



Annual Narrative Report

REPORTING PERIOD:
January to December 2023



ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2023

THRDC

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Acronyms

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights
AGM	Annual General Meeting
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPI	Defenders Protection Initiatives
EAC	East African Community
EU	European Union
FYDP III	Five Years Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26
HRDs	Human Rights Defenders
ICNL	The International Centre for Not-for Profit Law
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KRAs	Key Result Areas
LEA	Legal Empowerment Approach
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
NAP-BHR	National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NPOs	Non-Profit Organizations
OGP	Open Government Partnership
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment
SP	Strategic Plan
THRDC	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
ZCUs	Zonal Coordinating Units



Message from the National Coordinator

***Esteemed THRDC Members,
Partners, and Supporters,***

It is my privilege to share with you a comprehensive overview of the remarkable accomplishments and strategic initiatives undertaken by the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) throughout 2023. As the National Coordinator, I am immensely proud of the dedication and resilience exhibited by our team, as well as the collective efforts of our member organizations in advancing the cause of human rights promotion and protection in Tanzania.

THRDC, a non-governmental and non-partisan human rights organization, continues to be at the forefront of championing the rights and safety of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs). With a robust membership of 271 organizations in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, THRDC

operates through its 11 zonal coordinating units and membership thematic areas to create a conducive and secure environment for HRDs. Our core functions encompass reactive and proactive protection to HRDs, advocacy, institutional strengthening to members and fostering connections between defenders at various levels.

In line with our commitment to growth and progress, THRDC has been implementing its 2023-2027 Strategic Plan, strategically focusing on three Key Result Areas (KRAs): Preventive Protection and Security Management, Members' Empowerment and Public Engagement, and Institutional Strengthening and Sustainability. Upholding a set of core values, including respect, responsiveness, independence, and accountability, THRDC has actively engaged with government bodies and stakeholders to fortify the position of HRDs in Tanzania.

While celebrating our accomplishments, it is crucial to acknowledge the challenges faced along the way. From financial constraints to coordination challenges, we have encountered obstacles that have prompted valuable lessons and adaptations. These experiences underscore the importance of continuous improvement and strategic adjustments to better serve the defenders we aim to support.

As we look towards the future, THRDC remains steadfast in its mission to cultivate a free and secure environment for HRDs. We will persist in strengthening risk management, optimizing Zonal Coordination Units for grassroots impact, and fostering a culture of inclusivity and cooperation.

I extend my sincere gratitude to all members, partners, and supporters for their unwavering commitment to the cause of human rights. Your collaboration is instrumental in achieving our shared goals, and I am confident that together, we will continue to make significant strides in safeguarding the rights of HRDs in Tanzania.

Thank you for your continued support.

Onesmo Olengurumwa



Chapter One

Overview about THRDC and its Strategic Programs

1. Overview about THRDC

The Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) is a non-governmental, non-partisan human rights organization registered under the Non-Governmental Organizations Act no 24 of 2002 in Tanzania Mainland and as society under the Societies Act of 1995 (Act No. 6) in Zanzibar. THRDC is a Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) umbrella organization with a total of 271 member organizations from both Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar. Its membership and representation in terms of operations and thematic is spread through 11 designated zonal coordinating units and 14 members thematic areas all over the United Republic of Tanzania respectively. THRDC has two offices with its headquarters located in Tanzania Mainland and its branch in Zanzibar.

1.1 Overall Coalition's Goal

The long-term goal of the Coalition is to see a free and secured environment for human rights defenders in Tanzania, and to ensure HRDs in Tanzania carry out their essential work free from harm and repression, in accordance with the UN Declaration on Human rights defenders of 1998. The ultimate result of all these, as this coalition visualizes, is a contribution to the creation of safer working environment for the HRDs. HRDs are organizations or individuals who work to protect and promote others' rights including Journalists, Lawyers, Human Rights Institutions etc. The core function of THRDC is protection and security empowerment and support to all HRDs in Tanzania. This Coalition envisages a free and secure working environment for HRDs in the country. This vision is achieved through protection, capacity building, advocacy and connecting defenders from grassroots levels to relevant national, regional, and international forums.

1.1.2 Key Result Areas

Currently, THRDC is implementing the 2023-2027 Strategic Plan (SP) with an overall goal of contributing to the growth of civic space in Tanzania. The SP has capitalized on the previous SP (2018-2022) interventions aiming to improve the working environments for HRDs in accordance with the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders of 1998. THRDC works under the three main Key Result Areas

(KRAs) devised for realization of the overall coalition's goal. The KRAs are on (i) Preventive Protection and Security Management; (ii) Members' Empowerment and Public Engagement; and (iii) Institutional Strengthening and Sustainability.

1.1.3 Values

The Coalition abides itself with the national laws, its internal operational policies as well as the core values or norms, which are on: -

- i. Promote deep respect and empathy for defenders.
- ii. Act in a very responsive, rapid, flexible manner.
- iii. Result oriented organization with tangible impact.
- iv. Act with independence, creativity, impartiality, and integrity.
- v. Perform with dedication, professionalism, transparency, and accountability.
- vi. Develop participative and cooperative relations.
- vii. Develop a continued learning environment for defenders.
- viii. Diversity, representation, and inclusion

Furthermore, the THRDC's financial and human resource management uphold corporate good governance norms. THRDC operations, processes, methods, and structures are all designed with the consideration of organizational values, namely transparency, accountability, and gender equality, among others.

1.2 About the 2023 Narrative Report

This report marks the first year of implementing the 2023-2027 strategic plan with an overall aim (goal) of contributing to the presence of secured, widely inclusive and enabling environments conducive for HRDs in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Also, the report describes how Coalition's interventions align and contributes to the ongoing global and national efforts as stipulated by several UN, AU, EAC and national human rights frameworks.

The report highlights progress made towards the realization of key results areas (KRAs) indicators, goal and therefore, the vision of the Coalition. The KRAs are on (i) Preventive Protection and Security Management; (ii) Members' Empowerment and Public Engagement; and (iii) Institutional Strengthening and Sustainability of THRDC.

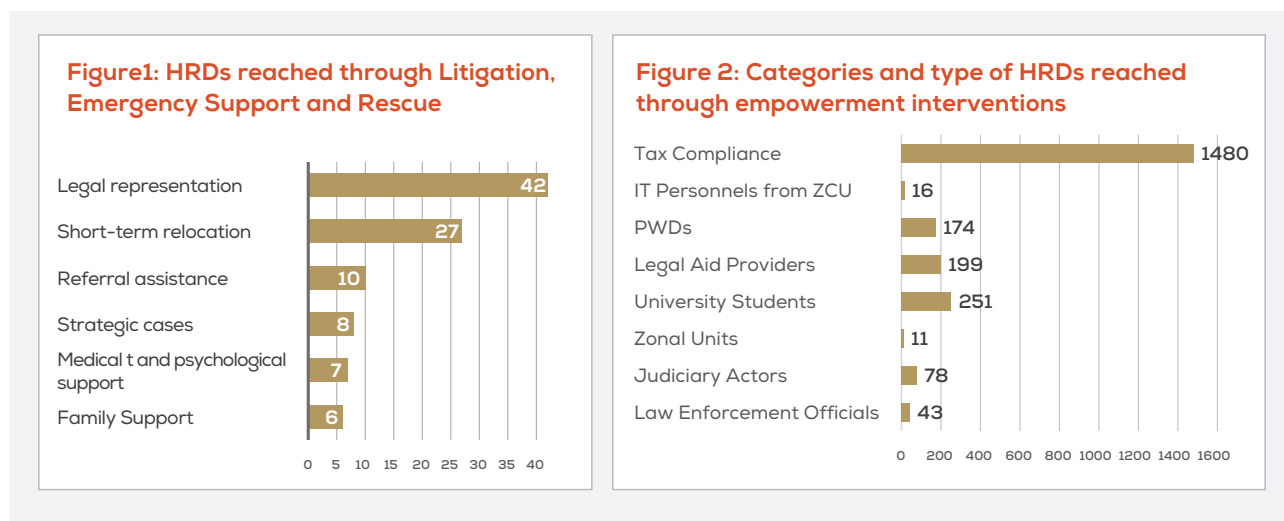
Specifically, the report presents a brief analysis of results achieved during implementing 2023 operational plan considering the set strategic plan 2023-2027 performance indicators. The report demonstrates how best the results have been achieved and areas needing further improvements are highlighted.

1.2.1 THRDC Programs

During the reporting period, THRDC programs focused on three major areas of Protection and Security Management, Members' Empowerment and Public Engagement, and Coalition Strengthening and Sustainability.

1.2.1.1 Protection and Security Management Programs

Under this program THRDC works to ensure HRDs engages with Stakeholders on promoting and protecting HRDs rights through evidence-based advocacy, equip them with tools to manage and mitigate their risks and accord them with legal and emergency supports. In this program THRDC reached 100 HRDs through Litigation, Emergency Support and Rescue services as presented in Figure 1. Also, THRDC reached 2,252 through the capacity building interventions as represented in figure 2



Source: MEL Unit

Furthermore, under the Advocacy, strategic engagements, and reforms THRDC achieved the following milestones under the national, regional, and international levels.

