



2019

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Media Council of Tanzania (MCT)
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ABBREVIATIONS

ACHPR	-	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
ATI	-	Access to Information
AU	-	African Union
CoRI	-	Coalition on Right to Information
EACJ	-	East Africa Court of Justice
EALS	-	East Africa Law Society
EJAT	-	Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania
EPOCA	-	Electronic and Postal Communications Act
EPZA	-	Export Processing Zone Authority
IDEI	-	International Day to End Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists
IPI	-	International Press Institute
ITP	-	International Training Programme
LAPSNET	-	African Legal Aid Service Providers Network
JET	-	Journalists Environmental Association of Tanzania
KEG	-	Kenya Editors' Guild
LHRC	-	Legal and Human Right Center
MCK	-	Media Council of Kenya
MCT	-	Media Council of Tanzania
MHR	-	Member of House of Representatives
MISA-Tan	-	Media Institute of Southern Africa Tanzania Chapter
MOAT	-	Media Owners Association of Tanzania
MSA	-	Media Service Act, 2016
NGC	-	National General Convention
NHIF	-	National Health Insurance Fund
OSIEA	-	Open Society Initiative Eastern Africa
PFVR	-	Press Freedom Violations Register
PSA	-	Public Service Advertisement



SDC	-	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TAMWA	-	Tanzania Media Women Association
TCIB	-	Tanzania Citizen Information Bureau
TEF	-	Tanzania Editors Forum
THRDC	-	Tanzania Human Right Defenders Coalition
TLS	-	Tanganyika Law Society
UDSM	-	University of Dar es Salaam
UN	-	United Nations
UTPC	-	Union of Tanzania Pres Clubs
UTSS	-	Under the Same Sun
WAHAMAZA	-	Waandishi wa Habari za Maendeleo Zanzibar
WAPC	-	World Association of Press Council
WIN	-	Women in Newsroom

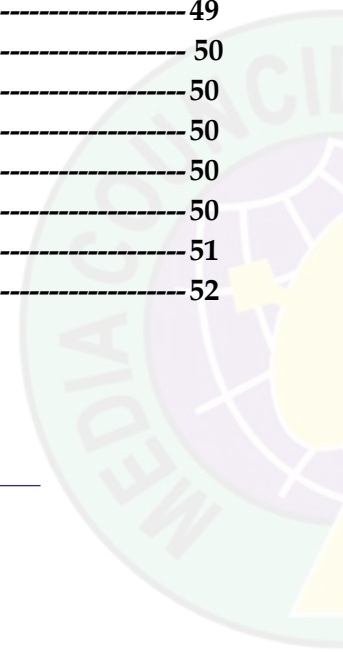


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite budgetary constraints, programme implementation was conducted diligently and only a few activities were left out completely. The Council had to make adjustments to implementation levels to match available resources. Some activities had to be carried over to 2020 due to contractual agreements or late realization of funding. There were also activities whose implementation depended on political commitment or scheduling of hearing dates in court cases.

As has been the case in the last 4 years, the operating environment in 2019 was characterized by the use of restrictive laws despite efforts by MCT and other media stakeholders. This environment mostly defined the work of the Council.

MCT continued to advocate for repeal of anti media laws where the Council led the Coalition on Right to Information (CoRI) to engage with Government. To ensure this the Council planned to hold meetings with Information ministry officials and the Minister for Home Affairs. During the period, MCT sent two letters to the Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, Dr Harrison Mwakyembe in July and October 2019 reminding him of the promise he made on May 3, 2019 to meet media stakeholders and discuss various issues including those related to the Media Services Act, 2016. MCT also attended a meeting in which the minister had invited journalists and representatives of some media organizations in July 2019, though this was not related to CoRI's request.

In 2018, MCT engaged consultants to compile a compendium of analyses of media laws. The document was reviewed in 2019 to incorporate more analyses and would be printed in early 2020 for distribution.

In Zanzibar, MCT continued to participate in the legislative process for new Zanzibar media law which was still ongoing by the year end. MCT through the Stakeholders Media Law Review Committee was engaged in a number of engagements with Zanzibar government officials and legislators during the year. Advocacy was also undertaken through the media to engage the general public on Mainland as well as Zanzibar.

