carrying out country visits to assess the situation of human rights defenders and encourage individuals and NGOs to submit cases concerning human rights defenders to the African Commission.¹

2.2.2 Europe

In Europe, the European Union established EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders as the best way to support the implementation of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in third countries.²⁴ The guidelines provide practical suggestions for enhancing EU action in relation to HRDs. The Guidelines can be used in contact with third countries at all levels in order to support and strengthen ongoing EU efforts to protect the rights of HRDs. This may also provide for interventions by the EU on behalf of human rights defenders at risk, and suggest practical means to support and assist them.

The Guidelines specifically provide assistance to EU Missions in promoting and defending the rights of human rights defenders. The operational part of the Guideline is meant to identify ways and means to effectively work towards the promotion and protection of human rights defenders in third countries within the context of the Common Foreign and Security Policy.²⁵ EU introduced a Local Implementation Strategy for the effective implementation of EU guidelines on HRDs in Tanzania.²⁶

(i) About the EU Local Implementation Strategy in Tanzania

The European Union (EU) Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders (2004) provide EU Member States with practical guidance on how to protect and support Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), in third countries. Tanzania is one of the developing countries urgently in need of a local implementation strategy for the promotion of both UN and EU guidelines and for practical measures to support HRDs. This local strategy initially introduced in 2010 was based on reports on the situation of human rights including HRDs situation in Tanzania, along with consultations with HR-NGOs in the country and the discussions during the first EU-HRDs meeting on 18 of May 2010 and reviewed in 2012.

(ii) Objectives of the EU Local Implementation Strategy

- (i) Aims at enhancing collaboration amongst EU missions and coherence of EU activities in support of HRDs and offer practical guidance to missions on how to protect defenders,
- (ii) to make the existence and purpose of the guidelines more widely known among HRDs, staff of EU missions, and the Government of Tanzania.
- (ii) and to improve the channels of protection and redress at their disposal in cases of violations of their rights.

This Local Implementation Strategy for Tanzania will be reviewed on an annual basis with input from HRDs. The EU-guidelines have been translated into Kiswahili and added to all Embassy websites.

²⁴ The European Union (EU) Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders (2004)

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶

The meeting between HRDs and EU aims at assessing the situation of HRDs on a regular basis through the annual EU-HRDs meetings, regular contacts with HRDs (every 3 months), and information sharing amongst EU and other missions. Among other reasons for the establishment of EU Local Implementation Strategies (ELS) the following, as provided in the table below were enumerated:

i.	Make the existence and purpose of the guidelines more widely known among HRDs, HRNGOs, duty-bearer stakeholders and other actors;
ii.	Ensure that HRDs views are included in the monitoring, implementation and evaluation of the local implementation strategy;
iii.	Work with HRDs to improve the channels at their disposal in case of violations of their rights notably threats/ intimidation/ assault or risks to their lives including helping to ensure fair trial rights;
iv.	Inform HRDs and HR-NGOs of the possible funding instruments available to support their work including highlighting EU funding mechanisms such as the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights;
v.	Seek to facilitate interaction between HRDs and the authorities as appropriate;
vi.	Promote interaction between HRDs and visiting EU delegations where appropriate;
vii.	Consider activities to increase visibility of HRDs such as inviting HRDs to Embassy events;
viii.	Marking of specific dates such as International Human Rights Day, International Women's Day etc and
ix.	Publish international legal instruments, reports on Tanzania etc, on EU missions' websites.

2.3 Challenges with both International and Regional Protection Mechanisms for HRDS

- The mentioned declaration on human rights defenders provides protection and legitimacy to the work of HRDs. But in order to do this, the Declaration has to be known and respected by the authorities, and the population as a whole. It also has to be known and used by HRDs themselves. The findings of this survey indicate that majority of HRDs have never been informed about this declaration. This, therefore, requires some actions by THRDC to rectify the situation.
- HRDs in Tanzania know nothing about the available mechanism for the protection of HRDS. They don't know how to use the special UN and the Africa rapporteurs on human rights defenders to protect themselves. The THRDC is also forced by the situation to come up with plans of action to address this problem.
- Again, the EU Guidelines on HRDs are also not widely known by HRDs in Tanzania. Despite the fact that EU is taking some action to defend HRDs in Tanzania much a lot more has to be done to raise HRD awareness about and the usefulness of the guidelines as a form of capacity building which would enable them to increase their security.

2.4 Protection Mechanism at National Level

Promoting the Implementation of the Declaration at national level is still a new agenda to many states in Africa and elsewhere.

However, gradually, African civil societies continue to form networks and coalition for human rights defenders in their respective countries and regions.. Coalitions and Networks in Africa include: East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Network and Pan Africa Human Rights Defenders Network. Others on the list are Kenya, Eritrea, Djibouti, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi Human Rights Defenders Coalition. The final group in the list is South Sudan, Rwanda, Somali and Senegalese Human Rights Defenders Coalition.

Thus the THRD-Coalition is working in the framework of accepted international mechanisms which have been established and adopted by other human rights conscious nations including Tanzania to ensure good governance. It should be noted however; that the issue of protection of HRDs is quite new in Tanzania. Most people do confuse the work of human rights defenders and other ordinary human rights activities. Therefore, when a violation of their rights occurs, they ignore and take it for granted. In fact, a majority of them (HRDs) do not know that they are human rights defenders who need some level of sensitivity and special protection in the course performing their day-to-day activities as defenders and promoters of human rights.

Despite the duty imposed on states by the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders to protect HRDs through national legislation, the current legal and institutional frameworks governing human rights issues do not specifically recognise the presence and work of the HRDs in Tanzania. The Declaration requires states to adopt such legislative, administrative and other steps to ensure that the rights and freedoms referred to in the present Declaration are effectively guaranteed.²⁷

Each State has a prime responsibility and duty to protect, promote and implement all human rights and fundamental freedoms, inter alia, by adopting such steps as may be necessary to create all conditions necessary in the social, economic, political and other fields, as well as the legal guarantees required to ensure that all persons under its jurisdiction, individually and in association with others, are able to enjoy all those rights and freedoms in practice.²⁸

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 and that of Zanzibar of 1984 including the current Draft Constitution do not guarantee in any way the rights of HRDs. The legal framework at the national level, including the Draft Constitution provide for general protection of human rights and remain silent on the rights of human rights promoters/defenders. In short, lack of specific legal protection makes the HRDs vulnerable and easy prey of perpetrators of human rights violations. The legal challenges affecting HRDs will be discussed at length in Chapter 3 of this report.

Tanzania lacks a policy and legislation on HRDs in line with the UN Declaration on HRDs of 1998, a fact that pushed for the establishment of THRD-Coalition. To rectify the situation, the Coalition developed a five year strategic plan with a focus on:

- Creating/enhancing capacity of HRDs and the general public to understand HRD rights;
- Enhancing protection mechanisms off/for HRDs; and
- Advocate for the availability of specific legal protection of the HRDs in Tanzania.

²⁷ Article 2

²⁸ Article 2(1)

The THRD-Coalition has established and strengthened self-protection mechanisms for the HRDs in Tanzania by establishing Protection Desk. The Desk is to assess risks and threats facing HRDs and give advice on protection support. The Desk also organises security management training to HRDs throughout the country.

Some of the key activities to be undertaken under this protection programme include conducting security needs assessment to ascertain prevailing situations; formulation of protection policy which will detail protection strategies; mapping and clustering of HRDs; develop security and responsive system; provide a linkage between national HRDs and international, regional and national protection mechanisms; support for reallocation and evacuation and establishment and coordination of a protection referral system that will be placed at the disposal of HRDs to provide responses and protection support.

To make the work of protection easy and close to HRDs, the Coalition has the Advisory Council, which operates as non-executive. Its main duty is to advise the BODs and Management of the Coalition. The Council is also charged with duties to represent zones and thematic groups as well as acting as a point of contact – to facilitate communications between the secretariat, human rights defenders and their zones.²⁹

²⁹ At the moment, there are 8 Council members from the following zones:- Western Zone (Kigoma, Mwanza, Tabora and Kagera regions); East-Coastal Zone (Dar es Salaam and Coast regions); Central Zone (Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro and Shinyanga regions); Southern Highlands Zone (Rukwa, Katavi, Iringa and Mbeya regions); Southern Zone (Lindi, Ruvuma and Mtwara) ; Zanzibar Zone (all regions within Pemba and Unguja); The Lake Zone (Mwanza, Geita, Mara , Kagera and Mara) Northern Zone (Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Arusha). The Coalition protection system is also made with the following thematic representation: Journalists; Women Human Rights Defenders; Minorities; Lawyers; and Pastoralists.

SURVEY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

3.0 The Working Environment for HRDs in Tanzania

Studying the working environment has always been crucial for the creation of an informed decision about which security rules and procedures apply. Human rights defenders usually work in complex environments in which there are many different actors influenced by deeply political decision-making processes. Human rights defenders, therefore, need information, not only about issues directly related to their work, but also about the positions of key actors and stakeholders.³⁰

Working environment affect a broad range of civil society organisations, regardless of their mission. However, organisations and individual HRDs pursuing human rights and democracy in Tanzania are more inexplicably affected, most at risk and deliberately targeted. The Coalition surveyed the working environment in which human rights defenders operate in Tanzania and discovered that HRDs operates in a very difficult environment because of political, socio -cultural, professional, legal and economic challenges.

For the purpose of this study the coalition assessed HRDs working environment at zonal level. The eight zones constituting the Coalition working jurisdictions include Northern, Central, Lake, West, Southern Highland, South Coastal and East Coastal zones.³¹ General observation by the Coalition noted that the working environment in these zones share similar characteristics but differ in some issues due to social, political and economic environmental differences. HRDs in Tanzania work in extremely complex environments with many actors with diverse interests. It is therefore crucial to conceptualise and analyse this environment in the context of HRDs security. This will consequently benefit human rights organisations and HRDs in many ways.

(i) Lake, Northern, and Southern Highland Zones

The Northern, South Highland and the Lake zones share similar working environment because they all experience massive human rights violations that require strong media and human rights defenders organisations to monitor and report such violations. The three zones are notorious for gender based conflicts, politics and resource based conflicts revolving around land conflicts, unlawful evictions, and forceful expansions of protected areas.

The three zones mentioned above are considered as the most active zones in politics and multiparty democracy. Recently, cities within these zones, such as Arusha, Iringa, Mwanza and Mbeya grew into hubs of stiff political competition in the country. Because of the stiff political competition between the leading opposition parties and the ruling CCM, the country witnessed massive violations of human rights and those who dared to speak against were threatened. This situation is expected to worsen countdown to the forthcoming elections scheduled for 2015. For instance, seven people have lost their lives during political rallies and meeting between 2011 and 2013.³²

³⁰ Frontline Defenders (2005) Protection Manual for Human Rights Defenders, at page 9.

³¹ Western Zone (Kigoma, Mwanza, Tabora and Kagera regions); East-Coastal Zone (Dar es Salaam and Coast regions); Central Zone (Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro and Shinyanga regions); Southern Highlands Zone (Rukwa, Katavi, , Iringa and Mbeya regions); Southern Zone (Lindi, Ruvuma and Mtwara) ;Zanzibar Zone (all regions within Pemba and Unguja);The Lake Zone (Mwanza, Geita, Mara, Kagera and Mara) Northern Zone(Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Arusha).

³² Four people were killed by a bomb blast when CHADEMA was finalizing bi election campaigns in Arusha in 2013 and three people were shot dead during CHADEMA democratization in 2011. have lost their lives during CHADEMA rallies and meeting between 2011 and 2013.014 and 2015. stiff political compos

Because of the competitive politics in areas where multipartism is alive, many actors predict that the country will increasingly experience more subtle forms human rights violations ahead of 2015 elections.³³ The most affected groups of people will be the political activists, HRDs, journalists and whoever is viewed as overly critical of the current regime. Human rights violations will continue because the level of impunity in the country is striking since perpetrators go unpunished and indeed, some of them actually receive promotions as others get transferred from their work places to avoid legal measures.

The most horrible thing in this scenario is that, both political and religious tensions get connected and used by some power mongers who want swim with apparent religious conflicts between Christian and Muslim to cling into power.

(ii) South Coastal Zone

This is another very interesting zone in the sense that economic hardships and the discovery of natural gas are now bringing about political tensions. The most recently noted one has to do with natural gas, but this is just a continuation of other forms of responses by the citizenry. The regions that comprise this zone are Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma. They face almost similar challenges and most of all, they belong to the same belt where there are complaints that they have been neglected in the development plans by the central government.

The stalemate has paved the way for undisciplined security officers to harass people, beat up virtually anyone at they come across and commit other human rights violations, according to confirmation from our impeccable source in the areas. With the situation in Mtwara, the working environment for Journalists (we have received over 3 reports on incidents of harassment of media personnel from Mtwara) and HRDs in Mtwara is now very worrisome as the majority of them have stopped working. Essentially, these two groups are the eyes, nose, and ears of the communities. Any move to scuttle them is tantamount to silencing the people.

Like other players, we have discovered this nightmare has not left politicians unscathed, for whoever sides with the people risks being arrested arbitrarily, and on the other contrast whoever chooses to stand for the citizenry stands the risks of having his/her house torched by the infuriated masses.

This is the plain reality in Mtwara, where there has been cases of arbitrary arrests of people's representatives both from the Opposition Civic United Front (CUF), NCCR-Mageuzi, TLP and even from the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM). Recently leaders of the CUF visited their party members just to find themselves in the military barracks where they were beaten up before they ended up in police custody. The whole affair drives home one message clearly to terrify people, create fear among Tanzanians committed to defending Mtwara residents in their claims against the government.

(iii) Zanzibar Zone

Previously, the political situation in Zanzibar was extremely hostile. According to the Coalition, a certain level of peace and tranquility has been attained in Zanzibar but with unquestionable sustainability. The Government of National Unity (GNU), has brought peace in the isles to a larger extent and this, in a way, has reduced tensions which could have caused havoc and threat to the HRDs and journalists. However, despite all this Zanzibar was not left free, by the current religious tensions and animosity.

³³ Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (2013) "Bomb Attack on Opposition Party Casts Shadow over Local Elections in Tanzania." Tanzania Country Report of 2013 at page 7.

Politically, Zanzibar has two political parties, the opposition Civic United Front (CUF) which shares leadership in the GNU with the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM). With the current and veteran kind of leadership in Zanzibar, HRDs and journalists in Zanzibar are neither free nor well protected enough to criticize the government. We cannot therefore, conclude that the situation of human rights and good governance in Zanzibar is perfect, and this is because there are no strong non-state actors and free media community to challenge and criticize the government. For instance, out of the 17 HRNGOs assessed, only one NGO that is, Zanzibar Legal Service Centre (ZLSC), was found to have at least some programmes for social accountability and good governance.

Almost 99% of NGOs visited in Zanzibar deal with special group rights, particularly the rights of women and children. It was hard to find even a single NGO in Zanzibar tailored for social accountability, anticorruption campaigns or civic and political rights. That is to say NGOs in Zanzibar are very timid to deal with issues of public interest that affect interests of the state. Explaining why this is the tendency in Zanzibar, respondents mentioned the tight political system in Zanzibar as the source of this NGO's apprehension.

Another reason for the encumbered working environment for HRDs in Zanzibar is the fact that the majority of CSOs workers are also government employees. Some workers in the NGOs are also employees of the central government and local government and in a way, this affects their watch dog role of civil society. When they were asked why this is happening, they said that one cannot rely on the NGOs because they are donor -dependent, and that at times the flow of salaries is questionable.

(iv) The West Zone

In this research, the Western zone is construed as another part of the country with a complicated political scenario. This is where Kigoma Region is located, one of the few regions in Tanzania where opposition parties have created a solid base.³⁴ Kigoma has seven constituencies, five of which are in the hands of opposition parties CHADEMA and NCCR-Mageuzi while the ruling party holds two. With this political situation, one must expect a stiff competition. At times chaotic squabbles occur between supporters of the opposition parties and those of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi, not forgetting those between the law enforcers and supporters of opposition. The nature of politics therefore is very complicated along with the relationship between the CSOs and some elected CCM leaders who view CSOs as instrumental in enhancing the position of the opposition parties in this region.

Kigoma, being a border region, has also its other challenges such as corruption, illegal business, illegal migrants and refugees from war torn regions. With this environment, journalists and NGOs operating in this zone have a lot to ensure their safe. In some areas where the ruling CCM is still in full control, there is always a reluctance to incorporate ideas from the CSOs in governance. But in certain circumstances resistance to the NGOs is a defensive as the incumbents are worried that these are platforms to popularise ambitions of politicians in the making. There is a tendency to believe that the CSOs are all out to criticize whatever is done by the government without any kind of appreciation of the positives.

Generally, the context analysis conducted in eight zones enabled the Coalition to learn the working environment of HRDs and the main actors affecting their work positively or negatively. The adverse working environment for HRDs in Tanzania has drastically slowed down the level of activism in the country. Conducting actor's or stakeholder's analysis can help HRDs understanding those who have either a negative or a positive attitude towards their work. These actors can be politicians, government officials, religious, community, traditional or local leaders, NGOs networks, media, international organization, UN agencies, diplomatic missions or development partners. In the case of this report political, social-cultural, professional challenges and financial challenges affecting the work of HRDs have been well analyzed and well presented in this chapter.

³⁴ Major opposition parties in Kigoma are NCCR-Mageuzi and CHADEMA.

Needs

- After analysing the working environment of HRDs in Tanzania, the Coalition is required to come up with actions and plans to enable HRDs to assess and understand their working environment at organisational or individual levels,
- Furthermore, the HRDs need to be empowered to overcome hostile working environments, meet relevant stakeholders and empowering them to know the real enemy or restricting forces.

3.1 Political Related Challenges

The power struggles within the ruling cliques and the confrontations with the opposition have led to a new political culture whereby affluence is part and parcel of the competitions. We have recently witnessed a backlash against CSOs on the part of regimes that seek to frustrate, undermine or prohibit the activities of democratic and civil society groups and individual activists. Top states officials have been recorded openly, one after the other, giving ambiguous statements against CSOs in the country. This political context in which HRDs operate towards the 2015 general election and the ongoing constitutional reform set an alarm to all HRDs to take precautionary measures.