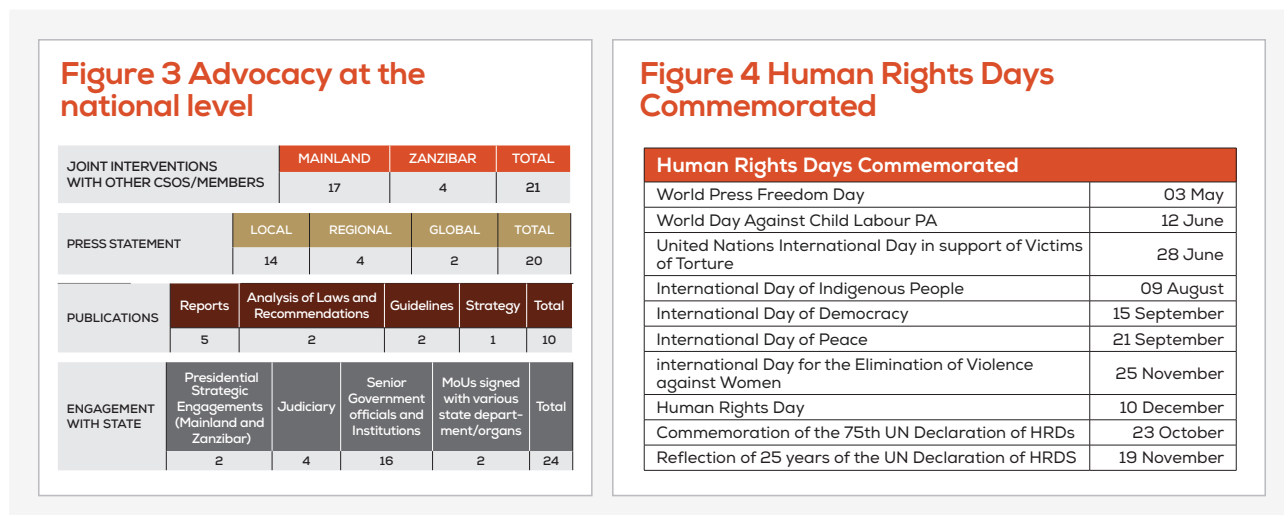
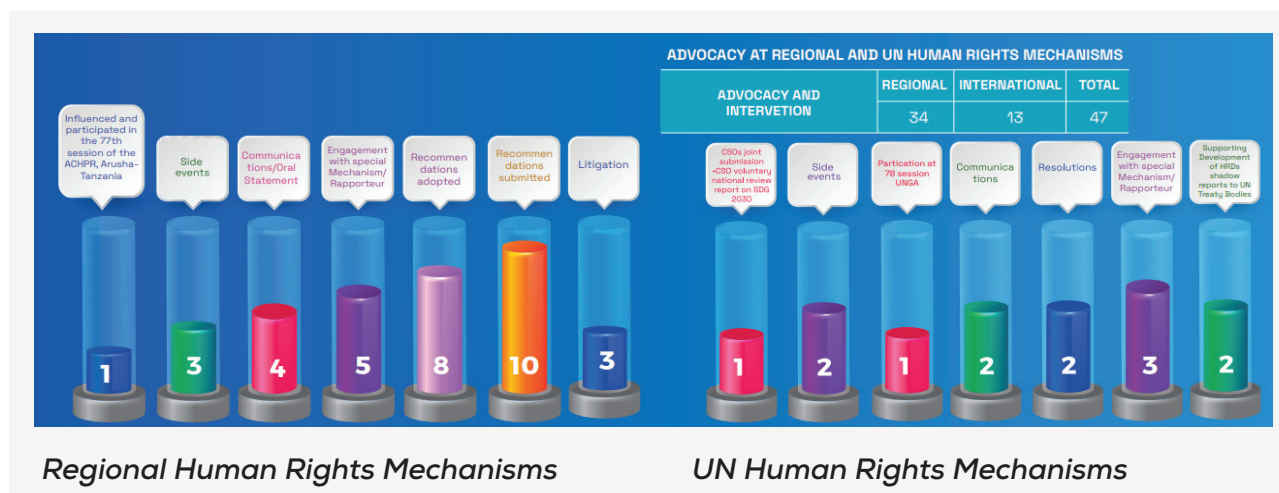


Figure 3 Advocacy at the national level

Figure 4 Human Rights Days Commemorated

Figure 5. Advocacy at Regional and UN Human Rights Mechanisms (Source: MEL Unit)



Specifically, under the Advocacy, Strategic Engagements and Reforms, the Coalition accomplished the following:

Advocacy at the National Level achieved the following:

- i. Issued 20 press statements (14 local; 4 Regional; and 2 Global).
- ii. Produced 10 publications.
- iii. Engaged in 5 Legal and Policy reforms.
- iv. Engaged with 5 Special Representative (Special Rapporteur and UN Representatives) and
- v. Facilitated and participated in 21 joint interventions with other CSOs/ Members.

Advocacy at Regional and UN Human Rights Mechanisms achieved the following:

- i. Hosted the 77th sessions of the ACHPR.
- ii. Delivered 1 oral statement on human rights in Africa.
- iii. Organized and attended 3 Side event covering the following issues:
 - a. Reflection of 25 years of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and validation of the Tanzania HRD’s Model Policy.
 - b. Human Rights Situation of the indigenous Maasai of Ngorongoro and Loliondo; and
 - c. Eviction of Maasai from Loliondo and Ngorongoro: Implications on enforced disappearance.
 - d. Issued 5 Press release/communications on human rights situation and HRDs protection in Tanzania.
- e. Submitted 10 recommendations to ACHPR out of which 8 were adopted.
- f. Attended 2 side events organized during the 78th UNGA.
- g. Delivered 2 communications during the 78th UNGA.

- h. Delivered a joint submission on CSO voluntary national review report on SDG 2030
- i. 2 resolutions on civic space and forceful eviction of Maasai from Ngorongoro and Loliondo were adopted.

Engagement with State and Non- State Actors, the Coalition achieved the following:

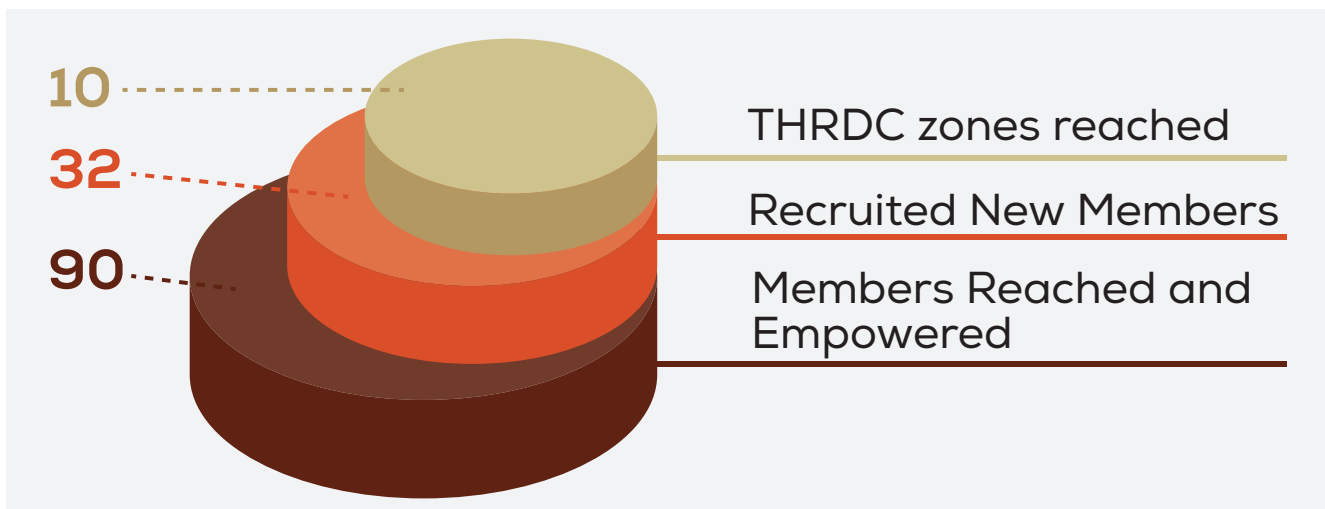
- i. The Coalition held 2 Presidential Strategic Engagements, 1 in Mainland and Zanzibar respectively.
- ii. Held 16 engagements with Senior government officials including ministers.
- iii. Engaged in 8 Advocacy events at Regional Level
- iv. Engaged in 5 Global level Advocacy events.
- v. 2 MoUs signed with various states departments and organs.

1.2.1.2 Membership Empowerment and Public Engagement Program

Under this result area of Membership Affairs and Public Engagement, THRDC recorded the following achievements:

- i. A total of 90 Member Organizations were reached and empowered.
- ii. A total of 32 new member organizations recruited.
- iii. A total of 10 out of 11 THRDC zones were reached by the Secretariat with various support interventions.

Figure 6: Number of Zones and Members reached.



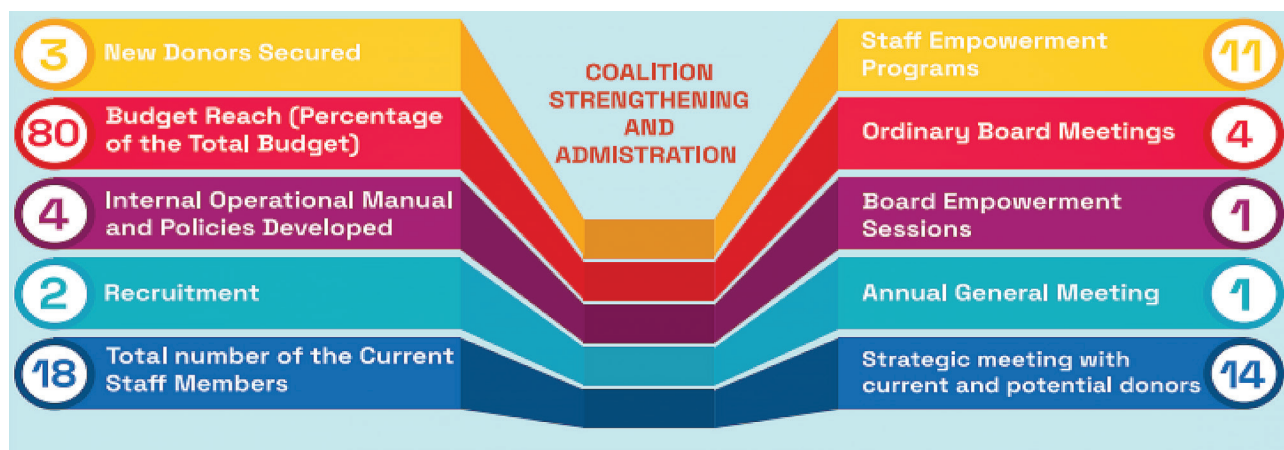
1.2.1.3 Coalition Strengthening and Sustainability Program

The following achievements were recorded under Coalition Strengthening and Sustainability program:

- i. Secured 3 new funding agreements (1 long term support and 2 activity-based support) from the following resource partners:

- a. The Swedish Embassy to support the implementation of the THRDC’s strategic plan (2023-2027)
- b. Freedom House to conduct fact-finding missions in Ngorongoro, Loliondo, and the Msomera areas.
- c. Defenders Protection Initiatives (DPI) for anti-money laundering and counter-financing terrorism training for civil society organizations (CSOs), further strengthening THRDC’s capacity in this critical area.
- ii. Realized 85% of the projected annual budget.
- iii. Six (6) new internal operational policies and manuals were developed, including the Child Protection Policy, Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Sub grant Policy, Protection and Security Manual, 2023-2027 Resources Mobilization Strategy, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tools and system. Additionally, existing manuals, such as the financial and human resource manuals, were reviewed and refined. These policies serve as invaluable guidelines for the effectiveness and efficiency of THRDC’s operations.
- iv. Recruited 2 new staff.
- v. Held 11 Staff Empowerment Programs
- vi. Held 4 ordinary Board meetings as recommended by Coalition Board Charter
- vii. Held 1 Board Empowerment Session
- viii. Organized and conducted 1 AGM meeting.
- ix. Held 14 Strategic meetings with current and potential donors,

Figure 7: Achievements under the Institutional Building and Sustainability Program



1.2.1.4 THRDC programs and linkages with Sustainable Development Goals

THRDC interventions are implemented within the broader context for national and international frameworks, such as the sustainable development goals. The table below provides an account of how THRDC contributes to a selected number of SDGs: 16 and 17.

