

# TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS COALITION



## PROGRESSIVE ANNUAL REPORT




# 2016



**Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC)**

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## TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS COALITION



## THE 2016 PROGRESSIVE REPORT

PREPARED BY THRDC SECRETARIAT

### PARTNERS

Open Society for Eastern Africa (OSIEA)

Foundation For Civil Society (FCS)

Finnish Embassy

American Organization

DANIDA

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THRDC is blessed to have active members, board members and secretariat who have always been there to ensure the Coalition meets its objectives. We really appreciate them for their dedication and support. Also, the Coalition pour its plentiful appreciation to the THRDC staff members for their tireless effort and devotion to accomplish 2016 THRDC activities and the completion of this report.

Furthermore, THRDC would like to express our gratitude to government officials, media, HRDs, CSOfamily, regional and international human rights NGOs for their continued support throughout the year 2016.We humbly look forward to going extra miles of success with them due to their usual remarkable support.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the second year of implementing five Years Operational Plan (2013-2017), the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) collected 56% percent of the funds needed for the implementation of the five Years Operational Plan. The Coalition managed to implemented almost 80% of the planned activities in 2016, notwithstanding financial and technical constraints.

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

This 2016 annual progressive activity report is divided into two main parts; the introductory part and the part involving programs and activities conducted by the Coalition for the year 2016. Programs are categorized into four outcomes. Achievements attained by the THRDC in 2016 include; increased CSO advocacy, networking and solidarity, increased number of trained HRDs and Journalists on the security management and risk assessment compared to 2015 and increased number of interventions in protection and representation of HRDs at risk.

Under the introductory part, the Coalition's establishment is explained. The Coalition was established and officially started to operate in 2013 by launching a five- year strategic plan 2013-2017. The introductory part ends by laying out the main objectives, mission, vision and core values of the coalition.

It is followed by the programs section under which all major activities conducted for the year 2016 with their achievements and challenges are explained. At the end of each program, all key achievements under each outcome are summarized by a table of achievement per output indicator.

In 2016, under the advocacy program, the coalition performed six major activities as follows; conducting UPR pre-sessions both in Tanzania and in Geneva, Switzerland aiming at advocating for the submitted CSOs recommendations; coordination of the advocacy strategy for the pending and noted recommendations before the official adoption and considering the role of the media in enhancing human rights, the session with editors and media practitioners on the UPR process was conducted in order to strategize on the CSOs-media collaboration in following up and documenting UPR recommendations.

The Third Tanzania Human Rights Defenders day was commemorated on the 28<sup>th</sup> April 2016. Among other activities, the HRDs day provided also an opportunity for HRDs to exhibit their activities, giving opportunity for the THRDC to improve the visibility of the works that we have been doing for the whole year and networking opportunities with different partners as to have a well-coordinated society of HRDs. The Coalitions reports on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders 2015 and the 2015 annual progressive report were launched. On the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 2016, Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) coordinated the civil society organizations (CSOs) directors' dinner with the objective of improving the solidarity and networking among the directors from members' organizations.

As an active human rights organization both domestically and internationally, the Coalition attends various organized National, Regional and International meetings. In 2016, the Coalition received approximately 250 national, regional and international Invitations. The notable attended regional meeting was the 59<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Commission for Human And People's Rights (ACHPR) from October 15<sup>th</sup> to November 30<sup>nd</sup> 2016, in Gambia, which the National Coordinator attended. The meeting had special focus on the "Rights of Women." Among other things, the coordinator attended the NGOs forum, made presentation and participated in the launching of the human rights defenders model law.

Capacity building program is the second THRDC's outcome strategic area. THRDC actualizes this outcome through trainings, training of the trainers, round table discussions, dialogues and seminars on various aspects of security management, human rights and their enforcement mechanisms.

In the year 2016, the Coalition conducted several activities ranging from security management and risk assessment trainings to existing, new human rights defenders and journalists. The Coalition has also conducted security and risk assessment training thematically, that is, HRDs working in extractive industry and pastoralists respectively. Capacity building on the UPR was also conducted to HRDs ranging from the general knowledge of the UPR and implementation follow-up.

The Coalition empowered HRDs in other human rights mechanisms particularly regional and sub-regional mechanisms in December 2016. During this workshop, it was resolved that THRDC should lead Human Rights Defender to file eleven cases to the East African Court of Justice challenging provisions which threatens human rights in the country as guaranteed by International Human rights treaties and the Constitution.

The third Coalition's program is protection. THRDC Protection Desk was setup in 2013 to respond to Protection and Security Needs for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania. The needs-assessment survey was conducted all over Tanzania to establish the needs and working environment for human rights defenders.

The Emergence Protection fund established to improve security and protection of a human rights defender and their organizations has been utilized fully in the year 2016. In a summary during the year 2016, THRDC offered legal aid/legal protection to eleven (11) HRDs cases from different themes, include the legal representation of five HRDs in Loliondo who are standing charged for Espionage and Sabotage contrary to the National Security Act.

THRDC provided evacuation, reallocation and security support for the three human rights defenders, include short term relocation of Salma Said— a journalist who was abducted by unknown assailants on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016 as she arrived in Dar es Salaam from Zanzibar. More over, the protection desk coordinated a fact finding mission and issued a report on the trial observation conducted on the Criminal case involving the killing of a journalist Daudi Mwangosi.

Under the Institutional building which is outcome four under the coalition's working framework, in 2016 the Coalition retained five employees and recruited other three who currently make a total of eight staff. The Coalition encourages and supports staff to engage in different professional studies in order to increase their knowledge and skills for the betterment of the organization. In the same 2016, staff from the finance department attended management account and control training prepared by Institute of finance management (IFM) and University of Groningen, Netherlands while the THRDC National coordinator graduated his master's degree in Research and Public Policy from the University of Dar es salaam.

In December 2016, both staff and Board members retreats were conducted. During the Board retreat, new board member joined the team, and a lot of governance programs were conducted including board performance review for the past three years. The board discussed about how to engage with the government stakeholders so as to know the work of human rights defenders and to work with them so as to build a good relationship between the civil societies and the government. It also discussed and passed Board Charter, Scheme of Service and Human Resource Circulars presented by the consultant. Currently THRDC has five donors as the main source of funds, this include OSIEA, Finish Embassy, American Organization, DANIDA, The Foundation for Civil Society and our own source of funds through members fee.

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACERWC</b>	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<b>ACHPR</b>	African Commission on Human and People's Rights
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>BDs</b>	Board of Directors
<b>CAT</b>	Convention against Torture
<b>CHADEMA</b>	Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo
<b>CHARGG</b>	Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance
<b>CICG</b>	Centre International de Conférences Genève
<b>CORDS</b>	Community Research and Development Services
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>DANIDA</b>	Danish International Development Agency
<b>DIGNITY</b>	Danish Institute Against Torture
<b>DPP</b>	Director of Public Prosecutions
<b>DW</b>	Deutsche Welle
<b>EACJ</b>	East African Court of Justice
<b>EAHRDP</b>	East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
<b>EU Mission</b>	European Union Mission
<b>FCS</b>	Foundation for Civil Society
<b>GA</b>	General Assembly
<b>HRDs</b>	Human Rights Defenders
<b>HRNGOs</b>	Human Rights Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court
<b>IFM</b>	Institute of Finance Management
<b>LHRC</b>	Legal and Human Rights Centre
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MCT</b>	Media Council of Tanzania
<b>MLDI</b>	Media Legal Defense Initiative
<b>MSB</b>	Media Services Bill
<b>NEC</b>	National Electoral Commission

<b>NGONET</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation Network
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>NHRI</b>	National Human Rights Institution
<b>OD</b>	Organization Development
<b>OSIEA</b>	Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa
<b>PCCB</b>	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
<b>PI</b>	Protection International
<b>PINGOs-Forum</b>	Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations forum
<b>TAMWA</b>	Tanzania Media Women Association
<b>TF</b>	Task Force
<b>THRDC</b>	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
<b>TLS</b>	Tanganyika Law Society
<b>TUPACE</b>	Tunduru Paralegal Centre
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>UTPC</b>	Union of Tanzania Press Clubs
<b>UTSS</b>	Under the Same Sun
<b>ZEC</b>	Zanzibar Electoral Commission



# THRDC

## CHAPTER ONE

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

The THRDC is a non-governmental, non-partisan and human rights organization which is registered under the Non-Governmental Act of 2002. THRDC-Coalition is comprised of both individual and organizational memberships, whereby as of December 2016 it has 115 members who are basically human rights defenders in Tanzania (HRDs). Its membership and representation in terms of operation is spread (through designated zone offices/ coordination) all over the United Republic of Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar).

#### 1.1 MAIN OBJECTIVES

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

#### 1.2 VISION AND MISSION

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

#### 1.3 THRDC MISSION

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

#### 1.4 THRDC CORE VALUES

- Promote deep respect and empathy for defenders,
- Act in a very responsive, rapid, flexible manner,

- Result oriented organization with tangible impact,
- Act with independence, creativity, impartiality and integrity ,
- Perform with dedication, professionalism, transparency and accountability,
- Develop participative and cooperative relations,
- Develop a continue learning environment for defenders.

### 1.5 THE OVERALL GOAL

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

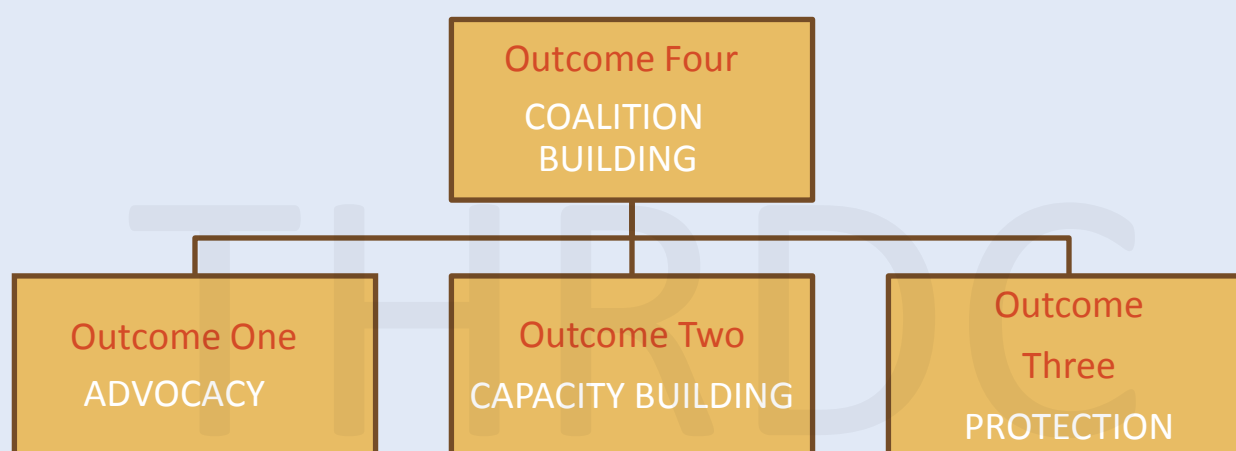
- a) The legal and policy frameworks (and practice) addressing the Human Rights Defenders' issues improved-ADVOCACY
- b) The media and HRDs capacity to effectively participate in the Human Rights Defenders' protection processes and address their rights improved-CAPACITY BUILDING
- c) Protection mechanisms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

## CHAPTER TWO

### THRDC PROGRAMS

#### 2.0 THE WORKING FRAMEWORK/PROGRAMS

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



Thrdc Key Results Areas

#### OUTCOME ONE- ADVOCACY

##### 2.1 THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS (AND PRACTICE) ADDRESSING THE HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS' ISSUES IMPROVED

HRDs have legal rights to be protected by the laws of the country when they react against or oppose, through peaceful means, acts or omissions attributable to violations of human rights. Tanzania is yet to ratify such as Convention against Torture and implement some of the key international instruments which advocate for protection and recognition of HRDs in its local jurisdiction.

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

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

i. **Advocacy for ratification and domestication of International and Regional Human Rights Instruments related to HRDs**

In order to ensure International Advocacy for Ratification and Domestication of International Human Rights Instrument the Coalition in 2016. THRDC engaged in international advocacy through various strategic means such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) pre-session in Tanzania and Geneva along with UPR CSOs feedback session in Tanzania.

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

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

The above reason makes defenders' work very complex and perilous. This calls for a need to address all these issues by advocating for a specific HRDs law or amendment of current laws to comply with International Human Rights Standards on promotion and protection of HRDs.

iii. **Improving HRDs solidarity and networking both at National and International levels.**

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

iv. **Improving THRDC visibility and communication**

The coalition uses mainstream media ([info@thrdc.or.tz](mailto:info@thrdc.or.tz)) and social media as one way of increasing transnational networking, upcountry visibility and the Coalitions accessibility.

The Coalition's website is user friendly with a live blog which provides updates on situation of HRDs in Tanzania; the website has a Facebook page, instagram and twitter direct link, making our work easy and allows instantaneous sharing of information with other stakeholders through various platforms.

v. **Advocate for human rights advocacy at sub-regional, regional and international human rights mechanisms.**

Engage in the regional, sub-regional and international human rights protection mechanisms available is still a challenge to most of the HRNGOs in Tanzania. This fact has effects of narrowing down the space of civil society in attempt to advocating for human rights promotion and protection in the

country. Some of the factors which have contributed to such less involvement are poor capacity to access available human rights mechanisms, lack of resources and lack of awareness.

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

For the year 2016, as part of coalition's advocacy work, the coalition conducted six major activities as follows; conducting UPR pre-sessions both in the country and in Geneva aiming at advocating for the submitted CSOs recommendations; coordination of the advocacy strategy for the pending and noted recommendations before the official adoption and considering the role of the media in furthering human rights, the session with editors and media practitioners on the UPR process was conducted in order to strategize on the CSOs-media collaboration in following up and documenting UPR recommendations. The Third Tanzania Human Rights Defenders day was commemorated on the 28<sup>th</sup> April 2016. This annual event provided a room for HRDs to exhibit their works, giving opportunity for them to improve what they have been doing for the whole year. The Coalitions reports on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders 2015 and the 2015 annual progressive report were launched. On the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 2016, Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) coordinated the civil society organizations (CSOs) directors' dinner with the objective of improving the solidarity and networking among the directors from members' organizations.

### **2.1.1 Key Activities Conducted under this Outcome**

Under the advocacy outcome, the Coalition conducted various activities planned to improve the working environment of HRDs in Tanzania. Furthermore, the activities intended to strengthen the unity, solidarity of HRDs as well as improving HRDs visibility. Our strategy involved various stakeholders engagement like government officials as to influence positive policies and laws towards HRDs in Tanzania. Such activities include;

#### **2.1.1.1 The UPR in-country Pre-session**

THRDC in collaboration with OXFAM Tanzania and UPR Info conducted a one-day UPR pre-session meeting in the country which brought together more than 70 participants from Civil Society Organizations, Embassies, Representative from UPR Info, the Government and other development partners. The meeting aimed at lobbying and advocating recommendations prior to Geneva UPR pre-session.

CSOs sent their UPR reports in Geneva under the coordination of the Coalition which used this opportunity to agree on the issues of priority in order to have coordinated approach when presenting

their recommendation in the UPR pre-session in Geneva. This came as part of the lesson learned through development partner networking session with members of the coalition.

**Picture 2. 1: Participants of UPR in country pre-session in a group photo**



**Picture 2. 2: National Coordinator giving key note at UPR incountry pre-session**



*THRDC National Coordinator, Onesmo Olungurumwa addressing the participants during the UPR in country Pre-session*

**a) Achievements**

- i. Facilitated the coordinated approach on the existence of the UPR process to CSO in Tanzania and most importantly on how they can be part of the process.
- ii. It gave room to champion the big number of CSO delegations to the actual pre-session in Geneva.
- iii. Solidarity among CSOs on UPR improved
- iv. A good number of recommendations from CSOs were shared to various countries before actual review.

**b) Challenges**

- i. There were not enough time during pre-session for comprehensive awareness of the UPR program to the CSO since majority were not familiar with the process.
- ii. The development partners provided support at a late stage for the Tanzania delegation to attend the pre-session in Geneva, therefore preparations for the advocacy strategy should be done earlier.

**c) Way forward**

The Coalition should champion the increasing number of the CSO participation as a Tanzania's delegation to the UPR pre-session in Geneva as to increase the awareness and strengthening the CSO network' working towards UPR.

**2.1.1.2 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Pre Session in Geneva**

THRDC with the support from different supporters managed to organize a team of 20 delegates from different Human rights organizations representing different thematic groups to attend the Universal Periodic Review pre- sessions in Geneva, Switzerland from 29<sup>th</sup> March to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016. The delegates attended the bilateral meetings with diplomats aimed at lobbying for the submitted recommendations. This was made possible with the support from DANIDA/FCS, UPR Info International, OSIEA, HIVOS International, Care International, Fredric Ebert Stiftung (FES) and WE EFFECT.

The delegates in their thematic groups presented their issues and recommendations to the diplomats during the UPR pre-session in Geneva.

**Picture 2. 3: Tanzania CSOs representatives During UPR Review in Geneva**



*Tanzania CSOs representatives meeting with the Representatives of the Danish Permanent mission to the UN during pre- session of UPR review in Geneva*



**Picture 2. 4: National Coordinator During Pre-session in Geneva**



*THRDC National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa as Head of Tanzania Delegation from Tanzania presenting their UPR recommendations during pre-session in Geneva*

**Picture 2. 5: THRDC Capacity building officer lobbying Swiss Embassy Representative**



*THRDC capacity building Officer Mr. Deo Bwire explaining the Tanzania human rights situation to the Swiss embassy representative*

**a) Achievements**

- i. For the first time since the UPR mechanism was established, 2016 UPR pre-session expanded the network and hosted a good number of CSOs delegation from Tanzania. In 2011 CSOs delegation from Tanzania which attended the UPR pre-session for the first cycle was only 3 in number.
- ii. UPR- Info commended the Tanzania CSOs delegation as being among the best and well organized pre-session participants due to their well-organized networks of CSOs working on UPR
- iii. The United Republic of Tanzania permanent representative to the UN congratulated the delegation for improving the human rights situation in the country and promised to maintain the solidarity by organizing the state-CSOs meeting before or during the review.
- iv. The delegation managed to have about 40 bilateral meetings with diplomats/permanent missions which they lobbied issues for recommendations during the review.

- v. A number of diplomats responded positively to the recommendations and some, mainly Haitian, Swiss, Danish and Irish sent emails commending and encouraging CSOs on the initiative done as to maintain their networks

Some advocacy and human rights organizations based in Geneva mainly the Edmund Rice International, which was present during the pre-session, joined hands with the Tanzania delegation in lobbying for specific issues such as children's rights and the right to education.

#### b) Challenges

Every successful mission has some challenges. The organization encountered the following challenges while preparing for the trip and the pre-session week;

- i. Preparations to Geneva were some how delayed due to lack of resources. CSOs failed to make timely logistical arrangements such as visa, insurance, and hotel booking in Geneva.
- ii. The pre-session had a limited time of one hour for both presentations and question-answer session. There should be enough time, at least two hours for both presentation and questions-answers sessions.
- iii. Many diplomats from Africa who are invited do not attend the pre-session. Their attendance would be very useful since they could network and learn from each other and enlighten themselves on what is happening in Africa.
- iv. Shortage of financial resources is still a challenge to facilitate CSOs participation in UPR activities during the official adoption of the working group report after the adoption/implementation phase.