In order to know political related challenges affecting defenders, the Coalition asked the same question to all interviewed HRDs and received similar answers as follows: Above 75% of all surveyed human rights NGOs and HRDs mentioned that political challenges affect negatively their human rights work in different ways. The findings of this survey indicate that, when responding to the question on political challenges, all interviewees mentioned political leaders and states officials as the main threat to HRDs activities. These political related challenges will be discussed in groups as provided in the table below:

Political Related Challenges Facing HRDs in Tanzania

(i)	Being stigmatization as anti-state, agents of Western powers, supporters of opposition parties, money monger , trouble mongers, etc
(ii)	Being targeted for Administrative measures – such as orders to provide extensive financial information, activity reports, list of donors and contracts.
(iii)	Demands for huge allowances during seminars and trainings;
(iv)	Interference and harassment by security forces

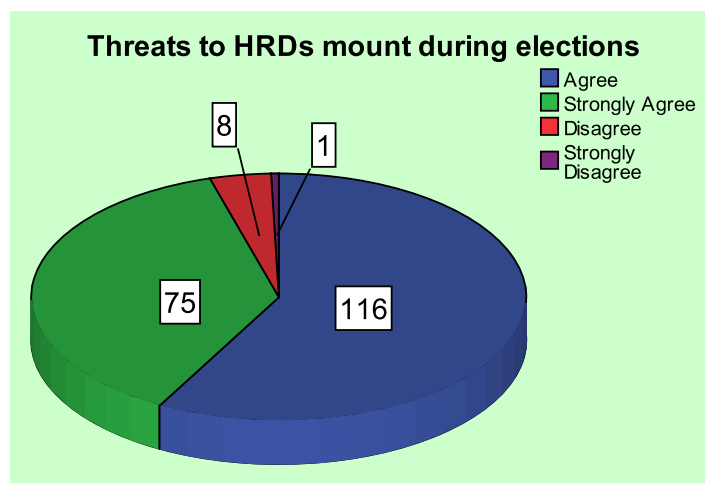
(i) Stigmatisation and Branding of HRDs

Individual HRDs, NGOs and journalists were asked to mention politics related challenges facing them. Responding to this, 85% of the 200 interviewees mentioned stigmatisation or wrong perception as the main threat. HRDs further complained that state officials, political leaders characterise them as anti-state, agents of Western powers, supporters of opposition parties, trouble mongers and money mongers. Political leaders and state officials often used this approach to muzzle the work HRDs and criminalize their activities, rendering them more vulnerability.

“Viongozi wetu hapa wakati wote wanatusema kuwa sisi ni wachochezi, wavurugaji na wafuasi wa vyama vya upinzani hasa CHADEMA...na wanafanya hivi ili kuharibu uhusiano wetu na jamii na wafadhili wetu.” Our leaders here always allege that we are instigators, trouble makers and supporters of opposition parties, especially CHADEMA....They do this to tarnish our image in the eyes of society and donors” Said one NGOs leader

The findings of this survey show that HRNGOs have been often called or perceived as political opponents because of the social accountability and the watchdog roles played by HRDs. For instance, during elections, HRNGOs play a significant role to ensure the electoral processes are free and fair. The monitoring of elections is seen by incumbent political leaders as a threat to status quo. Also the outspokenness of many HRDs on human rights issues that the government would like to hide makes those in power to view them political opponent. THRD-Coalition observed that the work of HRDs, including journalists in Tanzania, poses a huge threat to state organs and politicians during elections.

The graph below indicates that about 90% of all respondents agreed that elections time has never been a pleasant period for HRDs and journalists.



For instance, Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA)'s utterance on a poll alert issued by the Tanzania People Defense Force (TPDF) during the 2010 General Election campaign was considered by the government improper and going beyond its limit. TAMWA received state orders, requiring them to stop commenting anything on the electoral process "irregularity".

Furthermore, the findings of this survey indicate that there is a growing trend of mudslinging towards NGOs. State officials brand NGOs as trouble mongers, non citizens and agents of foreign interests. For instance, in April 2013, the Minister of Tourism and Natural resource, Hon Hamisi Kagasheki in BBC Radio programmes,³⁵ threatened that he has the list of all activist who are behind the Loliondo land eviction saga. The minister went further to say that the activists in Loliondo are Kenyans and the people in the list would be dealt with accordingly. Such administrative outbursts can be viewed as security threats towards HRDs in Tanzania. Mr. Kagasheki repeated this in the Parliament on 2nd May 2013 when responding to MPs concern on the Loliondo land saga.

"Nimekuwa Loliondo mara nne na kimsingi hizi NGOs ndiyo zinachochea mgogoro huo, tutakula nao sahani moja," (I have been to Loliondo four times and basically the masterminds of this conflicts are NGOs, we will deal with them accordingly.)" Minister Kagasheki

³⁵ BBC Swahili April 2013

HRNGOs have a primary role of promoting and defending the rights of people without being interfered with or seen as trouble mongers provided they use peaceful means during their campaigns. The statement by Minister Kagasheki aims to criminalize the work of HRDs for the purpose of protecting individual interests. This kind of statements by state official against human rights NGOs are now rampant in the country.

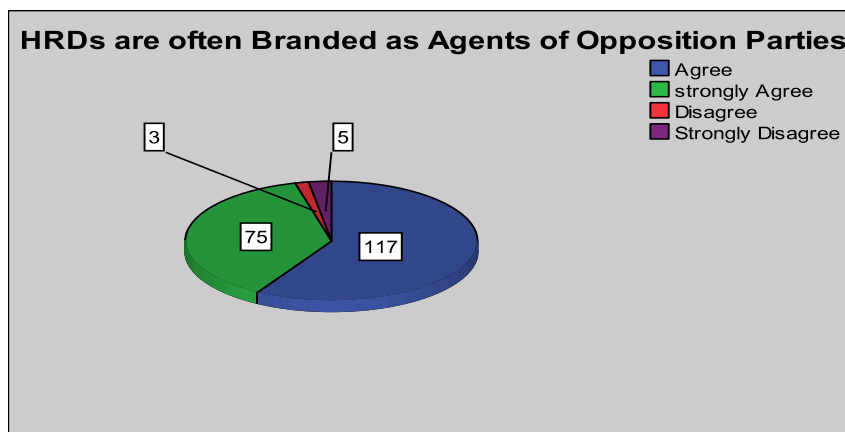
Recently, again on the same land conflict the Arusha District Commissioner called a press conference condemning international media that wanted to investigate the saga. Human rights NGOs in Ngorongoro District who were interested in the issue were viewed as puppets of Western countries had at one time campaigned against an Arab Company in Loliondo.³⁶

Ubaguzi ule wa Mzungu na Mwarabu unaofanyika nchi nyingine wanauleta hapa; ningefurahi sana kama na hao Wazungu wangetakiwa waondoke,” alisema Mulongo wakati akizungumza na wafanyakazi wa Mamlaka ya Hifadhi ya Ngorongoro (NCAA) hivi karibuni. (The discrimination between Arabs and the western power is now practiced here, I would be very glad if these Europeans would also be ordered out of the country) Said Mulongo.

Regional Commissioner Magesa Mulongo went to the extent of saying that NGOs in his region particularly those operating in Ngorongoro use illegal money (pesa haramu) from Western countries to fuel chaos in the country.³⁷

“Mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali na Baraza la wafugaji wameonywa kuacha kunogewa na pesa haramu wanazozipata, zinazowatuma kuchochea vurugu baina ya wananchi, mamlaka ya hifadhi na serikali”³⁸(NGOs and Pastoralist Council have been warned against their greed for the use of the so called illegal cash they receive, the cash which motivate them to trigger conflicts between the government and the people) Said Mulongo.

Moreover, the findings of this survey also indicate that it is common almost to all HRNGOs in Tanzania to be branded names such as “supporters of opposition”. The analysis by THRD-Coalition indicates that tarnish the image of HRNGOs is not a mere product of misconception; it is a deliberate and conscious attempt to destroy their credibility and reputation before the public and donor community.



Taking into consideration the current political and resource based competitions in Tanzania; the THRD-Coalition analysed the environment and found out that 117 HRDs who filled the questionnaire as presented in the pie chart mentioned that they are often branded as agents of opposition parties.

³⁶ Mhala John “RC Azionya NGOs, Vigogo Ngorongoro” Habari Leo 3rd June 2013.

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Ibid

State officials have gone to the extent of characterizing the work of HRDs as a threat to national security and peace. In almost every incident involving human rights violation in the country ministers, district and regional commissioners brand HRDs as supporters of opposition parties. For instance, the Coalition's findings indicate that the Tanzania Constitutional Forum has been always branded as the supporter of the opposition in many ways. The Coalition managed to get some evidence showing how the Constitutional Forum was branded as supporter of opposition party CHADEMA. The chain of this mudslinging campaign is summarized in the table below.

- a) On January 15th 2013, Uhuru, a Kiswahili daily newspaper owned by the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), issued an article titled "DEUS KIBAMBA ANAPOCHANGANYIKIWA KWA KUIPIGANIA CHADEMA" This article associated Kibamba, who is the chairman of the Constitutional Forum, with campaigning for CHADEMA, currently the main opposition party. After analysing this article and taking into consideration the nature of current nasty incidents including those of abductions, u acid attacks and torture, we must say that this cannot be taken lightly; the headline and the content of the article pose a security threat to Kibamba and the forum.

One has to analyse this within the context of the impact that the CF is making, and the implications of the new Constitution to the survival of the ruling party. Given these circumstances, anything could happen to any person who is speculated to be helping opposition parties in any way. It is clear that, it has been very challenging for the ruling clique as they ponder what might befall them in the event of the application of a new Constitution to the letter.

- b) On March 10th 2013, the CF received an email from one person named Zaria Said via email address zakyawa2@yahoo.com, in which she condemned the CF for allegedly campaigning for Dr Willibrod Slaa to take the presidency come 2015. The THRDC assesses this as a security incident. The tendency of associating the work of the CF and others human rights defenders with CHADEMA is a serious security risk to HRDs in Tanzania as the country moves to 2015 general election.

- c) On another occasion when the CF team came back from Kenya after monitoring the General Elections in that country, they convened a press conference, and soon after, they received an email from the Tanzania Muslim's Council (BAKWATA), condemning them over charges that they aim to promote CHADEMA.

These are only few selected indicators that depict delicate security situation of active and strong NGOs as the country inches towards the forthcoming elections and the current constitutional reform. Other NGOs at the national level which received similar threats include Legal and Human Rights Centre and TAMWA. In some newspapers, the LHRC and TAMWA have been portrayed as supporters of opposition party CHADEMA.

The tendency to brand HRDs as supporters of the opposition is most rife in areas with abundant natural resources and where opposition parties are strong such as Arusha, Iringa, Mwanza, Mbeya, Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Mtwara. Those in power want to inject this misconception into the public for the purpose of winning public support and muzzle the work of HRDs in areas where political parties are also agitating for human rights.

It is obvious that political parties and HRDs may at some areas be found as pursuing the same goal as they both condemn violations of human rights. The case in point is the violation of human rights in Mtwara which NGOs investigated and issued public statements, while CUF did the same in the region and condemned the massive violation of human rights by security officers against the citizens. In this scenario, it is very easy for unethical political leaders to coin the two interventions and mislead the public that HRDs support the work opposition parties.

The main actors who are threats and resisting forces to the work of HRDs are some Ministers, regional commissioners, district commissioners, police officers, security officers and some local leaders at the ward and village levels. There is also a feeling by some politicians that NGOs are one way of promoting people with political ambitions and this is becoming a major reason to frustrate the work of NGOs. Many HRDs are affected by mudslinging campaign against them conducted by politicians who see human rights activism as aimed at inciting the people to disobey the government.

International NGOs with branches in Tanzania have not escaped the trend of being branded with bad names or being identified as agents of the Freemasons or religious movements. Just recently, an INGO with Germany origins namely the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) took interest in human abuse and published them and ended up of being accused of fuelling chaos in this country through CHADEMA. The bad reputation that HRNGOs are tagged with could possibly paint it in bad light and cause apathy from some sponsors who do not want to be associated with local politics.

(ii) Being a target of Administrative Controls

The findings of this survey indicate that HRDs have never been free from tough administrative measures that affect their freedom to operate. HRDs in visited areas complained that in many instances, at some point government leaders use administrative power to infringe upon their freedom to operate. These intrusive requirements include orders to provide extensive financial information such as list of donors and contracts among others.

Furthermore, the kind of approach and language used to effect these measures pose challenges to HRDs and leave them in dilemma and timidity. Threatening words such as “if you don’t bring financial information and list of donors..... will render you deregistered” are increasingly becoming common statements by state officials.

The most affected HRNGOs are those based in rural areas, especially those working on social accountability and natural resources. For instance, NGOs working in Loliondo, Arusha, Manyara, Bahi and Songea have been frequently asked by district commissioner to send their financial statements, programmes, contract and list of donors to the DC’s offices.

Ngongoro NGOs Network (NGONET) received more than ten letters from district officials requiring them to produce detailed information such as the list of donors, plans and contracts. The Director of UCRT, NGOs defending natural resource right in Arusha told THRD-Coalition that, district official’s sometime demand to be involved in every activity carried out by NGOs. The UCRT officials mentioned this as a misuse of the concept of government partnership.

“What the government officials want from us is beyond partnership and cooperation, they want to control our activities and stop up us from being agents of change, which is to say they want to use administrative measures to impose their interests on our programmes”

Defenders who are civil servants such as teachers through their Tanzania Teachers Union (TTU) face the risk of being transferred abruptly due to their activities which include demanding improvement of their welfare. Moreover, they have lost hope with the court as it has been used either to criminalize their strikes or stop any further demands of fair pay. At times they are given warnings to the effect that supporting strikes is contrary to the Government Standing Orders.

(iii) Money Mongering During Seminars and Trainings

Another challenge that impedes mutual relationship between HRNGOs and state officials/political leaders is the latter's demand for huge allowances during seminars and trainings. HRNGOs visited by the Coalition mentioned the demand of huge allowances as a major threat to their relationship with state officials, especially elected leaders. Some programmes that require involving public leaders fail to meet the targeted audience because of this predicament. HRNGO officials complained that some times, politicians refuse to attend seminars whose organizer give nothing or minimal allowances. One staff from HakiKazi Catalyst, an organization in Arusha quoted as saying:

“Tunachangamoto kubwa sana kufanya kazi na viongozi wetu, wengine wanadai posho kubwa sana ili waweze kuhudhuria shughuli au mafunzo yetu, wengine wanataka walipwe posho sawa na zile za serikalini au zaidi, na inapokuwa hivyo wakati mwingine tunawakosa kwenye mafunzo yetu” (We have a serious challenge with our leaders some of them demand very huge allowances as a condition to attend our functions or training, others demand to be paid allowances equivalent to those paid by the government or even more, in which case, we fail to have them in our training sessions at times)

Discouragement range from rejecting allowance packages on the pretext that donors provide big amounts of funds in order to facilitate trainings than what is offered by the respective NGOs. At times they also attend training, but they are never settled in those sessions an indication that they don't take NGO's programmes seriously.

(iv) Interfering NGOs operations and harassment of HRDs

Human right organisations have constitutional rights to associate and carry out their operations without censorship or interference.³⁹ However, things are different on the ground. HRNGOs mentioned state officials in rural areas to be the major culprits. In rural areas sometime HRDs are not free to carry out their activities. Government officials use security officers and police officers to harass, intimidate HRDs when carrying out legitimate activities.

The work of CSOs in rural areas also becomes most unfavourable during elections. For instance, in 2010, the Songea Non-Governmental Network (SONGO-Net) told the Coalition that they received letters from district commissioner,⁴⁰ forbidding NGOs in Songea to conduct any public meeting or seminars without government authorization. As we move towards 2015 polls, election related violence is expected to increase.

Tanzania, being one of the countries most endowed with natural resources has never been free from resource based conflicts and corruption. The nature of the resource based conflicts in the country always involve government and investors against communities. Consequently, whoever wants to empower the community to defend their rights to own and freely use natural resources around them, will be subjected to police harassment and intimidations. Many of the NGOs operating in areas with natural resources, including international NGOs such as OXFAM, have been the victims of states interference and police harassment.

Areas with resource based conflict such as Mtwara (gas), Loliondo (land), Tarime (gold) and Bahi (uranium) have been unsafe for HRDs to carryout human rights activities. For instance, discussing natural resources such as uranium in Dodoma is tantamount to bringing to attention bigwigs who are operating behind the scenes to protecting whatever they have gained illegally using their offices.

Attempts by the government to extract uranium was met with a stiff challenge by CSOs and the community to the extent that, some international communities had to intervene by asking the government to revisit its decision

³⁹ Article

⁴⁰ These instructions were given through a letter No.AB.308/398/02/16 of 26th May, 2010.

given the fact that Tanzania lacks the requisite technology with which to reduce the risks that come with the exploitation of this mineral. Because of the intervention by the CSOs and individual activists, some state officials were angered and started posing threats to HRDs in Bahi. The threats ranged from verbal attacks to arbitrary arrests as it has been a common trend in Bahi, allegedly by the incumbent district commissioner.

In Mtwara, the plan of the government plan to transfer gas pump through a pipeline to Dar es Salaam also received a constant criticism from every angle. The people of Mtwara wanted to know what they would gain from this plan. The misunderstanding between the people of Mtwara and the government disrupted peace in Mtwara, culminating into the deployment soldiers from the People's Defense Force. It is from this point where HRDs and journalists started testing the bitterness of being the mouthpiece of the community.

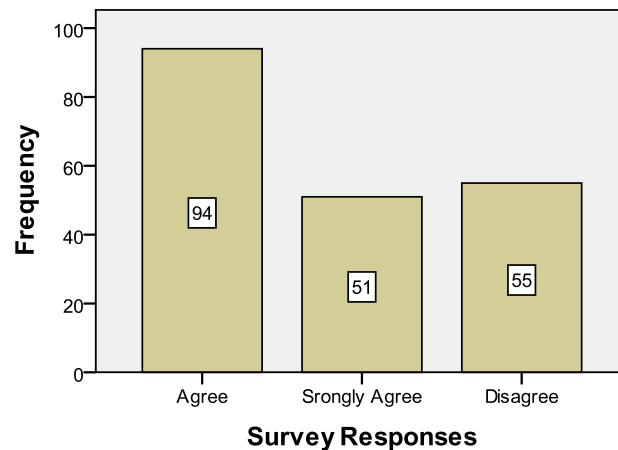
Among other things, security forces use excessive force against civilians, threatening them, suppressing freedom of association and the right to access information by HRDs and journalists who have a primary role of uncovering human rights violations. A sad episode to elucidate one of the nastiest occurrences is when a journalist was rounded up and sent to the military barracks to find himself beaten severely simply because he had identified himself as a member of the press he was arrested during night patrols by the soldiers. This incident occurred in the night of June 13 2013 at 21.45 PM when this journalist, whose name is undisclosed for security reasons, was going to buy airtime for his cell phone.

Explaining this hostile working environment, other NGOs visited by the Coalition openly stated that they are not free from state harassment and interference. For instance, Pastoralist NGOs complained of having been called more than ten within a year by police and security officers for purported security reasons. For instance, the director of Pastoralist Women Council (PWC) in Arusha has been summoned more than 15 times between 2009 and 2013 by Ngorongoro security and police officers under orders of district commissioner. Describing the situation on the ground, the PWC director said;

“Tunafanya kazi katika mazingira magumu na tunachikiwa sana na viongozi wa wilaya hasa mkuu wa wilaya, polisi na maafisa wa usalama kwa ajili ya utetezi tunaoufanya wa ardhi ya wananchi huko loliondo... nimeitwa mara nyingi sana kwenda kuripoti kwenye vyombo vya salama mjini loliondo ... na toka mwaka 2009 hadi sasa nakumbuka ni zaidi ya mara 15 tumeitwa na vyombo vya usalama kutoa maelezo kwa lengo la kututishia tuache kuwaelimisha wanachi haki zao za msingi” (We operate under hard conditions and we are extremely hated by district leaders , especially the DC, police and security officers because of our advocacy for people being disposed of their land... I have been summoned several times by security organs in loliondo.... From my recollection, I have, since 2009, been summoned more than 15 times by security organs and ordered to give statements besides being issued with threats so that we stop educating the people on their basic rights)

Loliondo has not been a safe place for HRDs and journalists to work at this time. Land conflicts between investors, TANAPA, Thomson Company and OBC pose security challenges to all who stand as advocates of the community against land grabbing. For instance, almost every NGOs operating in Ngorongoro tested some levels police harassment and other forms of intimidations. For instance, during the ruthless eviction of Maasai community from their grazing land in 2009, many HRDs involved in the saga were harassed, detained and arrested by police officers.