Table 1: THRDC contribution to SDGs

SDG Description	Selected SDG targets	THRDC Contribution
<p>SDG16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> <p>Target 16.A: ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS</p> <p>Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coalition is playing a leading role in advocating for unclogging the seemingly shrinking civic space and human rights in Tanzania. • THRDC advocates for promotion of fundamental freedoms such as expression, association, and access to information.
	<p>Target 16.C: PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES</p> <p>Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THRDC interventions are geared to protect and promote the rights and freedoms of individuals and communities through promoting inclusivity and non-discrimination.
<p>SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p>Target 17. E: ENHANCE POLICY COHERENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.</p>	<p>Advocating for the URT government to consider rejoining the OGP forum. As a result of these efforts, URT rejoined the OGP forum in 2023.</p>
	<p>Target 17.H: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p>	<p>Engaging with the URT organs (both Executive, Legislative and Judiciary) to ensure harmonious working relationships and safe operating environment for HRDs and CSOs.</p>

1.2.1.5 The HRDs Operating Context in Tanzania

THRDC's strategic focus is to ensure the safer working environment for HRDs in Tanzania. Among the key factors contributing to the decreased operational space for HRDs in Tanzania is suppressed civic space. In this year THRDC worked at various levels and capacities to address the drivers through mobilizing its members and the public to effectively address HRDs rights and human rights protection issues; Capacity building and empowerment programs to its members/ HRDs and other stakeholders to efficiently engage in protection and promotion of HRDs' rights; Engagement for Legal and Policy Reforms and implementation in favor of HRDs, and the national human rights mechanisms on HRDs. Also, worked to improve HRDs' security and protection through legal representation, medical support and psychosocial relocation and evacuation of HRDs at risk and lastly, enhancement of the performance and sustainability of the Coalition.

Some of the interventions above have contributed to the positive direction towards restoring the safer HRDs working environment. These include the demonstrated willingness by the state actors and other authorities to work together with the HRDs i.e., Ministries, State House, Judiciary, Police Force, DPP office to mention a few. Others include the available space for legal reforms, improved HRDs understanding and utilization of security management knowledge, and the increased number of HRDs engaging in local, regional, and international human rights mechanisms including the African Commission for Human and People's Rights (more than 150 HRDs engaged in 2023) etc.

Despite the positive trend documented, currently HRDs are facing multiple challenges aggregated by the main perpetrators of human rights violation i.e. the state machinery. HRDs in Tanzania are being maliciously arrested and prosecuted, threatened, intimidated, harassed, forced to disappear, and even killed in some cases. The existence of repressive laws and policies narrow the HRDs operational space i.e., Media Services Act of 2016 and the Electronic and Postal Communications Act; and the absence of legal frameworks and policies recognizing HRDs rights and roles provide unregulated space for the perpetrators. The situation is tense for HRDs working on freedom of expression, political rights, land rights, freedom of association and assembly.

The situation of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) in Tanzania in the past seven years continues to deteriorate, given the increased number of violations against HRDs. The report on Human Rights Defenders and Civic Space in Tanzania shows that for the year 2017, at least 52 incidents of violations of HRDs rights were recorded, while in 2018, there was an increase of 6 incidents, and in 2019, 71 incidents were recorded, making an increase of 13 incidents. Additionally, in 2020, 2021, and 2022, the number of supported HRDs increased from 87 to 113 and 278, respectively.

Chapter Two

THRDC Accomplishments in 2023

2. THRDC Accomplishments in 2023

2.1. Preamble

The Strategic plan 2023-2027 expected results suggest that THRDC seek to scale up its operations for bigger results, THRDC plans under this SP to use among others, the following intervention strategies: -

- a) Wider outreach: THRDC plans to adopt the world-wide move of collective enforcement of HRD issues e.g. protection, security, etc. As such the Coalition plans to strengthen further the ZCUs capacities for them to reach out the grassroots down to the district, ward and village levels. Also, operationalization of THRDC-Zanzibar.
- b) Strategic engagement: Especially with duty bearers and development partners. It is learnt that, once the duty bearers i.e. State's machinery are effectively engaged, it is easy for HRD agenda to be bought in.
- c) Right-based approach: Working towards strengthening internal human rights mechanisms or systems like laws, rules, regulations, capacity building, etc. of the State's machineries while at the same time empowering the HRDs to assert their needs through due legal processes.
- d) Members-oriented approach: Special attention is given to membership affairs especially empowering them to operate effectively and remotely in rural areas. The critical issues on institutional capacity including insufficient skills on resource mobilization will be addressed. Most importantly, THRDC will ensure all other thematic areas of human rights other than civil and political rights are given much focus and attention by THRDC members from across the country.
- e) Results-based approach: ensuring that there is logic and correlation between different results areas, their indicators, activities and their targets or milestones.
- f) Bottom-up approach: As a way of ensuring effective engagement of the grassroots partners, the bottom-up approach is adopted e.g. through ZCUs.
- g) Inclusivity: Relating to the aforesaid, the Coalition plans to ensure that all HRDs are mapped, identified, and brought into this noble mission. The move would include the law enforcers, minority groups and indigenous populations.

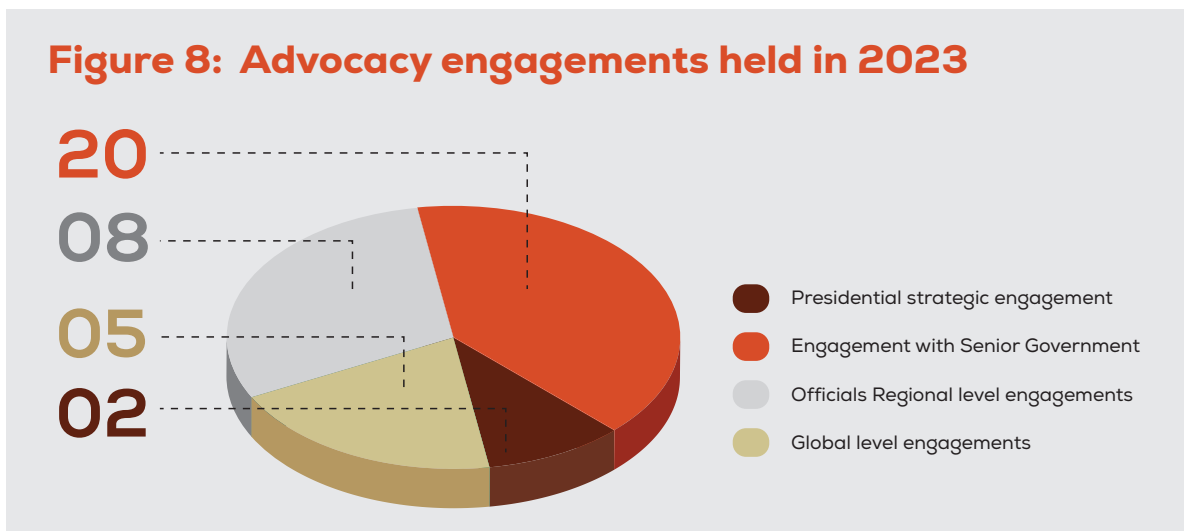
- h) Efficiency tactics: Particularly, use of members to reach out the grassroots in their vicinities and media platforms to reach out the entire country in cost-effective manner.

Through the application of the foregoing strategies the coalition registered several changes and results under the KRAs of the Strategic Plan 2023-2027.

2.2. Trend of changes recorded per KRA.

The main goal of the Coalition for the strategic period 2023-2027 is contribute to the presence of secured, widely inclusive and enabling environments conducive for HRDs operations in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Some of the evidence recorded that shows THRDC efforts to contribute to the attainment of each impact level indicator are summarized below.

- i. Improved (unclosing) civic space in which HRDs are recognized and operate freely.
 - a. THRDC held high level engagements with high level government leaders. Policy makers, and law enforcers for recognition of HRDs, reforms, enactment of laws, frameworks, plans, and policies related to HRDs. A total of 35 engagements were made by the Coalition at national, regional, and global levels as shown in Figure 8 below.



Source: MEL Unit

At the national level, THRDC utilized these engagements to discuss the prevailing human rights situation and the challenges faced by human rights defenders in the United Republic of Tanzania. Amongst the key results emanating from these meetings include the President of the United Republic of Tanzania Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan commitment to spearhead the processes to finalize the development of the National Human Rights Action Plan. The following happened after the commitment by the President:

- The government approved the budget to finalize the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) 2023/2024; and
- The Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs formed a National Committee for finalization of the Tanzania National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP-BHR) process in November 2023.

b. The Coalition continued to maintain Watetezi TV as an online media addressing and publicizing programs and situations that are related to human rights and specific work done by Human Rights Defenders to convey relevant message to the government authorities, human rights stakeholders, and the public. The Channel reached 306,985 viewers with 198 human rights stories and 35 live streaming. A total of 1,080 new subscribers making a total of 342,302 total subscribers making an impression 1,500,000 with the rate of 9.2%.

ii. Adoption and promotion of HRDs' agenda into the national legal, policy and institutional frameworks in line with the international standards.

a. During this reporting period the Coalition produced and widely shared 3 major publications (reports) as tools for advocacy to influence policy and legal reforms, and improvement of HRDs working environment. These includes the HRDs Modal Policy; The 2022 Tanzania HRDs Situational Report; and 2022 Progressive Report.

iii. Relevant impact indicators of FYDP III (of 2021/22-2025/26).

THRDC conducted an analysis of the State of Non-Profit Sector Taxation in Tanzania aiming to shed light on the current state of taxation policies and their impact on the Non-Profit Organization sector, offering insights and recommendations for stakeholders, policymakers, and NPOs themselves. The report analyses tax-related issues and challenges faced by non-profit organizations operating in the country. The report made recommendations to Tax Authorities aiming at creating a more conducive environment for NPOs to thrive and continue their valuable work in serving Tanzanian society.

iv. Recognition of HRDs rights and roles by the Tanzania National Human Rights Action Plan 2024-2029

THRDC in collaboration with the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs championed the processes of developing and the National Human Rights Action Plan which among other sections, the action plan stated the need of having the National HRD Policy which will eventually provide the directive of developing the HRDs Act. This is the significant milestone towards nationalizing the HRDs agenda in Tanzania.