#### c) Way forward

For the effective CSOs participation in the implementation and follow up process and after the review, THRDC recommends the following;

- i. Conducting CSOs awareness session to strategize and lobby for implementation of the accepted recommendations.
- ii. Develop follow up Action Plan

#### 2.1.1.3 Advocacy Strategy for the Pending Recommendations before Official Adoption

After Tanzania's UPR session in Geneva in 9<sup>th</sup> May 2016, THRDC in collaboration with UPR *Info* organized a CSOs Lobbying Strategy session. The session was held at Blue Pearl Hotel in Dar es Salaam. It involved all UPR stakeholders to ensure that UPR recommendations are effectively implemented, thus helping to improve the Human Rights situation in Tanzania. About 80 participants from CSOs, NHRI and Government agencies attended the lobbying strategy session.

The three-day advocacy strategy had the following objectives;

- i. To disseminate the recommendations in the outcome report to CSOs.
- ii. To discuss the lobbying strategies of the 25 deferred and 72 rejected recommendations before the official adoption in September. This entailed strategizing on better ways to discuss with the government on the value of some noted and pending recommendations which deserve to be on the accepted list.
- iii. To identify thematic opportunities, over the four-year period until the next UPR, to continue pushing for implementation of the recommendations.
- iv. To discuss better ways to encourage the Tanzanian Government to organize a meeting with CSO groups to discuss measures to implement the recommendations arising from the review.

During the three-day lobbying strategy session, the CSOs worked together to develop an implementation plan, "Outcome Charter". The document identifies ways in which the UPR recommendations can be implemented by the government and how to measure the implementation rate. The lobbying strategy workshop was held at the Blue Pearl Hotel, Dar es Salaam from 27-29, June 2016, CSOs.

**Picture 2. 6: Group photo during the UPR lobbying strategy for the pending recommendations**



*Group photo with the special guest Hon.Amon Mpanju, Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, setting front row at the middle during lobbying strategy for the pending recommendations before official adoption session*

Picture 2. 7: National Coordinator during UPR lobbying strategy on pending recommendations



*THRDC National coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa giving opening remarks during the lobbying strategy for the pending recommendations before official adoption session*

Picture 2. 8: Group photo of participants during the second UPR CSO feedback session



*The CSO participants paying attention during the second UPR CSO feedback session*

a) **Achievements**

- i. Developed monitoring and follow up strategy of the recommendations that Tanzania received during the second UPR cycle.
- ii. Increased CSO networking on the UPR, especially joint and thematic follow up of the implementation of the UPR recommendations.
- iii. Improved relationships between different stakeholders namely Government, CHRAGG, CSOs and the UN agencies on UPR issues.
- iv. The formulation and adaptation of the Outcomes Charter with CSOs 14 objectives for advocacy strategy.
- v. The practice of clustering recommendations and encouraging groups to work on recommendations not calling for “ratification” during the workshop proved useful as participants could address more complex recommendations in the implementation plan and actions strategy.

**b) Challenges**

- i. The recognition of the existing CSOs on UPR issue is still very low. This demands some more sessions to increase partners working on UPR issues.
- ii. Due to limited financial resources, the lobbying strategy session ended up being in Dar es Salaam and non-residential. This affected the quality of participation as most of the participants did not make it to the conference.

**2.1.1.4 Commemoration of Third Tanzania Human Rights Defenders’ Day**

**Picture 2. 9: Participants during HRDs’ day exhibition**



On 28th April 2016, the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) held a one-day event to commemorate the Third anniversary of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders’ Day. The event provided a room for HRDs to exhibit their works, also giving the opportunity for the HRDs to improve their visibility and what they have been doing for the whole year. The event also accorded HRDs a room to network with different partners.

THRDC launched the 2015 Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania during the Human Rights Defenders’ Day. Moreover, the event awarded various distinguished HRDs and HRDs supporters as part of appreciating what they have been doing in the field of human rights. The following were the recipient of the 2015 THRDC awards;

- Distinguished Rural HRD 2015 -Happy Severine
- Distinguished National HRD Supporter 2015 -Finnish Embassy
- Distinguished HRD of the year 2015 – George Mgoba
- Distinguished International HRD of the year 2015 – Norway
- Distinguished Regional HRD of the year 2015 – OSIEA

Picture 2. 10 The awarded distinguished HRDs



*Awardees of the 2015 THRODC awards*

The event was held at the Blue Pearl Hotel at Ubungu Plaza in Dar es Salaam, bringing together more than 150 Human Rights Defenders from across the country; representatives of diplomatic missions such as Sweden, Finland, and Britain; representatives from government institutions; representatives of CSOs; as well as members of the press.

Picture 2. 11: National Coordinator receiving award



*THRDC National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa receiving his award as “East Africa Defender of the year 2016” by East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EAHRDP) during Human Rights Defenders Day.*

Picture 2. 12: The Launching of 2015 Situation Report of HRDs



*The launching of the 2015 Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania during the third Anniversary of the Human Rights Defenders' Day, held in Dar es Salaam on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2016*

**a) Achievements**

- i. The awards given to HRDs who stood firm with their work despite security challenges encouraged many other HRDs to continue with human rights work
- ii. THRDC National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa was awarded as "East Africa Defender of the year 2016" by East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EAHRDP) during Human Rights Defenders Day.
- iii. Presentation and launching of Human Rights defenders Situation Report of 2015 increased recognition of HRDs situation in the country.
- iv. Increased level of networking close relationship between HRDs and the government institutions.
- v. Increased level networking between HRDs, donors and International Organization.

Picture 2. 13: The participants during HRDs' day



*The participants paying attention during the opening remarks done by the Head of the EU Delegation in Tanzania, Ambassador Roeland van de Geer (not on the picture) during the commemoration of the second anniversary of Tanzania Human Rights Defenders' Day*

**b) Way forward**

- i. THRDC will look for more resources to accommodate many CSO and more programs during Human Rights Defenders Day.
- ii. THRDC will look the possibility of conducting external activities during defenders week as part of expanding HRDs recognition wider community.

**2.1.1.5 The Commemoration of the 2016 International Right to Information (Know Day)**

THRDC jointly with Misa-Tan commemorated the Know Day on 28th September 2016 at Sea Shells Hotel at Millennium Tower in Dar Es Salaam. International Right to Know Day began on Sept. 28, 2002, aimed to promoting the right of access to information for all people and the benefits of open, transparent, and accountable, governments. It is marked as advocacy strategy to raise awareness about people's right to access government information while promoting freedom of information as essential to both democracy and good governance.

During the **International Right to Know Day** several activities were implemented including through a session with editors and media practitioners on the right to information as well as the launch the *Report on Access to Information in Public Institutions*. The commemoration involved about sixty (60) editors, media practitioners and leaders of the Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC) from social and mainstream media in Tanzania. Also, the commemoration gave the participants a platform to strategize their communication lead on UPR process as media practitioners.



**Picture 2. 14: The Head of EU Delegation during launching report on Access to Information**



*The Head of the EU Delegation in Tanzania, Ambassador Roeland van de Geer on the right side launching Report on Access to Information in Public Institutions facilitated by THRDC and MISA -TAN at Sea Shells in Millennium Towers.*

#### **Achievements**

- i. Improved of partnership between CSOs and media practitioners on how they can work together advocating on UPR matters for the interest of the community.
- ii. Initiated the process of formulation of a Joint committee which will include all media practitioners and stakeholders that will be advocating for the Right to Information.

**Picture 2. 15: MCT representative analyzing Media Services Bill (MSB)**



*Ms.Pili Mtambalike, from Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) representative stressing a point during her presentation on the analysis of the Rights to Information on 2016 Media Services Bill (MSB)*

**Way forward**

- i. To establish more platform to form mutual relationships between the CSOs and journalists on advocating for Rights to Information.
- ii. To continue forming the strategies that will be efficient used to advocate against various draconian laws that hinder access to information such as the 2016 Media Services Bill (MSB)

**2.1.1.6 Revitalizing the Constitution Making Process-A wakeUp Call to CSOs**

The United Republic of Tanzania is in the process of making a new Constitution. The main intention of the law was to create a participatory platform during the process that is people-centered constitutional making process. To ensure that Tanzania for the first time gets a people centered Constitution.

Taking into consideration the role of civil society in the constitutional review process, The Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) in collaboration with other stakeholders have seen the importance of revitalizing the constitutional review process.

The CSOs revitalizing of the constitutional review process is aimed at having a joint CSOs agenda towards the Katiba process. The joint agenda will show unity and well-coordinated citizen priorities towards the new Katiba process inputs. The session was held on November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016 at Golden Tulip Hotel in Dar es salaam.

**Picture 2. 16: The CSO representatives during dialogue on constitution making process**



*The CSO representatives highlighting the Peoples’ centered constitution as their priority during the civil society consultative national dialogue on revitalization of the constitution making process in Tanzania*

**Picture 2. 17: The CSO representative participating during constitutional dialogue**



*The CSO representative actively engaged in sharing and giving various key issues as to strengthen the National Constitution process during the civil society consultative national dialogue on revitalization of the constitution making process in Tanzania*

**a) Achievements**

- i. One notable achievement of the dialogue was involvement of experienced constitutional experts from within and outside the country who managed to influence CSOs on the need of a united and common CSOs agenda in the process.
- ii. Improvement of the CSOs coordination and unity towards reviving the Katiba process. Participants from mainland Tanzania, Zanzibar and faith-based organizations came together with a common agenda.
- iii. Joint CSOs Agenda/priorities were successfully deliberated and developed. This shows that in the revival of the process CSOs now 'speak one language' in the Constitutional making process.

**b) Challenges**

- i. The major challenge was shortage of enough time for the CSOs deliberations. This was due to the fact that participants had a lot to deliberate and given clarification from experts.
- ii. Many CSOs did not have budget for the Constituion making process hence it was hard to implement the adopted CSOs common agenda

**c) Way forward**

The CSOs representatives agreed on a number of issues including but not limited to

- i. Involving and working in partnership with the government on all stages of the efforts on revitalization constitution making process in Tanzania

- ii. Proposing for the referendum in deciding the union issue in the constitution
- iii. Having the national constitutional dialogue on the constitutional making process and how to go about it.
- iv. Launching a strategic CSOs advocacy and plans in addressing the constitutional review.

#### **2.1.1.7 Attending Various Regional and International Meetings**

In 2016, the Coalition received an approximate of 200 national, regional and international Invitations. It is worth noting that in the year 2015 it received 180 similar invitations which was a remarkable increase from 10 invitations in 2013 when the office started operating. The Coalition attends such meetings in a bid to create national, regional and international networking and co-operation with other bodies which HRDs.

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

#### **International Meetings Attended**

- a) The THRDC Legal and Protection Officer Mr Benedict Ishabakaki, attended an invitation to the Civil Rights Defenders Day in Stockholm Sweden
  - THRDC will use the lesson to organise its own National Human rights defenders day
  - THRDC had a chance together with fellows East African HRDs to meet with Michael Frost the Special Rapporteur for Human rights defenders. In this important meeting we managed to highlight on the situation of HRDs whereby from Tanzania we highlighted state impunity and shrinking space of CSOs

**Picture 2. 18: The group photo of participants during Civil Rights Defenders Day**



- b) The THRDC Legal and Protection Officer Mr Benedict Ishabakaki also attended the Regional Advocacy meeting on Human Rights In South Africa
- THRDC was able to get informed on Strategic Litigation in Regional Courts
  - THRDC was able to raise Awareness on Human Rights and Advocacy methodology
  - THRDC had an opportunity to network with other HRDs and CSOs from Africa
  - THRDC visibility and partnership increased
- c) The THRDC Coordinator Mr Onesmo Olungurumwa and Capacity Building officer Deogratias Bwire accompanied by members from other CSOs took part in a meeting on the human rights situation in Tanzania in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting was organised by UPR Info in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Tanzania.
- The UPR Pre-sessions offer permanent delegations the opportunity to be informed on the status of implementation of recommendations made during the previous review, while providing space for civil society to influence the process by lobbying several delegations at once.
- d) The 2nd General Assembly meeting of the regional civil society forum of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) attended by the THRDC coordinator Mr Onesmo Olungurumwa.
- THRDC gained visibility in international level and added number of international partners

**Picture 2. 19: National Coordinator during Ali Mazrui Symposium**



- e) The THRDC national coordinator Mr Onesmo Olungurumwa attended the Ali Mazrui Symposium in Nairobi, Kenya.
- THRDC got an opportunity to network and share knowledge on the scholarly contribution of Ali Mazrui to pan-Africanism and globalization.

- Identify research areas in the study of Africa and globalization that deserve further exploration
- Had an opportunity to discuss with other intellectuals how the ideas of Ali Mazrui can be institutionalized in order to benefit future generations.

### **National Meetings**

- a) Invitation to physical and digital security management training By East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
  - Through this invitation, our Assistant information officer got an opportunity to learn about physical and digital security management training, it was also a benefit to the organisation since we normally conduct such trainings for our member organisations.
- b) Post-Election reflection meeting conducted by OSIEA
  - The THRDC Coordinator and other stake holders had a discussion about their involvement in the 2015 general elections, their key success, lessons learnt and challenges encountered and managed to create a post-electoral engagement strategy.
  - THRDC networking and visibility increased because the meeting CSOs and donor partners.

**Picture 2. 20: The participants of Post-Election reflection meeting done by OSIEA**



- c) An invitation to join the Foundation for Civil Society in supporting children with disability at Uhuru Mchanganyiko Primary School.
  - THRDC was involved in supporting and promoting local philanthropy by participating in this project and giving to the needy.
- d) The THRDC Information Officer Hussein Melele attended an invitation to a meeting at the BBC Media Action about the role of the mass media on reporting post-election news.
  - THRDC and other stakeholders reflected on freedom of Media Post Election (Live Bunge

coverage) and Media Legislative Environment post-election also how to work better in the current media legislative and regulatory environment.

**Picture 2. 21: Group photo during BBC Media Action meeting**



- e) Consultative Dialogue with Civil Society Organisations on the issue of maximal benefits of the Tanzania citizenry from the EAC regional development cooperation and integration process was attended by our Capacity Building Officer Mr Deogratias Bwire.
- THRDC was involved in creation of an institutionalized structure with clear linkages between Parliaments and CSOs at both national and regional levels.
  - The designation of a focal point committee or office within URT Parliament/EALA for ease of communication with CSOs.
- f) THRDC Capacity Building Officer attended invitation to a Roundtable Policy Discussion Titled ‘The Five year Policy Framework, the 2016/2017 National budget by TGNP
- This meeting gave an opportunity for a THRDC representative to participate in challenging the five year policy framework basing on whether they have a plan to advance gender equality, women’s empowerment and other disadvantaged groups.

**(g) The 59<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Commission for Human And People’s Rights (ACHPR)**

THRDC National Coordinator, Onesmo Olungurumwa represented Tanzania CSOs at the 59<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Commission for Human And People’s Rights (ACHPR) from October 15<sup>th</sup> to November 30<sup>th</sup> 2016, in Gambia. The meeting had aspecial focus on the “Rights of Women”, The 28<sup>th</sup> Session of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC), as well as the Forum of NGOs hosted by the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (ACDHRS).

- THRDC participated in the Launching of Model Law for Recognition and Protection of Human Rights Defenders Report.
- THRDC presented their annual report.
- THRDC got an opportunity to network and show visibility of the organisation and share what we do.

The major theme of the year was declared by the African Union as the ‘Year of Human Rights with a Special Focus on the Rights of Women. In particular, amongst other things, 2016 marked the 35th anniversary of the adoption of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights in 1981, the 30th anniversary of the entry into force of the African Charter in 1986, the 29th anniversary of the operationalization of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights in 1987 and the 10th anniversary of the operationalization of the African Court.

**Picture 2. 22: National Coordinator presenting Report at ACHPR**



*THRDC National Coordinator, Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa presenting Tanzania Situation Report of HRDs before the ACHPR*

**a) Achievements;**

During the ACHPR, THRDC National Coordinator was able to achieve the following;

- i. Presenting a report on the situation of HRDS in Tanzania to ACHPR. This chance gives a room for the bold discussion on how Tanzania can ratify the international instruments addressing the rights of HRDs as among the major solutions towards ending Human Rights Violations in the country.
- ii. Submitting of the THRDC Annual Progressive Report 2015 to the African Commission in Banjul. The report was officially received and THRDC got an acknowledgment letter from ACHPR.



- iii. The THRDC National Coordinator was invited as a panelist in the Freedom of Association, Assembly and the panel discussion on the Internet Freedom in Africa.
- iv. Expanding network and building working relationships with various Human Rights stakeholders like African Commission.

**Picture 2. 23: Joint Opening Ceremony of the ACHPR**



*THRDC Represented Tanzania CSOs in the 59<sup>th</sup> session of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights October at Banjul in Gambia*

**b) Challenges;**

- i. CSOs from Tanzania lack resources to participate in these regional human rights mechanism; they attend these sessions when invited..
- ii. Insufficient participation of CSOs from Tanzania in the ACHPR sessions makes the number of human rights issues from Tanzania very limited compared to other countries with wider participation of CSOs.
- iii. The recommendations and resolutions by NGOs shared to African commission are not effectively communicated by the Commission to the AU member states.
- iv. Insufficient budget for the regional advocacy which resulted to a limited number CSOs participation from Tanzania.

**c) Way forward;**

Accessing regional human rights mechanism remained a major challenge to many human rights NGOs in Tanzania. During the 59<sup>th</sup>ACHPR, only four NGOs including THRDC participated in NGOs forum and ACHPR sessions. Therefore we are planning to organize a CSOs workshop as to build capacities for the the Tanzania CSOs on how they can utilize and engage well using the International Human Rights Mechanisms such as African Commission.

### 2.1.1.8 Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Directors Dinner Party

Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) coordinated the civil society organizations (CSOs) directors' dinner party with the objective to build solidarity and networking among the directors. Also, it was aimed at promoting active working relations among the members by engaging directors in a friendly way towards addressing common matters. The dinner party brought together more than 50+ directors from member organizations. The dinner party was held on the 04<sup>th</sup> November 2016 at Golden Tulip of Masaki in Dar es Salaam from 18:00 hours to 00:30 midnight.

**Picture 2. 24: The CSOs directors during dinner party**



*'Selfie' was the great sign of having better networking opportunities and promoting friendship among the directors during the cso' directors' dinner party*

#### a) Achievements

The directors' dinner party added various achievements to the coalition members such as;

- i. Strengthening and improving of the solidarity among the directors
- ii. Maintaining a good relationship between the directors so as to strategically utilize their networks.

**Picture 2. 25: A music band performing at dinner party**



*A music band supporting the good rhythm of our CSO dinner party*

**b) Way forward**

The meeting was officially closed by THRDC National Coordinator Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa and Director of Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) whereby they facilitated the closing session and lead the directors to agree on a number of issues as presented below;

- i. We have to be united as civil society organizations to improve our working platforms
- ii. We have to establish Donors and CSOs forum for creating good relationship to enhance the CSOs deliverance.
- iii. The CSOs have to increase their relationship with the community to have public support during promoting social change as to smooth their projects coordination
- iv. We should utilize our networks to learn and gain more knowledge from one another.