Its common for HRDs to face case fabrication



Responding to the question that aimed to verify if HRDs face case fabrication, the data presented in the graph indicate that only 55 HRDs out of 200 who filled the questionnaire don't validate the reality that it is common for HRDs to face case fabrication. This connotes that about 70% of all respondents who completed the questionnaires agreed that HRDs always face illegal charges when dealing with issue of public interest.

This was witnessed when CSOs representatives were also arrested in Ngorongoro District in April, 2010 on allegations that they were causing unlawfully assembly and demonstration by Maasai women. The arrest of representatives of Ngorongoro NGOs Network (NGONET) and OXFAM was a part of the threat and series of intimidation against NGOs. Early in 2010, the DC threatened to ban NGOs on claim that they were inciting people to breach laws of the land. Describing how freedom of NGOs is suppressed by district officials, the Coordinator of NGONET showed a file that had more than 20 letters police officers requiring him to either report to the police station or the district security office. In Babati, the Network of Manyara NGOs experienced similar challenges when carrying out their activities which included new constitution dialogue at the regional level.

Furthermore, 16 human rights defenders were arrested at the Muhimbili National Hospital (MNH) in Dar es Salaam on February 9th, 2012. The arrest came a day after activists blocked the road to press the government to reconcile with striking doctors who actions brought to a halt services in almost all major public hospitals in the country. Other incidents involving the detention of human rights defenders on false allegations include the charges against Bruno Mwambene who has been jailed to serve a 4 year sentence in Mbozi on allegations that he willfully obstructed police officers from doing their work. Furthermore, in Bahi Dodoma, Bibi Dominic was also dishonestly arrested and charged on allegations that he was causing unlawful assembly.

Needs

- More must be done to convince leaders and politicians to change their negative attitude towards HRDs,
- The Coalition should train its own lawyers for trial observation in cases involving HRDs,
- More human rights advocates should be trained to defend HRDs facing fabricated cases and arbitrary arrest.
- There is also a need of counter campaign all mudslinging campaigns by politicians and state officials.
- The Coalition is also required to prepare events, training and seminars that bring together HRDs, state officials, development partners and politicians. These events may provide a room for HRDs to learn and interact with several stakeholders.

- To bridge the knowledge gap on the rights of HRDs among state officials. There is a need to produce small booklets on the importance of HRDs activities in this contemporary world and supply them to state officials.

3.2 Social Cultural Challenges

Tanzania is mostly populated by farmers and pastoral communities with strong culture and traditions. Studying the social cultural context in which HRDs operate in Tanzania is crucial for the stakeholder analysis. This was purposely done because the social context in which defenders are working affects them both negatively and positively. If, for example, the social context doesn't favour or support the work of HRDs, their ability to promote their own rights and gain legitimacy will be undermined. In some parts of the country, the work of HRDs has been undermined by cultural practices and religious beliefs. The THRD-Coalition findings, however, indicate that HRDs in some parts of the country receive massive community support when defending community rights against state oppression. Nonetheless, in some areas where traditional culture is still very strong, HRDs who defend vulnerable groups such as women, children and key population always receive threats from members of the community

(a) Responses From Northern Zone

Responding to the question framed to seek information on how HRDs work in the community with strong traditional culture, Edward Porokwa; the Executive Director of Pastoralists and Indigenous NGOs Forums (PINGOS) pointed out those enhancing women's rights in indigenous communities such as the Maasai is a great challenge. Mr. Porokwa added that sometimes even women themselves reject their rights because of their culture. The Coalition revealed that women human rights defenders are always at risk when fighting harmful cultural practices such as FGM and child marriage.

Emphasizing on how culture affects the work of HRDs in Northern Zone Haki-Kazi Catalyst programme officer insisted that traditional leaders in indigenous communities such as the Maasai pose threats to local activists who carry out activities in rural areas. Traditional leaders see them as young people who want to destroy their culture. On the other hand, CORDs Executive Director also coming from pastoral community emphasized that sometimes, the community perceives women human rights defenders as destroyers of their culture. CORDS Director said:

“The Maasai culture prohibits women from owning land and whenever we make some efforts to empower women to demand such rights the community perceive us as destroyers of culture and that put us at risk.”

Women HRDs have been brushed off as women without families, marriage slayers and betrayers of their culture. It was previously for women HRDs to be heard or command respect in pastoral communities. However, as time goes by, the essence of defending human rights is getting clearer and most of the work of HRDs is gradually being accepted by communities.

(b) Responses From the Lake Zone

The Lake Zone is made of regions with a high population of pastoral community and farmers. Analogous to Northern Zone, communities in Lake Zone continue to uphold some harmful cultural practices such as FGM, women cleansing and child marriage. Also the level of genderbased violence (GBV) in the Lake Zone especially in Mara Region is too high.



Figure 1: Woman GBV in Lake Zone

Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) in the Lake Zone told the Coalition that the work of defending women and children always put them at risk.

Our investigation revealed that in many cases, HRDs' work in the lake regions creates enmity between them and some members of the community after getting involved in domestic violence cases. For instance, the late Eustace Nyarugenda, the Executive Director for an organization known as ABC with his main duty being to advocate for principles of human rights specifically fighting violence against women and children lost his life because of his work in Mara.

Nyarugenda attracted enmity neither with government officials nor with his society in general, but with some few individuals whose families were once targeted by his office on account of domestic violence. He was also hated by some for championing for women's rights in general. It is on records that even some of his close relatives, his wife and co-workers expressed concern that his activities as shown in the photos were endangering not only his own life but even that of his relatives and co-workers.

For instance, Nyarugenda's widow claimed that her husband used to receive death threat messages from unknown sources. This was shortly after he had resolved one serious matrimonial dispute. The message read in Kiswahili as follows: "Halo tukutane Jumba la Dhahabu mimi Asha". Simply translated, it means; Hello let us meet at the Jumba la Dhahabu (Golden House).

The mentioned guests house was famous for alleged several crimes and acts and terror taking place there. Three days prior to his second disappearance Nyarugenda, had predicted his death. That was when he told his officemate one Marwa that "we are faced with a very tough war, so we need to organise ourselves well in advance". By this note, Marwa says, that the deceased had smelt a danger ahead of him but he never disclosed to his colleagues, probably in an attempt not to dishearten them. Finally, Nyarugenda was found dead in Bunda District and the police only told the Coalition that Nyarugenda died mysteriously on 5th December 2012.

In Mara, it is very risky for HRDs to visit communities and educate children and women on their basic rights. Programme officer with Centre for Widow and Children Association (CWCA), told the Coalition that the Centre has been threatened by some community members several times during seminars tailored to empower children and women. Some members of the community believe that human rights education offered to women and children contradicts their cultural practices. In some incidents women HRDs in the lake zone receive death threats from the relatives or husbands of their clients.

“Wananchi hawatupendi kabisa tunapotoa elimu ya haki za watoto na kina mama, wanachukia tunapokwenda mashuleni na kuwafundisha watoto wa kike madhara ya ukeketaji na kuwapa vipeperushi na wakati mwingine wakijua tunakuja kufanya mafunzo hayo wanashirikiana na viongozi wa kuchaguliwa kutukwamisha.”(Some people dislike us for providing education on children and women’s rights: they hate when we visit schools to teach the girls on dangers of AFGM and issue them with fliers on the subject and at times, when they learn our impending visit to provide lessons, they collude with elected leaders to frustrate us) said one officer of ABC

The major challenge encountered by WHRDs in the Lake Zone is the involvement of elected leaders and traditional leaders (Ritongo) in harmful practices such as FGM. Members of Ritongo defend their culture and traditions against human rights education, while political leaders side with the community to avoid losing their political positions.

On the other hand, the low level of awareness by members of the communities has been mentioned by HRDs as another social challenge affecting their operations. HRDs pointed out that the local communities are ignorant of their rights and the majority of them have little knowledge on human rights and the work of HRDs. Community members do at times hold misconception on the role of HRNGOs and hence expect a lot from them. They often confuse between service delivery NGOs and HRNGOs. It is not uncommon for them to demand money from HRNGOs and hence become uncooperative when they realize that HRDNGOs are not service deliverers. At some point, members of the community selected for training and seminars demand money, and if the organization lacks fund for allowances, no one attends.

(c) Response From Southern Highland, Central and the Western Zones

Socio- cultural challenges in Tanzania vary from one region to another, depending on the type of economic and socio-cultural set up in those regions. The NGOs that deal with women empowerment are disliked by male community members who allege that these organisations make their wives big headed. On the other hand dealing with women empowerment are not welcome in some families as they are suspected to harbour suspicious motives.

In Dodoma, HRDs working with Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) claimed they had been attacked by the husband of the woman who won a matrimonial dispute with being TAWLA assistance. In the course of this, the husband hired street hooligans to stone TAWLA’s office in the middle of the town. This is just one incident among many incidents involving “aggrieved” men and husbands and women HRDs.

At times dealing with GBV has a lot of challenges due to the fact that family members of the aggrieved persons strive to keep violations secret in order to avoid psychological effects if one is known in the society. For instance, if an HRD makes a follow up of a case involving child defilement, it may always be difficult because the family, the community leaders condone such acts and conspire to destroy the evidence. On the other hand, some societies cannot see to why a person with disability should be defended; because it is their belief that people with disability are cursed.

Some communities would like to uphold the culture of viewing girls as commodities and a source of income, therefore any attempt by the NGOs to end this culture is always a source of quagmire between them and the HRDs. Lack of trust in the HRDs when they support vulnerable children is an impediment because some people believe that donors pump much more money than what reaches the targeted children - this is a product of over dependency syndrome. HRDs dealing with cases of People Living with HIV/Aids (PLWHAs) are not spared either, as some community members categorize them (PLWHAs) as victims of their own immorality. At times they have to shift from one place to another in search of shelter, regardless of the fact that their health conditions tends to fluctuate.

(d) Responses From Zanzibar Zone

Discrimination against women and children is still very high in Zanzibar and Pemba. However, dealing with this matter is a big challenge to women HRDs. The Zanzibar Zone is dominated by Islam. According to HRDs interviewed some religious leaders and by laws pose a great challenge to WHRDs in Zanzibar. This is because some clerics challenge some measures that are taken by the WHRDs on grounds that they contravene religious norms that guarantee the superiority of men over women.

Mentioning of names of HRDs who advocate women rights in the houses of worship (mosques) could pose a serious security threat to the HRDs in Zanzibar. Hence, there is a need to engage the Muslim clerics in an exchange of ideas sessions in order to reduce possible attacks from those who don't see the essence of pursuing women rights as provided under human rights instruments.

(e) Responses from the East and South Coastal Zone

In this regard there are some ethnic groups in South Coastal Zone which uphold the culture of unyago. These people are very hostile to HRDs who fight against this outdated practice as they see them as traitors and intruders opposed to the well-entrenched culture. Challenging early and forced marriages is another source of conflict between the NGOs and community members in these regions. South Coastal Zone is the only area where unyago practices are still very common. At times, HRDs who speak against this practice end up being excommunicated from the community and named as enemies of culture.

Moreover, any one advocating for the elimination of certain traditions is seen as being an agent of foreign interests that are meant to degrade African cultures. Besides, introducing new knowledge is very difficult due to the fact that the level of knowledge in many of the rural dwellers inhibit smooth transfer of new ideas. The NGOs that fight against new infections of HIV/AIDS for example, face resistance from some community members specializing in certain traditional festivals which, however, have been identified as catalysts in the spread of this horrifying disease.

Children and students who are HIV positive undertake tasks which they are supposed to be exempted. Some cultures subscribe to male chauvinism holding for instance, that women should not own land. It is therefore very risky for any HRD who attempts to challenge this norm as they would be viewed as enemies of the society. Similarly, HRNGOs and journalists, who campaign against harmful practice, are generally seen as instigators and supporters of prostitution and matrimonial conflict as opposed to those looking for solution to these problems.

In areas like Dar es Salaam, some community members tend to shun CSOs because they have already been branded as agents of the opposition. HRDs working in major cities like Dar es Salaam have long experience in the battle against harmful cultural practices. Prominent WHRDs in Tanzania who are mainly based in Dar es Salaam told the Coalition that the battle against GBV and the fight against patriarchal systems is not an easy task.

The Director of TGNP-Mtandao insisted that GBV and patriarchal system are still very common in the country and it can therefore be very risky to fight against them. She mentioned that they still face challenges even at the family level when spouses and other relatives feel that defending women's rights is wrong. At times they have been branded women without families and prostitutes who want to inject their bad behaviours into girls and women in the country.

Furthermore, Women Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) officers pointed out that, there are frequent incidents of intimidations from males who lose cases in courts after their spouses have been assisted by the paralegals and HRNGOs in Dar es Salaam. They reiterated that men who lose cases prefer verbal threats than physical violence.

Again the issue of overdependence syndrome was also mentioned by the defenders of minority rights in Dar es Salaam. Under the Same Sun (UTSS), a Canadian Organization registered in Tanzania that fight against violation of the rights of people with albinism complained that community of people with albinism demands lot money from UTSS. The community of people with albinism believes that UTSS doesn't have specific programmes but it is only there to dish money. This is wrong perception affecting not only UTSS but other organizations as well. Sometimes, this kind of perception is planted by few people for the purpose of creating conflicts between the served community and the organization.

“Pamoja na kwamba wao wanafikiri sisi tunapaswa kuwapa pesa za kuendeshea maisha hasa pale tunapokuwa tunawasaidia baadhi yao kupata matibabu na shule, wakati mwingine wanatumiwa na baadhi ya watu na viongozi ili kutuchonganisha... wakati mwingine wanadai pesa mpaka wanataka kutupiga wakidai tumepewa pesa nyingi sana za kwao na tunazitumie kwa maslahi binafsi” (Besides, their belief that, we are supposed to give them money to cater for their needs, especially, when they notice we are assisting some of them with both medical care and schooling, they are at times used by certain people and leaders to frustrate our efforts... there are times they demand money with threats to beat us up, alleging that we have been issued with lots of cash meant for them and converted it to our personal pursuit) Said Director UTSS

Defending the rights of key population such as LGBTI and commercial sex workers is not an easy task for any one in Tanzania. The community believes that these are immoral Western cultures imposed onto developing countries by superpowers. The community's belief is also backed up by penal laws of the country which criminalize homosexuality or earning through prostitution. However, these key populations appreciate some government institutions such as TACAIDS and Muhimbili National Hospital for at least including them in some of their programmes.

Needs

- Capacity building to those HRDs who fight harmful cultural practices in our Country.
- To raise public awareness on the need to respect the rights of HRDs who campaign against harmful cultural practices.

3.3 Financial Challenges

Financial capacity of human rights NGOs is crucial to reduce vulnerability. The THRD-Coalition framed some questions with the aim to know how the financial position of HRDs affects their work and security. It is important to bear in mind that weak financial support from international actors and the government in some cases, compromise human rights defenders' work and undermine their credibility hence putting them at risk. The right of NGOs and civil society organisations to access and to receive funding is a fundamental aspect of the right

to freedom of association.⁴¹ It is expressly guaranteed in Article 13 of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, which provides that 'Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to solicit, receive and utilise resources for the express purpose of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms through peaceful means'

The violation of HRDs rights come in various forms including the violation of the right to association or the right to access information as elaborated in this report. Violations of these rights may attract a lot attention at both national and international level. However, when the right to access funds, which is also a component of the right to association, is violated, it goes without being realized as the violation of legal rights.⁴² NGOs obviously cannot effectively engage in the defense and promotion of human rights if they are not adequately funded.

The THRD-Coalition framed three questions aiming to assess the funding status of HRNGOs in Tanzania. The questions aimed to know financial challenges, reasons for financial challenges and the impact of these challenges on the work of HRDNGOs and their security.

(i) Challenges to Small and Growing NGOs

HRNGOs working in peripheral and at regional and district levels often lack permanent donors and are forced to depend on small projects which also lack project management funds for project implementers. Ascertaining the reasons for lack of resources to run small or growing HRNGOs, the Coalition learned that among other reasons the challenge starts from the ability to solicit and utilize resources for promotion of human rights activities. For better understanding of all the reasons affecting small HRNGOs financially, the Coalition grouped the following reasons into four groups:

No	Grouped Reasons	Explanations
	Ability to Solicit Fund	<p>About 75% of all visited NGOS mentioned poor knowledge on project write up and proposal writing to be a serious factor affecting their ability to solicit fund. The majority of them admit to have been writing poor project proposals which end up with rejection.</p> <p>NGOs in local areas also lack negotiation and NGOs initiation skills.</p>
	Financial Management	<p>- In some of NGOs which manage to solicit some funds, the Coalition discovered that it is also a problem for them sustain those funds and donors for a long period. The reason for lack of financial sustainability is the absent of financial management skills such as project implementation and monitoring skills.</p> <p>- The Coalition discovered that other NGOs do not even have qualified financial personnel.</p> <p>On the other hand, the misuse of project funds is another reason that disengages donors from grantees. This can be attributed by greedy minds or lack of project managements (salaries and allowances) funds which force HRDs to use money allocated for programmes to pay programmes implementers. Lack of project management fund was frequently mentioned by HRDs as the greatest factor affecting financial sustainability of HRNGOs.</p>

⁴¹ Maina Kiyai

⁴² Ibid.

Cumbersome fund application procedures	<p>Cumbersome fund application procedures were also mentioned as one of the factors undermining the ability of HRDs to access funds from donors. Some donors put very bureaucratic requirements to be fulfilled by HRDs when applying for fund. Among others European Union, was frequently mentioned as an example of the difficult donors to access their funds.</p> <p>Other requirement such as submission of audited reports cannot be fulfilled by organizations that are just being started.</p> <p>Other donors advertise funding opportunities through the Internet while the majority of grassroots based NGOs in rural areas have no access due to lack of internet services.</p>
Poor networking with Donors	<p>HRDs in rural areas complained to have been sidelined by development partners and donors. The majority of them said they don't know where to find donors and interact with them before exploring available opportunities. It is their observation that all development partners and donors are in Dar es Salaam and abroad, hence hard for them to interact with them. The only grant making organization popularly known even in rural areas is the Foundation for Civil Society. However, this Foundation can no longer sustain the thousands of application from NGOs in Tanzania.</p>
Lack of Organizational Development Mentorship Programmes for infant organisations.	<p>Most of the starting up organisations fails to solicit and sustain funds because they lack organizational development (OD) skills. The only organization that grew with the OD mentorship programmes among the 200 interviewed NGOs is the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition. This was possible because development partners supporting the Coalition saw an importance of OD and leadership mentorship programmes.</p>
Overdependence of One Donor	<p>With the massive increase of registered NGOs in the country, almost 80% of all visited NGOs in rural areas depend only on one donor, the Foundation for Civil Society.</p>
Poor Governance	<p>Many NGOs do not follow best practices of corporate governance hence limit their ability to fundraise. Good Governance entails having a competent board of director that hold meetings at least quarterly to provide oversight and strategic direction to NGOs.</p>

(ii) Challenges to Big and Well Established HRNGOs

The findings of this study indicate that out of 200 HRNGOs interviewed at least 40 have permanent donors who fund both programmes and programmes management for a certain period of time. Again, out of those 40 organisations the majority of them are national organisations with strong reputation and long experience. Some of these HRNGOs with permanent donors, to mention a few, include: LHRC, TAWLA, WLAC, PINGOs FORUM, CORDS, HAKI ARDHI, UTSS, HAK KAZI Catalyst, TAMWA, TGNP, ZLSC, DONET, FORUM Cyd and SIKIKA. These HRNGOs receive funds from permanent donors for a certain period of time. The advantage of having permanent donors is that it enables HRDNGOs to be sustainable; secure and protected, intervene in human rights violations timely, grow professionally and implement all their programmes strategically.