2.2.1 KRA I: Preventive Protection and Security Management

Under this KRA, THRDC works to ensure HRDs engages with Stakeholders on promoting and protecting HRDs rights through evidence-based advocacy, equip them with tools to manage and mitigate their risks and accord them with legal and emergency supports preventive protection and security management of HRDs. Accomplishment at outcome level is summarized in the matrix below:

Table 2: Summary of KRA I Accomplishment

Outputs	Recorded accomplishment
KRA 1 Preventive Protection and Security Management of HRDs are ensured.	
0.1 HRDs are promptly aided and protected from potential risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 92 HRDs at risk supported with legal representations, evacuation, relocation and medical supports. ii. ZCUs were capacitated on risk management-based approach; Human rights monitoring, documentation, and reporting; Preventive security for HRDs (risk and threat assessment, and prevention and reaction to aggression); Inclusion and diversity in the context of the workplace environment; and Psychosocial wellness for HRDs through training of total 11 Zonal Coordinators (5 Female). iii. ZCUs had their capacity on digital security improved through training on digital safety. A total of 17 (5 Female) IT personnel representing ZCUs participated in training. Topics covered included risk assessment, device hygiene and accounts security, secure security information, secure communication and email hygiene, online safety, phishing, and mobile security. They were also oriented on training/facilitating methods for training others when they go back to their zones.

Outputs	Recorded accomplishment
<p>0.2 HRDs, communities and other stakeholders assertively and proactively engage in protection and security management interventions.</p>	<p>199 HRDs (83 Female) had their capacity on legal aid improved through training organized and facilitated by THRDC. Participants were provided with an understanding of Human Rights Concepts and the Role of HRDs in Provision of Legal Aid; Laws, Policies, and Institutions Governing Legal Aid Services in Tanzania; Application of human rights and legal knowledge and principles in providing legal aid; Code of Conduct and Ethics Guiding Legal Aid Provision; Tanzania Court Structure and Formalities to Access the Courts and Tribunals; and Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Paralegal Work in Tanzania.</p>
<p>0.4. Pertinent issues pertaining to HRDs are addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. THRDC conducted a needs assessment survey of the needs and situation of human right defenders with disability in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. The report that, HRDDs in Tanzania advocacy work is gradually getting recognition despite facing institutional, financial, and socio-cultural challenges. The assessment provided recommendations that are highlighted under section 2 (2.3.2.4) of this report. ii. THRDC conducted 2 key strategic meeting with the President of URT and Zanzibar, among other issues THRDC shared key issues affecting HRDs operations. iii. THRDC produced 10 publications highlighting key issues pertaining HRDs operations. iv. Watetezi TV covers and aired key issues concerning HRDs and human rights in Tanzania.

2.2.2. KRA II: Members' Empowerment and Public Engagement

The legitimacy of THRDC lies on its members because it is established in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar to serve them. This result area ensures a strong membership-based structure which is fundamental for the Coalition's ability to provide an enabling and safe environment for HRDs to operate in Tanzania. Through this KRA II, it is envisaged that by 2027 a situation of 'THRDC's members and other stakeholders' capacities and resilience are strengthened.'

Table 3: Summary of KRA II Accomplishment

Outputs	Recorded accomplishment
<p>Outcome 2. THRDC’s members and other stakeholders’ capacities and resilience are strengthened.</p>	
<p>1.1. THRDC’s coordination of members is upgraded.</p>	<p>Digitalization and regular update of membership system has contributed to organizational efficiency, member satisfaction, and strategic decision-making. The system has made it easy for the coalition to relay messages to its member’s hence motivated communications and speeded actions and decisions.</p>
<p>1.2. ZCUs of Mainland and Zanzibar are empowered institutionally.</p>	<p>i. ZCU were provided with Tailor-made training on risk management-based approach in devising and implementation of THRDC strategic plans among other topics.</p>
<p>1.4. HRDs are vibrant in their constituency</p>	<p>i. An online survey conducted in 2023 to establish the level of members’ satisfaction and value added by being a member of a Coalition. A total of 252 members responded to the survey.</p> <p>ii. 90 THRDC members received technical institutional governance support through the visits conducted by THRDC Secretariat in their localities; and material support aiming to enhance their capacity in protecting human rights. The visit provided a space for the reflection on progress of HRD work in respective areas and challenges they encounter while defending and promoting human rights in their respective zones. Furthermore, the visit enables the Secretariat to assess its members’ human rights landscape, document the human rights incidents that have happened in the zones, and advocate for Coalition’s activities within the zones.</p>

Outputs	Recorded accomplishment
1.5. Scope of the HRDs' operations widened to the grassroots, at thematic and other levels.	During the reporting period THRDC membership increased by 12.3% through registration of 32 new member organizations. The increase is from 239 members (2022) to 271 members (2023).
1.6. Key and relevant stakeholders engaged.	The Coalition engaged with 35 different stakeholders with an agenda of improving the HRDs working environment. Among the stakeholders met were the State House, Parliamentarians, Government officials, Judiciary, Tanzania Police Force, and other likeminded organizations in attempt to create conducive and secure working environment of HRDs in Tanzania.

2.2.3. KRA III: THRDC's Institutional Strengthening and Sustainability

Here the Coalition envisages 'enhanced performance and sustainability of THRDC in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.'

Table 4: Summary of KRA III Accomplishment

Output	Recorded accomplishment
Outcome 3. Performance and sustainability of THRDC in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar are enhanced.	
2.1. Improved institutional performance (effectiveness) of THRDC head office.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Internal Operational Manual and Policies on Child Protection Policy, Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Resources mobilization Strategy, and capacity development manual developed. ii. Held 11 staff empowerment programs aimed at improving staff capacity to deliver their functions properly. iii. Secured 80% of the projected annual budget.

Output	Recorded accomplishment
2.2. Improved efficiency of THRDC (Mainland and Zanzibar).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Statutory meetings of Members (AGM) and the Board (ordinary Board and Committee meetings) held as provided in the Coalition Constitution. ii. Conducive working environment (decent office space and working equipment) were availed to staff and interns working for the Coalition. iii. Staff meetings were held weekly respectively to reflect on the accomplishment of the work plan.
3.3 THRDC-Zanzibar is fully operational, and its performance enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Established the Zanzibar Office governing board (Board of Trustees) ii. Engaged a Zanzibar Coordinator to oversee the Zanzibar operations. iii. Opened bank accounts for the branch
2.3. THRDC, ZCUs and individual members operate sustainably.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. THRDC updated the resource mobilization and sustainability strategy aimed at providing guidance on fund raising. ii. Established good working and strategic relations with current and potential resource partners respectively. iii. Secured 3 new donors to support THRDC work in the country.

Chapter Three

Interventions implemented and level of accomplishment in 2023

3. Activities implemented and level of accomplishment.

This section presents both qualitative and quantitative details of activities implemented during this reporting per KRAs.

3.1. Accomplishments recorded under KRA I

3.1.1. KRA, I focus and strategies.

This result area provides framework for the Coalitions programs aimed at ensuring prevention, protection, and security management of HRDs in Tanzania. THRDC and its stakeholders have adopted the following strategies in its undertaking to ensure prevention, protection, and security management of HRDs:

- a) Firming research, documentation, and dissemination of publications components by recruiting qualified personnel and then carrying out comprehensive review of the laws, policies and practices affecting HRDs. This entails conducting periodical risks and HRDs' impact assessments e.g., on threats, vulnerability, capacities, etc.; and devising appropriate responsive measures.
- b) Improving advocacy approach by (i) making it evidence-based (data driven); (ii) creating a solid linkage of advocacy issues between grassroots and national or international levels; and (iii) adopting HRDs' national advocacy strategy to systemize advocacy interventions by all THRDC's members. The focus of advocacy interventions being on recognition of HRDs and lessening of barriers the defenders face in their work among many challenges.
- c) Ensuring an accessible, reliable, inclusive, and timely legal remedy to all HRDs in need. This is through the institutionalizing of specialized legal aid programs for HRDs; public interest litigations; and other legal empowerment approach (LEA) initiatives.
- d) To facilitate availability of material assistance to HRDs at risks including transport, shelter (temporary relocation), social assistance, medical support, digital security, communication, and psychosocial support.

- e) Monitoring and pursuing the implementation of international obligations relevant to HRDs through UPR processes.
- f) Intensifying awareness and sensitization on HRDs rights, protection, security issues and other needs through capacity building trainings to HRDs and duty bearers; media engagement; dialogues; publications; periodical stakeholders' forums (e.g., annual members or directors' forums); etc.
- g) Publishing on an annual basis, the situational reports of state of HRDs' rights in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

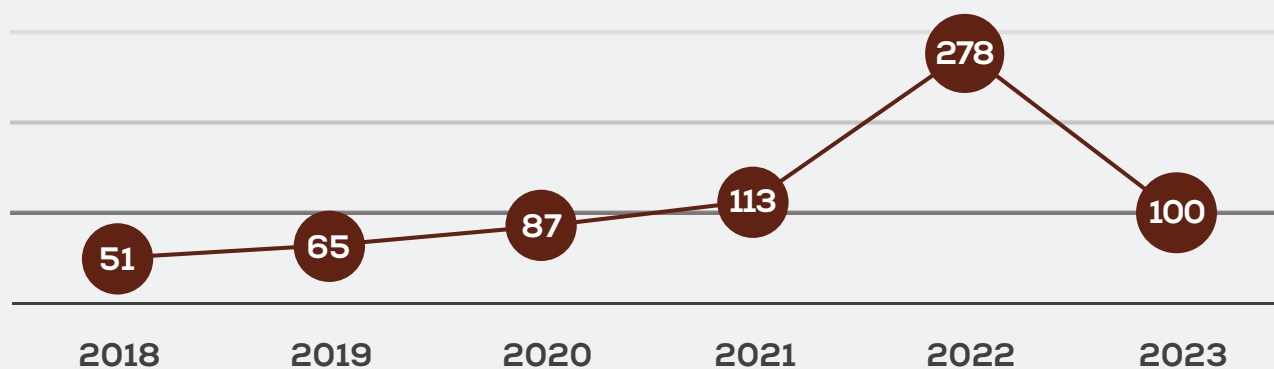
Usage of the strategies and performance of Strategic Plan 2023-2027 indicators under KRA I are summarized hereunder.

3.1.2. Level of Accomplishments for Activities under KRA I

3.1.2.1. Indicator 1.1: HRDs are promptly aided and protected from potential risks.

- a. 100 HRDs were supported with legal assistance, relocation, medical, family support and other emergency support compared to 278 supported in 2022. This is equivalent of 64% decrease in number of HRDs supported. The decrease is attributed to political will of the current government which has led to a decrease of human rights violations incidences compared to the last year.