**Picture 2. 26: Meal being served at the dinner party**



*The dinner was served with special dishes to the CSO directors for making their evening a memorable one.*

**2.1.2 Improving THRDC Visibility, Communication, Social Media and Online Platform**



**Website**

We have managed to update our online communication to increase access, reach more people easily while making it more interactive. We have done the following;

- i. Using customized code which gives us a unique identity and not templates
- ii. Make it compatible with all internet devices for ease accessibility
- iii. Put social media latest updates
- iv. Install social media share plug into all social networks
- v. Improving resource center; adding more materials like reports
- vi. Make it easy to navigate

THRDC under communication unit started promoting our social media handles on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2016 with the target of increasing visibility of the organization works. We started using the online payment cards to promote our social networks by paying for each post along with promoting various individual posts on our social networks especially during our events as an organization. This is one of our communication tactical objective of using new media effectively to publish information on daily basis. Therefore this summary report aims at looking on the progress that we have made so far on our social media accounts; Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, as indicated below;



**Facebook;**

- i. A drastic increase of our Facebook followers to more than 19000 from around 7700.
- ii. Average post reach per individual is 30000+ people reached
- iii. Average post engagement especially likes 500+
- iv. Average impressions have increased up to 5000+

**Way forward**

- i. The response time of the comments should be increased up to four-hour reply and not of the 8 hours reply time we have now. We will continue promoting our handle to reach many followers.



**Twitter;**

- i. We earned 211 impressions per day
- ii. Our current follower audience size has surged to 634 from 410 followers previously

- iii. Engagement rate is 1 click per day (1.1%),60 link clicks with the average rate of 1 link clicks per day
- iv. 45 retweets with the average, we earned 1 Retweets per day
- v. 36 likes with the average, we earned 1 likes per day

### Wayforward

- i. We should have live tweeting discussions based on our working thematic areas. Also during our events, we should be tweeting live.



### Instagram;

- i. We opened our Instagram page in May2016.
- ii. We currently have 722 followers.
- iii. We have so far shared 105 pictures which got 15 individual likes.
- iv. We have changed our account to business account mode for the easy access of members and public interaction.

### Wayforward

- i. We should keep updating our page frequently to reach more people



### Office working e-mails;

E-mail as a communication channel has been improved to enhance internal and external communications;

- i. We have created official e-mails to be used during work hours i.e; [info@thrdc.or.tz](mailto:info@thrdc.or.tz)
- ii. We have merged the emails operating system to Gmail e-mails for easily communication and use

### Way forward

- i. We should all use the created work e-mails. It will make us look formal and hence promote the image of our organization.



### WhatsApp;

We have been able to use the advancement of communication technology and being able to have various WhatsApp group for easy communication.

- i. We have three WhatsApp group; THRDC Staffs,THRDCMembers, and Extractive Sector
- ii. We have united and increase their working relationship HRDs through creating the easily communication platform.

- iii. We have enhanced timely interaction with our members while instantly solving some of the matters arising.
- iv. We are administering CSO Directors online Group

#### Way forward

- i. There should be scheduled discussions of various matters that we deal with to help keeping the groups more interactive and engaging.

#### OTHER COMMUNICATION WORKS

##### a. News articles Publications

As part of our communication strategy, we have been able to

- i. To publish total of 61 news articles in different newspapers
- ii. Four news articles were on the front page.
- iii. Six news post on various leading blogs such as Mtembezi blog spot
- iv. Most of our news are placed at leading pages; from page 1 to 3

##### b. Press Statements, we have been able to issue Five Press Statements as listed below;

-Press Statement on Violation of HRDs in Loliondo District released on 24/07/2016

1. Press statement on the arrest of advocate Shilinde Ngalula while in the course of performing his duties as an officer of the court presented on 26/07/2016.
2. Press Statement of Ms. Maanda arrest and detained for four days without a bail, released on 15/08/2016.
3. Press Statement condemning the killing of Police Officers at Mbande, Mbagala in Temeke District. It was released on 30/08/2016.
4. Press Statement on Restoring Withdrawal Right of Pension Fund. It was released on 09/09/2016

## ACHIEVEMENT PER OUTPUT INDICATOR

## 2..1.3 Achievements Under Outcome One -Per Output Indicator

Table 2. 1: Achievement per output indicator

## STRATEGIC OUTCOME ONE AND ITS OUTPUT

1. Strategic Outcome One and Its Output	
Legal, policy frameworks and practice addressing HRDs' issues and CSOs networking improved	
Outcome Indicators	Achievement Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal and policy framework for the human rights defenders in place by 2017.</li> </ul>	<p>To continue pushing further for a new constitution that will include provisions recognizing and protecting HRDs. One of the ways used is to coordinate the civil society consultative national dialogue on the revitalization of the constitution making process in Tanzania with the aim of empowering CSOs and other stakeholders in influencing government to ratify policies and laws that recognize Human Rights Defenders.</p> <p>The model law for HRDs was launched on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2016 at the 59th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in The Gambia. The law was launched at the African level to provide space for Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) from various countries to advocate HRD protection law at national level. Also, this gave an opportunity for THRDC to learn and planning to use this model as an advocacy tool to our government.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratification and domestication of the international instruments addressing human rights defenders.</li> </ul>	<p>The Coalition Managed to engage with CHRAGG in strategizing the monitoring of the implementation status of the 107 UPR accepted recommendations with the fact that UPR mechanism is one among other UN mechanisms that can be used to promote and protect Human Rights and this includes Ratification and domestication of international instruments addressing human rights. Also, the coalition conducted UPR workshop on implementation plan validation and civil society strategy workshop on setting advocacy strategies towards UPR recommendations implementations.</p> <p>Furthermore, with the support from the Danish Institute Against Torture – DIGNITY the Coalition jointly hosted a one-day workshop in Dar es Salaam on Anti-Torture for Tanzanian civil society representatives. The purpose of the workshop was to establish an anti-torture network and to sensitize civil society representatives on torture –related issues thereby building the network to engage in actions advocating for Tanzania to ratify the UN Convention against Torture (UN CAT), initiate actions against torture, and raise awareness about torture in the country.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategies for HRDs solidarity and networking in place</li> </ul>	<p>Active social media which have been playing a role in increasing publicity and interactions with the public. The Facebook page is currently four starred with 19500+ likes. The twitter account has got 711 followers with 1638 tweets compared to the 981 tweets it had before. We have been able to tweet live during various events thus widely sharing our information to the public. Moreover, we have created a new Instagram account to make sure we expand our visibility. Currently, the Instagram account has got 847 followers. The Coalition has also managed to link all its social media networks with the website as to enable easy connection hence increasing traffic to our social media. We have also updated our website with new features that make it easy to navigate and linkable with social media. Moreover, we have created a couple of WhatsApp groups such as Extractive industry group, CSOs director WhatsApp group, UPRgroup and maintaining better THRDC's members group. These groups simplify our communications and expanding our network and working relations with our members and helping to solve instant inquiries.</p> <p>Apart from the new media, the Coalition has played a role to increase network among HRDs through casual network meetings. The Coalition conducted various party as to maintain and expand our network as HRDs, such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A cocktail party with HRDs working in Extractive Industry in Mwanza after the Security Management and Risk Assessment Training along with the government officials.</li> <li>The second cocktail party took place during the HRDs day whereby HRDs who participated in the activity got a chance to informally network and exchange ideas.</li> <li>Another strategy was a CSOs director's dinner party. The Coalition championed directors from different corners of the country to hold a self-funded dinner party in order to increase network and solidarity.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, among many strategies, the Coalition ensured joint press statement issuing culture is being maintained as to foster unity and solidarity among CSOs as HRDs in Tanzania.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative Perception towards HRDs changed</li> </ul>	<p>HRDs as the knowledge and awareness regarding HRDs is increasing negative perception towards the same have been diminishing. For example, the Government officials have now increased their support and being able working together on different issues of promoting and protecting Human Rights in Tanzania such as UPR engagement with CHARG and the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relationship between HRDs and state organs improved.</li> </ul>	<p>As a Coalition on the Right to Information member, the Coalition participated in lobbying for the amendment of the Media Service Bill Act (MSB) of 2016 and being able to visit the parliament relevant standing committee to lobby against the passing of the MSB. The Coalition was able to increase awareness of the MSB Act to the members of parliament and civil society organizations.</p>
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**OUTPUT 1.1**  
Engage the parliament and the government for improvement and enactment of the laws and policies for human rights defenders.

Output Indicators	Achievement Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of advocacy strategy materials produced disseminated to the legislators and the government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>400 copies of THRDC Progressive Annual Reports were distributed</li> <li>300 copies of Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Situation were distributed</li> <li>1000 THRDC 2017 Calendars were also distributed to them</li> </ul> <p>A number of other publications were disseminated during training and meetings.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportions of parliamentarians who are informed with human rights defenders knowledge.</li> </ul>	<p>None of the parliamentarians are informed with human rights defenders knowledge.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of motions and recommendations forwarded by the parliamentarians</li> </ul>	<p>1</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of the dialogue meeting with parliamentarians, law enforcers, and the judiciary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of joint events with state officials and government institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>

OUTPUT 1.2

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

Output Indicator	Achievement Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of the CSOs partnering with THRDC to advocate for ratification and domestication of international human rights instruments.</li> </ul>	<p>More than 150 CSOs are currently partnering with THRDC. The majority are THRDC members and various partners such as UPR info and DIGNITY-Danish Institute Against Torture.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of human rights defenders issues taken into the accounts by the government.</li> </ul>	<p>The relevant standing committee was not table the Access to Information Bill as requested by stakeholders among them being THRDC</p> <p>The government accepted that the Statistics and Cyber Crimes bills had several shortfalls and the minister responsible urged for opinions on areas of improvements upon announcing that the president has accented to the bills.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of advocacy strategy materials produced and disseminated nationally and internationally.</li> </ul>	<p>Total Number of Produced hard copy Advocacy Materials published and disseminated is copied 25,900 as compared to 3500 copies printed in 2014.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of CSOs/HRDs accessing regional and international human rights mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<p>THRDC with the support from different Human rights defenders supporters managed to organize a team of 20 delegates from different Human rights organizations representing different thematic groups in the Universal Periodic Review sessions in Geneva, Switzerland from 29<sup>th</sup> March to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016.</p> <p>Also, THRDC and other five Tanzania CSOs participated at the 59<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Commission for Human And People’s Rights (ACHPR) from October 15<sup>th</sup> to November 30<sup>nd</sup> 2016, in Gambia. The meeting had a special focus on the “Rights of Women”, The 28<sup>th</sup> Session of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC), as well as the Forum of NGOs hosted by the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (ACDHRS).</p>

## OUTPUT 1.3

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of the CSOs partnering with THRDC to advocate for ratification and domestication of International Human Rights Instrument</li> </ul>	More than 130 organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of human rights defenders issues taken into the accounts by the government.</li> </ul>	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of HRDs accessing regional and international human rights mechanisms.</li> </ul>	110
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of joint activities carried out by HRNGOs at all levels</li> </ul>	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of joint interventions</li> </ul>	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of CSOs networks established</li> </ul>	175 CSOs both members and non-members were enabled to network in the year 2016.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The space of CSOs in addressing issues of public interest</li> </ul>	<p>The space of CSOs to play this role has significantly increased.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of joint training/ meetings conducted at regional and international level</li> </ul>	<p>4 joint meetings conducted at the regional level, more than two meetings at national level</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of invitations to HRDs in Tanzania to attend various regional and international forums.</li> </ul>	<p>200 invitations to THRDC</p>

## OUTCOME TWO-CAPACITY BUILDING

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

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

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

For better realization of this outcome, making sure that the media and HRDs capacity to effectively participate in the Human Rights Defenders' protection processes and address the improvement of their rights.

THRDC implemented various activities for the year 2016, with the aim to produce the following OUTPUTS;

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

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

**ii. Media practitioners (mainstream and social) are empowered to protect themselves, monitor and report on human Rights abuses against HRDs**

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

reveal facts and inform the public of the hidden facts. With the increasing availability surveillance equipment and technologies for both state and non-state actors, the lives and work of HRDs, media practitioners and bloggers may be at risk in the online and offline world.

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

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

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

In the year 2016, the Coalition conducted various activities ranging from security management and risk assessment trainings to existing, new human rights defenders and journalists. The Coalition has also conducted security and risk assessment training thematically that is, HRDs working in extractive industry and pastoralists respectively. Capacity building on the UPR was also conducted to HRDs ranging from the general knowledge of the UPR and implementation follow-up.

The Coalition empowered HRDs in other human rights mechanisms particularly regional and sub-regional mechanisms in December 2016. During this workshop, it was resolved that THRDC should lead Human Rights Defender to file eleven cases to the East African Court of Justice challenging provisions which threaten human rights in the country as guaranteed by International Human rights treaties and the Constitution.

**2.2.1 Key Activities Conducted Under this Outcome**

**2.2.1.1 Security management and risk assessment training to new human rights defenders in Tanzania**

Civil Society activists working to defend human rights in Tanzania operates in a very challenging and risky environment. These activists have continuously been harassed, detained, interrogated, imprisoned, tortured and even at times paying the ultimate price when they are killed for what they do. This training therefore was conducted to 30 HRDs new members of the coalition and 5 HRDs working on SOGI rights from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> February 2016.

During the workshop the topics covered were; protection mechanisms, security decision making, how to recognize and respond to security incidences, prevention and reaction to aggression as well as office and home security.

**Picture 2. 27: Participants displaying their certificates after training**



*Participants for the training on security management and risk assessment to new HRDs displaying their certificates of attendance.*

The workshop was very participatory and after each session participants were either given group assignments or picked randomly to make a summary of the session. This method of conducting the training made participants to be attentive, active and sharp throughout the workshop.

**Picture 2. 28: Group work during training**



*One of the groups working on their assignment during the training session*

**(a) Achievements**

- i. The workshop informed participants of their working environment to appreciate the fact that defending human rights is a risky task.
- ii. Security management session/workshop to new HRDs was very much appreciated by the attendees it was their first time to be taught on the matter.

**(c) Challenges**

- i. Security management and risk assessment is wide and takes time to understand. The time was short for these New HRDs to understand in details all concepts and mechanisms of security management and risk assessment.
- ii. Some topics such as digital security were very new to participants because a few participants were using digital devices such as laptops in their work/offices. This made hard to facilitate in ensuring that participants follow and understand.

**Picture 2. 29: Participants refreshing during training**



*A little energizer to activate participants.*

**(d) Way forward**

- i. It was resolved that more training sessions especially in digital security the use digital devices in human rights defending work be conducted to HRDs. Following the newly enacted cybercrimes Act 2015 and the global increase of online hackers, THRDC aims to conduct more sessions to HRDs to increase their understanding on how to deal with digital security issues. Important security tips mainly; basic computer security, Windows logon password and importance, Win + L, Password protected screen saver, User Account Control and updating software are targets of the trainings.



### 2.2.1.2 Security Management Training to HRDs working in the extractive industry

On 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> March 2016 THRDC conducted three day training on security management and risk assessment to 32 HRDs working in the extractive industry from Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma regions. The workshop was conducted at Naf Beach Hotel, Mtwara where several security management topics were covered.

The need to conduct training to journalists working in extractive industries came after having realized that Human rights defenders in the field are at a great risk and are highly threatened because they report on issues that are likely to negatively affect the interests of the government and big investors.

**Picture 2. 30: Participants working from extractive industry**



*Group photo of participants of the security management training to HRDs working in the extractive industry.*

#### (a) Achievements

- i. The training was to the large extent successful. During the training participants volunteered to give their testimonies on the challenges they face in the course of their work. In one of the group work, the participants highlighted the challenges they face in their work as HRDs, they also pointed out the security incidences they face when providing community education on natural resources rights, the discovery of natural gas in particular.
- ii. Participants acknowledged the relevance of the training highlighting lack of transparency and community involvement in investment sector. They said this is what led to the previous Mtwara gas havoc. Many HRDs were threatened of being deregistered and received phone calls from authorities prohibiting them to be involved in community education during the Mtwara gas havoc. To this tune therefore, the security management training conducted was very relevant since it would help them to face risks and deal with them without fear.

Picture 2. 31: Participant from TUPACE during presentation



*A participant from TUPACE, presenting on the challenges they face as human rights defenders working in the extractive industry.*

## (b) Challenges

During the workshop challenges faced were;

- i. Many participants did not get directly involved in extractive industry, rather they dealt with human rights awareness in general, that is economic and social rights, HIV/AIDS and health rights, women and child rights to mention a few.
- ii. Security management to human rights defenders being a wide concept that 3 days were not enough to sufficiently cover all the security topics.
- iii. Some security concepts and tips particularly on digital security were very new to the participants who needed more time for better understanding. This was partly contributed by the low number of participants who had access to emails, facebook and whatsapp messengers as information facilities in course of their work. For example out of 32 participants present in the workshop, only 28 were found to be using emails, 17 facebook, 2 Skype and 2 tweeter.

**Picture 2. 32: THRDC Legal Officer facilitating a training**



*Advocate Ben Alex THRDC's Legal and protection officer stressing a point during the training.*

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

As a way forward;

- i. The coalition is considering to add more time on security trainings or as an alternative to be conducting these security trainings to HRDs severally.
- ii. The coalition needs to conduct a deep survey aimed at identifying specific human rights defenders working in the extractive industry so as to reach the targeted beneficiary group.
- iii. Regarding low number of participants using digital technologies; more emphasis will be put to human rights defenders to use such technologies in communication and data recording so as to keep pace with globalization. To this effect the coalition has started whatsapp groups of its members and other HRDs working in different thematic groups including those working in the extractive industry.

#### **2.2.1.3 Security management and risk assessment training of Pastoralist rights defenders**

As a continued mission to reach Human rights defenders in their thematic groups, THRDC conducted security management and risk assessment training to pastoralist rights defenders. The workshop took place in Arusha from 04th -06th July 2016. This training brought together more than 40 HRDs working on pastoralist rights across the country and covered various topics such as analyzing pastoral rights defenders working environment, Inform them available protection mechanism for HRDs, networking and solidarity, informing them their rights as HRDs, Risk assessment, threat analysis, Reaction to security incidents, Information and Digital security, and How to produce organizational security plans.

**Picture 2. 33: Group photo during Pastoralist rights defenders training**



*A group photo of participants who attended security management and risk assessment training to pastoralist rights defenders*

The workshop was opened by the Representative from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Mr. Friedrich Kiango who appreciated the coalition's initiatives on maximizing the protection of Human Rights Defenders. He added that this training has come at the right time since the pastoralists Human Rights Defenders' working environment are at high risk. He lastly urged participants to be keen to learn and go back to their society using the knowledge and skills they received from the training.

**Picture 2. 34: The high table members during Pastoralists training**



*On the left is the representative from Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Mr. Friedrich Kiango delivering official opening speech as guest of honor during the training and on the right is a section of participants paying attention during the session*

The workshop was officially closed by a member of parliament from of Monduli Hon. Julius Kalanga who handed over certificates of attendance to the participants and recommended all pastoralists to have one united and strong association that will protect their rights and promoting safe and secured working environment.

Picture 2. 35: Pastoralists awarded certificates



*Participants receiving certificates of participation from the Guest of honor, Monduli Member of Parliament Hon. Julius Kalanga.*

**a) Achievements**

- i. This is one of the security management training which the Coalition had conducted and involved state actors mainly representative from the ministry and local government representatives (Livestock officers) throughout the workshop. This attracted attention and more interactive session as participants were eager to share challenges faced to the representative from the ministry.
- ii. Through testimonials and group discussions, participants both defenders and state actor learnt much from each other and set way forwards on security issues during their works. The representative from the ministry promised to present to the ministry what he had learnt for more actions.
- iii. Press release was issued condemning the ongoing violations of pastoralists' defenders rights, calling for the government to recognize pastoral needs, stop and punish the violators.