However, as time goes by things start falling apart as many well established and long time HRNGOs are raising concern that their financial capacity is also becoming unstable day by day. The majority of them complained that donors are now pulling out from their basket funds; others change their focus while others stick only on specific projects. The reasons for unstable financial status facing long standing and experienced HRNGOs are well elaborated in the table below.

No	Grouped Reasons	Explanations
	Donors Pullout	These NGOs complained that for past five years, the trend of donors pulling out from supporting their grantees is huge. Some of the reasons given for the pullout include world economic crisis and change of donor countries' policies.
	Donor Specific Interests and Focus	It was also noted that the donor community is currently turning to specific projects and hence narrows down the scope of accessible funds. It was observed that the growing interests of donors focus on service delivery organisations and in some cases they focus only on a certain service related programmes. For instance, Legal Service Facility (LSF) directed its focus on provision of legal services and therefore only organizations which offer legal services can assess LCF money.
	Shifting from Basket Fund to Small Project Fund	HRNGOs also mentioned the shifting from basket fund to small project seriously affect their financial stability. Donor community focuses on small short-term projects, and leaves little space for long-term projects. Dealing with small project funds it is too demanding and time consuming if an organisations receives money from more than five donors.
	Some Donors Assume the role of Programmes Implementers	There was also complaint that in point there some donor organization from which assume the role of their grantee. This was also mentioned as a trend that may affect financial stability of NGOs.
	Programme Implementation by International Organizations	The fact that some International NGOs implement programmes directly in the country was also mentioned as another factor affecting financial stability of HRNGOs. Their major concern was that international organization should partner with local NGOs in implementing similar programmes instead of going down to the grassroots and do the same.
	Overdependence on Donor Fundin	Many NGOs lack other sources of funding. Overdependence on donor funding also affect the sustainability of NGOs.

3.3.1 Sources of Funds

The findings of this study indicate that 60% of all visited HRNGOs in Tanzania run their organisations on voluntary basis. That is to say, the majority of HRNGOs in Tanzania depend on their own contributions or membership fees to pay office rent, provide legal assistance, and conduct human rights interventions and education. For instance, human rights organization based in Southern Highlands for about five years now have been doing good work in there while depending solely on their own contributions. The THRD-Coalition encourages volunteerism in the field of human rights but not to the extent of exploiting staff members of an organization. For instance, the chairperson of Human Right Organization in Mbeya when visited thus complained that:

“Sisi tunafanya kazi kubwa ya kutetea haki zawanachi katika mikoa hii iliyosahaulika lakini Tumekuwa tukitumia pesa zetu za kuendeshea familia kulipa kodi ya pango, usafiri na gharama nyingine za kuendeshea ofisi ,tokea tunaanza hatu kuwahi kupata msaada wowote katika kazi hizi za utetezi. . . na hi hufanya wakati mwingine kazi zingine zilale kwa kukosa vitendea kazi na pesa” (We are carrying out the huge task of pushing for the rights of people in these forgotten regions, but we have been using our own money since our establishment, that is, we spend our own money catered for family affairs, to pay rent, transport and other requirements, we are at time forced to suspend some programmes for lack of capacity and money)

The rest which constitute 19% of all interviewed HRNGOs; depend solely on development partners and donors. The majority of them received project-based funds which last for a short time, leaving an organization with nothing. Few HRNGOs receives long term funds ranging from two to six years from permanent partners.

3.3.2 The Impacts of Financial Challenges

(a) The Demise of Some NGOs

Financial constraint undermines the competence, visibility, strength, sustainability and security of human rights NGOs in Tanzania. Some of HRNGOs have been closed down after running out of funds. The closure of important HRNGOs such as National Organization for Legal Aid (Nola) is a big blow in the work of human rights promotion and protection. For instance, Nola was playing a significant role in the field of human rights and legal Aid from across the country for the past seven years. It was the only organization in the country that managed to cover the absence of lawyers in rural areas by opening legal aid in more than eight regions. But as of now due to financial constraint that organization has been closed and all most its legal aid centers are no longer functioning.

(b) NGOs Movement Subdued

Some other NGOs continue to survive without funds and thus with little input in the field of human rights. NGOs without funds have reduced credibility and capacity to bring changes. Furthermore, their power to criticize and defend the rights of people also diminishes. Sustainability of NGOs in any country doesn't depend on the quantity of NGOs but the capacity and quality of NGOs. Lack of funds to run NGOs shape and determine kind of NGO activism in Tanzania. Any NGO activism that grows in size only cannot in any way yield positive results in the country.

3.1.3.3 Needs and Recommendations

The Coalition brings forward the following needs recommendations to be worked up by several stakeholders;

- More financial management training to be offered to HRNGOs
- To have further discussions with HRNGOs about how to deal with the resource gap creatively. For example, by looking for ways to share resources and costs between organisations.
- To support organisations to work in groups in developing joint initiatives and apply together for funding
- If donors opt to use joint grant making organizations at the national level, let them increase the number of these grant making organisations so as to reach a larger number of NGOs.
- The Coalition should think in future the possibility of establishing a multi-donor fund for HRNGOs in Tanzania.
- HRNGOs should now start profit making projects as part of financial sustainability strategy. This would enable them to increase their own sources of funds and reduce donor dependence.
- The government should as well find a way to support human rights programmes but without affecting NGOs independence.

3.4 Legal Challenges

In reference to Chapter Two of this report, HRDs have legal rights to be protected by the laws of their respective countries. HRDs deserve effective protection under the laws of the land when reacting against or opposing, through peaceful means, acts or omissions attributable to violations of human rights. This legislative protection is provided by the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders as provided below.

“Domestic law consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and other international obligations of the State in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms is the juridical framework within which human rights and fundamental freedoms should be implemented and enjoyed and within which all activities referred to in the present Declaration for the promotion, protection and effective realization of those rights and freedoms should be conducted.”⁴³

This juridical framework articulated by the Declaration must provide both directly and indirectly an enabling environment for HRDs to work. This can be by protecting through legislation the rights of HRDs and their legitimate work as well as creating a smooth working environment for HRDs. That is to say, the available legal framework should not only protect HRDs from existing threats but also creating an enabling working environment.

Furthermore, the UN Land Mark Resolution on the Rights of Human Rights Defenders of 2013 also calls on all states to ensure that legislation designed to guarantee public safety and public order contains clearly defined provisions consistent with international human rights law, including the principle of non-discrimination, and that such legislation is not used to impede or restrict the exercise of any human right, including freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, which are essential for the promotion and protection of other rights.⁴⁴

Any legal framework can directly protect the rights of HRDs by creating provisions that recognize and protect HRDs in the Constitution of the country and other forms of legislation. Surprisingly, in Tanzania, neither the Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (as emended from time to time) nor any other legislation recognizes and protects HRDs. The Constitution of Tanzania was mentioned by respondent as the document that has no a provision recognizing and protecting HRDs.

Tanzania should now borrow from other countries in the world such as Mexico which has provisions in the Constitutions and other legislations for protection of HRDs.

“The first article of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that “all people can enjoy the human rights recognized in this Constitution and in international treaties that the Mexican state is a part of.” In addition, it recognizes that “all authorities, in their scope of competency, have the obligation to promote, respect, protect and guarantee human rights in accordance with the principles of universality, interdependence, indivisibility and progressivism.” Another legislative improvement took place in April 2012, with the unanimous approval by the Mexican Congress of the Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists. This Law is currently being implemented in the country.”⁴⁵

Hundreds of human rights defenders suffer due to political instability in the world everyday, as they seek to protect the rights of others. In Tanzania, there are approximately 300 organisations working on human rights advocacy and promotion. These organisations are recognized according to various international conventions and national legislations. To mention just a few, these organisations include LHRC, Nola, PINGOs, TPCF, TAWLA, ZLSC, LAC, SIKIKA, SAHRINGON, TGNP, ZAFELA, UTSS, TAS, HakiElimu and HakiArdhi. They have greatly contributed in defending and protecting human rights in the country. For that matter the Draft Constitution had to recognize the role of HDRs in the national protection system of human rights.

⁴³ Article 3

⁴⁴ The UN Human Rights Council (2013) United Nation Resolution on Protection Human Rights Defenders. See also Olungurumwa, Onesmo (2013). A Paper Presented at the Consultative Meeting with Media Owners on Security and Protection Strategies For Journalists in Tanzania, Annex 2 at www.thrdcoalition.com.

⁴⁵ A Panorama of the Defense of Human Rights in Mexico Initiatives and Risks of Mexican Civil Society at http://www.pbiousa.org/fileadmin/user_files/projects/mexico/files/PBI_Publications/A_Panorama_of_the_Defense_of_Human_Rights_in_Mexico__April_2013.pdf

Apart from creating legal a system that protects HRDs from threats, harassment and attacks, states are also required to ensure that domestic laws facilitate the work HRDs by removing any legal impediments. In Tanzania, there are draconian forms of legislations that need to be amended or repealed. These pieces of legislations or provisions do not only violate the rights of people but also impede work of HRDs. Responding to the questions that required HRDs to mention laws that impede the smooth operations of their work, respondents mentioned listed the laws below as hostile and restrictive to their work.

No	Thematic Areas Affected	Laws	How
1.	Women HRDs	1. Marriage Act of 1971	<p>These laws and policies have gaps which contribute to the persistence of gender inequality, discrimination and gender based violence. Some provisions of these laws support gender inequality and GBV. The conclusion can therefore be derived that the work of WHRDs is not fully supported by these but rather these laws make their work harder and risky. For instance, instead of recognizing widows' right to inherit matrimonial property, customary law treats them as minors who have to depend on others or inherited by others.</p> <p>With this kind of legal framework, it was observed that WHRDs works in a very challenging environment which seems to be supported by existing laws.</p>
		2. Inheritance Laws such as the Probate and Administration of Estates Act, Cap 445 [R.E 2002]	
		3. Religious laws	
		4. Customary laws including inheritance law	
2.	Journalists	5. The Newspaper Act of 1976 Cap. 229, R.E. 2002	<p>The law allows the minister to ban the newspaper at his will. This law violates rules of natural justice such as the right to be heard and the right to appeal. For instance, a ban on Mwanahalisi was disclosed to Saed Kubenea the managing editor of Mwanahalisi without even giving him the right to defend himself. The indefinite ban of Mwanahalisi tells that press freedom in Tanzania can be violated any time, when few individuals at the government feel displeased by some released information. Press terror is possible because the law permits the Minister responsible for information to act as a 'Editor in Chief' and at the same time act as the complainant, prosecutor and the judge.</p> <p>Section 22 of this law also permits any police officer "to seize any newspaper; wherever found, which has been printed or published, or which he reasonably suspects to have been printed or published" in violation of the Law.</p>
		6. Prison Act, 1967, Cap 58 [R.E 2002]	This affects the rights HRDs and journalists to access information from the prison. Journalists are not allowed to communicate with any prisoner or taking any photo from the prison or outside the prison.
		7. National Security Act of 1970, Cap. 47 [R.E 2002]	<p>This law makes it a punishable offence in any way to investigate, obtain, possess, comment on, pass on or publish any document or information which the government considers to be classified. This includes documents or information relating to any public authority, company, organization or entity which is in any way connected with the government.</p> <p>The reference can be traced to incidents involving active journalists such as Adam Mwaibabile. The police in Songea, after being instructed by regional commissioner, charged him with possession of classified document. The magistrate in Songea wrongly convicted the Adam on the ground that he has committed offences under this law. The High Court observed this error in law and ruled that the resident magistrate had misconstrued the provisions of the Act and hence quashed the decision and acquitted Mr. Mwaibabile.²</p>
		8. The Public Leaders Code of Ethics Cap 398 [R.E 2002]	Restricts the investigative role of media and does not allow the media to investigate and report on the property holdings of public leaders
		9. The National Defense Act, Cap 192 [R.E 2002]	This law prohibits journalists or any HRDs to publish any information relating to the National Defense Force. Sometime members of this force commit offences like other citizens in public places but yet when journalists report the incident, soldiers follow them and start all sorts of harassments.
		10. The Prevention and Combating of Corruption, Act No. 11 of 2007	The law prohibits journalists from making followups of any corruption case under PCCB investigation.
		11. Area Commissioner Act 1962 & Regions and Regional Commissioners Act 1962	These two have been used against journalists who expose malpractice and maladministration in public offices
		12. Civil Service Act 1989	The law curtails access to information and prevents any commissioner or civil servant from disclosing information obtained in the course of his/her employment in government without the express consent of the permanent secretary of the relevant ministry or department.
		13. Film and Stage Act No 4 of 1976	Curtails the independence and creativity of individuals as it prohibits taking part or assisting in making a film unless the minister has granted permission and prohibits the making of "home movies" by Individuals. ³
		14. Registration of News Agents, Newspapers and Books Act (1988)	This operates in Zanzibar. It also has restrictive provisions. For instance it provides for the licensing of journalists and the establishment of a government-controlled "advisory board" to oversee the private print media.
		3.	

4.	Pastoralist and farmers HRDs	17. The Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 (Cap 5 of 2009) 18. Land Laws The Land Act, 1999 (Act No.4 of 1999) 19.The Investment Act, 1997 (Act No. 26 of 1997) 20. The Forest Act, 2002 (Act No. 14 of 2002) 21. The National Park Act, Cap 282 [R.E 2002] 22.The Ngorongoro Conservation Act, 1959 Cap 284 [R.E 2002] 23. The Mining Act, 2010 (Act No. 14 of 2010) 24. District by laws	These laws have been used by state agents to challenge the rights of people living in areas with abundant resources to enjoy the rights to use natural resources. These laws overlap and conflicts with each other. Therefore, HRDs operating in areas regulated by these laws face difficulties in championing the rights of people. Land conflict in Loliondo Game Controlled Area under the Wildlife Act can be cited as an example. HRDs in Loliondo use Land laws to defend the rights of pastoralists while the government uses the Wildlife laws to defend the interest of an Arab hunting company in Loliondo. Overlapping of laws in areas with resources was observed as the major legal impediments to the work of HRDs in those areas.
5.	Minority HRDs	25. Penal Code	The provisions of penal code relating to homosexuality are wrongly used by service providers to deny key population the right to access social services such as the right to health. Despite the fact homosexuality is treated as an act constituting criminal offence, Tanzanians falling under this group should not be isolated or denied other basic rights accorded to other citizens.
6.	Whistle blowers/Social Accountability HRDs	26. PCCB Act Article 54	Protects those who uncover corruption, but the real situation is different, because it is not practical since whistle- blowers often face negative consequences. ⁴ The THRD-Coalition recommends that protection of whistle blowers is an important thing that should not be taken lightly in the new Constitution.
7.	NGOs and Civil Society	27. NGOs Act	The law contains penal provisions for even minor breaches of the Act (e.g, use of an inappropriate registration form is punishable by imprisonment). More disturbingly, the Act places the burden of proof in a criminal trial against office bearers of an NGO not on the prosecution, but on the accused The law established a National Council of NGOs as the sole umbrella group for NGOs, compelling all NGOs to belong to the Council, and prohibiting any person or organisations from performing "anything which the Council is empowered or required to do" under the Act. Thus, no other NGO umbrella group can operate lawfully
8.		28. Police Force and Auxiliary Services Act, 1939 Cap. 322, R.E. 2002	This law is wrongly interpreted and used by state officials such as police officers, regional and district commissioners to curtail HRDs the right to protest.
9.		29. Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act No. 33 of 1994.	Section 10 requires every petition for enforcement of basic rights under the Constitution to be heard and determined by three judges. The requirement inhibit the accessibility to courts of law by HRDs.

3.4.1 State of Impunity

The situation of HRDs in Tanzania is still appalling as exemplified by the most recent incidents ranging from the recent killing of a TV journalist Daudi Mwangosi, an indefinite ban on a Kiswahili weekly newspaper Mwanahali, the suspension of Mwananchi and Mtanzania daily Kiswahili newspapers, the recent startling deaths of Eustace Nyarugenda in Musoma; Issa Ngumba in Kigoma and the attacks to Dr Steven Ulimboka and Absalom Kibanda. The situation becomes more riskier to human rights defenders in Tanzania when the perpetrators of such criminal offences go unpunished.

The justice system in Tanzania is composed of various entities. These are the Judiciary whose role is dispensation of justice while the Police Force maintains peace and ensure the security of people and their properties. The Police have got the mandate to arrest, suppress, investigate and finally prosecute alleged offenders. The criminal justice system in place is too weak to dispense justice when it comes to incidents where police and other security officers commit crimes. Among other things, this weak criminal system remains the main course behind the growing state of impunity in Tanzania.

It was on 5th of March whereby two assailants carried out horrific attack to Mr Absalom Kibanda, the Chairperson of the Tanzania Editor's Forum, they confronted him and tortured him very cruelly. They lopped off the top of his right ring finger, piercing his left eye, and prying out several teeth and fingernails. Kibanda is back home from South Africa after attending treatment and to has been arrested in connection to the crime, nor are there reports of any serious investigations over the matter.

Channel 10's reporter, Daudi Mwangosi was killed by while covering an opposition rally in rural area of Nyololo Village outside Iringa when a police officer fired a tear gas canister at him at close range. Authorities filed murder charges against Pacificus Cleophace Simoni, a junior officer who fired the canister and the case is still pending though its trend appears to indicate that it is deliberately being delayed.

Up to date, One year after the killing of Mwangosi no any journalist in Iringa including the one who took all the photos showing how Mwangosi was killed, have been called for interrogation by police officers who handling investigation and prosecution into the killing. More surprising is that up to now, the state has not opened chargers or disciplinary action against the other six officers who the pictures show that they were involved in the fight. However, Michael Kamuhand, who was regional police commander, has been promoted to deputy commissioner of police.

Dr. Stephen Ulimboka, a leader in the 2012 doctors' strike was kidnapped by a group of armed men who forced him into a car with no license plate. Up to now, there is no one facing charges after the first suspect (a young boy who was curiously arrested by the police) was acquitted in July this year after being found to have no any case to answer. Since then, no serious effort has been shown by the state to investigate the case and bring to justice the assailants of Dr Ulimboka. Instead, the government has been banning newspapers that are vocal in informing the public as to who was involved in a barbaric incident of abducting and torturing of Dr Ulimboka. MwanaHalisi was known to have carried investigations whose results were being published in series. Instead of interrogating the persons mentioned by the paper, the government banned indefinitely Mwanahalisi.