Figure 9: Trends of HRD Supported 2028-2023



Source: MEL Unit

Figure 9 demonstrates upward trend of HRDs supported between 2018 and 2022 which can be translated to 27.4% increase between 2018 and 2019; 33.8% increase for the period 2019 and 2020; 30% for 2020 and 2021; and 146% for the period 2021 and 2022 (see table 5 below).

Table 5: Number of HRDs Received Emergency Support from THRDC between 2018 and 2023

Services Offered	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Legal representation	32	41	48	55	157	42	371
Short-term relocation	11	6	5	24	46	27	119
Medical support and psychological support	1	2	3	4	31	7	48
Strategic cases	5	9	20	9	16	8	67
Family Support	-	3	3	17	8	6	37
School Support	1	2	2	-	-	-	5
Office Relocation	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Referral assistance	1	2	6	3	19	10	41
Total per annum	51	65	87	113	264	100	694

Source: MEL Unit

3.1.2.2. Indicator 1.2: HRDs, communities and other stakeholders assertively and proactively engage in protection and security management interventions.

Table 6 below summarizes outputs recorded by the Coalition in attempt to ensure that HRDs and stakeholders are assertively and proactively engaged in protection and security management.

Table 6: HRDs and other stakeholders trained on prevention, protection, and security management of HRDs.

Output	Target by end of SP period			Actual			% accomplished of SP Target
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
HRDs trained.	4000	2000	6,000				37.5%
Trained Judiciary Actors (Judges, magistrates, and other officers)	31			51	27	78	
Trained Law Enforcement Officials (prosecutors and police officers) trained	116			43			
Legal Aid Providers trained	83						
THRDC ZCU personnel trained	6			199			
University Students trained	5			11			
HRDs reached on Tax Compliance	854			137	114	251	
PWDs Organization	626			1480			
IT Personnel from ZCU	135			174			
Total Number of HRDs Trained	39			16			
Emergence support provided to HRDs	4		600			92	15.3%
Strategic litigations lodged and adjudicated by the court of law.	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	8	80%

Source: MEL Unit

The analysis further shows levels of accomplishment (in percentage) in relation to strategic plan targets.

Another notable thing from the analysis is that only 2 out of 8 strategic cases filed were concluded by the court. This means 6 cases are still pending.

3.1.2.3. Indicator 1.3: Issues pertaining to HRD are incorporated and enforced through the relevant national legal, policy and national institutional frameworks.

- i. The Coalition engaged with the government and the Parliament to advocate 8 different policy and legal reforms to further enhance the prevention, protection, and security management of HRDs.

In 2023, THRDC sustained its initiatives to influence reforms on civic space as follows.

- a. Influencing Tanzania to Rejoin Open Government Partnership (OGP): The Coalition used President Samia's commitment to 4Rs Reconciliation, Resiliency, Reforms and Rebuilding as a window of opportunity to write a letter advising the government on the importance to consider rejoining the OGP forum.
 - b. Reformation of the Criminal Justice in Tanzania: THRDC submitted its recommendations to the Presidential committees whereby the report was launched in July 2023. The recommendations are mainly focusing on proposing comprehensive review of criminal justice system in Tanzania because it has been criticized by human rights defenders and the public for being colonial and operating on laws which are arbitrary, unconstitutional and are contrary to human rights principles.
 - c. Influencing the Adoption of the Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) Policy: The primary objective of this endeavor is to empower and provide essential support to Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), equipping them to actively engage in the forthcoming ACHPR sessions and, in turn, enabling them to make substantial contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights and to reflect on the 25th years of the UN Human Rights Defenders Declaration as well as the validation of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Model Policy, which signify a firm commitment to fortify human rights protections at the national level.
- ii. THRDC remains concerned about the shrinking space for civil society organizations, restrictions on freedom of expression, arbitrary arrest and detentions, and harassment of journalists, activists, lawyers, and human rights defenders. The Coalition pleaded the government to:
 - a. Consider reviewing and amend repressive laws and policies that have been/ are still being used to crack down on critical voices, including the Cybercrimes Act (2015), the Media Service Act (2016), the Electronic and

- Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations (2020), and bring them in line with international human rights standards.
- b. Ensure full respect for the freedom of the media, including by immediately refraining from imposing closures, bans or fines on media outlets.
 - c. End the harassment and prosecution of journalists exercising their right to freedom of expression, as well as ensure the prompt, thorough, independent, and effective investigation of attacks against journalists, human rights defenders and others targeted for their expression; and
 - d. Create an enabling and safe environment conducive to the work of all civil society, including by ceasing the harassment of civil society actors/ organizations.

3.1.2.4. Indicator 1.4: Pertinent issues pertaining to HRDs are addressed.

The following accomplishments were recorded for this specific indicator:

- iii. The Coalition conducted 2 high level strategic engagement separately with the President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and the President of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). The meetings were aimed at enabling the two leaders understand better the Coalition and its work, progressively clear the seemingly bad image that the Coalition is confronting the government and obtain their buy-in on issues related to HRD protection and security management. Two notable achievements that resulted from the meeting with the President of URT are:
 - The government approved the budget to finalize the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) 2023/2024; and
 - The Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs formed a National Committee for finalization of the Tanzania National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP-BHR) process in November 2023.
- iv. The Coalition prepared and disseminated 10 publications meant to highlight HRDs situation and working environment. The publications were meant to create awareness to the Government and public on the need to protect and ensure safety of HRDs.
- v. Through use of Watetezi TV, the Coalition reached 306,985 viewers with 198 human rights stories and 35 live streaming. A total of 1,080 new subscribers making a total of 34, 2302 total subscribers making an impression 1,500,000 with the rate of 9.2%.
- vi. THRDC conducted a needs assessment survey of the needs and situation of human right defenders with disability in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar and prepared a relevant report. Amongst the key findings of the report is that HRDDs in Tanzania advocacy work is gradually getting recognition despite facing institutional, financial, and socio-cultural challenges.

At regional and Global level, the Coalition engaged with AU and UN bodies to advance the agenda of prevention, protection, and security management of HRDs. The following agendas were addressed during the engagement.

a) African Union

Presented and discussed the pressing human rights situation in the United Republic of Tanzania. Through open and constructive dialogue, the engagements dived into the urgent issues surrounding human rights in Tanzania. THRDC had the opportunity to express concerns, share insights, and propose strategies to address the prevailing challenges faced by individuals and communities in the country whereby eight (8) resolutions on improving the situation of human rights in Tanzania were adopted by the commission.

b) United Nations

THRDC coordinated the preparation of CSO Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report on the progress of the SDG Agenda 2030 specifically on SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. This report and statement were presented at the High Political Forum in July 2023, New York- United States of America.

One of THRDC call was the Global attention to the escalation of HRD reprisals contributed by the Maasai land conflict whereby the HRDs' defending indigenous land rights in Ngorongoro district, Arusha region was at stake because of their activeness in protecting the rights of the indigenous people within the locality.

Ultimately, the global community has responded after a widespread advocacy and collaboration between international organizations, human rights activists, and the Maasai community. On Thursday 14 December 2023, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the human rights situation in Tanzania urging the Tanzanian government to immediately halt ongoing forcible evictions of Maasai communities in the Ngorongoro District. The European Parliament also urged the Tanzanian government to allow UN and EU institutions observation visits to the concerned areas. They also call on the European Commission to report to the European Parliament on EU budget support programs and other initiatives in Tanzania, with particular attention to projects dealing with biodiversity loss and climate change and to human rights safeguards.

3.2. Accomplishments recorded under KRA II

3.2.1. KRA II focus and strategies

The spirit behind this KRA is twofold, that is, to make the members (i) empowered institutionally; and (ii) to enable member organizations to become more vibrant in their operations at their vicinity. The KRA under the current SP is to reach a situation where 'THRDC's members and other stakeholders' capacities and resilience are

strengthened.’ The following selected strategies have been earmarked by the Coalition as crucial in contributing to the attainment of this outcome:

- a) Operationalize ZCUs so that most of the interventions will have to be decentralized for members to implement and reach the grassroots.
- b) Empowering ZCUs to offer technical assistance to members at zonal level e.g. through well scheduled monitoring, evaluation, and support visits.
- c) Formulating the code of conduct of THRDC’s members which outlines, among others, issues pertaining to solidarity, areas of human rights promotion and protection, communication, standardization of some approaches especially on advocacy, etc.
- d) Establishing HRDs’ endowment funding facility (for THRDC’s members, secretariat, etc.).
- e) Conducting periodical appraisal of members’ capacity and design needs-based capacity building training.
- f) Devising or rather improving the stakeholders’ engagement and communication strategies.
- g) Creating more platforms for members, government departments, and development partners, the public and other stakeholders (HRDs’ spaces) to engage each other.
- h) Devising THRDC’s national advocacy strategy with a view of tapping and linking grassroots-based advocacy issues with the national and international levels.
- i) Improving further the membership portfolio within the THRDC’s secretariat e.g. establishing the database which is linked to ZCUs.

3.2.2. Level of Accomplishments for Activities under KRA II

3.2.2.1. Indicator 2.1 THRDC’s coordination unit of members is upgraded.

The Coalition has accomplished the following in relation to this indicator:

- i. Conducted regular updating of members database to ensure that profiles of members organizations are up to date. The upgrading of the membership system has enabled the Coalition to effectively communicate with the multitude of members by “simply clicking a send button”. For example, the membership system was also used to send push messages to over 200 NGOs in Dar es Salaam, during the coordination of the Dar es Salaam Annual NGO Forum under the National Council of NGOs.
- ii. Facilitated linkage of ZCU into the database for easy coordination of members at grassroots level
- iii. Ensured that ZCUs are always manned with a skilled and competent representative.

3.2.2.2. Indicator 2.2 ZCUs of Mainland and Zanzibar are empowered institutionally.

- i. The Coalition conducted one (1) empowerment session, bringing together all Zonal Coordinators from 11 ZCUs. The session covered the following topics: risk management-based approach in devising and implementation of organization strategic plans; Human rights monitoring, documentation, and reporting; Preventive security for HRDs (risk and threat assessment, and prevention and reaction to aggression); as well as inclusion and diversity in the context of the workplace environment and program planning; and Psychosocial support for HRDs.
- ii. The Coalition provided administrative support to the THRDC Zanzibar office for the Zanzibar zones.
- iii. The Coalition provided technical support to 52 members (23 in Unguja and 29 in Pemba) through physical visitation. The visit enhanced Coalition's awareness to the progress, challenges and achievements of various human rights works done by members of the Coalition; sensitize members to defend and promote human rights, and to understand security challenges that members are facing while defending human rights in their respective zones.

Through the visit, THRDC secretariat managed to assess its members' human rights landscape in the region, document the human rights incidents that have happened in the zones, and advocate for Coalition's interventions within the zones by paying courtesy call to Law enforcers and Government leaders at regional and district levels. The visit enlightened THRDC that Zanzibar members need a tailored advisory service to each member organization, due to the unique challenges faced.