The Council undertook strategic litigation and supported media houses and individual journalists to seek judicial review of some decisions of state organs which went against press freedom. Notable cases which concluded successfully included an appeal challenging the conviction to thirty years imprisonment of three Mwanza reporters on trumped up armed robbery charges; and the judgment at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) on the case challenging sections of the Media Services Act (MSA) in which the Government was ordered to amend the law and bring it to conformity with the treaty establishing the East African Community.

The Council continued to maintain the Register for Press Freedom Violations (PFVR) in 2019 and 73 incidences were recorded. Maintaining the PFVR included coordination of 24 focal points in all regions. An annual report would be published in 2020. The report on an investigation on harassment and threats to a Ruvuma journalist by government and ruling party leadership was finalized, printed, launched on April 24, 2019 and was distributed to various stakeholders. The Council commissioned another investigation on increased threats and interference to journalists and media houses that would be launched in 2020.

Mediation and Arbitration Services were conducted. The Council received and processed twelve (12) complaints from which 10 were conciliated at the Secretariat level and two were brought before the Ethics Committee for arbitration.

MCT used radio/TV programmes to create awareness and sensitization of Council and CoRI work and positions in various issues including press freedom, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, access to information, press laws as well as the Excellence in Journalism Awards. MCT participated in a total of 23 TV and radio programmes both on the Mainland and Zanzibar.

The Council continued publishing online its English and Kiswahili newsletters, *Media Watch* and *Barazani* monthly.

The Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT) 2018 was also held. There was an increase in the number of works submitted in 2018 compared to 2017. The total number of entries in the 2018 competition was 644, while in the previous year, 545 works were submitted. Prominent Professor of Law from the University of Dar es Salaam and Member of the United Nations International Law Commission (ILC) Chris Maina Peter was the event's Chief Guest, Prof. Maina stressed on the importance for those in the industry to have the highest ethical responsibility and values and congratulated MCT for ensuring the same.

Media performance monitoring was carried out, looking at trends on professional and ethical conduct and advising the editors accordingly.

In 2018, the Council embarked on producing *Yearbook of Media Quality in Tanzania 2018*, looking at the quality of the media in the country where 25 media organisations were involved in this study. The publication was launched during a dissemination event in Dar es Salaam on February 15, 2019 and a similar event in Zanzibar on February 16, 2019.

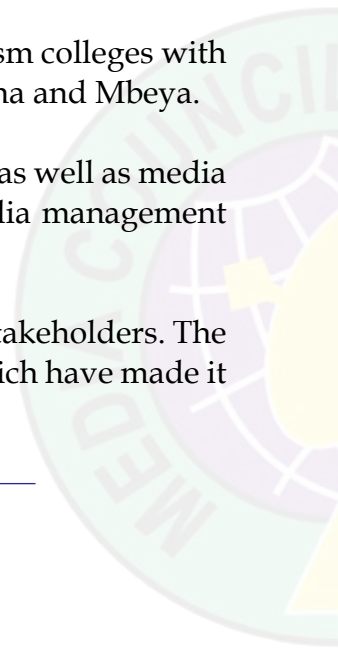
The MCT flagship publication *State of the Media Report 2017-18* which was compiled in 2018 was printed and distributed in 2019. MCT also developed guidelines for common ethical transgressions, printed 3000 copies in both Kiswahili and English and shared with media outlets, training institutions, press clubs and individual media practitioners.

The Media Monitoring database which was designed to capture incidences of ethical transgressions and interventions in 2013, was updated in 2019 to incorporate new themes and variables which emerged because of the current media operating environment.

MCT conducted sensitization workshops on ethical transgressions in 14 journalism colleges with a total of 1,085 students taking part in Arusha, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Mbeya.

As part of advocacy activities, MCT implemented trainings for senior journalists as well as media law tutors on the new media laws and recent media related court rulings. Media management training for senior women journalists was also conducted within the year.

The Council is grateful for the strong support it received from its members and stakeholders. The Council is also indebted for the financial support from development partners which have made it possible for the Council to continue to fulfill its mandate.



A statutory external audit for the year ended December 31, 2018 accounts was done whereby an unqualified opinion was issued by auditors Auditax International.

The *MCT Annual Report (2018)* was published and availed to all members and eligible stakeholders.



THE CONTEXT

In 2019 MCT continued to operate in an environment where the media and CSOs faced various challenges which impacted directly on their role in promoting democracy, good governance, human rights and accountability.