**b) Challenges**

- i. The topic of Digital security was much appreciated by the participants, however, the time was enough to cover it in one day.
- ii. Pastoralists defenders are so divided hence lack solidarity to fight for their rights. This exposes them to many risks in defending the rights of the pastoral community. Consequently, they found themselves end up being arrested, detained and tortured.
- iii. Pastoral defenders are not aware of the existing laws governing pastoralism in the country which result into misunderstandings among themselves in respect with their interests and the requirements of the laws.

**c) Way forward**

The workshop gave the participants the chance to suggest on how the coalition can improve future training for maximizing safer and secured working environment for pastoralists as Human Rights

Defenders in Tanzania. These were suggestions from participants which the coalition will work on.

- i. More training on digital security should be arranged for HRDs mainly from rural areas.
- ii. The future trainings should involve more government stake-holders as to brainstorm together on how to tackle various security incidents that affect the pastoralist Human Rights Defenders.
- iii. The capacity building training should be done to policy makers and implementers as to champion the progress and formality of the policies which will promote safe and secured environment to the pastoralists.
- iv. Human Rights Defenders. This will aim to raise awareness to policy makers and actors to know their roles as pastoralists defenders.

#### **2.2.1.4 Security management and risk assessment training to human rights defenders working on extractive industry**

On a mission to address violations of and empower defenders working on the extractive industry, THRDC conducted the second round of Security Management and risk assessment Training to Human Rights Defenders working the sector after the Mtwara training. The training was held in Mwanza at the Gold Crest Hotel from 30<sup>th</sup> August to 02<sup>nd</sup> September 2016 and the specific target was to address the violations of defenders around the Lake zone.

The workshop was motivated by the extent of the level of risk faced by HRDs working in the sector. Human rights defenders working in natural resources, the extractive industry specifically, operate in a very challenging and risky environment.

**Picture 2. 36: HRDs working on extractive industry**



*The Group photo of participants of security management and risk assessment training to Human Rights defenders working in the extractive industry.*

The training was officiated by an assistant Commissioner of Minerals Mwanza Zonal Office, Mr Mayibi Makolobelo. In his official remarks he applauded the initiatives that THRDC have been making to maximize the protection of Human Rights Defenders. He said the government is aware of the challenges that the HRDs working in the extractive sector face and asked THRDC to keep supporting government works through such activities since its more challenging for the government to do all by itself.

**Picture 2. 37: Opening speech of guest of honor**



*Assistant Commissioner of Minerals of Mwanza Zonal Office, Mr Mayibi Makolobelo delivering official opening speech as guest of honor during the training.*

The workshop covered the General Understanding of the UN and African region human rights system and mechanism on the Extractive Industry. Also, participants were introduced to the concept of Business and Human rights, Legal framework on business and human rights (Judicial and Non-Judicial remedial mechanisms) as well as analyzing the Situation of Extractive Industry in Tanzania.

**Picture 2. 38: Facilitation of Business and Human Rights training**



*THRDC Legal and Protection Officer(standing),Mr. Benedict Ishabakaki facilitating Business and Human Rights topic to the participants during HRDs working in extractive sector, held in Mwanza.*

Participants were empowered to understand among other things the concept of a human rights defender, how to analyze their working environment, how to plan and take security measures at individual and organization level and digital security.

a) **Achievements**

- i) This training was conducted in a unique way since participants were not just informed on the security and protection measures but the General Understanding of the UN and African region human rights system and mechanism on Extractive Industry. This had effect of empowering participants to International Avenue on jurisprudence of the extractive industry.
- ii) Videos and documentaries on human rights defenders particularly on human rights violations to HRDs in extractive sector had a positive effect of bringing attention to participants by learning by watching the real situation on the ground.
- iii) Involvement of the assistant Commissioner of Minerals of Mwanza Zonal Office, Mr Mayibi Makolobelo and the representative of Nyamagana District Commissioner, Ms.Kombe Danty to offiate and close the workshop brought the sense of HRDs-Government partnership in the sector.

b) **Challenges**

- i) A general challenge on low level to participants on the use of digital devices in their human rights work. This led to some topics, particularly digital security, to be re-emphasized for the participants to understand.
- ii) Lack of a common platform to discuss problems and how to solve them exposes them to more risk.
- iii) Most human rights ideas and security assessments were new to the the participants.

c) **Way forward**

- i) More emphasis on digitalization of human rights defenders work on digital security should be done for HRDs from rural areas.
- ii) The future trainings should involve more government stake-holders to brainstorm together on how to tackle various security incidents that affect the extractive Human Rights Defenders.
- iii) The capacity building training should be done to policy makers and implementers as to champion the progress and formality of the policies which will promote safe and secured environment to the Human Rights Defenders working in the extractive sector.

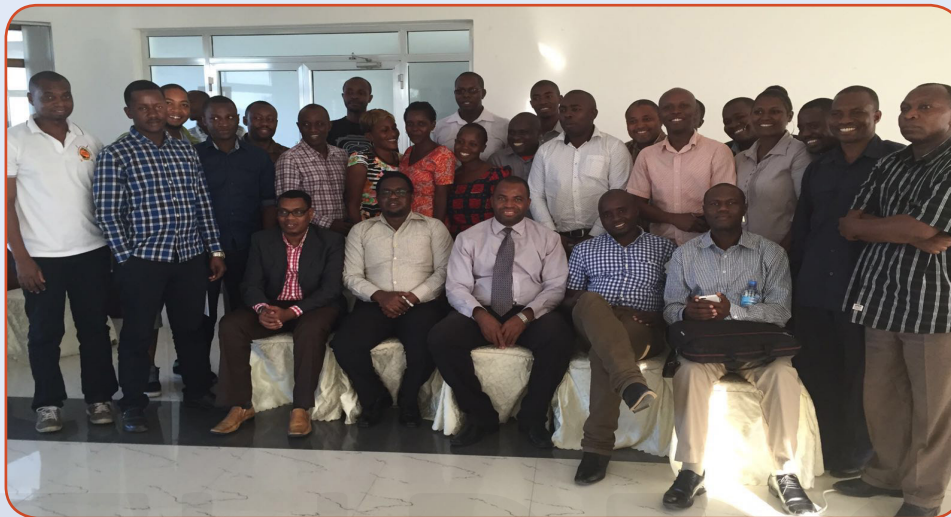
**2.2.1.5 Conducted the workshop on human rights to editors and journalists on Minority, key population (SOGI) Rights and HIV issues.**

THRDC organized one day training on Human Rights, Minority rights and HIV issues to the editors and journalists on 12<sup>th</sup> March 12, 2016 at Double View Hotel Dar es Salaam. The training which brought



together 34 media practitioners aimed at raising awareness to them on issues of HIV AIDS to minority groups and rights of key population. This workshop aimed also to enlighten journalists revealing human rights violations and report on SOGI and Key population rights. To share the experience on HIV/AIDS and SOGI rights THRDC invited Dr. Sebastian Kitiku from TACAIDS to be one of the co-trainers.

**Picture 2. 39: Participants during SOGI rights training**



*Group photo of participants of the training on SOGI rights.*

Through presentations and discussions the knowledge was exchanged among the participants and facilitators. Participants were introduced to general concepts of human rights, their indivisibility nature and interrelatedness. They were informed of the human rights entitlement to all human beings regardless their gender; sexual orientation and gender identity concepts and how they are related to human rights. Dr Kitiku presented on the relationship between SOGI and HIV/AIDS infections and initiatives TACAIDS in slowing down spreading out of HIV to key population groups.

**Picture 2. 40: TACAIDS representative during SOGI training**



*Sebastian Kitiku from TACAIDS explaining to the participants the relationship between HIV prevention and SOGI rights.*

**(a) Achievements**

- i. The training was to a larger extent a success because many participants although acknowledged to have neither written nor advocating on the SOGI rights through their media, said that this training had helped them have the knowledge of the rights of SOGI and key population.
- ii. Generally, all participants responded positively on the training on SOGI rights acknowledging their task as media practitioners. For example, Mr. Kenneth Simbaya The Guardian correspondent giving his experience to the group of fellow participants said: *‘as a journalist you have to identify your moral obligations from your writings. To end HIV we need to go to every group and the state has the duty to protect every one irrespective of their sexual orientation’.*

**Picture 2. 41: Participants during SOGI rights training**



*A section of participants following closely the training.*

**(b) Challenges**

- i. Only two participants out of 34 had written positively on SOGI rights.
- ii. The time was not enough to adequately cover all the topics which were new to most of the participants.

**(c) Way forward**

- i. To consider the need to extend training time depending on the availability of the resources.
- ii. Continue encouraging journalists to write more articles on SOGI related issues.

**2.2.1.6 Digital Security training to Human Rights Defenders and Journalists**

THRDC organized one day training on Digital Security for HRDs and Journalists on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2016 at Blue Pearl- Ubungu Plaza Hotel Dar es Salaam. The training which brought together 32 HRDs and journalists

from across the country aimed at raising awareness to journalists and Human Rights Defenders on digital security issues and new information technologies risk assessment.

To share the experience and knowledge on digital security and new information technologies, together with the THRDC facilitators, the coalition invited Maxence Mello the co-founder and director of Jamii Media and the IT expert John Kaoneka to make sure that the HRDs and journalists are able to be informed with deep and practical digital security knowledge.

Through presentations and discussions the knowledge was exchanged among the participants and facilitators.

**Picture 2. 42: Participants of the training in group photo**



*Participants of the training in a group photo*

The training aimed at building and expanding knowledge of digital security and the proper and secured use of new information technologies without getting themselves in to any kind of the risk.

The National Coordinator opened the training by insisting on the objective and advantage of digital security knowledge to the HRDs and journalists as one among the people in the community who play the watchdog role. ‘This kind of training helps participants to get knowledge on how secured they can be when using the electronic and communication devices to share the information’.

**Picture 2. 43: THRDC Capacity building officer moderating session**



*THRDC Capacity building officer Deogratias Bwire moderating the training*

The first topic specifically for journalists but it is important that all the HRDs be aware of it as they normally share information concerning their work with colleagues. The aim of this topic is to inform journalist/HRDs on the risks which are likely to surround transfer of information from one point to another. Also, to know better techniques to use when sharing information via digital devices.

Again on Cyber Crime Act, Adv. Ishabakaki updated the participants on the number of cyber cases documented by THRDC since the approval of the law as well as informing them on some of the provisions in the law which infringe freedom of information and access to information such as section 16 which give more power to police officers.

**Picture 2. 44: Facilitation of the cyber-crimes session**



*The coalition's Legal and protection officer Adv. Ishabakaki facilitating the cyber-crimes session.*

Informing on the Cybercrime Act 2015, the coalition legal and protection officer Adv. Ishabakaki mentioned that THRDC opened the case at the high court of Tanzania to challenge some provisions on the law which infringe freedom of expression and access to information such as section 16 and 18 of the Act.

Apart from the cybercrimes, Mr. Kaoneka taught the participants Computer Hygiene Password is a word or string of characters used for user authentication to prove identity or access approval to gain access to a *resource*, which should be kept secret from those not allowed access. A resource can be a computer user account, an email or bank account Teller Machine, a password protected printer, a wireless hotspot etc. The workshop ended by the topic on communication surveillance.

**a) Achievements**

- i. The notable achievement with regard to this workshop was that, it is the only workshop which the Coalition held specifically on the digital security training. The normal practice has been to combine both physical and digital security trainings. The practice is partly contributed by limited resources to conduct separate trainings.

**(a) Challenges**

- i. Still, it was not easy to cover in full all crucial aspects of the Digital security due to limited time. Digital security being a new concept to most of human rights defenders in the country needs more training time.
- ii. It was the challenge to learn practically as most of HRDs and journalists were neither computer literate nor owned computers.

**(b) Way forward**

- i. Emphasis to be put to human rights defenders to digitalize their defending work.
- ii. More training on digital security should be arranged for HRDs especially from rural areas.

**2.2.1.7 Follow up session to the Security Management Training to Zanzibar Journalists during the 2015 electoral cycle**

THRDC conducted follow up session to the Security Management Training offered to Zanzibar Journalists during the 2015 electoral cycle on the 09th June 2016 at Zanzibar Beach Resort. The session comprised of 33 participants, 24 from Unguja and 9 from Pemba; other participants came from Radio stations, TV stations and Newspaper media outlets.

The objectives of this assessment were to share with Zanzibar journalists the effectiveness of safety techniques from the previous training on September 2015 before election. The safety techniques used to identify risks environments and usefulness of special journalists jackets that the coalition gave them

during General Election. During this follow-up session, participants had the opportunity to share various security challenges that emerged throughout the General Election 2015 and 2016.

**Picture 2. 45: Journalists during election review**



*Participants of the journalists review security management training*

During the opening ceremony, the Coalitions' National Coordinator insisted on the importance of the follow up session that it will help to evaluate the effectiveness and improve security and risk assessment trainings offered by the coalition.

**Picture 2. 46: Active participation during journalists' review**



*On the left is The Coordinator, Mr. Onesmo Olungurumwa and on the right is the Capacity building officer Deogratias Bwire instructing participants during the session.*

#### **a) Achievements**

- i. Most of the participants acknowledge the trainings offered by the coalition and testified that they were able to avoid security incidents due to the training they received. "The training was so relevant to our actual work as journalists and hence gave us the ability to analyze our working environment and protect ourselves during the whole period of election" said Mwinyimvua Abdi from Zanzibar Press Club.
- ii. Participants pointed out on how the Journalist Security Jackets distributed helped them to be recognized with the policemen and army officers in the field hence offered space

to carry out their work without interference compared to the ones who did not have security jackets.

- iii. Although the 2015 general election was very competitive in Tanzania mainland, journalists did not face a lot of abuse and threats compared to previously conducted elections.

#### **b) Challenges**

- i. Despite strength of training offered, some short falls were identified. Participants shared the security incidents and violations faced during the election period such as burning of media houses, threats and abduction. To illustrate the challenge; Salma Said, a reporter for a local Mwananchi newspaper and a corresponded for Deutsche Welle(DW) –Germany International broadcaster, was abducted shortly after her arrival at Julius Nyerere International Airport on March 18, 2016 two days before the 2<sup>nd</sup> round election(March 20<sup>th</sup> 2016).

#### **c) Way forward**

Participants were given a chance to suggest on how we can improve our future training for maximizing safer and secured working environment of journalists as Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania.

The following are some of their suggestions which the coalition regards as the way forward;

- i. The training should involve other partners working closely with the journalists such as Police Force, National Electoral Commission, Media owners who can come together to ensure a safe and secured environment for the journalists.
- ii. The training should be conducted frequently and made sustainable since the security concerns of the journalists as HRDs need to be addressed to keep their environment secured so that they can serv the community better.
- iii. The training should involve more participants to widely disseminate the security knowledge to the majority of the journalists as HRDs.

#### **2.2.1.8 Journalists and Media practitioners' workshop on Press Freedom Violation June 2016.**

Following persistent assaults, threats and sometimes killings of journalists in the country, the Tanzania Media Council (MCT) in collaboration with the coalition (THRDC) conducted training on the Freedom Violations Register-- a crucial document in defending journalists' welfare in their daily activities. The press freedom violation register is very crucial as it will help to provide tangible evidence on the level of freedom under which the media operate in Tanzania, understanding violation trends and be used as a vital tool for lobbying and advocacy for media and right to information law reforms and in investigating serious violations.

During this session, the Coalition had a session to present on the Over view of Human rights on Right to information, International instruments on the right to information and the right to information in the Tanzania Constitution.

**Picture 2. 47: HRDs facilitation during training**



*Mr. Deogratias Bwire, the Coalition's capacity building officer facilitating the session on Journalists legal protection.*

**a) Achievement**

- i. Participants appreciated the content of the presentation regarding legal protection mechanism made available to them as journalists and human rights defenders. Many of them acknowledged that they were not aware of the international and regional instruments which cater for their rights.

**b) Challenges**

- i. Most of the participants who were invited to attend the workshop were from cities and urban areas. This is a shortfall because regarding the nature of the workshop and its value; at least few representatives were expected to come from rural areas.

**c) Way forward**

- i. As the way forward the Coalition strives for an increased collaboration with the Media Council of Tanzania and other media freedom related organization in order to inform journalists and media practitioners of their rights and how to enforce them.

**2.2.1.9 Co-hosting workshop on creating a common space or platform for Tanzanian CSOs.**

Following a training workshop in Dar es Salaam (23-24 November 2015) on "Civil Society Space and the United Nations Human Rights System" by the office of the Human Rights Adviser at *UN Tanzania*, participating CSOs resolved to create a common space or platform for Tanzanian CSOs. The forum took place for 3 days at the UN Conference Room, UN Compound, 182 Mzinga Way, Masaki, Dar es Salaam in which about 60 members of CSOs participants were invited. The workshop involved presentations on



shrinking CSOs space, challenges of being HRD in Tanzania and CSOs UN human rights mechanism as well as freedom of expression and association in Tanzania.

The forum gave a platform for CSOs to be regularly sharing information about the lived realities of how CSOs are able to carry out their work in Tanzania, and develop common approaches to create and maintain civil society space. It also provided an opportunity to share information about resources, activities, as well as opportunities for cooperation. The workshop was also one of the initiatives started by the coalition, WATED in collaboration with the office of the Human Rights Adviser at *UN Tanzania* to provide space for building knowledge and skills, opportunities for networking, solidarity, and help foster creativity among civil society actors to improve the ways to effect social change.

**Picture 2. 48: UN mechanisms' topic facilitation**



*Mr. Deogratias Bwire, Coalition's capacity building of officer presenting about UN mechanisms and procedures available to CSOs.*

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

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

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

Tanzania was reviewed in May 9<sup>th</sup> 2016, where a detailed report on the human rights situation in Tanzania was released. The review reflected on what has been done by Tanzania for the past four years since the first cycle review.

Throughout the months of January and February and March 2016 the coalition through the capacity building desk, made some efforts to make sure it successfully accomplish its mission to coordinate the second UPR cycle and engage fully Tanzanian CSOs, it has done the following;

**i. In-country UPR pre-session**

On the 11<sup>th</sup> March 2016, the Coalition in collaboration with UPR Info International with the support of Oxfam International organized the UPR In-country pre-session. The UPR In country pre-session aimed at raising awareness to CSOs on the UPR process and providing an opportunity for them to meet delegates from various embassies and development partners based in Dar es Salaam with the view to lobby and persuade them prior to the Geneva pre-session. The meeting attended by about 15 representatives from various embassies and development partners and 40 representatives from CSOs provided an opportunity for CSOs to agree on the issues of priority to focus on and have a coordinated approach.

During the in country pre-session, UPR Info Africa Regional Representative attended to raise awareness to CSOs on the Geneva pre-session and the actual review session. Six thematic groups which managed to submit the thematic report to the UPR working group under the coordination of the Coalition will meet development partners and delegates to discuss and agree on issues of priority included in the submitted reports. This will ease the work of Permanent Missions in Geneva who rely on issues raised by civil society organization to develop recommendations to the State. Development partners will also have an opportunity to ask and learn from the main key areas for the review of the United Republic of Tanzania.