Needs

- There is a need to create a legal framework that can directly protect the rights of HRDs. This could be by means of creating provisions that recognize and protect HRDs in the Constitution of the country and other forms of legislation. This can effectively be done by, first of all, coming up with a Human Rights Defenders National Policy.
- There is also a need to launch a countrywide campaign against laws that are not in support of HRDs activities.
- There is also a need to create a fair and more independent oversight body to investigate and prosecute all cases involving HRDs.
- Apart from creating a legal system that protects HRDs from threats, harassment and attacks, Tanzania is also required to ensure that its domestic laws facilitate the work HRDs by avoiding any legal impediments thereof.

3.5 Most Violated Rights of HRDs

The rights of human rights defenders are specifically provided in the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders of 1998. This pragmatic text was unanimously adopted in 1998 after a long debate at international level since 1984. The major objective of the Declaration is to provide for the support and protection of human rights defenders in the context of their work. Some of the rights of HRDs enshrined in the Declaration from Article 1- 13 include the right to:⁴⁶

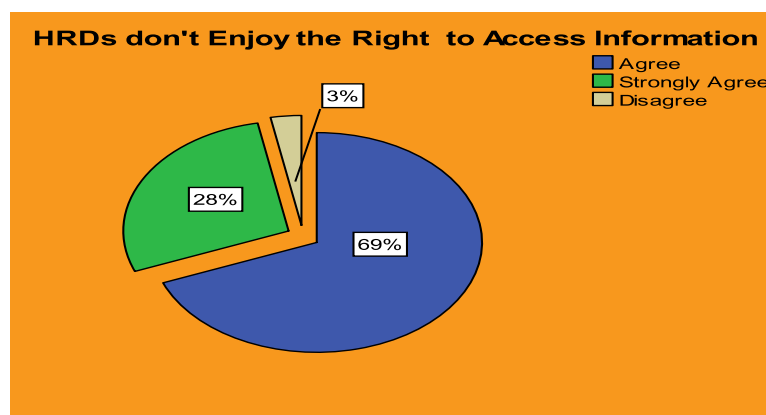
⁴⁶ Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms –Abbreviated to “The Declaration on human rights defenders”.

1. To conduct human rights work individually and in association with others;	2. To have unhindered access to and communication with non-governmental and intergovernmental organisations ;
3. To form associations and non-governmental organisations ;	4. To benefit from an effective remedy;
5. To meet or assemble peacefully;	6. To the lawful exercise of the occupation or profession of human rights defender;
7. To seek, obtain, receive and hold information relating to human rights;	8. To effective protection under the national laws in reacting against or opposing, through peaceful means, acts or omissions attributable to the State that result in violations of human rights;
9. To develop and discuss new human rights ideas and principles and to advocate their acceptance;	10. To solicit, receive and utilize resources for the purpose of protecting human rights (including the receipt of funds from abroad);
11. To submit to governmental bodies and agencies and organisations concerned with public affairs criticism and proposals for improving their functioning and to draw attention to any aspect of their work that may impede the realization of human rights;	12. To attend public hearings, proceedings and trials in order to assess their compliance with national law and international human rights obligations;
13. To make complaints about official policies and conducts relating to human rights and to have such complaints reviewed;	14. To unhindered access to and communication with non-governmental and intergovernmental organisations ;
15. To offer and provide professionally legal assistance or advice and assistance in defense of human rights;	16. To benefit from an effective remedy;
17. To the lawful exercise of the occupation or profession of human rights defender; and	18. To effective protection under the law in reacting against or opposing, through peaceful means, acts or omissions attributable to the State that result in violations of human rights.

According to the commentary to the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, rights of HRDs have continued to be violated despite the presence of the Declaration for 15 years now.⁴⁷ Furthermore, the commentary provides that the Declaration itself is insufficiently known worldwide. In order to ascertain the level of awareness and enjoyment of these rights in Tanzania, the Coalition asked HRDs to mention the most violated rights of HRDs during their work if any. Responding to this question, the following were the rights of HRDs mentioned to be violated at the highest and the medium levels:

⁴⁷ The 'Commentary to the Declaration on human rights defenders' maps out the rights provided for in the Declaration, based mostly on information received and reports produced by the two Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights defenders, Hina Jilani (2000-2008) and Margaret Sekaggya (since 2008), during the past eleven years. See at <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Defenders/CommentarytoDeclarationondefendersJuly2011.pdf>. Visited on 26th July 2013.

No	Most Violated HRDs Rights	Response Frequences in %	Level of Violation
1.	The right to access , seek, obtain, receive and hold information relating to human rights;	90%	High
2.	The right to be protected	90%	High
3.	Freedom of speech and opinion	75%	Medium
4	The rights to criticize and draw attention to harmful practices to the enjoyment of human rights	89%	High
5.	The right to freedom of assembly and protest	84%	High
6.	The right to develop and discuss new human rights ideas	72%	Medium
7	Freedom of association	60%	Medium
8	The rights to be recognized and participate in public affairs	70%	Medium
9.	To solicit, receive and utilize resources for the purpose of protecting human rights (including the receipt of funds from abroad).	75%	Medium



The table above summarizes rights mentioned by HRDs as the most violated rights during their work. Access to information and the right to be protected were mentioned as the most violated rights of HRDs in the country.

The pie chart beside illustrates that 97% of HRDs interviewed mentioned the right to access information as the most problematic right to be enjoyed. For better realization of these rights HRDs need legal reforms and formation of robust laws that protect and guarantee the rights of HRDs.

Needs

- General observation by the Coalition indicates that majority of HRDs don't know their basic rights. At some point, the surveyors of this needs assessment survey were compelled by circumstances to spend few minutes describing to them what their basic rights are.
- To address this challenge, therefore, HRDs requested the Coalition to keep on informing them about their rights and responsibilities provided in the declaration.
- There is also a need to raise awareness both state officials and the public on the basic rights of HRDs.

3.6 Level of Security Management and Protection Measures

The findings of this sub chapter provide the levels of security management and protection measures undertaken by HRDs in Tanzania. The THRD-Coalition visited 200 HRDs offices countrywide and found that the level of security management is extremely low. The assessment of security management levels revealed possible areas/topics for improvement and subsequent action.

The findings of this research show that 95% of the visited human rights NGOs are less informed about HRDs security management and protection measures. The findings of the sub chapter will be used to develop capacity development programmes and the National Security and Protection Policy for HRDs in Tanzania. Under the guidance of security assessment tool the Coalition managed to assess the level of security management and protection measures by looking at the following;

- (i) Security policies and plans;
- (ii) Provision of security management trainings;
Staff security awareness and compliance and inclusion of security measures in programmes;
- (iii) Available resources for security and protection and Office security.

3.6.1 Office Security

Security at working place cannot be ignored when assessing the level of security management and protection measures. The most important issues that were assessed during this survey were: office location, availability of security gears such as CCCTV, office set up including work order of external gates / fences, doors to the building, windows, walls and roof, security guards, visitor admission procedures, information security, etc. Vulnerability of an office can always increase risk. An office with high level of vulnerability maximizes an authorized access, attacks and information insecurity.

In the course of this survey, the Coalition visited some HRDs offices located far away from populated areas surrounded by bushes and trees.



Figure 2: The office of Bahi Environmental Network, an organization in Bahi District in Dodoma.

The Coalition visited the office of Bahi Environmental Network, an organization in Bahi District in Dodoma. This office is located almost 20 kilometers away from Bahi town centre. This office is virtually inaccessible, not fenced and it is hard to notice neighbors around this office. It means the location of this office is too vulnerable to. This location compels the workers to walk long distances and through secluded areas after working hours. This is to say they run the risk of being attacked by thugs while at the office or when going back to their homes.



Figure 3: Morogoro NGOs Network

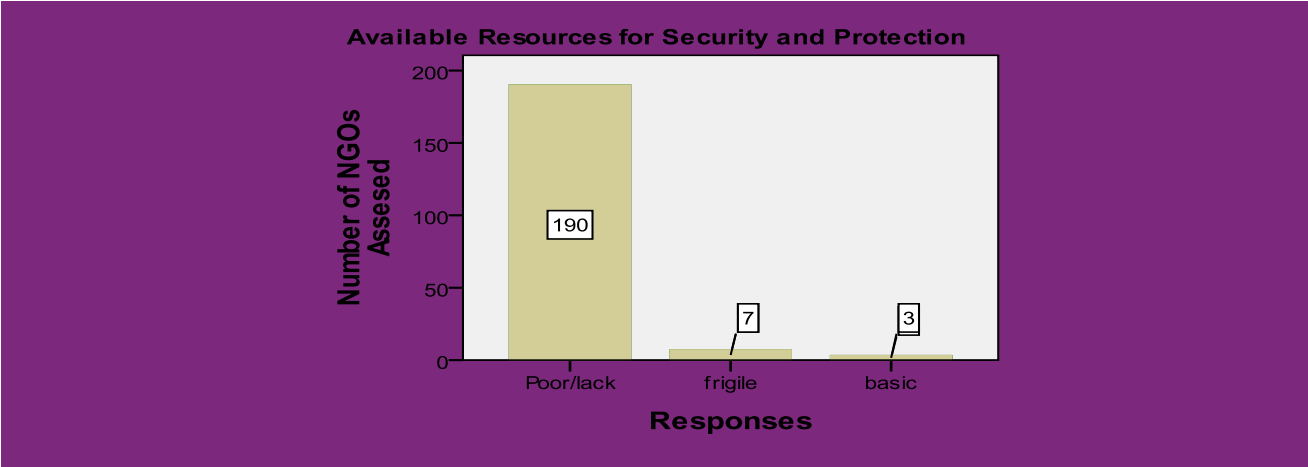
Another risky working environment related to office security that was revealed is the use of some political party's premises. For instance, the Morogoro NGOs Network rented an office at the CCM building as seen in the photo above. Assessing the risk of being located in an office of this nature, the Coalition noted that this building is written the name of the party, as well as painted with CCM colours. It is not advisable for HRDs to rent offices in buildings with political party identities because there is a tendency, during political upheavals for citizens to destroy identified political party buildings.

The findings indicate that about 95% of all visited and assessed offices are at risk because they lack key items in the checklist for office security. The majority of them lack security gears such as CCTV and security alarm, security guards, lack procedures for admitting visitors to the office, lack of fire alarms, fire extinguishers and first aid kit. There is also lack separate entrance and emergency exit while others are located in a vulnerable physical location.

The table below indicates that only four offices out of 200 visited offices had security gears such as security alarm and CCTV. Responding to the question on the presence of security guards in HRNGOs' offices, only 31 offices had professional security guards available for 24 hours, 29 offices (14.5%) had only security guards who work only at night while 130 offices (65%) didn't have at all.

	Poor	Fragile	Basic	Advanced	Professional	Total
Security Fund	190	7	3	0	0	200
	95.0%	3.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Security gears such as	196	3	1	0	0	200
CCTV	98.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Security Guards	130	18	29	17	6	200
	65.0%	9.0%	14.5%	8.5%	3.0%	100.0%

One of the factors that contribute to lack of security guards and security gears is insufficient resources. Interviewed HRDs pointed out that buying security gears such as CCTV cameras or hiring security guards demand lot money, which the majority of HRNGOs don't have. Responding to the question assessing the status of security funds, almost 190 (95%) of all HRDs interviewed pointed to have insufficient funds raised or allocated for security management.



It is the concern of the THRD-Coalition that insufficient resources located for security and protection measures, increases the vulnerability of HRDs in their offices. Only well established international HRNGOs based in Tanzania have funds set aside for security and protection measures. For instance, at OXFAM Pastoralist Programmes Office, (a British Organization based in Arusha) Mr. Laurent Wambura told the Coalition that they have emergency funds available to serve and rescue their staffs at risk. He cited the volcanic eruption of Mountain Lengai as one of the most perilous working environments experienced by one of OXFAM's staff who worked near Mountain Lengai in Ngorongoro. He said OXFAM was in good position to rescue its staff at the climax of the hot volcanic eruption after sending a chattered helicopter in the area. This quick, albeit expensive intervention, was only possible because of available of resources allocated for emergencies and security.

The THRD-Coalition advises HRNGOs and their financial supporters to budget and allocate funds for security and protection measures. Allocating money for security ensures sound implementation of security plans, implementation of specific actions such as installation of security cameras and security protocols. For instance, the only office among 200 visited HRNGOs offices that were found to be almost 95% complying with office security rules was the Under the Same Sun (UTSS), a Canadian organization registered in Tanzania. This organization which advocates for the rights of people with albinism in Tanzania is currently well funded and give security issues first priority.

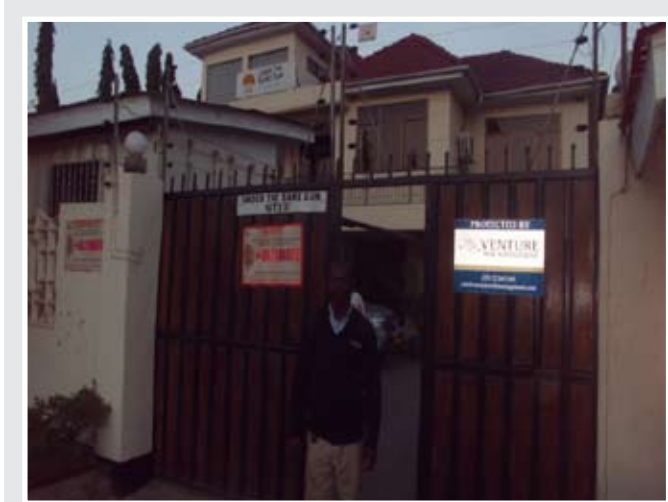


Figure 4: The well protected UTSS office



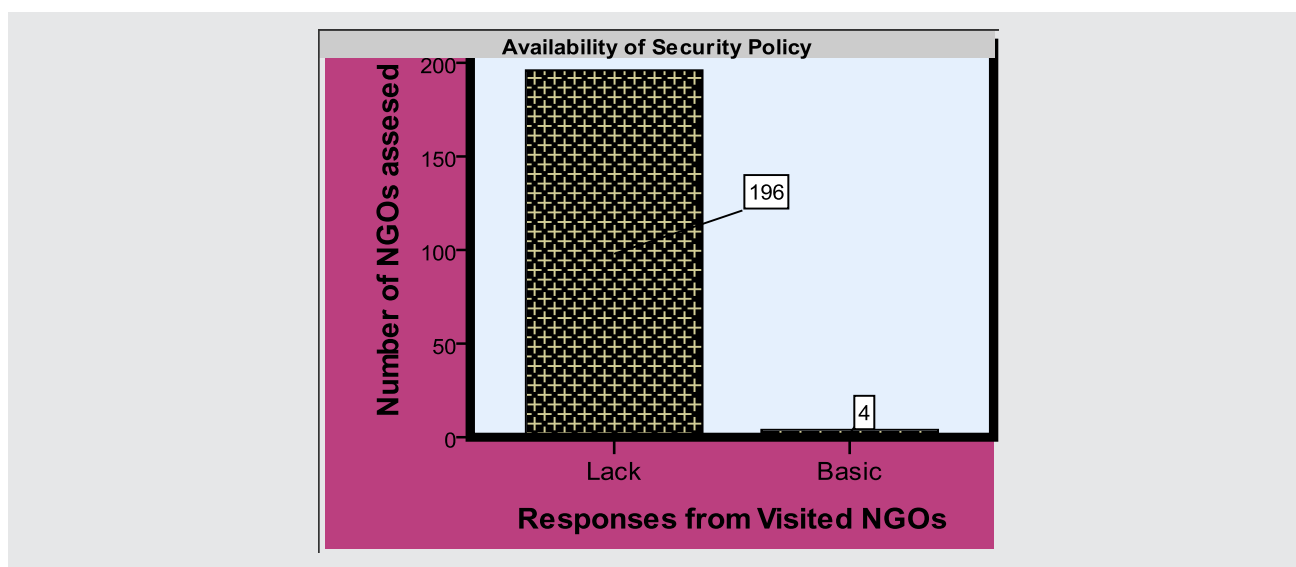
Figure 5: Visitor's check point

As you can see above the UTSS office is well protected and equipped with five professional office security guards and personal security guards. Therefore, advise other HRDs to learn from UTSS.

3.6.2 Security Policy

A security policy is a comprehensive description of an organizational mandate in relation to insecurity, organizational security principles, security management and protection by defining the main security responsibility/authority division within an organization. The main advantage of having a security policy or plan is to reduce the risks faced by HRDs. It has three objectives, based on risk assessment. These include reducing the level of threat, reducing your vulnerabilities and enhancing the people's capacity.⁴⁸

Security policy identifies general rules and guidelines to be followed across the organization in order to maintain security while security plans provide detailed instruction on how rules can effectively be implemented. Therefore, security policy was the Coalition's major concern during security needs assessment survey. The Coalition assessed whether HRNGOs have well identified rules and guidelines to be followed by staff members in order to maintain security.



The findings of this survey indicate majority of HRDs do not have security plan and policies. Only four offices out of the 200 visited offices have security policies with well defined rules and responsibilities. Figures on the table indicate that 196 HRNGOs assessed had no security policy or any other plan for their safety.

The following four offices were the only offices which had security policies at the basic level: Action Aid Zanzibar; Care International Mwanza, OXFAM –Arusha and DONET in Dodoma. The observation by the Coalition indicates that almost all HRNGOs with international status have security policies and plans for the security of their staff and properties. Knowledge on security management and sufficient resources were among the reasons given as to why only international HRNGOs have security policies and plans.

After recognizing that having security plan is the major need for HRDs, the Coalition will therefore develop a national security policy to be shared by its members across the country.

⁴⁸ Frontline (2005) Protection Manual for Human Rights Defenders at page 55.

3.6.3 Awareness and Compliance of Staff Security

The overall performance of the visited and assessed offices shows that the level of knowledge and on security compliance is extremely low. The major challenge to most HRDs in Tanzania and worldwide is that they take everything for granted. They don't consider security important when carrying out human rights' campaigns.

According to the findings of this survey, lack of security knowledge is another reason for low security compliance. Security in most offices is not an issue to every staff and is considered only in the event of serious incidents. In connection with lack of knowledge and seriousness, many security incidents go unreported because 180 HRNGOs do not have security briefing sessions. Failure to register, analyse, and share and to promptly react after security incidents may put HRDs at risk.

General observations indicate that the majority of HRDs embark on human rights campaigns and carry out human rights interventions without bringing on board security strategies in their plans. Failure to include such strategies is directly linked with the lack of awareness and training on security.