Over the past half decade Tanzania has enacted several pieces of legislation which are an impediment to press freedom and freedom of expression. The laws include the Media Services Act of 2016, Statistics Act of 2015 and its Amendments of 2018, the Cybercrimes Act of 2015, and the Electronic and Postal Communications Act Online Content Regulations of 2018.

The coming into operation of the Media Services Act and its Regulations means the dreaded licensing of journalists is here, control of government advertising upon which media depends a lot is a reality, and yearly registration of newspapers is no longer a dreaded prospect but a reality.

These pieces of legislation came on top of already existing laws which were also a hindrance to unfettered reporting, such as some sections of the Penal Code, the Official Secrets Act and the Regional and District Commissioners Act, among others. The sum total of these laws is criminalization of decent efforts to produce in-depth and investigative journalism when the authorities are not happy with the subject being exposed.

There was also an escalation of incidents of press freedom violations, including assaults on journalists, unlawful arrest and detention, prosecution on questionable offences, threats and intimidation. Experienced were also attacks on media property, including destruction, vandalism and arson.

In 2019, the MCT Press Freedom Violations Register recorded a total of 73 incidents of violations. Besides those mentioned above, these also came in the form of hefty fines for electronic media, and newspaper bans. Individual journalists were arraigned for sedition and trumped up charges, assaulted and their equipment confiscated. Several journalists were detained on orders of District Commissioners.

There was an unprecedented constriction of the blogosphere and social media, which included deregistration of dozens of blogs for failing to pay registration fees.

Economically, although the country has among the highest number of media outlets in the region, most of these are small, undercapitalized outfits leading a hand to mouth survival. As such, their stability is shaky, and their practitioners face daunting challenges in maintaining professionalism and objectivity. To make matters worse, there was a dearth of advertising revenue. The government,

its agencies and parastatals are the leading advertisers, followed by the telecom companies. The tighter control of government advertising that has come with the Media Services Act Regulations meant that newspapers that did not tow the government line were refused adverts, starving them of an important lifeline.

Besides the stringent laws which the administration had no qualms applying to their fullest, the media also operated under an increased sense of fear due to political pronouncements from the highest government levels. The president has publicly warned media outlets against what he views as reportage that undermines his efforts to develop the country. He has specifically addressed media owners warning them that they do not have the freedom they think they have. Testimonies during the yearly commemoration of the International Day for Universal Access to Information and those on the International Day to End Impunity and Crimes against Journalists organized by the MCT attest to how fear has gripped reporters and editors leading to unprecedented levels of self censorship.

The shrinking of space was not limited to media. Political parties and civil society organizations were also targeted. Laws regulating non-governmental organizations were amended to become overly restrictive and place heavy compliance demands on NGOs. Political party activity has been curtailed by a new law that further emasculates the activity of opposition parties.

MCT used litigation where repressive laws, regulations and administrative actions were challenged in courts. The upside of litigation is that it is still considered a “safe” option with no tear gas or guns involved. The downside is it takes a long time and there is no guaranteeing that decisions will be in media or freedom of expression’s favour.

Despite all difficulties, the Council and its partners are committed to continue dialogue with the Government through relevant ministries and officials, and through Parliament. MCT undertook high level engagement with media owners and captains of the industry so that there is everyone’s buy-in in what needs to be done. This helped to bring together the different actors to be on the same page, and as “there is safety in numbers”, this helped to mitigate the fears and encourage the raising of voices against the situation.

The Council will continue to provide the necessary support to media houses so that they maintain the standards and to assist those who are still lagging behind.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The following are the more notable achievements in 2019.