**Picture 2. 49: The participants and THRDC staffs during UPR session**



*Left is the section of participants following the pre-session. On the right is THRDC secretariat posing with Mr. Gilbert Onyango, UPR Info Africa regional representative during the In-country Pre-session.*

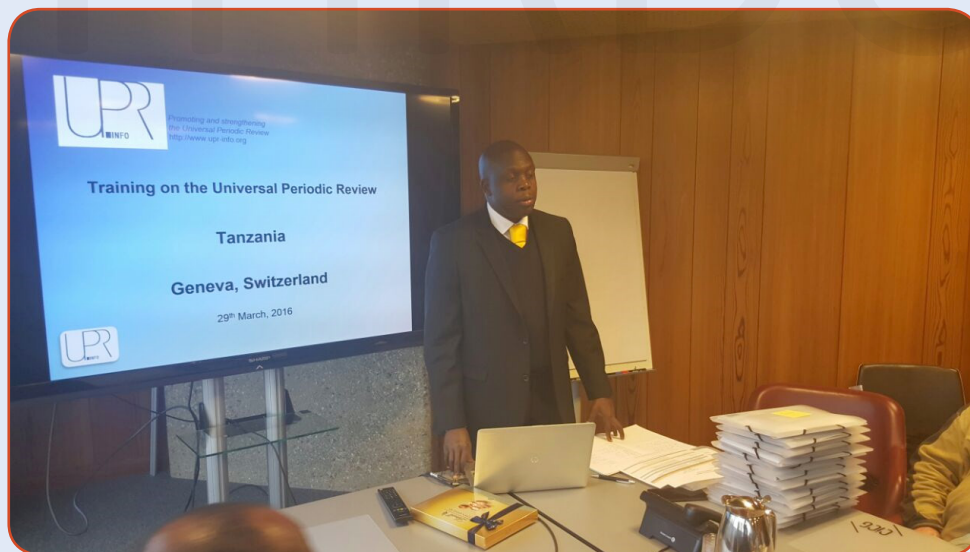
**ii. The Geneva Pre session**

With the support from DANIDA/FCS, UPR Info International, OSIEA, Care International, Fredric Ebert Stiftung and WE -EFFECT, the Coalition managed to organize a trip of about 20 Tanzania CSOs delegates to attend the Geneva pre-sessions from 29<sup>th</sup> March to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 at *Centre International de Conférences Genève* (CICG), 17 rue de Varembeé.

Before the pre-session, CSOs delegates attended the UPR Pre-session training, on which Mr. Onyango Gilbert presented to delegates on the UPR process. He gave an overview of the UPR process and NGOs entry points throughout the process. Generally, the presentation provided a basic review of what the UPR is and how it works. It provided thorough overview of what advocacy could consider doing during each stage of the UPR process both at home and in Geneva. Participants were equipped to engage in advocacy in all UPR stages including both the review, official adoption of the working group report, implementation follow up and sustainability of the project.

UPR Info promised delegates to provide technical support and collaboration in all the remaining stages. At the end of the workshop, delegates divided themselves according to thematic groups and instructed on the best way of refining and presenting their issues and recommendations to diplomats during the pre-session.

**Picture 2. 50: UPR info facilitating training**



*Mr. Gilbert Onyango, UPR Info African Region Representative presenting to the delegates during the training session.*

Picture 2. 51: CSOs delegates at UPR training



*CSOs delegates following the UPR training.*

**(a) Achievements;**

- i. For the first time since the UPR mechanism was established, 2016 UPR pre-session has hosted a good number of CSOs delegation from Tanzania. In 2011 CSOs delegation from Tanzania which attended the UPR pre-session for the first cycle was only 3 in number.
- ii. The training on the UPR process was very useful to the delegates since they were informed on how to tailor their advocacy statements to be presented to diplomats. Delegates were also taught on how to develop implementation plan for follow up on the recommendations after the review.
- iii. UPR Info International has commended the Tanzania CSOs delegation as being among the best and well organized pre-session participants.
- iv. The United Republic of Tanzania permanent representative to the UN congratulated the delegation for the initiative done improving the human rights situation in the country and promised to organize the state-CSOs meeting before or during the review.

**(b) Challenges**

Every successful mission must have some challenges. For the whole period of organization of the trip and the pre-session week, the delegation witnessed the following challenges;

- i. Timely logistical arrangements mainly visa, insurance and hotel booking was a challenge. This is partly because many participants were not sure of their trip as were waiting for confirmations from development partners who promised to facilitate them.
- ii. The pre-session had a limited time. One hour for the presentation and question-answer session was not enough. Issues and recommendations are presented shortly or condensed. The UPR Info need to look on the possibility of adding at least an hour for the session.

- iii. Financial resources are still a challenge to facilitate CSOs participation in UPR activities during the official adoption of the working group report after the adoption/ implementation phase.

**(c) Way forward**

For the effective CSOs participation in the actual review process and after the review, the following is the way forward and activities planned to be conducted;

- i. Organize the CSOs delegation trip to attend the actual review session to Geneva to take place from 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> May 2016 which will include organising a side-event at the UN.
- ii. Broadcast the webcast in the country during the review session and publish a press release.
- iii. Conduct workshop to raise awareness on the recommendations made to Tanzania and sensitize CSOs on lobbying for them to be accepted.
- iv. Conduct one day workshop session with government officials to accept key recommendations. This includes raising awareness on the noted recommendations, questioning the Government about the decision and trying to make them change their position.
- v. To take part in the whole implementation follow-up process review before the next starting with development of the implementation plan.
- vi. THRDC will increase collaboration with UPR Info Africa and other development partners to facilitate more capacity building sessions after the review in May 2016.

**iii. CSOs UPR strategic workshop and feedback session;**

This post-UPR session workshop organized by the Coalition of human rights defenders (THRDC) and the NHRI (CHRAGG) was held at Blue Pearl hotel Dar es Salaam. It involved all UPR stakeholders that are willing to work to ensure that the UPR recommendations are effectively implemented, thus helping to improve the human rights situation in Tanzania. About 80 participants from CSOs, NHRI and Government agencies attended the workshop. Among other things, the session aimed at building the capacity to CSOs on the UPR process and next opportunities available after the review.

During the workshop CSOs discussed and outline an action strategy to ensure that implementation of the UPR recommendations becomes a reality. The discussion was facilitated by a team of UPR experts from UPR Info an International organization based in Geneva, Switzerland working on following but not limited to; In-depth knowledge to stakeholders working with the UPR and facilitating excellent relationships with governments, UN Agencies and National Human Rights Institutions regarding the UPR.

**Picture 2. 52: Participants during UPR workshop**



*Participants following one of the presentations during the workshop*

Presentations regarding State and Stakeholders engagement during the whole Tanzanian 2nd UPR review cycle, familiarizing the participants with the accepted, noted and differed recommendations, the next opportunities in the UPR framework in which CSOs were introduced to the modalities of the UPR for the next four years and writing the implementation plan and the modalities on how to lobby for acceptance of the noted and differed recommendations were made.

Group work and presentations were also made. Two crucial questions raised by participants were responded to by facilitators. The first question was on the differences between pending and noted recommendations which was responded to by Mr. Gilbert Onyango, UPR Info representative that; a recommendation is considered as “Noted” when the SuR clearly uses the word “reject” or similar expressions such as “does not enjoy its support” while a recommendation is considered as “Pending” when no response is given by the SuR during the review. The SuR has then until the adoption of the report during the Human Rights Council plenary session to provide its final response. After that time, a pending recommendation which remains unaddressed is considered as “Noted”.

The second question was about the exact number of accepted recommendations by the United Republic of Tanzania. This is because referring to the government statements, 130 recommendations were accepted while other reports mainly the UPR working group report 129 recommendations were accepted. This question was responded to by Ms. Jamila Sulu, Assistant Principal Investigation Officer from CHRAGG that both numbers are fine depending on one’s interpretation. The interpretation that 130 recommendations are accepted comes in because in the UPR working group report, recommendation number 135.1 from Latvia which requires the government Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC was accepted by the government and considered to have been already implemented.

Picture 2. 53: The UPR Info Africa Regional Director during UPR session



*Gilbert Onyango from UPR Info facilitating the UPR session.*

**a) Achievements**

- i. Participants' knowledge of the UPR process was improved and they understood that the process it does not end just after the review session rather the review session is like the starting point towards implementation of the recommendations.
- ii. UPR technical terms such as NOTED and PENDING were understood by participants.
- iii. The practice of clustering recommendations and encouraging groups to work on recommendation during the workshop proved useful as participants could address more complex recommendations in the implementation plan and actions strategy.
- iv. The importance of involvement of all UPR stakeholders to the process became well known to participants and all participants promised to work with the government and other stakeholders namely CHRAGG towards implementation of recommendations.

**b) Challenges**

- i. The capacity of the CSOs on the UPR especially from the grassroots is still low which may necessitate some capacity building.
- ii. Due to limited financial resources, the workshop ended up being in Dar es Salaam and non-residential. This affected the quality of participation as most of the participants arrived late thus affecting the commencement time.
- iii. The session was held during the Holy Month of Ramadan which meant that we had to conclude the days' sessions early.
- iv. Some of the CSOs lacked knowledge of the national processes even though they know some of the Recommendations.
- v. There is a general challenge with the drafting of national laws and policies as some of them contradict each other.

- vi. Holding the workshop in Dar es Salaam presented a challenge since it was difficult to start the meeting on time.

**c) Way forward**

- i. The coalition is planning to conduct a 2 -day CSOs and inter-ministerial workshop after the official adoption of the outcome report. During the first day, CSOs will meet in order to debrief about the results and challenges faced during the preceding months' activities. CSOs will also work together to update the implementation plan and action strategy, as well as to prepare for monitoring of the human rights situation.
- v. **Awareness raising workshop with media editors, media practitioners and leaders of Tanzania press clubs on how to access and report the implementation of UPR recommendations in Tanzania.**

**Picture 2. 54: Participants with deputy minister of MoCLA**



*A Group photo of the participants with the guest of honour Mr. Amon Mpanju(Deputy Permanent secretary-Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs-MoCLA)*

Celebrating the International day on the right to information (The know day),THRDC conducted awareness raising workshop with Media Editors, Media Practitioners and Leaders of Tanzania Press Clubs on how to access and report the Implementation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Recommendations in Tanzania. This workshop was conducted following the official adoption of the UPR report by the government on the 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2016.

The guest of honour to the session was the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs (MoCLA), Hon. Amon Mpanju who during the official opening ceremony summarized the views on recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the government during the adoption of the UPR in Geneva and insisted that the government will work closely with the



Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders on making sure the accepted UPR recommendations are well implemented for the promotion of Human Rights in the country.

Participants were empowered on how to engage access, monitor and report the implementation of the UPR accepted recommendation. This session was facilitated by a professional journalist (former president of the Tanzania press clubs) and human right defender Mr. Kenneth Simbaya.

**Picture 2. 55: Media practioners during the workshop**



*Attentive participants during the workshop*

During the session, a presentation regarding analysis of the 2016 Media Services Bill (MSB) highlighting challenges to Journalists in relation to the Right of Access to Information was done by the Media Council of Tanzania which was among the invitees to the session.

**a) Achievements**

- i)** The meeting has been exceptional since it is the only meeting which has managed to bring important groups of media practitioners ranging from reporters, leaders and editors throughout the country. This is very important since it acts as a conduit pipe towards sharing of experiences and challenges in the sector especially on human rights reporting
- ii)** The meeting has brought the understanding to participants that the media has a duty to play in advancing the development of human rights.
- iii)** The participants were given introduction to UPR recommendations at thematic level, whereby they had an opportunity to discuss UPR recommendations based on various thematic level as to increase their awareness of the issues.
- iv)** Participants committed themselves to work together on monitoring the implementations of the accepted UPR recommendations.
- v)** The Government through the guest of honor committed itself to work closely with the Civil

Society Organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that the UPR recommendations will be well implemented as to promote Human Rights in Tanzania.

**b) Challenges**

- i) Most of the participants lacked the knowledge of the UPR thus making it difficult to follow.
- ii) Recommendations are in English language and had employed some legal language something which brought a challenge to the participants to understand the content.
- iii) Some minor changes to the timetable and delays due to late preparation of the venue and rainfall which results to participants to come in a bit late.

**c) Way forward**

- i) Formulation of Joint committee which will include all media practitioners and stakeholders that will be doing advocacy against the 2016 Media Services Law based on the challenges it will impose to the journalists and community in relation to the Right of Access to Information law passed
- ii) Conducting Awareness campaign about the UPR recommendations and the 2016 Media Services Law.
- iii) Establishment of the UPR reporting mid-review awards as the best way to motivate journalists to focus on reporting the implementation of UPR in Tanzania.
- iv) Having special live national broadcasted dialogue about the UPR recommendations to increase public awareness on the issue.
- v) Conducting local community outreach amplifying the understanding of the UPR recommendations to the majority of the citizens in rural areas and translation.
- vi) There should be frequently capacity building training with editors and media practitioners about the UPR recommendations as to increase their capacity.

**2.2.1.11 The workshop to HRDs on how to access the regional and sub-regional human rights mechanisms December 15th to 16th 2016 Dar es salaam.**

Considering the fact that many Tanzanian HRNGOs are not conversant with the modern human rights ideas and modern human rights mechanism, engaging in the regional and sub-regional protection mechanisms available is still a challenge. This fact has effects of narrowing down the space of civil society in attempt to advocating for human rights promotion and protection in the country. Some of the factors which have contributed to such less involvement are poor capacity to access available human rights mechanisms, lack of resources and low awareness.

**Picture 2. 56: Participants of the workshop**



*A group photo of participants of the workshop*

Out of 477 HRNGOs having observer status with the African commission for human and peoples' rights, only six (6) are from Tanzania despite of having more than 10,000 registered NGOs. These HRNGOs are Under the Same Sun (UTSS), The Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC), The Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations forum (PINGOs Forum), Community Research and Development Services (CORDS), Tanganyika Law Society (TLS) and Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC).

It is only these six HRNGOs which engage directly with the commission and the court by either engaging in regular consultations with the commission, be invited to be present at the opening and closing sessions of all Sessions of the Commission including presenting shadow reports on human rights situation in the country and filing complaints on the violation of human rights in accordance with the prescribed procedures. Less involvement of HRNGOs has led to a number of violations which would deserve to be communicated to regional bodies to be left unattended or be communicated to the relevant bodies by individual public interest lawyers who are few in number.

Picture 2. 57: Human Rights advocacy on Regional Mechanisms



*THRDC National coordinator Mr. Olengurumwa in the middle, Dr Horrace from the African Court on the right and Mr.Mafwele from the East African Court of Justice.*

THRDC therefore conducted a two days' workshop session to 80 CSOs (HRNGOs) from across the country on how to access and engage with various Regional and sub-regional Human Rights Mechanisms. The workshop focused on the African commission and African court on Human and peoples' rights and the East African Community, the court and mechanisms available the objectives being to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in the country by empowering civil society(HRNGOs) on how to access and engage in regional and sub-regional human rights mechanism.

During the workshop THRDC invited Dr. Horace S. Adjolohoun, a legal officer and researcher from the African Court, to present on the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; Court procedures and how CSOs and HRDs can access the court. The topic on the Experience of the East African Court of Justice and other human rights mechanisms in the East African region was presented by Mr. Bernard Mafwele, EACJ legal officer.

**Picture 2. 58: Attentive participation of participants**



*Participants following up on the presentation*

**a) Achievements**

- (i) This was one of the workshops which participants learned from the field experts as the coalition invited representatives from specific Human rights mechanisms/courts to share experience and empower CSOs on how to access and engage in the same.
- (ii) The workshop stimulated the participants' eagerness to access the particular mechanisms especially the courts. In the breakout sessions, the participants came up with eleven potential cases to be filed to either the African Commission/Court or the East African court of Justice. The cases range from Civil and Political rights to economic and land rights.
- (iii) Participants agreed that the priority for the current situation should be casted on the Media service Act 2016, since there are number of provision in the Act which infringes on human rights. Therefore, THRDC was entrusted to lead Human Rights Defender to file the case in the East Africa Court of Justice challenging provisions which threaten human rights.

**b) Challenges;**

- (i) The topics seemed long and complex which needed much time to be clearly understood considering the nature of grassroots organizations which participated.
- (ii) The training was conducted at the period when some organizations had started the holiday season hence not all targeted organizations attended.

**c) Way forward;**

- (i) For the year 2017, more sensitization workshops especially on the International (UN) mechanism will be conducted so as to equip CSOs with the knowledge on how to engage in the same.

### 2.2.2 Overall Achievements for Outcome Two

The year 2016 has been very successful with respect to the capacity building outcome in spite of some challenges that had been encountered. The following are the overall celebrated achievements leading to improved capacity of the media and HRDs to effectively participate in the HRDs protection processes and address their rights.

- i. The number of trained HRDs and Journalist on the security management and risk assessment has risen for about 100% since 2014. In 2014 for example, 200 HRDs were trained, in 2015 the number rose to 230 and in the year 2016 about 300 HRDs were reached and trained.
- ii. The concept of *security to human rights defenders* is widely understood by defenders in the country, especially those who have been reached for the year 2016. Defenders are to a great extent able to identify security incidences and violation hence reporting to the THRDC protection desk and other relevant authorities.
- iii. The importance Digital security, being a new concept to most of human rights defenders in the country, to some extent is being recognized. Apart from offering digital security training to empower defenders on digital security, the coalition has always emphasized on the use of digital devices and the importance of securing them. Whatsup groups, Google groups have been created by the coalition for that purpose.
- iv. The work of THRDC, 'defending defenders' is currently widely understood as differentiated from human rights organizations working to promote human rights in the country. Journalists have published articles catching up the proper roles of the THRDC.
- v. Journalists' knowledge on human rights, reporting human rights violations and the situation of human rights in the country has improved. Trained Journalist example Mr. Kenneth Simbaya the Guardian correspondent has published more than four news articles on the UPR, Minority rights and overall human rights situation in the country.
- vi. Acknowledging the work of the THRDC, the number of development partners both domestic and International has increased tremendously. Domestic partners like the Media council of Tanzania (MCT) and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) have closely been working with the Coalition in the year 2016, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Danish Institute Against Torture (DIGNITY) and the UPR Info International are among domestic and International partners who in addition to the existing partners have worked with the coalition for the year 2016.
- vii. With regard to the UPR, the number of State parties as well as recommendations has substantially increased as compared to the previous cycle. During the review, about 86 State Parties gave a total of 227 recommendations to Tanzania. 131 recommendations were fully accepted, 2 recommendations partly accepted and 94 recommendations were noted/rejected compared to the 2011 cycle in which 48 States made 166 recommendations of which 107 were accepted. The tremendous changes complement the good THRD-coalition coordination and advocacy (lobbying) work done by the Tanzania CSOs in the country at the UN.

- More than 50% of the recommendations submitted through the CSOs joint stakeholders report were presented to the government during the review session.
- For the first time since the UPR mechanism was established, 2016 UPR pre-session has hosted a good number of CSOs delegation from Tanzania. In 2011 CSOs delegation from Tanzania which attended the UPR pre-session for the first cycle was only 3 in number while in the second cycle 20 CSOs delegates attended. This complements the capacity building made by the THRDC to CSOs on the UPR and more than 100 CSOs were empowered on how the UPR mechanism operates.