3.2.2.3. Indicator 2.4 HRDs are vibrant in their constituency.

- i. Increased number of member organization from 239 in 2022 to 271 in 2023 (18.8% increase) following the recruitment and registration of 32 new members
- ii. The Coalition managed to support six (6) members (4 on Mainland and 2 in Zanzibar) in the implementation of their activities and ensuring they effectively assume their roles as human rights defenders. The support was mainly on conference and meeting facilities i.e. enabling Members to access convenient venues and conference facilities.
- iii. The Coalition held 21 joint Interventions with other CSOs/Members. Joint interventions included.
 - 13 Regional NGO Forums
 - The Annual NGO Forum; 2023 -2nd and 3rd October
 - Tanzania Civil Society Organizations (CSOs' week); 25th to 28th October 2023

- Human Right and Good Governance exhibitions; 10th to 15th September 2023
- Law Week Zanzibar; 24/01/2023 to 01/02/2023
- Law Week Tanzania mainland; 24/01/2023 to 01/02/2023
- The African Child Day 16 June 2023
- CSOs Annual Reflection: Situation of Taxation of Non-Profit in Tanzania
- Tanzania HRDs Day, 19 October 2023

3.2.2.4. Indicator 2.5 Scope of the HRDs' operations widened to the grassroots and other levels.

The realization of this indicator is evidenced by:

- Increased number of members through registration of new members
- Presence of THRDC members in all 31 (26 Tanzania mainland and 5 in Zanzibar) administrative regions of the URT
- Outreach (backstopping) support was provided to 90 out of 274 active members at grassroots level.

3.2.2.5. Indicator 2.6 Key and relevant stakeholders engaged.

Table 7 Key and relevant stakeholders engaged by the Coalition:

Type of engagement and stakeholders involved	Number of sessions	Agendas addressed
Presidential Strategic Engagements (President of Zanzibar, President of URT)	2	Human Rights situation and National Development
Senior government officials from Ministries, Judiciary, Police Force and Institute of Offenders Zanzibar.	20	Human Rights situation and National Development
Advocacy and Engagement at Regional Level	8	Civic Space, protection of HRDs and Human Rights Situation
Advocacy at Regional Human Rights Mechanisms (Hosting the 77 sessions of the ACHPR + Side event)	3	Civic Space, protection of HRDs and Human Rights Situation
Advocacy at UN Human Rights Mechanisms (Side events organized during the 78 UNGA)	2	Civic space, human rights, SDG

3.3. Accomplishments recorded under KRA III

3.3.1. KRA III focus and strategies

Interventions under KRA III are envisaged to enhance the performance and sustainability of THRDC in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. To achieve this result, the Coalition intends to use following strategies:

- a) Establishing HRDs' endowment funding facility (for THRDC's members, secretariat, etc.).
- b) Operationalize resource mobilization strategy at ZCUs level in order to have financial sustainability.
- c) Improving the M&E system which (i) digitalized (automated); (ii) links with THRDC-Zanzibar and ZCUs; and (iii) effectively maps all results earned per the results' framework (Attachment I).
- d) Operationalizing the THRDC-Zanzibar to ensure that it is fully resourced, and all institutional structures and systems are in place.
- e) Constructing a model HRDs office, resources, and conference facilities in Dodoma (Watetezi House -One Stop Center).
- f) Hiring, developing, motivating, and maintaining skilled staff. Attractive packages such as gratuities, security allowances, good packages of health insurance and other benefits will be offered as the organization manages to secure support from funding partners.
- g) Improving further the capacity of its oversight organs, particularly of the BODs of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.
- h) Ensuring that THRDC and members develop clear sustainability plans. This includes development of financial resilience plans.
- i) Devising different platforms, modalities and avenues of sharing and receiving feedback on the activities implemented.
- j) Designing a checklist for ensuring compliance with all statutory obligations of the laws governing THRDC (Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar).
- k) Updating all operational policies and guidelines including on financial management, procurement, accounting, BOD's charter, human resource, succession plan, risk management framework, security, gender mainstreaming, ICT use, continuous education of the staff, salary schemes, etc.
- l) Establishing a specific portfolio of Information and Communication Technology unit (ICT).

3.3.2. Level of Accomplishments for Activities under KRA III

3.3.2.1. Indicator 3.1 Improved institutional performance (effectiveness) of THRDC head office.

The following was accomplished under this subsection:

- i. 14 Strategic meetings with current and potential donors were held to further strengthen the Coalition relationship with current and potential resource partners.
- ii. The Coalition secured funding equivalent to 80% of the projected annual budget. The amount secured is relatively low compared to the 2022 budget which was 89%. During the year, the Coalition managed to secure 3 new funding agreement from the following resource partners for the implementation of 2023 work plan:
 - Swedish Embassy to support the implementation of THRDC strategic plan (2023-2027)
 - Freedom House to conduct fact-finding missions in Ngorongoro, Loliondo, and the Msomera areas.
 - Defenders Protection Initiatives (DPI) for anti-money laundering and counter-financing terrorism training for civil society organizations (CSOs), further strengthening THRDC's capacity in this critical area; and
- iii. Six (6) new internal operational policies and manuals were developed, including the Child Protection Policy, Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Sub grant Policy, Protection and Security Manual, 2023-2027 Resources Mobilization Strategy, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tools and system. Additionally, existing manuals, such as the financial and human resource manuals, were reviewed and refined. These policies serve as invaluable guidelines for the effectiveness and efficiency of THRDC's operations.
- iv. The following happened during the reporting period on Human Resource Development and Management:
 - a. Two (2) new staff have been recruited to fill the vacancies in the Secretariat. This has contributed to the improved Coalition's operation management.
- v. The Coalition organized and facilitated 11 Staff Empowerment Programs to improve staff capacity to effectively deliver organization programs.

3.3.2.2. Indicator 3.2 Improved efficiency of THRDC (Mainland and Zanzibar)

- i. The Coalition safeguarded the independence and the functioning of the governance by ensuring that Board and Members statutory are held as provided in THRDC constitution to allow the Bodies to exercise their mandates for the health of the organization. During the reporting period, the Board held 4 ordinary meetings which were preceded by committee meetings. The AGM was held in Arusha on the 19th of October 2023. The meeting was attended by 205 members. 89 out of the 205 attendees to AGM (43.4%) participated virtually.

The event provided a platform for member organizations to share experience, build networking relationships and to showcase their work through exhibitions meant to invited guests and raise public awareness of HRD work.

The invited guests inspired and encouraged members to continue pursuing the noble roles of HRD and the need to comply with the rules and laws of the land while running the affairs of their organizations. Through this meeting, the members' confidence with the Coalition was strengthened.

- ii. Through the invited guests, the members were able to make the partners aware of the work that they do as members, especially the ones located at the grass-root level.
- iii. THRDC 'development fund/solidarity fund which seeks to raise resources for THRDC growth and expansion, such as building its own office and advancing its missions and visions more sustainably has grown from TZS 99,000,000 in 2022 to 112,000,000 in 2023.
- iv. The Coalition has established the following internal and external mechanisms for sharing and receiving feedback on the activities implemented:
 - a. Internal platforms
 - Hold 2 staff meetings weekly – 1 for sharing plans for the coming week and the other for sharing feedback on what happened during the week.
 - Monthly management meeting – for sharing accomplishments recorded during the month and plans for the coming month.
 - Human Rights Defenders Day – an annual event for celebrating achievements and accomplishments chronicled by HRDs during the year. The event also provides a platform for HRDs to receive constructive feedback from their fellows and other stakeholders.
 - AGM – an annual event for coalition members to provide feedback to the Secretariat on how they (the Secretariat) are manning THRDC operations.
 - b. External
 - Annual partners review meeting – provides a platform for THRDC and resource partners to reflect on the implementation of respective year plans and compliance to contractual agreement between the parties.

3.3.2.3. Indicator 3.3 THRDC-Zanzibar is fully operational, and its performance enhanced.

- i. The following has been accomplished as part of ensuring that THRDC-Zanzibar is fully operational and gradually becomes autonomous:
 - Hired 2 staff to coordinate THRDC Zanzibar operations.
 - Developed operational plan for THRDC Zanzibar
 - Opened a separate Bank Account for THRDC Zanzibar
 - Established a Board of Trustee to provide guidance to THRDC Zanzibar operations.

Chapter Four

Challenges encountered and Lessons Learnt and Adaptation to the core Activities.

4. Challenges encountered and Lessons Learnt and Adaptation to the core Activities.

4.1. Challenges encountered.

Challenges encountered by the Coalition during the reporting period are as follows:

- i. Inadequate financial resources leading to seeking external assistance due to high costs of HRDs and HRDs family relocation demand. On the other hand, lack of robust coordination and communication amongst organizations providing relocation support to HRDs led to double relocation support to some unfaithful HRDs. Some regional or external organisations do not dig deep or verify to the Coalition on HRDs' requests from Tanzania.
- ii. Incidences of interference by some partners demanding or ordering certain HRDs to be supported whilst they have no genuine reasons for obtaining the support. Some HRDs communicate directly with donors and the donors put pressure to the coalition to provide support to such HRDs. It was also noted that some HRDs request for protection support without genuine risks.
- iii. Failure of some HRDs at risk to react timely on security incidents makes protection interventions complicated when attended at the later stages.
- iv. Arrest, detention, and institution of charges against HRDs without having enough evidence or without investigation being completed for example the murder case against leaders from Loliondo was experienced during the reporting period. Alongside with this, some of the Police officers do not cooperate with Advocates making follow up of arrested and detained HRDs in Police custody. Harassment and or denial of advocates to see their clients detained in prisons was also experienced. For example, Advocates who were representing advocate Peter Madeleka had been harassed or denied access of meeting their clients at Kisongo prison in Arusha.

- v. Justice has been delayed to some cases against HRDs as the investigation take too long to be completed and if not completed, the republic tends to withdraw cases.
- vi. Tanzania still enforces several restrictive laws. Strategic legal cases and engagement meetings with lawmakers and government leaders are needed as advocacy tools to push for amendments to these laws.”
- vii. The limited capacity of most THRDC members has prevented them from participating in regional and international human rights platforms. This limitation has also significantly reduced their ability to secure resources for running programs and operations within their respective organizations.

4.2. Lessons learnt and adaptation to the core activities.

Table 8: Lessons Learnt and adaptation to the Coalition core activities.