	Poor	Fragile	Basic	Advanced	Professional	Total
Security briefing	187	11	2	0	0	200
	93.5%	5.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Responsibility	188	10	2	0	0	200
	94.0%	5.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Attitude	165	21	14	0	0	200
	82.5%	10.5%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Incident reporting	169	20	11	0	0	200
	84.5%	10.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Statistics analysed in the table above emphasise the need to conduct security management training to all HRNGOs in the country. Before continuing with security management classes, the Coalition assessed whether security management training is the gap and the need of HRDs in the country. This survey serves as supplementary to previous studies and reports published by other human rights bodies in the region.⁴⁹

3.6.4 Security Management Training

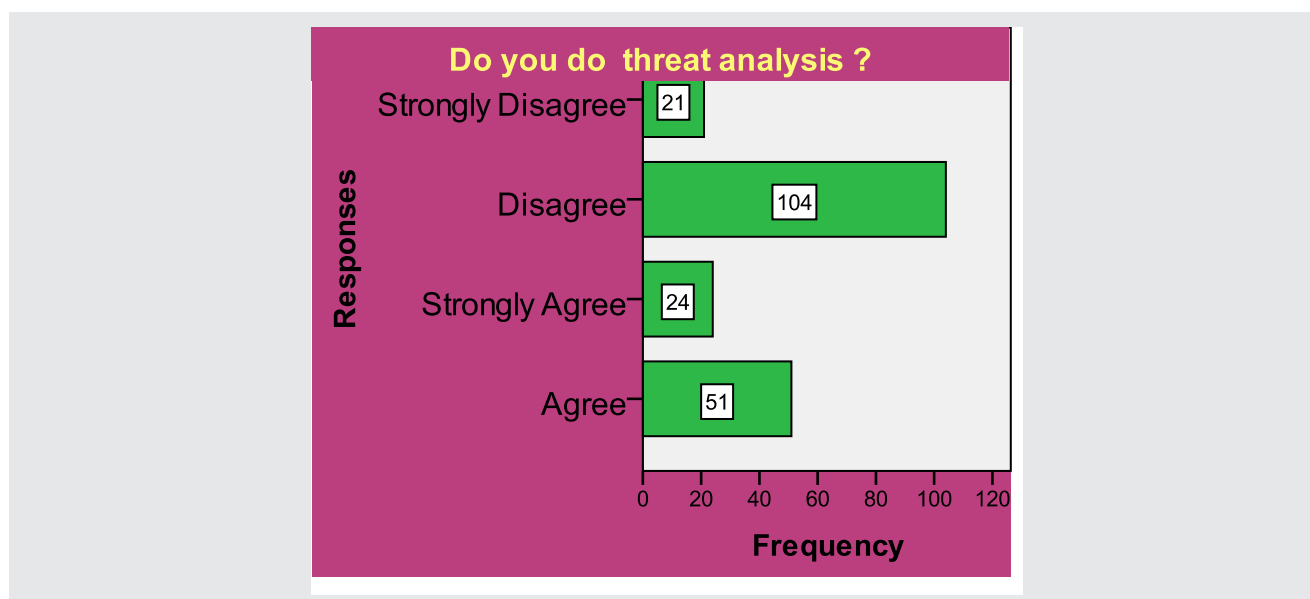
The THRD-Coalition uses preventive measures such as security management training to create a more secure working environment for HRDs. Security management training sessions are designed to cover matters on how to analyse working environment, risk assessment, threat analysis, reaction to security incidents, digital security and how to make organisational security plans. Generally, security training provides general knowledge and tools for understanding and improving HRDs security and protection.

Statistics from these findings indicate that only 135 individual HRDs in human rights organisations and the media have attended security management's training offered by the Coalition and its regional partners since 2010. Out

⁴⁹ <http://www.defenddefenders.org/members/>

of this number, 25 are journalists, 60 HRDs from HRNGOs and 50 individual HRDs. This number is very low compared to the number of available individual activists both from the media and human rights organisations. The number of active individual HRDs in the country projected by the Coalition may be around 2000 HRDs from all thematic areas in eight zones.

Assessing whether HRNGOs conduct security management training at the office level, the Coalition found out that only seven offices out of the 200 assessed offices have staff programmes for security management training at office level. The Coalition requests its members and other HRNGOs in the country to conduct security management trainings at the office level, involving all staff members, in order to meet its aims within five years. More over most interviewed HRDs indicated that, security management training is their first priority, when responding to the question framed to know what they want the Coalition to do for their security.



The significance of empowering HRDs is already discussed in our strategic plan, which aims to inform them the basics of HRDs rights as well as enabling them to learn self protection mechanisms.

Needs

- After recognising that security plan and policy are a major need for HRDs in the country, the Coalition will develop a national security policy to be shared by its members countrywide.
- Moreover, most interviewed HRDs indicated that, security management training is their first priority, when responding to the question framed to know what they want the Coalition to do, to boost their security.
- General observations indicate that the majority of HRDs embark on human rights campaigns and carry out human rights interventions without security strategies in their plans. Failure to include such strategies in their work is directly linked with lack of awareness and trainings on security. It is therefore a role of the Coalition and its members to raise staff security awareness and compliance and guide them to include security measures in programmes;
- There is also a need to raise resources for office security and protective gears.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS MOST AT RISK

4.0 Most at Risk HRDs

All HRDs face risks during their work. According to the findings of this survey, the extent of the level of risk faced by HRDs vary from one thematic area to another. The level of the risk facing HRDs depends on the following, the type of human rights violations that the HRDs is working on; socio-cultural and political context; geographical location and the capacity of a HRD to analyse threats and risk. Initially, the Coalition identified four groups of HRDs in Tanzania as the highest at risk, namely the journalists, pastoralists HRDs, women HRDs and minority HRDs.

During the survey for the assessment of security needs, the surveyors asked HRDs to mention the highest HRDs risk takers in their respective zones. The results of this survey indicate that most mentioned thematic groups of HRDs at risk were journalists, women HRDs, pastoralists HRDs, HRDs who defend minority groups such as key populations and people with albinism, leaders of trade unions, whistle blowers, defenders of natural resource rights and social accountability. However, for the case of this sub chapter only journalists and defenders of key population will be discussed because others have been discussed in chapter three of this report.

4.1 Defining a Thematic Group of Journalists as Human Rights Defenders Most at Risk

Human rights are guaranteed under international law. However, working to ensure that the rights are realized and taking up cases of those whose rights have been violated can be a dangerous undertaking worldwide. Journalists and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) are often the force standing between ordinary people and the unbridled powers of the state, defending human rights by playing the role of reporting to the society honestly.

The media is sometimes described as a 'watchdog', whose job is to alert the people when their rights are under threat or abuse.⁵⁰ Journalists as human rights defenders expose human rights abuses, alert the public and create pressure for change.⁵¹

"To be an effective scrutiniser, the media must have access to information, resources to investigate and the ability to question people with power. This means not only a legal and de facto right to question, but also the professional commitment and training to do so. It is not enough to attend press conferences and write down what you are told. Journalists question what they are told, and why they are being told it. Obviously a journalist requires skills, for example to understand figures and to read a balance sheet, but questioning authority is mainly about developing an independent state of mind, and refusing to be overawed by the trappings of power."⁵²

They are vital to the development of democratic processes and institutions, ending impunity, promoting and protecting of human rights. We need to protect journalists because with the safety of the journalists, citizens will easily access quality information for accountability through their work considering that Tanzania is now evolving into a dangerous place for journalists.

⁵⁰ International Federation of Journalist (2003) *Human Rights Reporting a Handbook for Journalist in South Eastern Europe* page 9.

⁵¹ Olungurumwa, O (2013) "Journalists as Human Rights Defenders Most at Risk" A Paper presented at the Consultative Meeting with Media Owners on Security and Protection Strategies for Journalists in Tanzania at page 16.

⁵² Ibid.

4.1.1 The Context in which Journalists Work at Zonal Level

Journalists have been facing tough conditions in all areas with stiff political competition, strong religious beliefs and traditional cultural practices, as it was revealed by leaders of press clubs and individual journalists in all areas that were visited. To them most adversaries, are people in power; starting from the regional and district commissioners, police officers to other government functionaries at their local levels. The areas which are facing harsh conditions are the regions forming the Coalition's zonal representation which were visited and assessed such as the Lake, Northern, West, Southern Coastal, South Highland, Central, Zanzibar and East Coastal zones.

Northern Zone

In this Zone, there is a fallacy that media outlets are supporters of the main opposition parties, such as Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA) which has a stronghold there. Eventually, journalists are in constant problems with the Police force and other government functionaries. This problem is severe because of the fact that Arusha happens to be the hottest spot of all political camps of CHADEMA.

Given the political context of this zone, the Arusha Press Club leaders said that many government officials in the city are uncomfortable with journalists who they see as promoters of the opposition. It was in this city that three youthful CHADEMA supporters were murdered by the police force in January 2011 in front of journalists.

Again it was in this city where bomb blasts killed people, first in the house of worship where the Catholic Church was holding a Holy Mass and during the by-election campaigns where a bomb was thrown to a CHADEMA rally. These incidents are inducing fear and psychological recoils not only to CHADEMA supporters but also to journalists who are dutybound to inform Tanzanians on the events that take place, be they religious or political.

The Northern Zone is also rich with natural wealth that is bound to attract resource based conflicts. So working in such an areas with such resource based conflicts between investors, government and the community translate to another dangerous working environment for journalists.

East and Central Zones

In Dar es Salaam there are challenges facing media houses, some of which have already been accused of being pro-opposition implying, that the journalists are biased and viewed as instigators. This trend is unhealthy, considering the adverse consequences which might have been influenced by these fallacies against the journalists. This is clearly demonstrated by the abduction of the chairman of the Tanzania Editors' Forum Absalom Kibanda on March 05, 2013 and the arbitrary arrest and harassment of a Chanel Ten Reporter Elish Ruzika. These are just the most recent shocking incidents apart from the fact that the journalists have been facing much harassment in various forms since Dar es Salaam remains to be the main commercial centre and capital city, in spite of Dodoma being the headquarters of Tanzania.



Figure 6: Absalom Kibanda Hospitalised



Figure 7: Elisha Ruzika under police arrest

In such a situation, threats to journalists are in many forms although a good number of them go unreported because they are not taken seriously. However, these are common phenomena in Dar es Salaam.

South Highland Zone

Southern Highland Zone is politically one of the most active zones. The findings of this survey rank Iringa and Mbeya as places that are not free for journalists to operate without taking security measures. Journalists in these regions, especially Iringa, have been labeled as professionals who have political biases. For instance, in Iringa, the Coalition discovered that journalists have been divided into two main camps: the camp that brings together journalists who are alleged to support the government and the ruling party and another camp representing journalists who are pro- CHADEMA.

This long embraced conflict between journalists and law enforcers came out clearly when the Channel Ten TV reporter Daudi Mwangosi was killed while on duty covering CHADEMA activities in Nyololo. Nonetheless, before and after this incident, the relationship between journalists and the law enforcers remained nervous, characterized by mutual suspicion.



Figure 8: Seven police officers crucify Daudi Mwangosi in Iringa

In Mbeya and Iringa, the youthful population which constitutes street hawkers, the 'machingas' have developed an antagonistic relationship with the government and law enforcers. The antagonism always come to the fore when these 'machingas' which are a force of its own, are to be removed from one place to another. Journalists always find themselves unsecure because excessive force is used against them including tear gas, because journalists are prohibited to report these operations and therefore they end up with a lot of confrontations from the Police Force and the city militia.



Figure 9: Radio One/ITV Reporter Laurian Mkumbata displays his Camera that a senior police officer in Iringa crushed.

Moreover, Mbeya region is borders two countries, Zambia and Malawi. Corruption is a common practice, as it is the case in most borders. Eventually, journalists are at risk whenever they report the corrupt officials in such areas. According to a Mbeya based senior journalist Felix Mwakyembe, the eviction of pastoralists from Ihefu Wetland was followed by grabbing by bigwigs who are based in Dar es Salaam. After he conducted his investigation, he was harassed by the district commissioner who had read his story in a weekly Kiswahili newspaper Raia Mwema.

Lake and West Zones

West and Lake Zones are also highly active in multiparty democracy. Some regions in these zones such as Mwanza, Kigoma, Mara and Kagera have never been spared from party politics. In Mwanza for instance, Journalists are often arrested whenever they attempt to cover political commotions between political parties. The Mwanza Regional Commissioner, Eng. Evarist Ndikilo once commented publicly that, journalists in his city are unpatriotic. It is on record that the relationship between journalists and the regional commissioner went sour after they reported him negatively and others carried out unflattering opinion articles against him, after he ordered that Muslims should be slaughtering animals for the butcheries. This debate divided the nation along religious lines.

Journalists working in Kigoma and Tabora informed the coalition that they do not always work cooperatively with the law enforcers, government officials and political leaders. Police officers are not very cooperative, particularly when they have information they want to conceal. Kigoma being a strong opposition base, it is very difficult for journalists to freely operate since there are forces against those who strive to see well established multiparty democracy.

In Kigoma, journalists who work for public owned media such as TBC, Habari Leo and the Daily News are always confronted by opposition supporters during public assemblies since they are not trusted by opposition supporters and the community at large. However, it is the way the public media report political issues and public complaints put their employees at risk.

In Musoma and Tarime, journalists have been facing threats from community members when they report against the outdated traditions such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), wife beating and widow cleansing. It was realized by the THRDC survey that these cultural practices are well-entrenched and many community members support them.

Other factors which have been observed to be causes for the risk that journalists face faith oriented. Some journalists were once threatened by some Muslims when they reported on their boycott of the last year's National Census. Some Muslims demanded the question on religious sects to be indicated in the census quest. However, the government turned down this demand and this resulted into commotions between them and police officers in Morogoro. Journalists reported this matter only to find themselves being targeted by Muslims who were displeased by and irked by the reportage. The leaders of Morogoro Press Club explained that some angry Muslims surrounded the MPC building threatening to destroy it.

Zanzibar Zone

Zanzibar is also dangerous for journalists when it comes to reporting human rights violations committed by the Police Force and the government, even after the formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU). According to the Pemba Press Club (PPC) Secretary General, the entire Pemba Island was characterized by politics of mutual mistrust and journalists for that matter were not spared though the situation is currently promising. However, the PPC secretary argued that precaution must be ahead before the forthcoming General Elections so as to maintain peace.

Community threats were also observed in Zanzibar from some Muslim clerics (sheiks) who have been issuing verbal attacks against journalists. The most affected journalists are women journalists like those with the Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) who conduct their campaigns against male chauvinism. They have been branded as agents of Western cultures which contravene Islamic norms in Zanzibar and Pemba. These isles constitute majority populations of Muslims.

South Coastal Zone

South Coastal Zone is comprises Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma regions. This is one of the most marginalized and less developed zones. The relationship between journalists and State officials and security officers is not well defined. The survey noted that there are many isolated unwarranted threats and attacks when journalists report negatively on individuals of high economic status even if they don't hold any position. For instance, in Songea Ruvuma Region, Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF) soldiers have been in confrontation with journalists who report on an undesirable social conduct.

"Although we are not in good terms with the Police Force, when there is a conflict between them and the TPDF soldiers we journalists always stand with police officers simply because the soldiers are virulent and very uncouth whenever dealing with the civilian population, journalists included" commented one journalist during our interview with them at the Ruvuma Press Club.

Journalists covering political meetings and public gatherings were stoned and injured by followers of political parties in Ruvuma. A clear example is, when a journalist is suspected and identified to be a pro CCM, the mass

turns against him or her. This has been happening mostly during elections and by-elections. For instance, in Songea, some journalists were beaten by CHADEMA fanatics during London Usaban by-election in 2012 after they were identified as pro- CCM by opposition parties.

In Mtwara, the relationship between journalists, security officers and the community at large was somehow good. However, the findings indicate that this relationship has been affected by the current gas commotion between citizens and the government. Among other factors, security forces use excessive force against civilians and journalists, they threaten them; suppress their freedom of association and the right to access information by HRDs and journalists who have a duty to report human rights violations. In one of the most serious incidents, a journalist was surrounded and taken to the military barracks and beaten severely, simply because he had introduced himself as a journalist when he was being arrested during the night patrols by the soldiers.

Moreover, some desperate residents have resorted to insulting journalists accusing them of not reporting anything in the media outlets. The journalists are variously branded cowards, traitors, and puppets of the government; they don't bother to consider what might happen to any courageous journalist who dares report on the gas saga.

Out of some 80 journalists in this region, only two are courageous enough to report what is happening while four have decided to go underground after realizing that their security is at risk and some have decided to quit the profession at least temporarily. The government started using Public media and some journalists from Dar es Salaam to cover the gas saga. This affected the State media journalists who are based in Mtwara. For instance, angry men set ablaze the house of Kassim Mikongolo, a TBC reporter in Mtwara because the infuriated masses were not pleased with the way TBC was reporting the Mtwara gas saga.

Impeding the journalists' right to work doesn't only affect their freedom expression it also denies citizens their right to information, along with the fact that, the right to collect and access information is being seriously curtailed in Mtwara. THRD-Coalition's observation reveals that, other basic rights stipulated within the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania are no longer respected in Mtwara region. So, whatever is going on there is a violation of the Country's Constitution, international declarations and protocols relating to human rights to which Tanzania is a signatory.

4.1.2 Specific Challenges facing journalists

Each year according to various international reports, an average of 30 journalists are killed with murderers going unpunished. Hundreds of journalists are attacked, threatened, or harassed.⁵³ Tanzania was not left free from such terrible working environment for journalists. The findings of this report indicate that journalists in Tanzania face harassment, threats, detention, death, torture, defamation, suspension from their employment, denial of freedom of movement and the ban of the news papers, despite the government's repeated statements over its support towards the freedom and access to information. This has affected their work as intermediaries to the public.

During this survey, we recorded more than 30 incidents involving journalist's harassment, torture, killings, arrests, attacks and threats from across the country that took place in a span of two years. The recorded incidents are summarized and presented in this sub chapter.

⁵³ www.cpj.org visited on 13th May 2013

Recorded Security Incidents Faced by Journalists Between 2010-2013

NO	Name	Media/Region and Year	Incidents/Risk Faced
1	Elijah Ruziku	Chanel Ten August 2013 Dar es Salaam	Was harassed and arrested by police while on duty gathering information in Dar es salaam. This photographer was covering TAZARA employees' meeting in Dar es Salaam. The Police were sent to stop the meeting as it was alleged to be an illegal internal meeting. Mr Ruziku was followed and beaten by a police officer who took his camera and tape recorder. They arrested him and wanted to go with him, but civilians intervened and disentangled him from the police.
2	Deodatus Balile	July 2013 Jamhuri Dar es Salaam	The Managing Director for an Independent Paper Jamhuri, weekly editor was summoned and interrogated by police for three hours in connection with a published story "Ufisadi ujio wa maraisi 11" on 16 th July, 2013. The article carried a story on alleged corruption in connection with tenders during the Smart Partnership Dialogue held in Dar es Salaam. The police accused Balile for using classified State confidential document against section 5 (1) of the National Security Act.
3	Fatuma Mnyeto	Mtanzania & Tanzania Daima June 2013 Mtwara	A Mtwara-based journalist who was actively following human rights' violation by security forces in the region was tailed by unidentified people and threatened by security officers after publishing a story showing how soldiers mistreat the people of Mtwara.
4	Albert Laizer	Info Radio June 2013 Mtwara	Abducted and tortured by Tanzania People's Defense Force and received threats after he disclosed the way he had been tortured in Naliendele military camp.
5	Shaaban Matutu	Tanzania Daima December 2012 Dar es Salaam	He was shot on his left shoulder by the police while at his home in Kunduchi. The Police went to his house during night hours claiming to ask for one Mama J whom they suspected of hosting bandits.
6	Kassim Mikongolo	May 2013 TBC Mtwara	His house and car were set ablaze and all properties destroyed by protesters who accused him for reporting Mtwara gas saga against the public interest. Mikongolo's stories aired by the TBC, which the majorities in Mtwara view as an outlet for spreading government propaganda in Mtwara. His family had to be evacuated to Dar es Salaam for security reasons under the support of TBC and the THRDC.