Achievements

- i. Triumph over MSA case at EACJ: In March 2019 MCT and its partners LHRC and THRDC succeeded in their challenge of the MSA 2016. This was a major litigation victory for MCT and its partners during the year. EACJ ruled that provisions under 16 sections of the Act violate the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC) in that they violated basic tenets of democracy and human rights. The Government was directed to take steps to bring the law to conformity with the Treaty.
- ii. Successful support for three journalists in major court case: Three journalists Christopher Gamaina, Zephania Mandia and Manga Masalaba were on April 30, 2019 convicted to 30 years jail term on trumped up armed robbery charges. The journalists appealed on the ruling with the Council support and were on July 24, 2019 acquitted and released.
- iii. Production and dissemination of *Yearbook of Media Quality in Tanzania*, the first report of its kind in East and West Africa. The report, also translated into Kiswahili, prompted an interesting discussion amongst stakeholders and will serve as a mirror and training needs assessment tool for respective media houses.
- iv. Turning media monitoring into an essential pedagogical requirement and assessment criteria for journalism erudition: MCT mobilized and coordinated journalism colleges to accept media monitoring as a critical means of assessing practical learning for students and using it to grade students. After consultations with individual colleges and media outlets, the Council organized a national consultative meeting of editors and media trainers and from their deliberations agreed on a standardized system of involving students in practically identifying ethical transgressions in media and recording them as a requirement for their continuous course assessment.
- v. MCT developed Guidelines for Common Ethical Transgressions in English and Kiswahili which was printed and distributed to stakeholders and on MCT website and social media.
- vi. Compliance to MCT mediation and arbitration stood at 100 per cent. Moreover, Ethics Committee visits to media houses were effective in that editors engaged directly and frankly with Committee members on challenges they were facing which affected professionalism and editorial independence. This resulted in the decision of the Council to conduct and publish the *Investigation Report on Increased Threats and Interference into Editorial Independence*.
- vii. The Ethics Committee visits also generated many requests for training from media houses. They include in-house training requests on news writing, interviewing techniques and production of radio programs and documentaries as well as sourcing. Other areas were training on election coverage, media laws and gender.

- viii. The PFVR was well coordinated through the engagement of focal points who were able to share information regarding the press violations in their respective areas. The quality and depth of reportage continued to improve owing to the training and supervision provided continuously. A total of 73 violations were reported. Follow up and investigation of violations were conducted and results shared with stakeholders.
- ix. The Council, in collaboration with TAMWA, MISA-Tan and Vikes undertook a project aimed at empowering women journalists. The project, though limited in scope because of availability of funding, proved to be a good foundation upon which future interventions on gender equality in media could be built. The project, Women in Newsrooms, covered mainly Dar es Salaam and Unguja and MCT intends to fundraise for a larger, countrywide project.
- x. The Council was able to build and maintain effective networks that support MCT objectives. Council networking got several international actors rooting for its agenda. These included IPI, CPJ, WAPC, HRW, Article 19, Human Rights Network for Journalists in Uganda, and Chapter 4- Uganda. Moreover, the Council reached out to collaborate with other partners in some specific activities including international CSO's such as Pathfinder and Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF). MCT facilitated the process of registering the IPI national committee in Tanzania and the process was ongoing by the end of the year.
- xi. The Council got a clean audit certificate.
- xii. The Council managed to fundraise and ensure its continued existence.
- xiii. The Council continued to build good working relations with the Government. Despite challenging the Government in court, Council managed to successfully engage Government as testified by several engagements held between the two. Engagement and advocacy by the Council continues to open doors.

Challenges

- i. Lack of an assured funding stream is one of the major challenges when it comes to continuity and /or designing of follow up activities. Absence of core funding meant the Council struggled to fulfill its mandate. It also meant overheads and institutional governance activities suffered.
- ii. Overblown stakeholder and partner expectations, such as when partners do not fully play their part in EJAT but expect it to happen anyway; or when demand outstrip capacity.
- iii. Challenge was experienced in implementation of ways forward from CoRI decisions and even visits by Ethics Committee. With CoRI, the Council had to follow up on agreed ways forward even when partner organizations were assigned. With EC visits, a number of recommendations agreed during postmortem in were not implemented by visited stakeholders.
- iv. Balancing gender in activity implementation was a challenge. In most of the activities faces of senior female participants were the same due to the dearth of female editors and managers in the media. Some of the female managers who were invited to various workshops and engagements sent male representatives.

- v. Media monitoring is still constrained to monitoring only print and largely leaving out electronic media.
- vi. Internet and network issues were a recurring problem that made execution of duties related to the PFVR a challenge. Sending large attachments was also a challenge. The staffs that were mainly affected were from Programmes and the Finance Manager who were required to send large attachments to Internews.
- vii. Staff time was constrained. They had to divide focus from programme implementation only to programme implementation plus resource mobilization. Increased reporting requirements resulting from having multiple funders some of who are short term funders, with every funder having their own reporting requirements, formats and timeframes.
- viii. Many Council members economy has gone down and some of them are no longer viable or even operational; paying membership fees has been difficult. An economically challenged membership base meant increased demands and expectations upon the Council.
- ix. It has been difficult to get official information on the fate of MCT Zinga farm from relevant officials. This meant the Council could not proceed with plans to make the property viable.



PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

The largest part of activities in the areas of Advocacy, Mediation and Arbitration, Media Monitoring and Press Freedom Violations Register in the 2019 Work Plan was executed to expected levels, leaving some few which had to be carried over to 2020 due to contractual agreements or late realization of funding.



Members of the Coalition on the Right to Information (CoRI) captured during one of their meetings.

Gender and PWDs Consideration

MCT continued to consider gender in all aspects of its activities. The Council ensured there was a good gender mix in all activities, but in addition implemented programmes that targeted only women including management training for women journalists, and having a gender reporting category in its flagship Excellence in Journalism Awards (EJAT). During the reporting period, the Council, in partnership with MISA-TAN and TAMWA undertook a project in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar aimed at reducing the gender gap in newsrooms and also updated and reprinted a limited number of the Gender and Media Policy.

Similarly MCT takes PWDs issues very seriously and had in the past developed a Training Manual on Reporting People with Disabilities which is still available and being used for training purposes. However, for the last two years MCT has not been able to plan activities targeting PWDs due to lack of resources but we continue to fundraise.

Besides, gender and PWDs are some of the thematic areas monitored in our media monitoring activities that make a critical evaluation of the degree to which the Tanzanian media adhere to professional and ethical principles and guidelines. Issues related to gender and PWDs reporting feature prominently in our rapid monitoring response where we take up issues with editors.

1.0 ADVOCACY

Objective

The objective of this programme area is to enable the media to perform its duties freely and effectively and the public to enjoy freedom of expression and access to information. Under Advocacy the following activities were implemented:

1.1 Advocate for Constitutional and Policy Reforms

1.1.1 Compendium of media related laws to incorporate analyses of partners reviewed

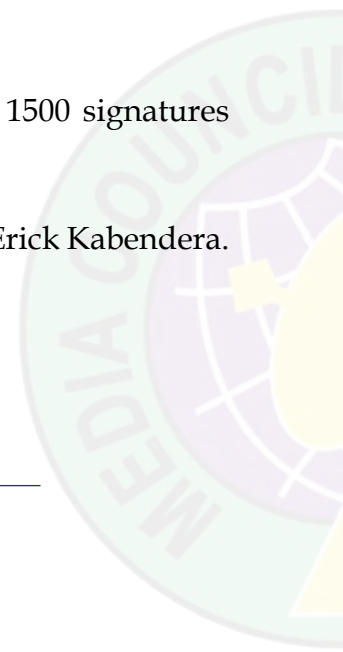
In the year 2018, the Council, through its various interventions to stakeholders found a huge gap in understanding various laws governing the media sector. The challenges were observed during visits and interaction with media houses, press clubs, and journalism colleges. In efforts to address this, the Council compiled a compendium of media-related laws under one cover. The compendium was shared electronically in 2018. The document is being reviewed to incorporate more analyses and will be printed in early 2020 for distribution.

1.1.2 Four CoRI meetings supported and coordinated

The Council continued to lead the 12-member Coalition on the Right to Information (CoRI) where other members were Sikika, TLS, MISA-Tan, Twaweza, LHRC, TEF, TCIB, THRDC, MOAT, TAMWA and Policy Forum. In 2019 the Project planned to support 4 meetings.

Five meetings were held by November 2019 two of which focused on how to further strengthen CoRI. Through the Coalition the following was also undertaken:

- a. Cases challenging constitutionality of various laws: Media Services Act (MSA) (High Court of Tanzania), MSA (East African Court of Justice (EACJ)), Electronic and Postal Communications Act (EPOCA) (Online Content) Regulations (High Court, Mtwara), EPOCA (Online Content) (EACJ).
- b. Cases against improper application of laws to media houses (*MwanaHalisi*, *Tanzania Daima* and *Raia Mwema* newspapers).
- c. Two retreats for lawyers for preparing submissions.
- d. Legal assistance to four cases involving individual journalists were held.
- e. Petition on investigative journalist Azory Gwanda disappearance. About 1500 signatures were collected.
- f. Issuing joint statements on press freedom violations including the arrest of Erick Kabendera.