### 2.2.3 Challenges Under Outcome Two for the year 2016

- Security management and risk assessment topics especially on the digital security seemed to be long and complex which needed much time to be clearly understood considering the nature of grass root organizations involved in trainings.
  - i. Still the knowledge of regional and international human rights mechanisms apart from the UPR is very low making it difficult for most grassroots organizations to follow.
  - ii. Financial resources is still a challenge to facilitate CSOs participation in regional and international mechanisms and the UPR especially the current implementation phase.
  - iii. Despite comprehensive sets of trainings offered to human rights defenders in the country on security management and risk assessment, security incidents and violations to HRDs and journalists are still prevalent. The rate has increased in the current 5<sup>th</sup> phase government.

## ACHIEVEMENT AS PER OUTPUT INDICATORS

### 2.2.4 OUTCOME TWO ACHIEVEMENT PER INDICATORS

Table 2. 2: Achievement as per output indicators

OUTPUT 2.1	
Existing and new human rights defenders are made aware of their rights and empowered to protect themselves.	
Output Indicator	Achievement Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of the issues monitored and reported by the HRDs.</li> </ul>	Three reports on journalists' threat/attack, members work and the situation on HRDs from focal persons.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quality of the reported issues improved by 2017.</li> </ul>	<p>Journalists reporting THRDC activities are now able to understand the difference between the work of promoters of human rights and those of the THRDC.</p> <p>News stories on THRDC’s interventions have been reported to the public perfectly.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of human rights defenders empowered with training programs.</li> </ul>	<p>More than 300 HRDs and journalists have benefited from the physical, digital security trainings and general understanding of international human rights mechanisms organized by THRDC. Participants acquired knowledge which is vital for their work as defenders.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quality of interventions among HRD improved.</li> </ul>	<p>THRDC has reached and brought together more than 500 HRDs working in various thematic areas, government officials, development partners and representative from various embassies and facilitated interaction through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Trainings and workshops.</li> <li>✓ Dialogues</li> <li>✓ Roundtable discussions</li> <li>✓ Office visit.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quantity of the issues monitored and reported by focal persons increased.</li> </ul>	<p>The monitoring reports of focal persons from each zones are in place awaiting publication.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2</b></p>	
<p>The media practitioners are made empowered to protect themselves, monitor and report human Rights abuses against HRDs</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of reports of the human rights issues against human rights defenders increased.</li> </ul>	<p>News articles on human rights defenders violations THRDC intervention on various HRDs issues .For the year 2016, THRDC about 40 news articles.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of the journalists' capacity according to the set criteria.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Journalists' knowledge on security and risk assessment was improved and proved to be successful; this is exemplified by testimonies by Zanzibar journalists during the follow up session to the Security Management training to Zanzibar Journalists during the 2015 electoral cycle conducted on 09th June, 2016.</li> <li>• Journalists knowledge on human rights has improved in particular the UPR making them committed to collaborate with CSOs in monitoring and reporting the implementations of the accepted UPR recommendations.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of educative and advocacy programs conducted.</li> </ul>	<p>About 50 advocacy and educative programs conducted ranging from press releases, media advocacy and trainings.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of satisfaction with accessibility and contents of materials provided through media.</li> </ul>	<p>Increased number of social network followers Annual reports, newsletters, situation reports orders.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.3</b></p> <p>Human Rights Defenders are empowered in modern human rights ideas, international human rights systems and mechanism as part of continuing education for HRDs</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of HRORG attending international and regional human rights mechanisms maximized</li> </ul>	<p>The UPR process has been very fruitful under the coordination of THRDC since more than 120 HRDs are acquainted on how the mechanism operates. 20 CSOs representatives attended the Geneva pre-session and actual review session compared to the 2011 cycle were less than 5 CSOs representatives attended the same.</p> <p>-10 HRNGOs attended regional meetings</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of new human rights ideas and principles included in HRORG programs</li> </ul>	<p>The THRD members are familiar to international human rights ideas and mechanisms namely the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UPR</li> <li>• Torture issues and the need for advocating the UN CAT.</li> <li>• International human rights principles and declarations such as those regulating             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ business and human rights</li> <li>✓ HRDs in general</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## OUTCOME THREE-PROTECTION

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

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

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

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

The protection desk is working and coordinating issues of protection support as it handles all such issues. The established protection mechanisms abides to the adoption of the *Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in 1998*, whereby a number of initiatives are taken, both at the national, regional and international level, to increase protection of defenders and contribute to the full implementation of the Declaration.

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

i. **Established and Strengthened Self-Protection Mechanisms for HRDs.**

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

ii. **Establish an Emergence Protection Fund for HRDs at risk**

Emergence Protection fund is special fund secured by the THRDC to improve security and protection of a human rights defenders and their organizations. The fund is normally used to improve physical secu-

riety of an organization, legal support, and medical support for HRDs who have suffered attack, pay for their counseling, and short evacuation or reallocation if necessary. The THRDC provide emergence fund up to \$ 6000 per single case, depending on case to case basis.

iii. **Documenting violations of Human rights defenders and issued situation report**

Under this output the Coalition's Protection desk data base receives and document annually, information on Human rights Defenders violations including arrest, malicious prosecutions and torture from different parts of Tanzania. All documented claims are usually assessed and where necessary technical support provided.

In a summary during the year 2016, THRDC offered legal aid/legal protection to eleven (11) HRDs cases from different thematic, include the legal representation of five HRDs in Loliondo who are standing charged by Espionage and Sabotage contrary to the National Security Act.

THRDC provided evacuation and reallocation and security support for three human rights defenders, include short term reallocation of Salma Said a journalist who was abducted by unknown assailants on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016 as she landed in Dar es Salaam from Zanzibar. More over, the protection desk coordinated a fact finding mission and issued a report on the trial observation conducted on the Criminal case involving the killing of a journalist Daudi Mwangosi.

**2.3.1 Key activities implemented under this outcome;**

**2.3.1.1 Conducted Mapping of stakeholder on the Media security and Safety of journalists**

In ensuring safety of journalists and sustainability of the established Task Force on the Safety of Journalists 2015, and having realized the importance of security and protection to journalists in the country, UNESCO made a move to prepare mapping of stakeholders who are engaged in the media security and safety of journalists. Therefore in August 2016, THRDC was engaged with UNESCO Tanzania to conduct mapping of stakeholders with the aim of identifying clear role of each stakeholder on media security and safety of journalists, identified clear gap on the media security and safety of journalists among the stakeholders, identified area of improvement on the safety of journalists and lastly identified area of joint intervention.

The THRDC team managed to conduct an analysis with stakeholders in relation to media security and safety of journalists in Tanzania and found out that few organizations in Tanzania have specific programs and budget for the purpose. Responding to the question as to whether they have specific programs and budget for media security, only 5 out of 20 organizations had positive responses. Majority of media stakeholders have programs on media freedom only. Security of journalists is not given much attention due to many reasons including poor knowledge on safety of journalists, and lack of resources.

The mapping report was then validated by stakeholders during the National Consultative Workshop for the Task Force on Safety of Journalist (TF) in Commemoration of International Day to End Impunity held on Thursday of November 2<sup>nd</sup> 2016 at Holiday Inn Hotel in Dar es salaam, Tanzania. As result of this report it was used to develop Action/ road map as wayforwad for the sustainability of the Task Force.

**Picture 2. 59: UNESCO representative during Task Force on Safety of Journalist (TF)**



*Head of Communication and Information Unit of UNESCO Country Office in Tanzania Mr. Christophe Legay delivering the key note speech on marking the Commemoration of International Day to End Impunity and during the Consultative Workshop for the Task Force on Safety of Journalist (TF)*

### **2.3.1.2 Develop road map for the National Task force on the Media Security and Safety of journalists**

The stakeholders mapping report resulted to the Tanzania road map on the media security and safety of journalists. The Tanzania road map on media security and safety of Journalists was developed based on the fact that media stakeholders in Tanzania share a common interest (jointly and individually) in creating conditions conducive to journalistic safety and media security in Tanzania. The rationale is that this safety is an important prerequisite for achieving freedom of expression, democracy, social development, and peace maintenance in Tanzania. It is also very important to have media security road map because Tanzania lacks national strategy on media security and safety of journalists, no media and journalists protection legal frameworks; limited/weak capacity of institutions to monitor, capture and respond to media related security issues.

During the same day of the National Consultative Workshop for the Task Force on Safety of Journalist (TF) in Commemoration of International Day to End Impunity held on Thursday of November 2<sup>nd</sup> 2016

at Holiday Inn Hotel in Dar es salaam, Tanzania, the Action plan was adopted and among others THRDC was elected to be the Secretariat of the Task Force (TF) with the role to ensure all the action plan proposed under the road map are implemented.

**Picture 2. 60: Participants engagement during the workshop**



*The participants actively engaging during the open discussions on action plan of the safety of the journalist in Tanzania*

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

For the year 2016 THRDC improved and updated its website and has maintained its emergency response mechanism. The emergence system operates under the protection officer's desk. The emergence response used by the THRDC is a phone number which is toll free displayed in the website [www.thrdc.or.tz](http://www.thrdc.or.tz). The hotline number can receive any claim at any time and conduct assessment around the clock.

#### **a) Achievements under the above activities**

- i. THRDC managed to sustain the established Task Force on the Safety of Journalists which established 2015 under the support of UNESCO. THRDC has been elected to Coordinate the Task Force for the years to come, the Task Force main aim is to ensure security and protection to journalists in the country.
- ii. THRDC continued to receive feedback from journalist and press clubs on the importance of the security gears provided to them last year during general election. THRDC provided to journalists and press clubs with over 800 handbooks on security manual and distributed a security jacket which seems to have major impact for the safety and security of media houses and safety of journalists.

**b) Challenges under the above activities**

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

**c) Way forward under the above activities**

- i. THDC plan to develop Human Rights Defenders' National Policy
- ii. THRDC to strengthen mechanism of contacting HRDs at risk from rural areas using both direct way and focal persons.
- iii. THRDC will supervise the implementation of the road map/action plan agreed by stakeholders of the Task Force on the protection of journalists.

**2.3.1.4 Protection Services offered to HRDs in 2016**

THRDC offered legal aid/legal protection to eleven (11) HRDs cases from different thematic, include the legal representation of five HRDs who are standing charged in Loliondo for Espionage and Sabotage contrary to the National Security Act.

THRDC provided evacuation and reallocation and security support for three human rights defenders, include short term reallocation of Salma Said a journalist who was abducted by unknown assailants on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016 as she landed in Dar es Salaam.

- THRDC provided Medical support for two HRD
- THRDC offered referrals for three HRD from Burundi, Ethiopia and Kenya
- THRDC Protection desk database received and documented over 40 HRDs claims being arrest, malicious prosecutions, torture, descriminalization of freedom of expression, from different parts of Tanzania, all claims were assessed and where necessary technical support was provided.
- THRDC protection desk coordinated a fact finding mission after the arrest and intimidation of HRDs, THRDC also managed to issue report on the trial observation conducted on the Criminal case involving the killing of a journalist Daudi Mwangosi.

**(a) Legal Protection**

Legal protection services is a component under emergence Protection fund, THRDC provide legal protection for human rights defenders in following ways; by representing them before the court of law, by escorting human rights defenders to police and issue regarding their bail, by failing strategic litigation

before the court of law challenging draconian legislations and any policy or act of the government which restrict the space of civil society.

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

In the year 2016 protection desk continued to respond to the needs of human rights defenders on a case by case basis, using available Protection fund for emergency in legal issues, protection desk continued to support 11 cases of Human Rights defenders taken in 2016, compared to 2015 whereby THRDC supported 6 cases of HRDs.

THRDC has represented various cases from rural HRDs, most of which are fabricated for the purposes of silencing them with their activism. Protection desk highlight some of the cases received in 2016 as follows, for purposes of clarity THRDC has used table below;

**Table A: Some of Legal protection offered to HRDs and Cases for Civil Society Space**

**Table 2. 3: Legal protection offered to HRDs**

No	Brief of the case	THRDC interventions	Status of the Case
	Cyber Crime petition on 15 <sup>th</sup> September 2015. THRDC filed a land mark case in Tanzania challenging some provision of the Cyber Crime Act. THRDC challenged the Cyber crime law for the reasons that some provisions of the law infringe Articles of Constitution especially freedom of expression, right to information, and privacy.	Under support of Media Legal Defense Initiative (MLDI) provided legal support	The Judgment was delivered on 2 <sup>nd</sup> of December, whereby the High Court declared sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19, 21 and 22 of The Cyber Crimes Act do not violate the Constitution.  The Court also pronounced that Section 50 of the Cybercrime Act which provide for power of DPP to compound offenses is Unconstitutional for violating right to be heard, the court gave the government 12 moths of amending the provision.

No	Brief of the case	THRDC interventions	Status of the Case
	Samweli Nng'ria is a vibrant HRD of land rights for pastoralist in Loliondo was arrested by order of Registrar of NGOs invoking section 35 of the NGOs Act, which gives liability for head of an organization who failed to make compliance, Section 11 (3) of the newly amendment of NGOs Act of 2005, is compelling NGOs which registered under any other law save for NGOs Act to make compliance and thereby to be issued with compliance certificate.	Legal representation before the court of law	Case completed infavour of the accused
	George Mgoba who is human rights defender, Mgoba a leader of over 27,000 youths nationwide who completed National Service training between 2000 and 2013 but have since not secured employment. He was abducted and tortured by unknown assailant and later charged with unlawful assembly and DPP deposited certificate for denial of bail therein.	Legal representation	Successfully won the bail application, main case in progress
	SIKIKI is a health advocacy local NGO registered in Tanzania with national wide mandate in health governance, they received indefinite ban contrary to the procedures and laws from Kondo Council authority March 2014.	In collaboration with LHRC provided legal protection	On 28 <sup>th</sup> April 2016, SIKIKI Judicial review was struck out by our Advocate due to current decision issued by Kondo council to withdrawal their suspension to SIKIKI to operate in Kondo District.
	August 2016, TAMWA sued for defamation civil case no 8 of 2016, by one plaintiff namely Zuberi Ally Mzige. This was a result of TAMWA press release with regard to delay of child rape cases.	Legal representation	Case on Progress



No	Brief of the case	THRDC interventions	Status of the Case
	<p>Loliondo HRDs September 2016</p> <p><b>Sepuk Daniel Maoi</b> a secondary school teacher charged with two offences, Espionage and Sabotage contrally to section 3 of the National Security Act, and possession of unauthorized public documents contrally to section 6(2) of the National Security Act</p>	Legal representation with support of Frontline Defenders	Case withdrawn as there were baseless charges against the accused persons. However, the accused person was re-arrested after the case and is supposed to report to police every Friday until further notice.
	<p>Loliondo HRDs September 2016</p> <p><b>Clinton Mshao Kairung @ En'gwesi</b> a teacher charged with Espionage and Sabotage contrally to section 3 of the National Security Act and second count use of abuse language contrally to section 89(1) of Penal Code.</p>	Legal representation with support of Frontline Defenders	Case withdrawn by prosecution. Accused person was re-arrested and is supposed to report to police every Friday until further notice.
	<p>Loliondo HRDs</p> <p><b>September 2016</b></p> <p><b>Samwel Nan'garia</b> a director of NGONET charged with one offence, Espionage and Sabotage contrally to section 3 of the National Security Act</p>	Legal representation with support of Frontline Defenders	Case withdrawn. Accused person is set free.
	<p>Loliondo HRDs</p> <p><b>Maanda Ngoitiko</b>, who was arrested a few days after, was also charged with Espionage and Sabotage contrally to section 3 of the National Security Act different charge sheet. After Advocate Jebra appearance of 2<sup>nd</sup> September all charges were combined into one charge sheet. The next hearing of this case was on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2016.</p>	Legal representation with support of Frontline Defenders	Case withdrawn. Accused person is set free.

No	Brief of the case	THRDC interventions	Status of the Case
	Loliondo HRDs  October 2016, Seven HRDs include Maanda Ngoitiko from Loliondo were charged with Unlawfully assembly	Legal representation with support of Frontline Defenders	Case in Progress
	Vitali Maembe a musician human rights defender was charged for criminal trespass under section 299 of Penal Code at Bagamoyo TASUBA campus and also charged with Brawls contrary to section 89(1) of Penal Code alleged that he created disturbance by beating drums and assemble student who were in examination	Legal representation	Case ended. DPP failed to prosecute the case

**Picture 2. 61: THRDC provided Legal supports in Loliondo**



*Advocate, Jebra Kambole, first on the left with other HRDs in Loliondo during the hearing of criminal cases filed against 5 HRDs.*

**(b) Evacuation and Reallocation**

For the year 2016, THRDC together with its partners Frontline Defenders and EU Mission supported protection of 4 HRDs. Among the HRDs which benefited from this fund one was a NGOs defending sexual minority in Zanzibar, supported with officer reallocation and office security.

**(c) Medical support**

THRDC extended medical support and technical support to a human rights defender George, Mgoba who was abducted and tortured by unknown assailants and later charged with unlawful assembly and DPP issued a certificate for bail denial therein. Mgoba is still receiving medical support from THRDC protection desk. Moreover THRDC extended support to Salma Said the journalist, who was abducted to undergo medical treatment abroad.

**❖ Achievements under the Protection Services**

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

I will persist on advocating and protecting human rights through music and art because I know there's a shield that protects me and that is THRDC

- ii. THRDC protection desk is now recognized by EU mission and other International organizations and therefore act as first focal point in protection of HRDs in Tanzania. As a result number of sham cases of HRDs who want to benefit from protection fund reduced in 2016, and now HRDs cannot access emergency funds from EU Mission without prior approval of THRDC protection desk.

**❖ Challenge under the protection services activities**

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

**❖ Wayforwad under the protection services activities**

- i. Maintenance of Emergency Respond System (Phone Calls, Skype) which will help HRDs to reach and submit their cases to the protection desk for assessment and support.

- ii. THRDC will continue referring cases to other international partners such as Frontline Defenders, Defend Defenders, Protection International, and EU emergence fund, this will be implemented under Protection referrals programme.
- iii. Developing annual HRDs situation report which provides general situation of HRDs in Tanzania in each year.
- iv. Develop special fundraising and fund for the provision of legal aid for human rights defenders
- v. THRDC from 2017, will coordinate the implementation of the Task Force on protection of Journalist

#### **2.3.1.5 Fact Finding Missions and Investigations**

On 24<sup>th</sup> July 2016, Protection officer travelled to Iringa for trial observation on the case of Daudi Mwangosi, a journalist who was brutally killed on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2012, while covering the opening of a Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA) party office in Nyololo village, Mufindi South. After about four years since the killings, the high court at Iringa registry issued a judgment with regard to criminal case 45 of 2013 Republic v G.2573 Pacific Cleopas. This police officer was charged with murder contrary to section 196 of the Penal Code, but the Court found him not guilty of murder and as per court's power under section 300(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act, the court commuted it to manslaughter and therefore Pacific was convicted with manslaughter.

THRDC protection has issued formal report of the trial observation including how THRDC participated in this intervention, and also in this report THRDC will provide way forward on the possibility of lodging the case to African Court on Human and People's Rights. At this time the convicted person has appealed before the court of Appeal.