7	Anbert Ngurumo	Tanzania Daima March 2013 Dar es Salaam	Received death threat and later on tailed by unidentified people for being an editor of the leading Daily Swahili Newspaper in Tanzania, which reports also human right violations and corruption.
8	Lucas Kariongi	Orkonetei Mass Media Arusha April 2013	The programme director of a community radio Orkonetei Mass Media, the radio that covers pastoralists' issues in the Northern Zone. He experienced harassments numerous times, whenever he covered issues on land grabbing. For instance, on April 2013 he was arrested alongside foreign journalists who work for CNN and Aljazeera who were pursuing stories on the Loliondo land crisis.
9	Charles Misango	Tanzania Daima March 2013 Dar es salaam	Tailed by unidentified people and received threats including death threats, for being the editor of the leading purported CHADEMA daily newspaper.
10	Absalom Kibanda	New Habari Dar es Salaam	Chairman of the Tanzania Editors Forum (TEF), Absalom Kibanda's attack caused a lot of speculation. In a way, the attack on him cannot wholly isolated from his immediate shift of positions from the Free Media to the New Habari. Unknown assailants attacked him brutally outside his home. Kibanda had to receive specialized medical treatment in South Africa and to date no one has been arrested in connection with the crime.
11	-	BBC , CNN and Aljezeera March 2013 Loliondo	The Majority of the active investigative journalists and reporters are arbitrarily arrested and barred from collecting information. In a recent incident, BBC, Aljazeera and CCN and local journalists who went to investigate the grabbing of the Maasai land in Loliondo were intimidated, searched and prohibited from doing their work.
12	Daudi Mwangosi	Chanel Ten September 2012 Iringa	Daudi Mwangosi a TV journalist with Channel Ten TV station was killed at Nyololo Village in Iringa Region on September 2, 2012 because he had confronted the police who were harassing Godfrey Mushi a reporter of the IPP Medics's Nipashe newspaper. The deceased and were in the village to cover the main opposition party Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo activities in Nyololo. Various reports revealed that Mwangosi was intentionally killed by police officers.
13	Josephat Isango	Tanzania Daima January 2013	Arrested by the police and received threats from unknown people, for being very vocal in his reports on corruption.

14	Issa Ngumba	Kwizera Radio –January 2013	<p>The latest murder of a journalist in Tanzania is the killing of Issa Ngumba. The body of Ngumba, 45, a reporter with Radio Kwizera was found at the Kajuhuleta Forest in Kigoma, northwestern Tanzania on Tuesday 8th January, 2013, three days after he went missing from his home.</p> <p>According to Ms Joyce Ngalawa, a co-worker. Radio Kwizera, a community radio, was established for refugees from Burundi and Rwanda in Ngara camps. The post mortem report indicated he was strangled and had a wound inflicted by a bullet believed to have been fired at him when dead and further revealed that he had some marks on his hands indicating that he was tortured with his hands tied with the rope.⁵</p>
16	Erick Kabendera	February 2013	<p>Immigration officers and police detained, intimidated and interrogated the parents of investigative journalist Erick Kabendera. The interrogation occurred within six weeks after unknown thugs broke into his home in Dar es Salaam on three occasions, causing extensive damage to property.</p>
17	Maliki Suleimani	FM-Kifimbo	<p>A reporter with Radio FM-Kifimbo in Bahi Dodoma was beaten by a ward councilor as he gathered information to corruption. The working condition for journalists is becoming harsher, with few appreciating their work.</p>
18	George Marato	April 2013	<p>Received numerous (over five) threatening phone calls after reporting on the inter-tribal violence that resulted to deaths of numerous individuals in Mara, and a story concerning contaminated water caused by pollution from the North Mara Gold Mine in Musoma</p>
19	Several journalists and one from Chanel Ten	June 2013	<p>Reported harassment by police in the form of repeated summons and questioning after a grenade attack thrown during Chadema rally in Arusha. The Arusha-based journalists suspected the police of attempting to prevent any reporting alleging police involvement in the grenade attack</p>

20	Cosmas Makongo	ITV Correspondent in Mwanza December 2012	<p>In December 2012, the THRD heard that an ITV journalist, Cosmas. Makongo was at risk after he had reported the killings of people of their livestock in Biharamulo, Ngara and Muleba. On December 6, 2012, the Coalition called a press conference explained the threats made to Makongo and then embarked on a fact finding mission to understand the situation on the ground.</p> <p>He recalls police officers issuing direct threats to him after against reporting on killings of people and cattle in Muleba, Kagera Region in June 2012. The turmoil situation forced him to temporarily vacate from the area.</p>
21	Laurian Mkumbata	ITV Iringa 2011	The case with Laurian Mkumbata an ITV/Radio One reporter in Iringa whose camera was damaged beyond repair by the Iringa Urban OCD Mr. Mohamed Semunyu
22	Juma Kapipi	Tabora 2010 Chanel Ten	A Channel Ten reporter from Tabora Juma Kapipi was forced to flee, when the law enforcers threatened to kill him simply because he had taken a video pictures of extrajudicial killings during a public rally at Usinge Village in Urambo. The Coalition jointly with LHRC reallocated Mr. Kapipi from the region to avoid him falling into the hands of his enemies.
23	Musa Juma	Arusha 2010 Mwannchi	Were arrested by the police officers receiving orders from the district officials in Manyara in order to prevent them from reporting on the land conflict in Basutu/ Mulbadaw village. Another incident
24	Asraji Mvungi-	2010 ITV Manyara	
25	Elias Mbonea	2010 Nipashe	
26	Mwanaidi Mkwizu-	2010	Were harassed by District officials in Ngorongoro who barred them from reporting an incident where Maasai women held a demonstration in Loliondo. The Ngorongoro District Commissioner required them to report to his office before they could do anything in the district.
27	Abu Mkongo Juma Musa -	2010	
28	Mashaka Mgeta	2010	

	Vicky Ntetema	BBC- 2008-2010	The wave of killing albinos reached its peak between 2008-2010 where more than 60 people lost their lives. Domestic and international media outlets covered it widely. The British Broadcasting Council (BBC), Kiswahili wing, conducted a thorough investigation into these killings. The newscaster, Vicky Ntetema, was subjected to threats to her life forcing her to be evacuated to a safer place abroad.
30	Felix Mwakyembe	Mbeya 2007-2010	He has been receiving threats oftenly due to his serialized investigative stories. In 2007 he was arrested under the Regional Commissioner's order when he carried a series of articles on the offences in Mbalari and Kapungu in the Usangu Basin. He suggested that farmers should be supported in order to reduce poverty in this area and condemned forced evictions in order to pave the way for investors. The DC did not have sufficient grounds to arrest him so eventually he was charged with loitering but it was the then RPC Suleiman Kova who rescued him. Later on the DC warned him to stop writing on land issues because by so doing, he was inciting people to go against government orders.
31	Saed Kubenea	Mwanahalisi Editors 2008	The Newspaper has been reporting on several grand corruption cases involving senior or government officials. Due to this kind of reportage they received several threats from unknown people and the government warning them to stop investigating and publicizing scandals involving key public officials. At the height of the exposure of the Richmond scandal, a gang of three young men stormed the Mwanahalisi office on 5th January 2008.
32	Ndimara Tigambwage		The attackers came in wielding machetes with bottles whose contents are believed to have been acid. They slashed the paper's consulting editor Ndimara Tegambwage and splashed the liquid into the eyes of the publisher Mr. Saed Kubenea.
33	Fredrick Katulanda	Mwanza 2010	The Mwanza citybased veteran was once attacked at his home during a time he was conducting an investigative story, his laptop was taken away by his attackers in an attempt to destroy evidence on a story he was about to publish.
34	Linus Kamafa	Chanel Ten	In the eve of a new year 2013, another journalist from Channel Ten was attacked by militant youths in Tanga who had mistaken him with police officers on patrol. The irate youths were annoyed when journalists took pictures of youths who were seen setting ablaze old car tires.
35	Richard Masatu	Kasi Mpya August 2011	The Editor of the Mwanza based newspaper, Kasi Mpya, was attacked and soon he died of injuries at the Sekou Toure Regional Hospital in the lake side city.

4.1.3 Professional and Financial Challenges

The Coalition visited 16 Press Clubs spread across the country. The Coalition observed that the media fraternity has a lot to do against the current professional and financial challenges facing journalists. The findings of the report indicate that in every visited region, it is hard to find even ten journalists who have employment contracts. The Majority of the journalists depend on the payment they receive when their story is published. This situation is further complicated by the fact that there is a growing trend by state officials to move with Dar based journalists to other parts of the country. The growing practice has caused a major outcry by upcountry journalists.

The Secretary General of the Central Press Club, said that it has been a common trend for media houses to send journalists from Dar es Salaam during the National Assembly while there are journalists based there who could report efficiently. Moreover in some cases they have to compete with their bureau chiefs in sending stories to Dar es Salaam where a good number of media houses are located. So, operating without any reliable income is not only degrading to the journalists who have to depend on brown envelopes but also, it provides a catalyst for unethical reportage which in turn is a security risk.

Some of the challenges in summary.

- Lack of formal contracts with their employers.
- Frequent harassment from politicians when they are not covered in the style of their choice.
- Lack of respect and recognition is getting common. Journalists are disregarded by many government functionaries and even some media owners who tend to manipulate their outlets according to their wishes even if it means violating media ethics and undermining professionalism.
- Sending journalists from Dar es Salaam to cover stories which can be covered well by upcountry journalists undermines the professionalism of journalists in the regions.
- Some journalists have decided to turn themselves into public relations officers of some bigwigs due to unreliable pay from their employers.
- Differences are common factors which endangers security of journalists and their solidarity in general. For instance, Kigoma, being in the border area, is prone to misconduct by civil servants and other functionaries. However, the journalists fear to investigate and report issues because some of them have been co-opted by some bigwigs. in dealing with such cases because some of them have been co-opted by the government bigwigs particularly the ones working in electronic media particularly televisions.
- While balancing a story which is a professional requirement, some people who become irritated by certain stories take advantage of the bankruptcy facing journalists.

For safety and security of journalists, good professional and financial status is vital. Journalists who work professionally and are financially well facilitated face less risk than those who work unprofessionally and without ample resources. We therefore, advice media owners to consider this reality and get a solution to it.

4.1.4 Legal Challenges

Media practitioners and the media fraternity in general have been pushing for major reforms such as the repealing of some repressive laws against the freedom of the media and expression. Championing this push, there have been institutions like the (MISA-Tan), Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC), Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC) and the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) together with

the Tanzania Citizens' Information Bureau (TCIB), SIKIKA, TGNP and the Civil and Political Right Watch (CPW). These and other organisations are set to ensure that citizens are well informed without any kind of restrictive laws and policies.

However, there is lack of a strong cohesion in motivating for a common goal as exemplified with the call for the unbanning of the Mwanahalisi. Last year, several voices of opinion makers and strong personalities were heard calling for the freeing of this newspaper immediately after it was banned in the late July 2012. However, with the time, the number of campaigners has dwindled considerably.

The message here is that there is a need to come up with a strong solidarity body if Tanzania is to have legal reforms which will empower the media. At the moment, the THRD-Coalition stands out as the only entity bringing together a good combinations of journalists, lawyers and volunteers who can make a significant impact in the legal transformation, once it is supported.

Some of the oppressive laws against the freedom of press have been listed in chapter three of this report. The 1976 Newspaper Act allows authorities to suspend a newspaper at will if they deem that it has published certain materials with a seditious intention as was the case of Mwanahalisi.

This law violates rules of natural justice such as the right to be heard and the right to appeal. For instance, a ban on Mwanahalisi was disclosed to Managing Editor Saed Kubenea who was not given the right to defend himself.

"I am informing you that the United Republic of Tanzania has banned the publication and circulation of your newspaper until further notice, as from today 30th July 2012, your news paper has been banned indefinitely according to the Newspaper Act of 1976 Section 25 (i) ...the ban of your newspaper has been announced in the Government Gazette of July 27, 2012 by Issue No. 258. By this letter you are ordered to stop any further publication."⁵⁴

This message tells clearly that freedom of press in Tanzania can be terrorized when some individual in the government sections are not pleased by some information carried by the media. For instance, in the matter of banning Mwanahalisi, the minister violated basic tenets of natural justice such as the right of an effected party to be heard, the right to appeal, reasons for decision and impartiality principles.

4.1.4.1 Criminal Justice System

The Coalition observed that the current criminal justice system cannot cure crimes against journalists by individual law enforcers. The criminal justice system becomes very weak when law enforcers are involved in crimes related to the press. For instance, journalists in Iringa are not yet satisfied over why the police force has so far failed to interrogate them, especially those who were at the scene, when the late Mwangosi was being brutalized before he was finally blown up to death. It is almost a year now since Mwangosi was killed but the case proceedings against the charged police officer has remained concealed from the public. The message here is that the Government and the law enforcers should involve the journalists at least in the investigation stage in order to administer justice.

"Like other people, journalists have a personal interest in the rights that allow them to live freely without fear or oppression. Journalists have families and belong to communities and so have a direct personal interest in safety, freedom from fear and repression." By IFG

Protecting journalists requires both prevention mechanisms and actions to address some of the root causes of violence against them in the country. To cure this legal gap, the Coalition has established a prevention system by

⁵⁴ LHRC (2012) Tanzania Human Rights Report of 2012 at page 50

which journalists at risk can request protection support such as risk assessment, security management training, evacuation or relocation to safeguard their physical integrity before they become victims of violence. This mechanism has been helpful in other countries such as Colombia and Mexico. Between 2010 and 2013 the Coalition jointly with its partners assisted 10 journalists by offering medical support, reallocation, evacuation, investigating their claims, demanding compensation of their dismantled cameras, security adviser and intervening arbitrary police arrest.

4.1.4.2 Needs and Recommendations

- Journalism is vital to democracy because it provides a forum where people can review Government actions and public in general. With all these, journalists need protection, especially the mutual support which the journalists can give to each other. This is possible way by protesting against each breach of freedom of media, not only their own media, but also media and journalists with different politics, ethnic focus or style to their own.
- Journalists in districts which lack public libraries should be supported by establishing community libraries availed with internet facility as a good number of them lag behind just like other community members that they are supposed to inform.
- In order to end impunity, the coalition advises on the need to establish a Special Private Prosecutor's Office for Crimes against Human Rights defenders and Freedom of Expression, with a mission to investigate and prosecute crimes related to the press. Countries such as Mexico in 2006 introduced Government Prosecutor's Office to investigate and prosecute crimes related to press. However, it has only prosecuted 27 cases and attained only one conviction.⁵⁵
- Continue to use the on going Constitutional review process as an opportunity for the government to amend all the hostile legislations and improve the protection mechanisms for the journalists and other human rights defenders.
- Challenges mentioned in this report require journalists to implement comprehensive and dynamic security strategies in the course of their work. The Coalition asks the media owners to consider security issues for journalists especially now that the country will hold elections in two years we to come.
- This coalition has already signed a memorandum of understanding with the Media Owners Association of Tanzania (MOAT), in order to find ways of facing security challenges facing journalists. The Coalition invites different stakeholders to be part of its implementation team to create conducive environment for journalists' work together with the leaders of all sectors of the society and communities, including political and religious leaders to express public support for the important role of journalists and the legitimacy of their work.
- Ethical issues must be enhanced in order to reduce intra-conflicts amongst journalists. For example, whenever some of them strive to expose corrupt people including those from the opposition; it causes misunderstandings as some journalists accept payment from corrupt bigwigs to conceal their rot. One way of identifying some of them as 'trouble mongers' is when they stand high and refuses to be bribed.
- There is a need for the TCRA and the ministry responsible to communicate with the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) before they issue a banning order.

⁵⁵ Mexican Reforms an Important Step to Protect Journalists at <http://jurist.org/Hotline/2012/04/giacaman-peraldi-journalists.php> accessed on 10th May 2013.

- Journalists should be equipped with security gears when covering stories in violent places. These could be press jackets and tear gas masks.

4.1.5 Security Challenges Facing Media Journalists Working for Public Media

According to our observations and what was recorded in the questionnaires that we distributed, media practitioners working for the public media outlets face severe hatred from sections of the citizenry or supporters of certain political parties. These have led to confrontations during political rallies and in situations where there is a tug of war between the citizenry in on the one hand and the government and investors on the other.

Given this situation, the Coalition foresees the worst as this country is heading towards the 2015 General Election. Incidents of stone throwing and other out, other forms of humiliation of media personnel is becoming a common practice according to leaders of the 16 regional press clubs that were visited by the Coalition.

Examples to elucidate this scenario are in all regions which have strong base of the opposition, or which are endowed with rich natural resources. In this category, regions like Mbeya, Iringa, Mtwara, Arusha, Kigoma and Dar es Salam have witnessed incidents of humiliating journalists like what happened to the TBC announcer Mr. Marin Hassani Marin. Mr Marin was rounded up and harassed by sympathizers of CHADEMA, when it was launching the 2010 presidential campaigns of their candidate, Dr Willibrod at the Jangwani grounds following a sudden blackout of the national television coverage. Happenings like this could hinder the work of media practitioners in public media outlets which are financed by taxpayer’s money.

Any sudden TBC blackout have always created a suspicion and hence, risk for their journalists as the public at large tend to assume that it is the journalists who decide what should and should not be aired. For the might not, the public should understand that reporters operate under orders from their managements and editors. Just to mention a few, a similar blackout of news from the TBC led to the unprecedented violence against the Mtwara based TBC reporter Kassimu Mikongolo in May 2013, whose house was set ablaze by the irate mobs condemning him for personally terminating the coverage of the event.



Figure 10: Mikongolo’s properties after destruction by an angry mob

Other similar incidents have also occurred in Arusha whereby TBC reporters have been sidelined, like during the Arumeru by-election and in other rallies called by CHADEMA. This has sadly forced them to use stories collected by their media colleagues who are allowed to attend such rallies. Scribes from public outlets that have faced difficulties are Leonard Manga, Sechela Kongola, Khalfan Mshana and Ben Mwaipaja.

In Kigoma Region, scribes in the public media outlets enjoy good working relation with leaders of political parties. However, ordinary citizens at large do not trust them. A TBC reporter, Dotto Elias once came under serious threats at the CHADEMA rally when the party sympathizers confronted him menacingly. In that incident, it was CHADEMA's leaders who came to his rescue. Gervas Msigwa, also with TBC, has been harassed whenever he attends CHADEMA's rallies. He narrowly, escaped an attack during the 2011 by-election in the Lisabon Songea.

The current chairman of the Iringa Press Club, who is employed by a public media outlet, the publisher of Daily News and Habari Leo, says there is a problem with politicians who fail to construe journalists as members of the community and that whatever they report reflect a wide cross-section of people's wishes. In the 2010 preferential polls, the ruling CCM's top leadership had substituted a candidate who emerged an overall winner and replaced him with one who was their own choice. By reporting this discrepancy, he was seen as an agent of the opposition so he was confronted by the CCM's Green Guards on the grounds that he was working against their party, the end of the day, the ruling party lost in the Iringa Urban constituency.

Due to insecurity these journalists face they have at times been forced to remove the TBC emblem and stickers on their cars and cameras. Typical examples are when they were covering the cases of Sheikh Ponda Issa Ponda the Islamist leader and Willfred Rwakatare, a senior CHADEMA's leader, when George Kasembe and Nora Uledi almost lost their cameras to the angry mobs.