Minister for Information, Culture and Sports, Dr Harrison Mwakyembe speaking during a meeting with media stakeholders in Arusha.

1.1.3 Government engaged on media law and safety of journalists

Safety of journalists is crucial because it enables the media to perform their duties effectively. To ensure this the Council planned to hold meetings with Information ministry officials and the Minister for Home Affairs. During the period, MCT sent two letters to the Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, Dr Harrison Mwakyembe in July and October 2019 reminding him of the promise he made on May 3, 2019 to meet media stakeholders and discuss various issues including those related to the Media Services Act, 2016. MCT also attended a meeting in which the minister had invited journalists and representatives of some media organizations in July 2019, though this was not related to CoRI's request.

During the meeting, the media stakeholders reminded the minister of the existence of CoRI and that his predecessors were using the Coalition as a link between the government and media stakeholders. They also expressed frustration that there was no progress on the envisaged joint government/media stakeholders committee on Media Services Act. On the Access to Information Act (ATI), the Minister was told that there were still incidents whereby journalists and members of public were being denied information by government information officers. They said the ATI Act should have provisions that put to task communication officers who do not provide information when requested to do so, without any justifiable reasons. They also made a call for a safety mechanism that would protect journalists so they are encouraged to do investigative journalism which is on decline in Tanzania due to fear and self-censorship.

The media stakeholders also noted during the meeting that the President of the United Republic has been meeting leaders of various communities but media stakeholders have not been among the groups so far. They proposed that the minister facilitate such forums where heads of media related institutions (MCT, MISA, JET, TEF, TAMWA and others) are also given access to the Head of State.

In response the minister promised to work on the concerns raised and various proposals from the meeting, and that he would wish to have meetings of that nature regularly in order to give each other feedback and share ideas on how the government and media can work together and find solutions to challenges.

1.2 Participate in the legislative process for new Zanzibar Media Law

Since 2010 MCT has engaged in advocacy to influence for friendly media laws in Zanzibar. This included analysis of the existing law, and meeting with government officials and other stakeholders. The Council also planned to meet Zanzibar President Dr Ali Mohammed Shein to discuss with him media operating environment on the Isles and pitch for the need for a new, progressive media law. A letter was sent to the Zanzibar State House in November 2019.

1.2.1. One high-level consultative meeting between MCT and Zanzibar government held

MCT planned to have a meeting with the President Dr Ali Mohammed Shein during the year and a request for appointment was sent to the State House, Zanzibar. In addition, MCT Vice President Hassan Mitawi met with the President and reminded him of MCT's request for a meeting with him. The Council continues to engage relevant officials for the meeting date to be fixed in 2020.

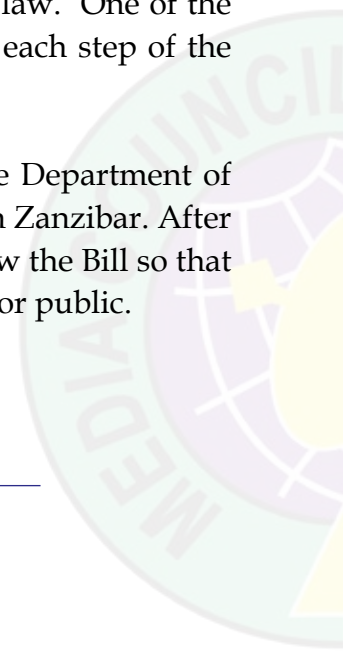
1.2.2 Analysis of proposed Bill conducted and disseminated

MCT contracted a lawyer to do an analysis of the draft Bill document and submitted it with MCT inputs to the Zanzibar Board of Information Department which later handed it over to the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Heritage.

1.2.3 Zanzibar Media Law Stakeholders Committee coordinated and supported

MCT leads a loose coalition of 14 organisations in Zanzibar known as Stakeholders Media Law Review Committee. The committee was engaged in a number of engagements despite the plan by the Council to have four meetings during the year. During the commemoration of the World Press Freedom Day in Zanzibar on May 3, 2019 the committee presented a paper on media laws in Zanzibar and the importance of speeding up the process for the new media law. One of the resolutions from the commemorations was to continue making follow up- on each step of the process.