#### **2.3.1.6 2016 Human Rights Defenders Situation Report**

THRDC protection desk has developed 2016 Annual Situation Report aimed at assessing the situation of Human Rights Defenders in the country for 2016. Data collected indicates that HRDs and CSOs in the country work in a very challenging environment mainly due to the country's legal framework being unfavorable towards protection of HRDs. Moreover, report indicates that with new administration of the 5<sup>th</sup> government HRDs and CSOs space is at alarming risk.

## OUTCOME THREE-ACHIEVEMENT PER INDICATOR

### 2.3.2 Achievement as Per Indicator

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

### Strategic Outcome Three and Its Output

**Table 2. 4: Strategic Outcome Three and its Output**

Established Self protection mechanisms for HRDs.	
Outcome Indicators	Achievement Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of human rights defenders empowered with self protection mechanisms</li> </ul>	Under Self Protection mechanism for Tanzanian HRDs, one among the success is the fact that THRDC has sustained the mechanism of protection of journalist and media houses, by mapping the stakeholders and provided road map
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of human rights defenders benefited by protection mechanism</li> </ul>	THRDC for the year 2016 has supported over 17 HRDs in terms of legal, short term reallocation and evacuation, these supports have made human rights defenders who were at risk to mitigate their risks and they are now continuing with their work compared to over 10 cases supported in 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of issues jointly monitored and intervened by the networks and partnerships</li> </ul>	<p>Five joint interventions in 2016. THRDC successfully established referrals system and partnership with international protection organs like Frontline Defenders, Protection International (PI), East and Horn Human Rights Defenders Project(EHHRDP), and other National coalitions.</p> <p>For 2016 THRDC protection desk continued to work with International stakeholders such as EU emergence grant, referrals from Frontline Defenders, Protection International and EAHRDP</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsive mechanism in place and accessed by HRDs</li> </ul>	<p>The THRDC has successfully established and maintained protection desk for the first time in Tanzania. The desk is responsible for the assessment of emergency cases with respect to human rights defenders at risk, resource allocation for their assistance as well as providing administrative and legal support to HRDs under the protection programme.</p> <p>Since its establishment four years now, THRDC has established International and national reputation for its ability to respond to crisis in a fast and effective manner.</p>

**OUTPUT 1.1**

Established and Emergence, Protection Fund for HRDs at Risk

Output Indicators	Achievement Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of social and legal advice offered by THRDC to HRDs in need.</li> </ul>	<p>-THRDC successfully provided legal protection to eleven (11) Human Rights Defenders, and as a result the Defenders they are now continuing with their human rights work which was the main aim of the establishment of the protection programme.</p> <p>- THRDC monitored trial of the Daudi Mwangosi Case and issued report on the proceeding and summary of the judgment.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of HRDs who need medical support</li> </ul>	<p>THRDC for the year 2016 has supported 2 HRDs, same as last year 2015</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of HRDs who have been evacuated and relocated</li> </ul>	<p>THRDC for the year 2016 has supported 4 HRDs in short term reallocation and evacuation, these supports have made human rights defenders who were at risk to mitigate their risks and they are now continuing with their human rights work which was the main aim of the establishment of protection programme.</p>

THRDC

## OUTCOME FOUR-INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

### 2.4 INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

Outcome four is one of the central THRDC strategic objectives focusing to improve performance and sustainability of THRDC. Sustainability of any organization depends on, among other things, how it is organized internally and externally. A question of adherence to principles of good governance sounds quite strongly here. As such, during the first year of implementing 5 years Operational Plan-2013-2017, the Coalition committed itself to invest heavily in skilled human resources which can fundraise effectively as well as undertaking all planned activities professionally and within time. The Coalition ensured that there is an improved governance and management in all levels of administration; there is an innovative fundraising strategy and a well established financial and documentation systems ; proper office administration and periodical program monitoring and evaluation.

The Coalition has successfully accomplished almost 80% of the activities planned for 2016 in the operational plan. This was necessitated by a well professional and committed THRDC staff members. This remarkable performance of the Coalition in 2016 was also possible due to the fact that THRDC heavily invested on improvement of its financial system by being innovative and use of modern technology in tracking its finances in order to reduce mismanagement of funds and increase in documentation of its activities and internal control.

THRDC was among the few active and vibrant CSOs that played an active role in reminding CSOs their roles in the new constitution processes since other CSOs were some how silent. THRDC under the leadership of its current National Coordinator played effectively role of coordinating CSOs on constitution issues by conducting a Katiba dialogue which gave a wakeup call to CSOs. Furthermore, another major undertaking by THRDC in 2016 was the coordination role of the UPR process in Tanzania. Among other activities, the major two activities coordinated by THRDC signify the growth, credibility and growing trust to THRDC by development partners, HRDs and CSOs in general. This chapter therefore examine the growth of THRDC as an institution, its performance and financial status.

To achieve aim four, THRDC planned to accomplish the four outputs which are;

- ❖ To ensure availability of human resources and performance improvement,
- ❖ To ensure organizational development and good management,
- ❖ Ensure availability of financial resources and improved financial management,
- ❖ Established and improved governance as well as
- ❖ Functioning M&E system and baseline indicators.

#### **2.4.1 Key activities conducted under outcome four done under the five outputs are:-**

##### **2.4.1.1 Recruitment of staffs**

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

The Coalition has retained five employees for the year 2016 and recruited three employees who are capacity building officer, administration officer and assistant information officer. Therefore by December 2016 the Coalition had the total of eight staffs.

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

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

- I. THRDC managed to retain five staff members, this increased efficiency in conducting organizational operation activities effectively.
- II. Proper office management, administration, and the information desk were improved due to the recruitment of office administrator and assistant information officer.

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

- 1) THRDC has insufficient resources to retain and employ volunteers who have proved to be competent and productive for the Coalition.
- 2) Staff retention has been a problem to THRDC for the year 2016 two staffs left the organization.

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

- 1) THRDC has to find mechanism to retain its staff in order to increase staff motivation, efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.
- 2) THRDC has to find resources to employ volunteers who appeared to be performing well.

##### **2.4.1.2 Training for staff members**

The Coalition support staff to engage in different professional studies in order to increase their knowledge and skills for the betterment of the organization. For instance, THRDC secretariat attended training on human rights issues on 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> January 2016,



The training was aimed at increasing means on how to engage and communicate with different human rights defdeners such as indigenous and minority groups, which THRDC is working with in their day to day activities .

**Picture 2. 62: Coalition's Staff sharing her views**



*Coalition's Information officer, Mariagoreth Charles contributing on human rights issues during the training*

Finance department attended management account and control training prepared by Institute of finance management (IFM) and University of Groningen, Netherlands at Protea Hotel from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> January 2016.

The financial management training catered for the financial control of the organisations resources including budgeting, internal control and compliance of the general acceptable accounting standards.

**Picture 2. 63: THRDC' Staffs attended account training**



The assistant accountant attended a training prepared by the Foundation for Civil Society on 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> September 2016 in which she was taught on how to handle the project financially without being influenced by any externalities as one should follow the organizations financial manual and the contract granted.

The THRDC National coordinator graduated his master's degree in Research and Public Policy from the University of Dar es salaam on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2016 where by the academic excellence added will catalyst more positive transformation to THRDC on maximizing the protection, respect and recognition of Human Right Defenders in Tanzania.

**Picture 2. 64: National Coordinator's graduation**



*THRDC coordinator during his master's degree graduation ceremony receiving a master degree in front of Dr Jakaya Kikwete retired President of Tanzania*

a) **Achievements**

- ❖ THRDC Financial management and internal control systems improved significantly in the finance department after attending the management training and control as well as the Grantee training conducted by one of the donors in Dodoma region.
- ❖ The coordinators master's degrees will be a catalyst in improving THRDC research activities , advocacy and policy engagement.

b) **Challenges**

- ❖ THRDC has insufficient resources to pay for staffs trainings, and support their studies since other trainings requires fees to attend
- ❖ THRDC secretariat also has a limited time for staff trainings within the organization due to many activities on the plate

**(c)The Way forward**

THRDC staff will undergo a series of professional courses such as financial management, M&E, fund raising, and project management courses for advancement in their professionals

**2.4.1.3 Organizational development**

Under this activity THRDC secretariat has been working together with the board to ensure the organization management is performing well and conducts its activities in due diligence. The THRDC board becomes an independent body in mentoring the growth of the organization.

**Picture 2. 65: THRDC' Staffs and Board members**



*Group photo of THRDC staffs and Board members 2016*

Generally THRDC regardless its infant age, has continued to be the most growing and reliable network of human rights actors in Tanzania. Despite being managed by young leaders the Coalition is remarkably seen as one of the best organized and well led Coalition of HRDs in the region. The Coalition is now being listed as the mentor to other Coalitions in the region because it has well established management systems. For instance, the Coalition’s coordinator was awarded East African Defender of the year by the East and Horn of African Human Rights Defenders Project (EAHRDP) during the defenders day in April 2016.

Picture 2. 66: National Coordinator awarded



THRDC Coordinator (Middle) with the Executive Director (Left) of East and Horn of African Human Rights Defenders Project (EAHRDP) and Frontline defender Regional coordinator (right)

#### 2.4.1.4 Staff Retreat

THRDC conducted staff retreat aiming at improving staff members performance evaluation, departmental performance throughout the year, organizational development trainings such as financial control managements, anti corruption policy, team building, monitoring and evaluation. These trainings have become more insightful to staff and the welfare of the Coalition. Among others, although there was no enough time to capture all the basics; it was fruitful and has made an impact to the organization at large.

**Picture 2. 67: Team Building**



*THRDC staff doing the team building activities as assigned by the consultant*

During the staff retreat, the THRDC Secretariat conducted staff performance appraisal for the year 2016 which has been part of the self assessment of each staff this includes areas of improvement in order to increase performance to both staff and organization as a whole.

**Picture 2. 68: THRDC' Staffs retreat**



Picture 2. 69: THRDCs' staffs



*A group photo of THRDC staff members in the staff members' retreat 10<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> December 2016 in Zanzibar*

**(a) Achievements**

- i. The THRDC secretariat has improved in the team building in conducting their daily activities this has been measured in one of the trainings in the staff retreat by the consultant.
- ii. The secretariat self-assessment lead to increase in personal and organizational performance.

**(b) Challenges**

- i. The Coalition has failed to conduct continuing monitoring and evaluation trainings to its staff members due to insufficient funds.

**(c) Way forward**

- ii. THRDC will find an alternative way of soliciting resources and timely schedule for staff trainings

**2.4.1.5 Financial Management and Fundraising**

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

During the year 2016 the THRDC has managed to improve its financial resources sustainability by engaging with different stakeholders in fundraising activities. Through good financial management system THRDC was able to work with new donors and partners.

The THRDC has fundraised about 56% which is equivalent to USD 1,415,821 out of USD2,514,428 which is the total expected fund for the implementation of the five years strategic plan between 2013-2017. The remaining 44% has to be fundraised in the year 2017 for better implementation of all programs and activities for the remaining one year of the Operational Plan.

In 2016 the Coalition successfully managed to solicit resources from new donors such as DANIDA AND DIGNITY. The Coalition currently has five donors who are OSIEA, Finish Embassy, American organization, The Foundation for Civil Society and DANIDA. THRDC also collects its funds from membership fee. Developing partners who had cooperated with THRDC in 2016 include, UNESCO, Media legal Defense Initiative (MDLI), Frontline Defenders, OXFAM, EAHRDP.

### CURRENT DEVELOPING PARTNER

**Table 2.5 Current Donors**

Name of donor or other source of funding	Name of Project or Area Funded	Amount (USD)	Start Date	End date	Status (C: committed, R: requested, N: not yet requested)
OSIEA	Three years Operational plan	180,000	April 2015	March 2017	Deposited
AMERICAN ORGANIZATION	Three years Operational plan	450,000	August 2015	August 2018	Partly Deposited
FINNISH EMBASSY	Security Management and Protection for Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania	80,000 EURO	November 2016	October 2017	Deposited
HIVOS	Three years Operational plan	100,000 (Euro)	January 2015	March 2016	Deposited
FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY	The Role and space of CSOs in the election process	22,500	September 2015	February 2016	Deposited
DANIDA/FCS	CSOs participation in the 2016 UPR process	27,000	March 2016	September 2016	Deposited

FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY	Amplifying the voice of CSOs , Human Rights Defenders and youth in democratization processes and policy engagement	25,000	September 2016	March 2017	Partly Deposited
MDLI	Support of cybercrime litigation	750	January 2016	December 2016	Deposited
DIGNITY	Creating an anti-torture network and increasing knowledge and awareness of the occurrence of torture and ill treatment in Tanzania	30,000	November 2016	October 2017	Deposited
EHAHRDP	CSOs And Government Officials UPR Workshop In Tanzania	5000 EURO	May 2016	May 2016	Deposited
FRONTLINE DEFENDERS	Legal Defense To HRDs In Loliondo District	4,266	September 2016	December 2016	Deposited
UNESCO	Ensure a sustainability structure in place of the continuation of the national taskforce on the safety of journalist	2,000	July 2016	September 2016	Deposited
OXFAM	UPR Pre Session Meeting	3,200	March 2016	March 2016	Deposited
MEMBERS FEES	Members subscription fees	3,000	January 2016	December 2016	Deposited
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>947,516</b>			

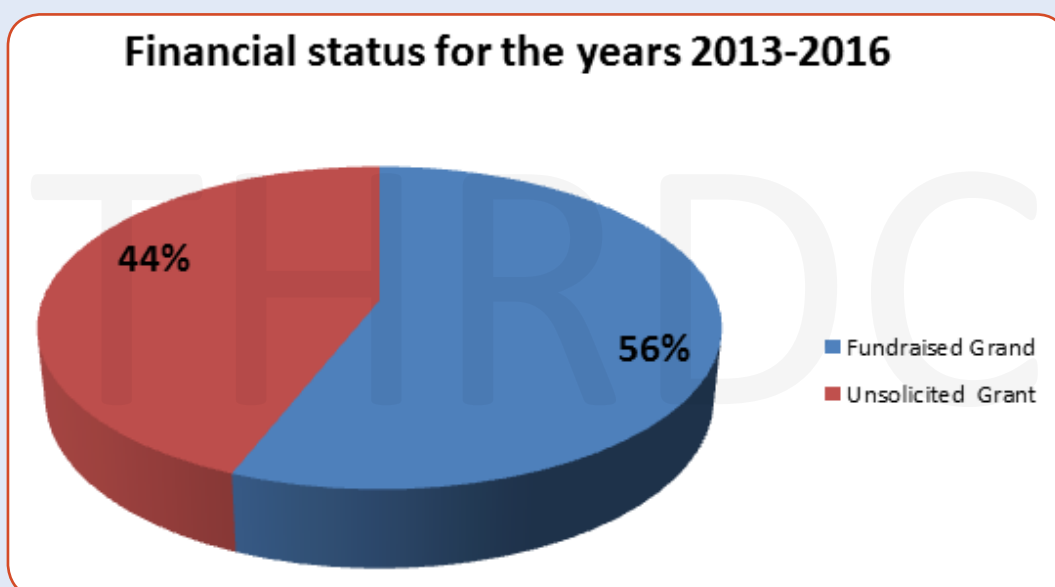
Despite the fact that THRDC failed to fund raise the required amount of money, the Coalition managed to implement some of the key activities in 2016. These activities include luncheon with development partners, donors and stakeholders at Protea courtyard hotel, security and management training to HRDs in extractive industry at Mtwara Region, UPR in country pre session, Human Rights Defenders



day, Security management and risk assessment training to journalist at Zanzibar, a one day workshop session with government officials and security management training to pastoralists human right defenders which took place at Arusha region, security and risk assessment training to HRDs in extractive industry in Mwanza Region, awareness raising workshop with editors and media practitioners and leaders of Tanzania press club on UPR processes and commemoration of the 2016 international right to information, Katiba dialogue (wake up call to CSOs on Katiba dialogue).

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

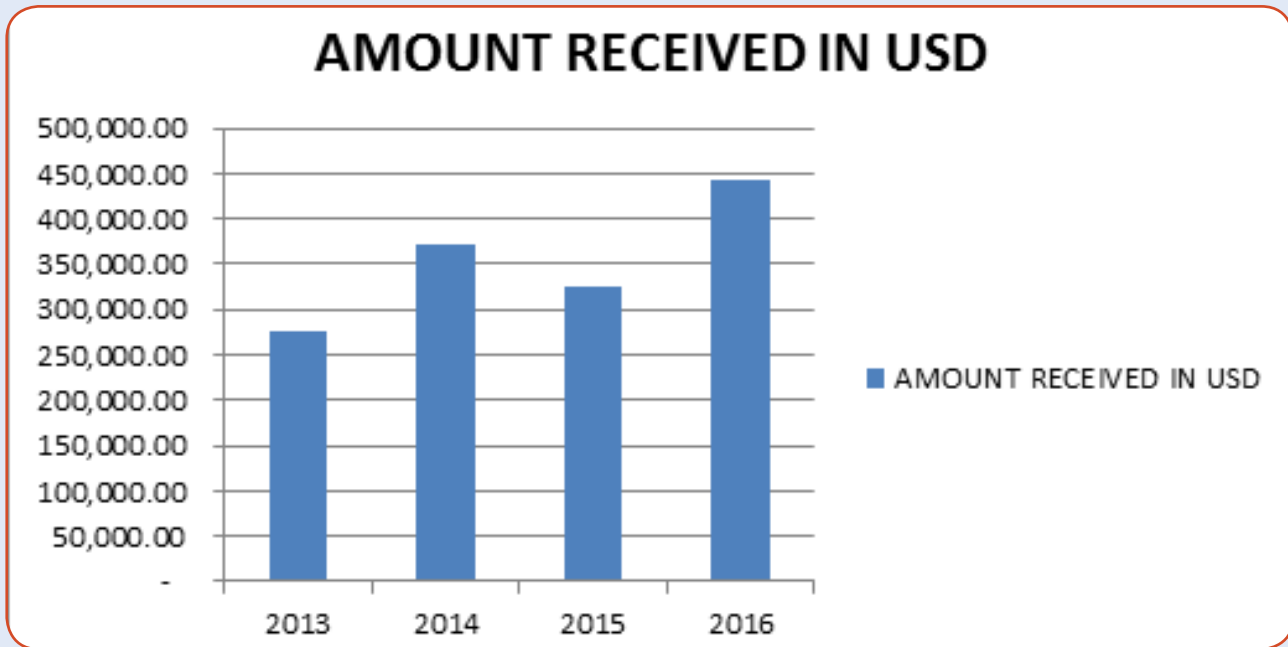
Charts 2. 1: Financial Status



The above graph shows how THRDC successfully managed to fundraise more than 50% of the fund required to achieve its five years strategic plan (2013-2017). Despite those financial challenges THRDC managed to complete 80% of the planned activities.