4.1.5.1 Source of Problems

- Our attempts to understand the core of the problems leads us to the conclusion that the problem could be not with the scribes at the reportage level, but rather it has to do with the top management and the editorial policies. Journalists in this category are always at cross roads whenever there is a conflict between the people and their government.
- Another challenge is when some government functionaries like district or regional commissioners together with their executive directors choose to use journalists as their public relations officers on an assumption that, those media outlets are mouth pieces and of the government of the day and the ruling party.
- This has gone hand in hand with providing offices for them in public buildings shared between government administrators and journalists. This has always been at the peril of the journalists who must report as per the wishes of the bigwigs, whether it is through inducements and payoffs or threats.
- Ants then there are cases in which public media outlets are sidelined by some institutions that do not trust them on grounds that they cannot give them coverage. This shows that some groups in the citizenry, political parties, or even public institutions do not trust public media houses.

Under these circumstances, journalists from public media houses face challenges due to a failure to understand where they should stand and how their news coverage would be perceived by political fanatics, and whether their reportage will meet the expectations of the citizenry.

In an attempt to get the position of the TBC management when recently there was a face to face discussion on the matter, the TBC admitted that some of these challenges such as those facing journalists in Mtwara, Arusha and Kigoma are real. Responding to the idea of being perceived as pro -ruling party, the TBC denied it, saying that it is a non-political, non-biased entity and that it operates in accordance with its editorial policy which guarantees fair coverage for all irrespective of their political affiliations.

4.1.5.2 Needs and Solution to these Challenges

- On the question of security to journalists, the TBC management admitted that there has been the provision of training on security management, usually when elections approach. This management acknowledged the importance of forming alliance with the THRDC in the quest to security management training.
- There is a need to improve managerial capacity to those who run these institutions so that they can get well acclimatized to the multiparty system under which this country is now operating.
- There is also a need for joint meetings between leaders of public media outlets, political parties, and the THRD-Coalition in order to underscore the essence of security for scribes in the forthcoming elections.
- This coalition urges all Tanzanians to avoid harassing journalists whenever they doing their work and that any challenging matter should be reported to relevant media houses authorities.
- We urge media practitioners in public institutions and their managements to understand that the public media should remain neutral and they should not have any kind of inclinations to either the government of the day or any particularly political party.
- In order to maintain neutrality, offices of the public media outlets should not be located in government buildings. It means there is the need to have their own premises in order to get rid of an assumption that they are mere public relations officers for government leaders.
- We appreciate the TBC management for the assistance they gave to Kassim Mikongolo during his trying moments including his subsequent transfer from Mtwara, an area that could endanger his life. Moreover, the Coalition will continue to offer him any support he deserves for resettlement and family reunification.

4.2 Main Challenges Facing SOGI HRDs

During this survey, the THRD-Coalition met with 12 defenders of minority groups from across the country and discovered that they face a lot of security challenges. The Coalition observed that, SOGI defenders⁵⁶ in Tanzania are another high risk HRDs who face a lot of security challenges. This is partly due to their own contribution and also due to other cultural and religious reasons.

On how they contribute to this situation, it is a fact that some of them behave in ways that are incompatible with other community members. Even if one has the freedom of choice, this freedom has limitation. Men are known to have a standard way of dressing and conduct in the public; if one of goes contrary to it, provides a fertile ground for attacks. Security gaps, challenges and resulting needs identified from SOGI HRDs were:

- Limitations in the secure management of information, i.e. in terms of storage and exchange (sensitive information stored physically in easy to access areas, low level of IT security to protect access to computers, email, sensitive information);
- Limited consideration given to security and protection during field work outreach;

⁵⁶ For the purpose of this report Defenders of SOGI refers to defenders of sexual minority groups and Gender Identity such as msm, bisexual and transgender.

- Absence of regular and comprehensive evaluation of security incidents as indicators of risks;
- Limited capacity and practice of assessing working environment, stakeholders and potential risks associated with their work to develop and implement relevant security measures;
- Minimal understanding of how to react to threats and risks associated with their work;
- Minimal understanding of how to defend the rights of their members in this very challenging environment where, whatever they defend is regarded as against national laws and the community norms.

With these developments, however, there is a continued need for members to increase security awareness and protocols for the safety and security of its staff, members, offices, information, and people it interacts with. This is especially true on the target group due to the sensitive issues that SOGI HRDs addresses, such as government service delivery to health, lack of protection from aggressors and spread out stigmatization.

The key population complained not only of abusive language against them from community members, but even land lords are not prepared to allow them to rent premises for an office purposes. This has forced them to move from one place to another in search for a safer place. Insults are directed, not only to them but anyone who pays a visit to their offices.

The government does not allow such relationship and one can face criminal charges if caught or suspected of indulging in such practices. However, through the Tanzania Commission for HIV/Aids (TACAIDS) it seems the government supports some of their health initiatives aimed at avoiding new HIV infections.

So, on the part of THRD-Coalition unlike TACAIDS, the main focus is the security of SOGI HRDs. The THRD-Coalition believes that all people are equal and deserve to live and work in safe and secured environment. The hostile working environment in which the SOGI HRDs work affects individual and group security and ultimately undermines their activism. The legal framework is unfriendly to this population. This community is also vulnerable to indecent attacks and violence from some members of the community. Furthermore, due to its sensitivity, this group needs experts who are empathetic and well versed with knowledge on the demands of such populations.

THRD-Coalition while, remaining as a string supporter on security and protection for SOGI HRDs, had a problem identifying adequate strategies to respond to the needs of SOGI HRDs genuine needs. Streamlining the approach is definitely an added value for the support they offer. However, the Coalition will keep on reforming and empowering its established SOGI security committee to address security issues.

Mainstreaming SOGI rights in Tanzania civil society was seen as an implicit challenge where HRDs for SOGI have not been fighting for all human rights and also explicit where human rights organizations in Tanzania need to look at human rights abuses affecting sexual minorities in the universality of human rights tackling all possible homophobic elements. For more information on the current situation facing sexual minority populations in Tanzania please read a comprehensive report by Human Rights Watch of 2013.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Human Rights Watch (2013) "Treat us Like Human Beings" Discrimination against Sex Workers, Sexual and Gender Minorities and People who use Drugs in Tanzania at <http://www.hrw.org>.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 GENERAL RECOMENDATIONS

1. The legal framework must recognise HRDs are part and parcel of the governing structure. This will help in bridging the gap between them and the government functionaries a good of whom perceive defenders negatively. Currently, the situation is different as HRDs are branded bad names by even those who should be appreciating their work.
2. Protection of defenders must be recognised within the legal framework, and within the constitutional structure of this country. Currently, the HRDs and their work are not recognized officially whether deliberately or because the authority is ignorance of their existence. This, in a way has contributed a lot to the negative branding by some government functionaries who have been saying that HRDs are agents of the opposition.
3. The working conditions of the HRDs must be improved in many ways. This is because lack of resources puts them at severe risks and rendering them vulnerable to attacks.
4. Financial fluidity is essential for sustainability of HRNGOs; this is because a good number of them succumb to certain pressures or situations simply because they do not have financial stability to allow them to stand on their own.
5. There is a need to engage with official bodies like the Police Force, since the HRDs are not necessarily and should not be opponents of the government of the day. They should however, support good governance with different approaches.
6. There is a need for more capacity building training to HRDs, so that they can better understand how to asses and mitigate risk and threats they face.
7. At the family level there must be an information strategy which will enlighten family members that HRDs are people with a special calling. This is because in some cases HRDs particularly women face lot of resistance from their spouses, while some male defenders are discouraged by their family members.

5.2 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The team which conducted the “Needs Assessment Survey” and the shared analysis that involved other experts came to the conclusion that security needs differ from one geographical location to another, and from one thematic group to another. This therefore calls for different approaches and even training depending in one’s location and thematic groups. The Coalition invites new ideas to those with more expertise in the field who might not participate in this survey.

All HRNGOs must go beyond the cardinal knowledge of human rights per se, if they were to tackle well human rights violations. For instance, in Mara region, as long as FGM is a firmly entrenched stereotype where even politicians support it, albeit covertly, so that they don’t lose votes, then the approach should be to start with the traditional predispositions which must do a complete u-turn.

Generally, our view is that, this survey has proven to be just an eye-opener. It means, this piece of work will not exhaust all the challenges facing HRDs. Why, because this has been the first ever survey ever in Tanzania on security matters facing HRDs, and being just a foundation it calls for further surveys to supplementary it.

6.0 Annex One: List of Human Rights NGOs and Institutions Interviewed

- 1 ZLSC - Zanzibar Legal Service Center
- 2 ZAFELA- Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association
- 3 TAMWA - Tanzania Media Women Association (Zanzibar)
- 4 Action Aid - (Zanzibar)
- 5 ZACA- Zanzibar Association for Children Advancement
- 6 UWZ- Umoja wa Walemavu Zanzibar
- 7 IAVC- Integral Assistance to Vulnerable Children –
- 8 ZASO- Zanzibar Aid Association and Support of Orphans Organization
- 9 .ZPC- Zanzibar Press Club-
- 10 PIRO - Pemba Island Relief Organization --Chake Chake
- 11 PEGAO - Pemba Environment Gender and Advocacy Organization-
- 12 PRADO - Pemba Rapid Development Organization-
- 13 PPC- Pemba Press Club
- 14 WAMATA- Walioko Katika Mapambano ya Ukimwi Tanzania
- 15 SPWCRD- Society for the Protection of Women and Children Rights- -Wete
- 16 NYDT- Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania- Mbozi
- 17 TGNP- Mtandao Tanzania Gender Networking Programme.
- 18 Restless Development- Formaly SPW
- 19 MBECINGONET--- Mbeya Non Governmental Organization
- 20 MPU- Mbeya Paralegal Unit
- 21 CHAWATA- Chama cha Walemavu Tanzania-Mbeya
- 22 MWO- Mbeya Women Organization
- 23 MPC- Mbeya Press Club
- 24 ADESO- Acacia Development Society
- 25 LASWA- Legal Aid and Social Welfare Association
- 26 ICESO- Ihanda Community Empowerment Society
- 27 IPC- Iringa Paralegal Centre
- 28 IPC- Iringa Press Club
- 29 CPEC- Creating Partnership to Empower Communities
- 30 IMO- Iringa Mercy Organisation

- 31 NCLSAO- National Centre for Legal Studies and Assistance Organisation
- 32 RE - Redio Ebony
- 33 IWAP- Iringa Women Against Poverty
- 34 NPC- Njombe Press Club
- 35 LHRC- Legal and Human Rights Centre
- 36 HAKIARDHI- Land Rights Institute
- 37 SIKIKA
- 38 TAWLA- Tanzania Women Lawyer Association
- 39 TAS- Tanzania Albino Society
- 40 CHRP- Centre for Human Rights Promotion
- 41 Hali Halisi Publications-Mwanahalisi
- 42 WOTE SAWA- Young Domestic Workers Association
- 43 TAMWA- Tanzania Media Women Association
- 44 UTSS- Under The Same Sun
- 45 KNC- Kibaha Network of Civil Society Organizations
- 46 KPC- Kibaha Paralegal Centre
- 47 CRPC-Coastal Region Press Club
- 48 Morogoro Press Club
- 49 Morogoro Paralegal Centre
- 50 PAICODEO-Parakuiyo Pastoralist Indigenous Community Development Organisation
- 51 UNGO- Umoja wa NGO Morogoro
- 52 UMWEMA GOUP
- 53 MOROPEO-Morogoro Elderly People's Organisation
- 54 Morogoro Women Legal Aid
- 55 HACOCA-Huruma Aids Concern and Care
- 56 TAS –Tanzania Albino Society- Morogoro
- 57 MVIWATA-Muungano wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
- 58 PELUM- Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Project
- 59 TAWLA-DOM
- 60 NGONEDO-NGO Network for Dodoma
- 61 CMSR- Community Mobilization for Reciprocal Development in Tanzania
- 62 DONET-Dodoma Environmental Network

- 63 Marafiki wa Elimu
- 64 TCIB-Tanzania Citizen's Information Bureau
- 65 Sharing Worlds Tanzania
- 66 WODECHE- Women Development and Children Health
- 67 DUNGONET-Dodoma Urban NGOs Network
- 68 Jipe Moyo
- 69 BAHINET- Bahi Environmental Network
- 70 MASAFAMA- Masasi Sports and Farming Association
- 71 ADREM-Agency for Development, Relief and Environmental Management
- 72 CWT- Chama cha Walimu Masasi
- 73 Manyara Press Club
- 74 MACNET-Manyara Civil Society Network
- 75 BAPACE- Babati Paralegal Centre
- 76 CWCD- Centre for Women and Children Development
- 77 AMANI-PRINMAT
- 78 ICSO- Iringa Civil Society Organisation
- 79 ANGONET-Arusha NGOs Network
- 80 TPCF-Tanzania Pastoralists Community Forum
- 81 PINGOS FORUM- Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organisations
- 82 CORDS-Community Research and Development Services
- 83 LHRC-Legal and Human Rights Centre- Arusha
- 84 HAKI MADINI
- 85 TAPHGO-Tanzania Pastoralists, Hunters and Gatherers Organization
- 86 APC- Arusha Press Club
- 87 MPDO- Masasi Pastoralist Development Organisation
- 88 Haki Kazi Catalyst
- 89 UCRT- Ujamaa Community Resource Team
- 90 ORMAME- Orkonerei Mass Media
- 91 PWC- Pastoralist Women Council
- 92 MBECINGONET- Mbeya City NGOs Network
- 93 TNRF-Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
- 94 OXFAM-Arusha

- 95 LESHABINGO- Laretok Lesheira na Haki za Binadamu Ngorngoro
- 96 Tabora Press Club
- 97 TAS-Tabora
- 98 CHAWATA-Tabora
- 99 TPC- Tabora Paralegal Centre
- 100 CWT-Chama cha Walimu Tanzania- Tabora
- 101 Morogoro Women Legal Aid
- 102 SHIVYAWATA-Shirikisho la Vyama vya Walemavu Tanzania- Tabora
- 103 ICRC-Kasulu
- 104 NOLA- National Organisation for Legal Assistance-Kasulu
- 105 WLAC-Kasulu
- 106 Kasulu Legal Aid
- 107 WEGCC- Women Groups Coordinating Council
- 108 SHIDEFA-Kasulu
- 109 KAHHOBACO- Kasulu Health Home Based Care Organisation
- 110 TARUDEREO- Tanzania Rural Development & Relief Organization
- 111 SACC- St Andrew Catholic Choir
- 112 MADA –Masasi Development Association
- 113 TAEDO-Tanzania Environment Development Organization
- 114 NACOPHA-Kasulu
- 115 Poverty Link
- 116 SDEA
- 117 ADREM-Agency for Development, Relief and Environmental Management
- 118 WPC- Women Promotion Centre
- 119 Kasulu Youth Development
- 120 Joy –Harvest
- 121 Haki za Binadamu –Kigoma
- 122 YAAPA-Youth Against Aids and Poverty Association –Kigoma
- 123 Kigoma Paralegal Centre
- 124 KNW+-GROUP-Kigoma Network of Women Living With HIV/Aids
- 125 KIWODE-Kigoma Women Development Organisation
- 126 Kigoma Press Club

- 127 KIUNGONET
- 128 SEDEREC-Serengeti Development, Research and Environmental Centre
- 129 WASHEHABISE- Wasaidizi wa Kisheria, na Haki za Binadamu Wilaya ya Serengeti
- 130 SEDIDEA-Serengeti Disabled Development Association
- 131 Right to Play
- 132 SHIMWAJAWA- Shirika la Maendeleo ya Wafugaji Jamii ya Wataturu
- 133 IMARA FOUNDATION
- 134 WOCHA- Women of Color Health Awareness
- 135 SACHITA-Save Children of Tanzania –Musoma
- 136 SHEHABITA- Sheria na Haki za Binadamu Tarime
- 137 Elimika
- 138 TANGONET- Tarime NGO Net
- 139 CWCA-Centre for Widows and Children Assistance
- 140 OJM-Okoa Jamii Musoma
- 141 MPC- Mara Paralegal Centre
- 142 ABC –FOUNDATION-Action Based Community Foundation
- 143 Mara Press Club
- 144 Masasi Press Club
- 145 CHAWATA-Bunda
- 146 MPI- Mwanza Policy Initiative
- 147 RFF- Regional Friends for Prisoners
- 148 Nguvu Kazi
- 149 WOTE SAWA- Young Domestic Workers Association
- 150 TDWC- Tanzania Domestic Workers Coalition
- 151 Kuleana
- 152 Kivulini
- 153 Mwanza Press Club
- 154 Mikono Yetu
- 155 Forum Syd
- 156 CHAWATA-MWANZA
- 157 Care International –Mwanza
- 158 BAPRO- Bakwata Aids Project

- I59 MATU-Mtandao wa Asasi za Kiraia Tunduru
- I60 TAPOTI- Tanzania Positive Teachers Initiative
- I61 TAAS- Tunduru Aids Affected Society
- I62 CHAWATU- Chama cha Wazee na Wastaafu
- I63 MPDO-Masai Pastoralist Development Organisation
- I64 Mtandao wa Asasi Tunduru-MATU
- I65 Ruvuma Press Club
- I66 CWT-Chama cha Walimu Tanzania- Ruvuma
- I67 RUWODEF-Ruvuma Women Development Fund
- I68 PADI- Tanzania Mission for the Poor and Disabled
- I69 KIMASI- Kikundi Mwanvuli Masasi
- I70 HEDEFO- Health Development Foundation
- I71 TUF AE- Tufae Education Aids Trust
- I72 SOPCE-Songea Paralegal Centre
- I73 LPC- Lindi Press Club
- I74 LINGONET- Lindi NGOs Network
- I75 LIWOPAC- Lindi Women Paralegal Centre
- I76 MRENGO-Mtwara Region NGOs
- I77 Mtwara Press Club
- I78 MANGONET-Masasi NGOs Network
- I79 MASAYODEN- Masasi Youth Development Groups Network
- I80 CWT-Chama cha Walimu Tanzania-Bunda
- I81 CHAWATA-Chama cha Walemavu Tanzania-Bunda
- I82 TANGON-Tarime NGOs Network
- I83 ELIMIKA-Tarime
- I84 Forum SYD-Mwanza
- I85 CHAWATA- Chama cha Walemavu Tanzania
- I86 NGONET-Ngorongoro NGOs Network
- I87 CHAWATA –Nyamagana
- I88 TPHGO- Tanzania Pastoralists Hunters and Gatherers Organisation
- I89 HRNE- Human Rights National Association of Educators for World Peace
- I90 MWOPHA-Mbeya Women Organisation for Prevention of HIV/Aids

- 191 KANON-Kasulu Network of NGOs
- 192 DHRCR- Defence of Human Rights and Citizens Rights
- 193 IRC-International Reserve Committee
- 194 KIPACE-Kigoma Paralegal Aid Centre
- 195 IAVC-Integral Assistance to Vulnerable Children
- 196 BAENET-Bahi Environmental Network
- 197 CPEC – Creating Partnership To Empower Communities
Better Life
- 199 Women Wake Up
- 200 Decision Resource Limited

The Map showing all the visited and surveyed regions



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