S/N	Key Lessons (Both Positive and Negative)	Adaptation to the Core Activities
1)	<p>The establishment of ZCUs is increasingly strengthening networking amongst member organizations in respective zones. ZCUs are important for horizontal learning and complimenting members’ strategies. Through ZCUs, THRDC members are able to leverage their varied strengths and complement their weaknesses. ZCU leaders are helpful in terms of amplifying grassroots level results to inform national level advocacy and influencing.</p> <p>THRDC have also learnt that, for the ZCUs to work more effectively, Zonal leaders and member organizations need to increase their interactions and contacts. This is helpful in terms of enhancing cross-learning, understanding the context of operation and will result in informed advice on the ideas, and strategies that respond to local context.</p>	<p>THRDC will facilitate more learning sessions between Zonal leaders and members to enhance unity and cohesion in addressing HRDs related challenges in their respective Zones.</p>

S/N	Key Lessons (Both Positive and Negative)	Adaptation to the Core Activities
2)	<p>THRDC have learnt that the Coalition has provided various tailor-made training to member organizations and ZCUs with the aim of improving members' capacity to deliver their mandate effectively. However, ZCUs and members ability to effectively implement their interventions was largely affected by lack of financial resources due to limited capacity to raise resources and prepare winning proposals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coalition should consider further strengthening ZCUs and member organizations capacity to prepare winning proposals. • The Coalition should consider applying for funding on behalf of ZCUs and member organizations (sub grantees)
3)	<p>Linking and facilitating strategic engagements is a unique contribution of THRDC to the HRDs and CSO sector at large. THRDC have gradually managed to obtain the trust of the Government despite the seemingly suspicious relationships that existed between the Coalition and the government in the past. The newly adopted constructive issue-based engagement has put the Coalition in a good position in bridging the gap between CSOs and the Government.</p>	<p>THRDC will therefore continue to facilitate HRDs and CSOs to engage and create lines of communication and feedback sessions with government and agencies for improvement of HRDs operations and achievement of protection and security management goals.</p>
4)	<p>Knowledge on digital security, compliance to regulatory laws, and monitoring, documentation and reporting human rights violations is still much needed among HRDs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coalition should conduct more of these trainings and continue to make follow up on their impact. • The Coalition should encourage its members to familiarize themselves with technology including ICT since most communication and information gathering and sharing is currently done electronically.

S/N	Key Lessons (Both Positive and Negative)	Adaptation to the Core Activities
5)	<p>Timely provision of emergence support and rescue of HRDs at risk is important in ensuring safety to HRDs and their families. Assurance of availability of this service helps to keep HRDs motivated and committed to their work, that is, to improve societies and contribute to peace and democracy, and ensure protection against human rights violations and in advancing universal human rights. The Coalition however noted incidences of few unfaithful HRDs who asked for support from more than one source or asked for support without having genuine reason.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THRDC will continue with a speedy provision of the emergency support and rescue of HRDs at risk. • THRDC will set up measures to perfect the reporting of incidents of violations by members so that prompt measures can be taken to prevent further violation and protect HRDs at risk in membership zones. • Referral mechanism for supporting HRDs at risk needs to be more strengthened especially on the aspect of communication and verification of HRDs' requests for support. THRDC will continue collaborating with international and regional protection partners in responding to HRDs' needs.
6)	<p>There is a need to mobilize more fund for legal assistance and short-term relocation for HRDs at risk.</p>	<p>THRDC will keep its good relationship with donors and will be discussing best ways together on handling HRDs requests even if such a HRD has sent the request to the donor directly.</p>
7)	<p>Most of the criminal cases in which THRDC offers legal assistance end with the prosecution failing to prove their cases beyond a reasonable doubt, resulting in the release of the accused persons</p>	<p>THRDC plans to have a comprehensive analysis of all cases won by HRDs and use it as an advocacy tool insisting for the respect and promotion of HRDs rights.</p>

Source: MEL/Activity Reports

Chapter Five

Risks and Mitigation Measures, SEAH and Success Stories

5.0 Risks and Mitigation Measures, SEAH and Success Stories

5.1 Risks and Mitigation Measures

The Human Rights Defenders operations in Tanzania usually face multiple risks associated with their roles of promoting and protecting human rights. According to the prevailing operational context, HRDs face challenges such as suppressive laws, low public understanding on the rights and roles of HRDs, absence of national legal frameworks recognizing the HRDs existence. Others include suppressive practices such as malicious arrest and prosecution, threats, intimidation, harassment, forced disappearance to mention a few. Also, internal administrative risks including resources and other operational challenges impairs the full functioning of HRDs in Tanzania. These factors holistically contribute to the increased HRDs risks in Tanzania.

Understanding the risks facing HRDs in Tanzania, THRDC conducts regular assessment to identify any risk which may emerge and set mitigation strategies to address the same. In 2023 THRDC conducted a thorough assessment across all its intervention areas, identified some risks and established the mitigation measures as follows.

Sn	Risk	Possibility of Occurrence	Mitigation Measure
1	Malicious arrest and prosecution for key staff working on protection services.	High	The protection team is regularly trained on how to assess risks and manage them to reduce their vulnerability.
2	Suppressive practices to staff and other HRDs i.e., threatening, intimidation, harassment and forced disappearance	High	Regular security training to Staff and HRDs at risk. HRDs who were proved to be at high risk were relocated/evacuated to reduce the risk

Sn	Risk	Possibility of Occurrence	Mitigation Measure
3	Resources risks: In 2023 THRDC faced a resources risk which led to a delayed activities implementation	High	THRDC invested in resources mobilization through different approaches including proposal development and strategic meetings with potential and existing donors to solicit resources for its operations. As a way forward THRDC is working on resources mobilization to prevent any future resources cut down
4	Risk of arrests of journalists due to publishing sensitive and investigative stories on violation of HRDs rights, i.e., Watetezi TV	Medium	Journalists were trained on how to monitor, document and report human rights stories including reporting a balanced story to avoid getting into conflict with laws. Also, Watetezi journalists were encouraged to comply with the regulatory regimes governing media sector in Tanzania.
5	Digital system/platform attack	Medium	THRDC strengthened its digital platforms security including its website and social media handles. This was done through limiting operators' number, updating password credentials, and conducting regular security checks to find any potential risk.

5.2 Prevention of Corruption and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment

THRDC has several staff with diversities in terms of gender, experience, historical and social background, and cultures. Also, it has structures that respond to hierarchical seniority in making decisions on all aspects pertaining to its operations.

THRDC has different committees established to serve various roles for the benefits of the Coalitions. Additionally, THRDC engages with various actors and beneficiaries including HRDs, service providers and the public in general in its operations. In such operational contexts detrimental issues such as Corruption, Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment may emerge in the course of its operations.

In 2023 THRDC did not record or earmark any incident of corruption, sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment during its operations. The incidents were neither recorded for the staff (within the pool) side nor service providers engaging with Coalition.

As a mitigation strategy to prevent its occurrence in future THRDC has established various tools and mechanisms to deliver early warning or to record it once it happens. THRDC developed a whistleblowing policy that provides actions that must be taken once any intention or kind of corruption is noticed. The existence of different decision-making committees such as for procurement reduces the chances of inducing corruption practices during the process. All staff read and sign a conflict-of-interest declaration that will not engage in any form of corruption while working on behalf of the Coalition.

The Coalition's Human Resources Manual includes guidelines for raising staff awareness about sexual harassment and procedures for addressing incidents when they occur. The Gender Mainstreaming Policy provides direction to enhance inclusivity and reduce discrimination among staff and members. In the event of any incidents, established mechanisms outline the procedures for dealing with perpetrators of corruption and SEAH (Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment). However, THRDC believes that these mechanisms have fostered a safer environment and offer early warnings to prevent occurrences of corruption and SEAH.

5.3 Success/Learning Stories

i. Story 1. Global Attention on HRD Reprisals in Tanzania

In September 2023, THRDC made significant strides in raising awareness about human rights defenders (HRDs) facing reprisals in Tanzania. During the SDG Summit, United Nations General Assembly 77, and Global People's Assembly held from 16th to 22nd September 2023, THRDC engaged with global leaders, activists, policymakers, and fellow human rights defenders. Central to their agenda was a call for global attention to the escalating HRD reprisals resulting from the Maasai land conflict.

In the Ngorongoro district of the Arusha region, HRDs defending indigenous land rights found themselves under threat due to their proactive stance in safeguarding the rights of the indigenous people in the area. Through extensive advocacy efforts and collaboration with international organizations, human rights activists, and the Maasai community, THRDC succeeded in capturing the attention of the global community.

The turning point came on Thursday, 14th December 2023, when the European Parliament took a decisive step by adopting a resolution on the human rights situation in Tanzania. The resolution specifically called on the Tanzanian government to immediately halt the ongoing forcible evictions of Maasai communities in the Ngorongoro District. Furthermore, the European Parliament urged Tanzania to permit observation visits by UN and EU institutions to the affected areas. Additionally, they called on the European Commission to provide a report on EU budget support programs and initiatives in Tanzania, with a focus on biodiversity loss, climate change, and human rights safeguards.

This milestone was achieved with overwhelming support, as the resolution garnered 493 votes in favor, with only 29 against and 17 abstentions. It stands as a testament to the persistent regional and international advocacy efforts that shed light on the human rights situation in Tanzania, particularly the forceful eviction of the Maasai. THRDC remains steadfast in its commitment to promoting and safeguarding human rights in Tanzania, pledging to continue its advocacy initiatives to bring suppressed HRD narratives to light.

ii. Story 2. Advocating for state to fulfill its obligation on reporting to the Maputo Protocol

The Maputo Protocol, acknowledging harmful cultural practices affecting women and girls, such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage, became a focal point for change. Since 2021, THRDC's efforts have been instrumental in urging the government to report on the Maputo Protocol. We held firm in the belief that regional advocacy could bring an end to child marriage in Tanzania and enforce the Rebeca Gyumi's case decision addressing this issue.

Despite six years passing without the Government of Tanzania submitting its report, THRDC took a pivotal step during the 73rd Session of the African Commission (ACHPR) in 2022. We submitted three recommendations, emphasizing the state's obligation to report on the Maputo Protocol's implementation. Further, we influenced the ACHPR to hold its sessions in Tanzania, leading to the Government of Tanzania hosting the 77th ACHPR sessions in October 2023 in Arusha.

The turning point arrived on October 21, 2023, when the Government of Tanzania committed to the Chairperson of ACHPR to submit the Maputo Protocol, currently undergoing preparation. Notably, the government adopted the ACHPR resolution, taking proactive steps to end all forms of violence against women and children. These resolutions have become powerful advocacy tools in our ongoing fight against violence directed towards women and girls, marking a significant triumph in our relentless pursuit of justice and equality.

iii. Story 3. Empowering Grassroot Organization to Promote and Protect Human Rights

Empowering grassroots organizations to promote and protect human rights in underserved regions has become a remarkable success story for THRDC. The organization strategically established 11 zones nationwide, focusing on fortifying these units to effectively address human rights violations within their respective communities.