THRDC financial trend for the past four years 2013-2016

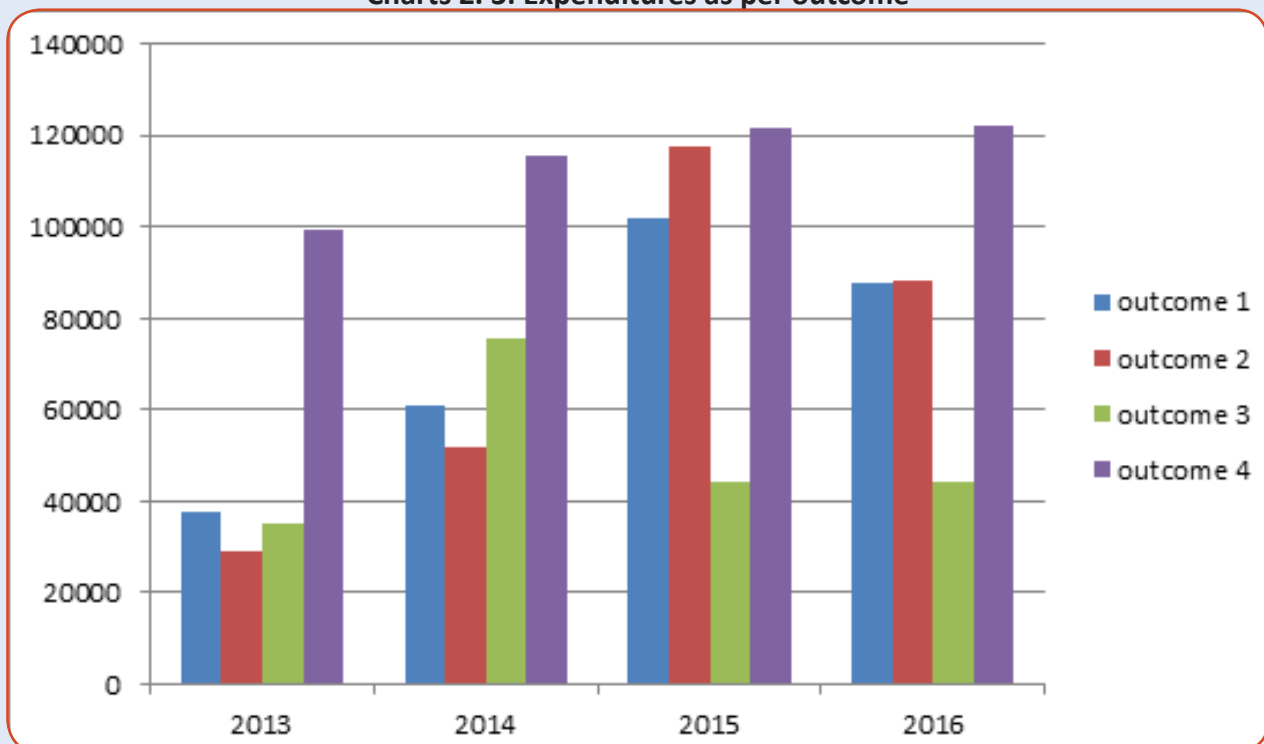
Charts 2. 2: Amount Received



The graphs above indicate positive development of the THRDC financial status despite several challenges for the past four years. This growing trend of the THRDC financial status entails many things such as the presence of sound financial management system within an organization and good donor relationship. However more has to be done to ensure this growing trend is maintained.

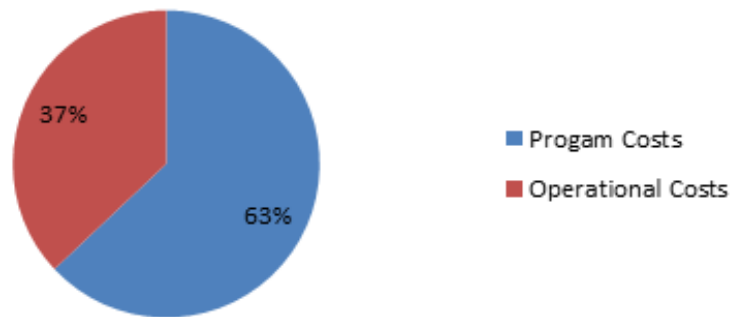
THRDC EXPENDITURES AS PER OUTCOME

Charts 2. 3: Expenditures as per outcome



Charts 2. 4: Program Costs, Institutional and Operational

**Program Costs vs Institutional Building/Operational Costs from 2013-2016**



The above graph shows the THRDC expenditures as per outcome from outcome one to outcome four from 2014-2016. The graphs indicate many resources were used in Coalition Building outcome four when compared to other outcomes independently. However when the resources collected for three programs (outcome one up to three) are combined, the amount of resources used for programs become USD 774,998 and USD 458,588 for institutional building and operations. This means that THRDC despite being an infant organization managed to use more than 62% of the total resources for programs and 37% for institutional building, governance and operations.

**THRDC three years’ Financial Forecast for 2015-2017 and 2016 Expenditure Report**

**Table 2. 6: Financial Forecast Expenditure Report**

	Project Activity Cost For Three years				Total expenditure for year Two ( 2016)
	Year One Project Cost			Total for 3 Years in \$	
Outcome	2015	2016	2017	Total for 3 Years in \$	Total expenditure for year Two ( 2016)
Outcome 1					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>363,408</b>	<b>149,151</b>	<b>154,530</b>	<b>667,089</b>	<b>87,773</b>
Outcome 2					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>174,581</b>	<b>207,535</b>	<b>207,535</b>	<b>589,651</b>	<b>88,418</b>
Outcome 3					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>151,700</b>	<b>154,500</b>	<b>151,700</b>	<b>457,900</b>	<b>44,310</b>
Outcome 4					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>174,796</b>	<b>172,496</b>	<b>176,596</b>	<b>523,888</b>	<b>122,037</b>

	Project Activity Cost For Three years				
	Year One Project Cost				
<b>Total</b>	<b>864,485</b>	<b>683,682</b>	<b>690,361</b>	<b>2,238,528</b>	<b>342,538</b>
<b>Project</b>					
<b>Activity</b>					
<b>Project</b>	<b>179,300</b>	<b>51,500</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>275,900</b>	
<b>Management cost</b>					<b>13,868</b>
<b>Total project cost</b>	<b>1,043,785</b>	<b>735,182</b>	<b>735,461</b>	<b>2,514,428</b>	<b>356,406</b>

As part of the finance activities the coalition was able to dispose a photocopier. Which was given to a Charitable Organization, a school (Salvation Army) located at Kurasini.

**Picture 2. 70: Corporate Social Responsibility**



*Photo of the Assistant Accountant handing photocopier to the Salvation Army's School supervisor*

**(a) Achievements**

- I. The Coalition interacted with new donors who have shown the interest of funding THRDC in future.
- II. The coalition managed to get grants from DANIDA and DIGNITY and other developing partners
- III. The Coalition managed to retain its main donors for the next two years, several donors appreciate the way THRDC handles financial management issues.
- IV. The coalition has managed to organize meeting with different developing partners in order to attract them and finance the organization through donor meetings THRDC was able to get support from DANIDA in the year 2016.

**(b) Challenges**

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

**(c) The Way Forward**

- i. The THRDC will continue to strategies on how to increase support from different developing partners and this is through donor meetings and invited different developing partners into our activities so that they can understand the nature of work we conduct.
- ii. The THRDC will still search for more funds in order to implement its financial sustainability strategy.

**2.4.1.6 Board Meetings**

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

Currently, the coalition's BODs has 9 board Members one board member joined the board in this year. Some of the key functions of the BODs are to act as governing and policy making organ of the Coalition, set strategies for financing, control financing as well as to identify resources for sustainability of the coalition. The BODs met four times in 2016 as per THRDC constitution.

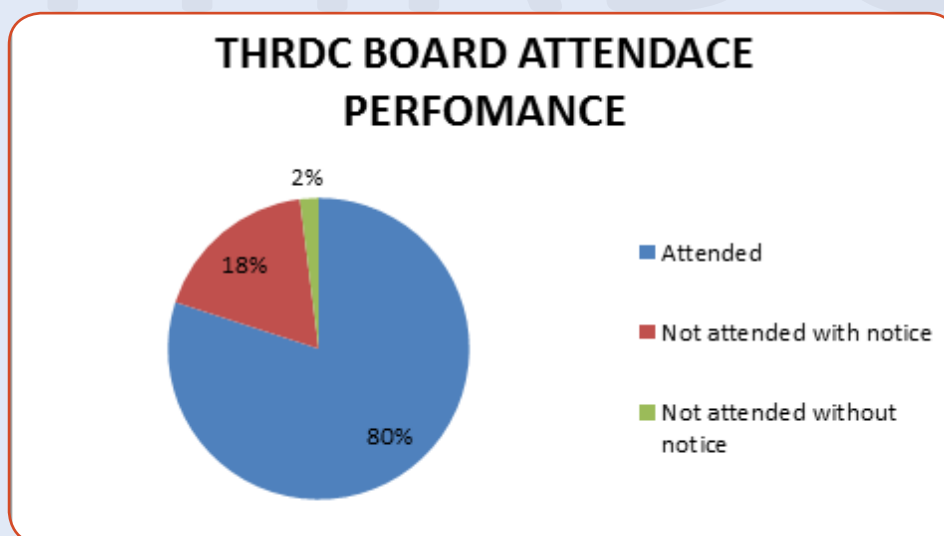
(a) **Achievements.**

- i. The board has managed to meet four times in the whole year which increases board independent and accountability to the organization as part of the top management. Responsibility.
- ii. The board has been working as an independent body in making decisions concerning the THRDC performances.

**2.4.1.7 Board Retreat**

The Board members had an annual retreat in December 2016, all board members attended the board retreat except two board members who had excuses .The board retreat main purpose was to evaluate the previous board meetings and evaluation of the organization performance throughout the year. A lot of governance programs were conducted including board performance review for the past three years. The board discussed about how to engage with the government stakeholders so as to know the work of human rights defenders and to work with them so as to build a good relationship between the civil societies and the government. The hired consultan Prudence Kaijage presented Board Charter, Scheme of service and human resource circular, as well as assessment tools both for individual assessment and general board assessment. There were also some discussions about board performance and the general performance of the THRDC. The assessment tools were started filled by board members. The general overview indicates that the THRDC Board did its role very successfully. This Board had an advantage of being trained under THRDC organizational development programs in 2013.

**Charts 2. 5: Board Performance**



The table above indicates that THRDC Board attendance and punctuality is very high as 80% of all the meetings had been fully attended while only 18 % had not been attended with apology.

**Picture 2. 71: Board retreat**



*THRDC board members in one of the training in the board retreat  
12<sup>th</sup>- 13<sup>th</sup> December 2016 at Zanzibar.*

**Picture 2. 72: Board retreat**



*THRDC board members in a group photo.*

**a) Achievements.**

- i. The THRDC board has improved in the team building in conducting their daily activities. This has been measured in one of the trainings in the staff members' retreat by the consultant.
- ii. The board self-assessment was conducted to increase personal and organisational performance.
- iii. THRD Board charter was discussed and approved.

**2.4.1.8 Functioning M&E System and Baseline Indicators in Place**

In the year 2016, the Coalition as part of its M&E strategy, has managed to meet weekly for morning briefs, conducting monthly managements meetings, evaluations of understandings in their training before and after their trainings and workshops.

In the 2016 the Coalition has started implementing its Three Years Operation plan and monitoring achievement as per outcome indicator.

THRDC was able to conduct morning briefs and management meeting which facilitate in improvement of performance of individual employees . M&E training should be a continuous activity for the increase in development of employees and employer as a whole.

**STRATEGIC AIM FOUR– ACHIEVEMENT PER INDICATOR**

**2.4.2: ACHIEVEMENT AS PER INDICATOR**

**Table 2. 7: Achievement as per indicator**

OUTCOME FOUR INSTITUIONAL BUILDING	
4. Improved Performance And Sustainability of THRDC	
Outcome Indicator	Achievement Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of adherence to the principles, values and regulations of the organization.</li> </ul>	The organization principles and regulations are followed by the board, staff members, donors, suppliers and beneficiaries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Types and issues identified for human resources development.</li> </ul>	The human resource policy has been used in day to day activities of the organization.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of objective realization by staff by 2016</li> </ul>	The objective of the organization is well known to each staff and each act as a trademark to the organization. The staff objectives are aligned with the organization objectives and have been realized for the past years.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of the compliance to the work plans by staff members by 2016</li> </ul>	Level of compliance has increased as each staff complies with human resource manual and regulations. Furthermore the staff delivered as per the work plan: in time and within budget.



OUTPUT 4.1	
Ensured availability of human resources and performance improved	
Output	Achievement Status
Output Indicator	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of qualified and committed staff members</li> </ul>	Three staff members were employed in 2016 at the moment all positions are filled with the right quality of staff members.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance Appraisal systems in place</li> </ul>	Performance appraisal has been conducted after every six months of the year.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of staff members' adherence to human resource policies and office regulation</li> </ul>	Each staff member has a copy of human resource policy as a remainder of the office regulations. Staff adheres to the policies and regulations.
OUTPUT 4.2	
Ensured organizational development and good management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of adherence to organizational management principles</li> </ul>	All management meetings have been conducted monthly and decisions have been timely shared with stakeholders... Actions have been timely followed up.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The level of transparency and accountability</li> </ul>	The Coalition worked in non-discriminatory nature is transparent to all its stakeholders and partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The level of trust the Coalition among members and the donor community</li> </ul>	Collaboration with different stakeholders in conducting coalition activities, meetings and networking. The trust is reflected in the fact that no member has resigned and the membership number is increasing. Furthermore all members pay the member fees in time. The donor community is very interested in our work.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reputation of the Coalition Increased</li> </ul>	Publicity of the organization has increased. The Coalition is now invited to attend several meetings. The Coalition Coordinator is also used by the media as opinion leader. Others' have been impressed by our performance during the constitution making process.

OUTPUT 4.3

Ensured availability of financial resources and improved financial management

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is accountability and transparency in decisions and finances by 2017</li> </ul>	The level of transparency and all decisions are made without bias.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is participation and non-discrimination of staff members by 2017</li> </ul>	Each staff member has managed to attend financial training to increase knowledge on the financial perspective.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of adherence to internal control systems</li> </ul>	Accounting software is used to record financial information and an internal control system has been adhered to.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of adherence to financial regulations.</li> </ul>	The Coalition complies with the general accepted accounting principles.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of financial resources mobilized increased from \$100,000 for 2012 to \$ 1,415,821 of the budget by 2016.</li> </ul>	The coalition managed to collect 56% of the total revenue budgeted for the past four years and some donors have funding interest for the coming three years.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely submission of financial and other related reports to the management, Board members, donors and public at large.</li> </ul>	Financial reports are submitted timely according to the donors' instructions.

OUTPUT 4.4

Established and ensures improved governance

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the statutory meetings of THRDC are successfully conducted by 2016.</li> </ul>	Four planned board meetings were conducted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• THRDC auditor's report confirms accountability and transparency.</li> </ul>	We have an unqualified audited report for the year 2016.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Code of ethics in place and implemented.</li> </ul>	The organization's code of ethics is maintained and each employee's professional ethic is complied.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance and skills of THRDC Board of Directors improved by 2016.</li> </ul>	Board performance appraisal was conducted for the year 2016 through a structured facilitated self-assessment process. The e Board performance was found to be high.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affirmative action is taken to ensure fair representation on board and staff members.</li> </ul>	The board is unbiased and independent when making decisions. The board represents both gender and various thematic groups. Furthermore the board members have a variety of professional backgrounds.
<p>OUTPUT 4.5</p> <p>Functioning M&amp;E system and baseline indicators in place</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of management decision informed by M&amp;E.</li> </ul>	The Coalition has managed to form a log frame which is used for organization activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>THRDC has comprehensive baseline information to measure results.</li> </ul>	The need assessment survey Conducted has identified different problem facing HRDs and provided baseline data. In future we will monitor progress against the baseline data.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp; E tool in place</li> </ul>	The Coalition was able to produce different report formats based on the M&E guidelines given in the M&E training conducted. For the coming year we will further improve the M&E and further embed M&E in our processes and systems.

## CHAPTER THREE

### SUCCESS STORIES

#### 3.0 THRDC SUCCESS STORIES IN 2016

The following are the key achievements by the coalition for the year 2016.

- i. Increased number of Civil Society participation and the general UPR knowledge compared to 2011 cycle. In 2011 very few CSOs organizations participated in the UPR process. In the 2015-2016 UPR cycle, THRDC performed the CSOs coordination role in the UPR process. More than 100 CSOs participated in the process including writing of the joint CSOs submission.
- ii. Official recognition of the THRDC's Protection desk by the European Union Mission. The Coalition's protection desk is officially recognized by the EU mission and other Human Rights Defenders International organizations and therefore regarded as a reliable and initial focal point in protection of HRDs in the country.
- iii. Successfully dealt with Pastoralists defenders harassment and court cases in Loliondo-Arusha.
- iv. The successful revival of the New Constitution Agenda to CSOs and other Constitutional stakeholders in Tanzania, seemed to be 'dumped' by the government since April 2015. Soon after the dialogue the Constitutional Agenda was revived and adopted by most CSOs in Tanzania demanding the new constitution before 2020. The joint CSOs Agenda with CSOs priorities was developed, Press releases were issued by CSOs specifically the Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC) and The Tanzania Constitutional Forum (JUKWAA LA KATIBA TANZANIA).
- v. Managed to expand network and building working relationships with various Human Rights stakeholders at regional and international levels like African Commission on Human and People's Rights.
- vi. Improvement of the CSOs coordination and unity towards the reviving the Katiba process. Participants from mainland Tanzania, Zanzibar and faith-based organizations came together with the common agenda. Joint CSOs Agenda/priorities were successfully deliberated and developed. This shows that in the revival of the process CSOs now 'speak one language' in the Constitutional making process.
- vii. Most of the participants acknowledge the trainings offered by the coalition and testified that they were able to avoid security incidents due to the training they received. "The training was so relevant to our actual work as journalists and hence gave us the ability to analyze our working environment and protect ourselves during the whole period of election" said Mwinyimvua Abdi from Zanzibar Press Club.
- viii. Participants pointed out on how the Journalist Security Jackets distributed helped them to be recognized with the policemen and army officers in the field hence offered space to carry out

their work without interference compared to the ones who did not have security jackets. Although the 2015 general election was very competitive in Tanzania mainland, journalists did not face a lot of abuse and threats compared to previously conducted elections.

- ix. UPR Info International has commended the Tanzania CSOs delegation as being among the best and well organized pre-session participants.
- x. The United Republic of Tanzania permanent representative to the UN congratulated the delegation for the initiative done improving the human rights situation in the country and promised to organize the state-CSOs meeting before or during the review
- xi. THRDC managed to sustain the established Task Force on the Safety of Journalists which established 2015 under the support of UNESCO. THRDC has been elected to Coordinate the Task Force for the years to come, the Task Force main aim is to ensure security and protection to journalists in the country.
- xii. Since the inception of Protection desk and the provision of the legal protection thereon, THRDC successfully completed and won ten cases which were filed against HRDs or their institutions and therefore gave the chance to HRDs and their institutions to continue with promotion and protection of human rights. For example Vitalis Maembe had this to say after he was supported by THRDC

I will persist on advocating and protecting human rights through music and art because I know there's a shield that protects me and that is THRDC

- xiii. THRDC protection desk is now recognized by EU mission and other International organizations and therefore act as first focal point in protection of HRDs in Tanzania. As a result number of sham cases of HRDs who want to benefit from protection fund reduced in 2016, and now HRDs cannot access emergency funds from EU Mission without prior approval of THRDC protection desk.
- xiv. The Coalition has successfully accomplished almost 80% of the activities planned for 2016 in the operational plan. This was necessitated by a well professional and committed THRDC staff members.
- xv. THRDC is now well recognized as well established human rights network in Tanzania with the capacity of coordinating and bringing together HRDs and CSOs to address a certain issue jointly.