The transformative journey began with a pilot project in the historically inactive Mtwara Region in 2020. THRDC identified Door of Hope, a newly established NGO, as a potential catalyst for change. Through a comprehensive mentorship program, THRDC not only provided financial support but also built the capacities of Door of Hope, elevating it to become THRDC's Southern Coast Zonal Coordinating Unit.

Under the mentorship initiative, Door of Hope achieved significant milestones through its #NguvuyaMwanamke project, impacting 5,271 beneficiaries (3,649 women, 1,622 men). The program focused on empowering women and youth, with 100 women emerging as influential leaders after receiving training on women's rights and leadership. Notably, Ms. Shadida Ndile, a participant in the program, has become the only woman mayor among her counterparts in Tanzania.

iv. Story 4. Influencing Tanzania's Return to the Open Government Partnership (OGP)

In December 2022, THRDC took a proactive step by composing an open letter, offering crucial advice to the Tanzanian government regarding the significance of rejoining the OGP forum. Having initially joined the OGP in 2011 but subsequently withdrawing in 2017, Tanzania stood at a pivotal juncture. THRDC's decision to advocate for rejoining was rooted in the belief that embracing the President's 4Rs - Reconciliation, Resiliency, Reforms, and Rebuilding - would propel the nation forward.

The advocacy letter underscored the vital role of civic space as the foundation for open government, providing a platform for individuals to express thoughts freely, coordinate actions, and advocate for change without fearing reprisal or violence.

In a pivotal meeting with the President on January 30, 2023, rejoining the OGP emerged as a focal point of discussion. Subsequently, during her address at the Democracy Summit on March 29, 2023, President H.E Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan officially declared Tanzania's commitment to rejoin the OGP. This success marked a significant milestone in THRDC's efforts, but the journey continues as the Coalition persists in advocating for the effective implementation of OGP commitment and principles.

Chapter Six

Conclusion and Recommendations

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

This report summarizes programmatic and organizational accomplishments recorded by THRDC in 2023 considering the Strategic Plan 2023 – 2027 KRAs outcomes and output level indicators.

Having reviewed the accomplishments recorded under the Strategic Plan 2023–2027 Key Result Areas (KRAs), it is clear that the Coalition has performed impressively during the reporting period. The implemented interventions align with the approved annual operation plan, which is in accordance with the current Strategic Plan.

During the year, the Secretariat of the Tanzania Human Right Defenders Coalition, among other things provided technical and strategic support to member organizations, ZCUs and Zanzibar Branch. The Coalition work during the year included a range of activities that were meant to promote and ensure protection and security management of HRDs in Tanzania. Other services provided during the year included provision of emergence support to HRDs at risk.

The Coalition further held constructive engagement with state organs aimed at improving HRDS operating environment due to the continued existence and application of restrictive laws in Tanzania. These engagements targeted the Executives, Legislatures, Judiciary, Law enforcers and high-level strategic engagement with the President of the URT and the President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. These engagements helped to cushion the severity of the effects of restrictive laws to HRDs. As a result, the Coalition contributed to increased recognition of the presence and work of HRDs by the government and public.

At the institutional level, the Coalition ensured strict adherence to systems, procedures, and compliance with local laws governing NGO operations. This significantly contributed to THRDC's ability to gain and maintain goodwill and support from resource partners and governments (URT and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar). The Coalition has actively promoted adherence to good governance practices and compliance with local laws among its member organizations. A compliance checklist has been developed and shared with members to facilitate

self-assessment at the organizational level. Moving forward, the Coalition will continue to strengthen its risk management framework and enhance the operational effectiveness of the ZCUs, extending their reach down to the grassroots level.

6.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the Coalition's effectiveness and improve the working environment for Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) in general. These recommendations aim to address encountered challenges, replicate successful practices, assess operational risks, and propose necessary adaptations.

6.2.1 Enhance Financial Resources: The Coalition should continue to actively seek diversified funding sources and strengthen partnerships with potential donors to address the financial constraints. Reinforcing the available fundraising strategy to make it more sustainable and exploring collaborations with other organizations can contribute to financial stability.


6.2.2 Improved Coordination and Communication: Reinforce the coordination mechanism among organizations providing relocation support to HRDs is essential to prevent double support and ensure efficient resource utilization. Clear communication protocols and verification procedures for HRDs' requests should be implemented.

6.2.3 Transparent Criteria for Support: The Coalition should continue to communicate transparent criteria for HRDs' support to prevent interference and ensure that assistance is provided based on genuine risks. Direct communication channels between donors and HRDs should be managed through established protocols.

6.2.4 Timely Reaction to Security Incidents: HRDs at risk should receive training on reacting promptly to security incidents. The Coalition can conduct awareness programs to emphasize the importance of timely reporting and intervention, making protection measures more effective.

6.2.5 Legal and Policy Change Advocacy: The Coalition should persist in strategic legal advocacy to challenge restrictive laws. Organizing meetings with lawmakers and government leaders can help advocate for amendments that adhere to international human rights standards. Furthermore, it is crucial to enhance cooperation between advocates and law enforcement to ensure proper follow-up on arrested and detained HRDs

6.2.6 Expedited Justice Processes: The Coalition should collaborate with relevant stakeholders to tackle delays in justice processes. Advocating for expedited investigations and thorough case examinations can significantly contribute to achieving timely resolutions.



6.2.7 Capacity Building Programs: Continue to implement robust capacity building programs for Coalition members to enhance their skills in areas such as advocacy, security management, and engagement in regional and international human rights platforms. Workshops, training sessions, and mentorship programs can empower HRDs and member organizations.

6.2.8 Capitalize on Technology and Digital Engagement: THRDC should reinforce leveraging technology and digital platforms to broaden the Coalition's reach and impact. Utilize social media, online advocacy, and virtual events to disseminate information, engage with the public, and amplify the voices of HRDs. This can enhance visibility and support for the Coalition's initiatives.

6.2.9 Documentation and Reporting: Strengthen the documentation of the Coalition's activities and achievements. Regularly produce reports, case studies, and publications that highlight the impact of the Coalition's work. This documentation can serve as valuable advocacy tools and contribute to increased visibility.

Annextures

i. Photo gallery



H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania with Hon. Remy Ngoy Lumbu, ACHPR Chairperson; Onesmo Olengurumwa, THRDC National Coordinator; Hassan Shire, Executive Director of Pan African Defenders Network; Hon. Joaquine De Mello, THRDC Board Chair; and Nuru Maro, Advocacy Officer during ACHPR meeting with the President of URT on 30th January 2023.

A group photo of Women HRDs with Disabilities celebrating Women's Day on 08th March 2023 at Mlimani City-Dar es Salaam organized by THRDC. "Celebrating Women HRDs with Disabilities who break barriers and champion inclusivity."



COLLOQUIUM FOR LAWYERS TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A group Photo of Human Rights Lawyers during a colloquium for lawyers to discuss the situation of HRDs in police stations, courts and prisons in Tanzania held in Morogoro from 22nd to 23rd September 2022 From right to left:

Participants of the refresher training for judicial officers in Tanzania mainland, the two-day session conducted on March 31st to April 1st, 2023, Morena hotel, Dodoma. →



← THRDC National Coordinator, Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa; Minister of Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children of Zanzibar, Hon. Riziki Pembe Juma; Permanent Secretary of the Ministry, Hon. Abeida Rashid Abdallah; Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Mgeni Hassan Juma; and SAHRINGON Director, who is also the Coordinator of the Tanzania Anti-Poverty Forum, Mama Martina Kabisama, during THRDC's visit to the Tanzanian Mission to the United Nations in New York."

From left, Adv Onesmo Olungurumwa, THRDC National Coordinator, Ms Nuru Maro, Program Officer and Martina Kabisama-Executive Director of SAHRINGON during the SDG Summit and United Nation General Assembly 78 at UN Headquarters in New York in September 2023. THRDC leads CSOs participation in the implementation of SGD 16 and 17 on Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions and Partnership for all goals. →





←THRDC'S National Coordinator receiving an award from Dr.Philip Mpango, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania at the 2023 Tanzania Annual NGOs Forum in Dodoma. The award recognizes THRDC's vital role in empowering local and grassroots CSOs in Tanzania with a focus on compliance, human rights, financial accountability and institutional strengthening.

Participants during a session in the digital security training session for organizational digital security focal points conducted May 9th to 12th, 2023 at the Seascope hotel in Dar es salaam. →



A captured moment of Some of THRDC's board members in a group photo at the THRDC 2023 Annual General Meeting convened at mount Meru Hotel in Arusha on 19 October 2023



Advocate Onesmo Olungurumwa-THRDC National Coordinator addressing Hon. Ambassador Dr. Pindi Chana, the Minister for Constitution and Legal Affairs, Hon Prof. Remmy Lumbu, Chairman of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in the middle and other invited guests during the reflection of 25 years of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Human Rights Defenders and Validation of HRDs Model Policy on 19 October 2023, Mount Mery Hotel-Arusha



A group photo of officials from Zanzibar Institute of Education for Offenders (ZIEO) and THRDC – Zanzibar Coordinator, during the presentation of communication guidelines and complaint boxes to Zanzibar Institute of Education for Offenders in Pemba.

THRDC-Zanzibar Coordinator, Mr. Baitani Mujuni with SP. Kirokote Makame Faki (Deputy Head of Legal Unit -ZIEO), ACP. Seif Maabadi Makungu (Chief Attorney ZIEO), DCP. Haji Hamdu Omar (Deputy Commissioner ZIEO) and other officers at headquarters of Zanzibar Institute of Education for Offenders after the launching of Zanzibar Institute of Education for Offenders Communication Guidelines supported by THRDC.




Launching of the report on “The State of Non-Profit Taxation in Tanzania” during the Workshop on Not for Profit Sector Taxation in Tanzania held at Morena Hotel, Dodoma on 03rd October 2023. In the picture is Hon. William Mhoja-Commissioner of Financial Analysis at the Ministry of Finance with Hon. Mwantum Mahiza-NGO Board Chair; Dr. Lilian Badi-NaCoNGO Chair; Advocate Onesmo Olungurumwa-THRDC National Coordinator and Madam Vicknes Mayao-NGO Registrar mainland.

Hon. Mwantum Mahiza-NGO Board Chair together with Hon. Edmund Kawamala-Deputy Commissioner General of the Tanzania Revenue Authority; Dr. Lilian Badi-NaCoNGO Chair; Mr. John Deogratius-NGO Registrar at Kinondoni District and Advocate Onesmo Olungurumwa-THRDC National Coordinator addressing about 300 representatives from NGOs during the Bi-annual Civil Societies and Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) Meeting on Taxpayers Education on 30th



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