On June 3-4, 2019, MCT on behalf of the committee attended a meeting of the Department of Information where the main agenda was the draft Bill for the new Media Law in Zanzibar. After the consultative meeting, MCT Zanzibar Office commissioned a lawyer to review the Bill so that MCT would provide inputs to the Ministry. At this stage the draft Bill was not for public.





Senior Programme Officer MCT Zanzibar Office Shifaa Hassan Said makes a presentation on In-House Peer Oversight Mechanisms at Chuchu FM in Zanzibar.

Senior Programme Officer MCT Zanzibar Office Shifaa Hassan Said (left), Hawra Shamte (TAMWA) and Nasra Mohammed, the Deputy Director General of Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) follow proceedings during World Press Freedom Day commemorations in Zanzibar. MCT leads the 14 member coalition known as Zanzibar Stakeholders Media Law Review Committee, of which TAMWA is one of the members.



On July 9, 2019 and July 28, 2019 MCT organized meetings of the committee which was attended by MCT, WAHAMAZA, TAMWA Zanzibar, Zanzibar Legal Services Centre, Zanzibar Press Club and Pemba Press Club. Having discussed at length the draft Bill, participants decided on a bigger meeting with more stakeholders including government representatives to get more views on the way forward.

On September 17, 2019 MCT met with the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Heritage. This was a follow-up meeting on the status of the Bill. The Deputy PS said the Bill had already been reviewed at the ministry level and sent to the Department of Information for further action.

On October 21, 2019 MCT met with the Minister of Information, Tourism and Heritage Mahmoud Thabit Kombo who said the Ministry had completed its part of the process and the Bill would now be tabled at the committee of Permanent Secretaries of all the ministries in Zanzibar for their inputs.

By the end of 2019, the Bill was at the level of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries. Progress has been slow but MCT and the committee's involvement will hopefully influence a better legislation, which is the goal. The stakeholders meetings have also helped to generate interest on the new media law process whereby MCT gets many enquiries about the status of the Bill from various quarters including regional and international partners notably Human Rights Watch and Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ).

1.2.4 Members of the House of Representatives engaged using Analysis of Bill

As was the case in 2018, the Council continued to work with Members of House of Representatives (MHRs).

1.2.5 Backstopping for Members of the House of Representatives provided

The Council provided backstopping to nine members of the House of Representatives who were given literature related to media law review in Zanzibar. During House sessions six of the nine MHRs asked questions on the progress of the new Zanzibar Media Law and elaborations were given. MCT and partners also met with the Clerk to the House of Representatives, Ms. Raya Mselem in July 2019 and discussed various issues including requesting her to support House Committees relevant to the work of the Stakeholders Committee.

During a meeting with the House Committee on Women Development, Information and Tourism, MCT and partners expressed concern on the slow pace of the media law review process and the need for the Representatives to support the efforts by pressurizing the government to speed up the process. The House Committee made follow up at the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Heritage and met with the Information Minister.

The process, though slow, has resulted in very good working relationship developing over the period between MCT, partners and Members of the House making it easy for the former to seek the support of the MHR's whenever needed.

1.3 Conduct post-legislative activities on Zanzibar new Media Law

1.3.1 New Zanzibar Media Law analysed and disseminated

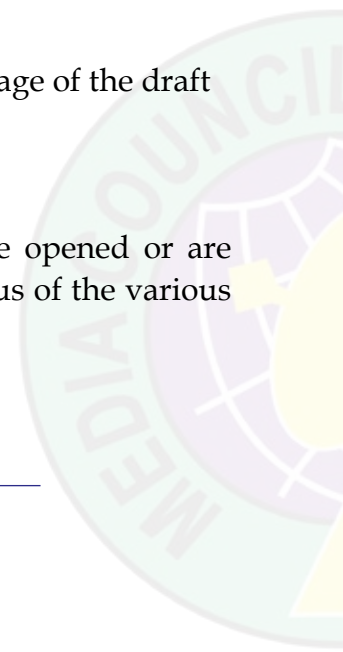
This activity was not done because the Zanzibar new Media Law is still at the stage of the draft Bill.

1.3.2 Analysis of proposed Zanzibar Media Law Regulations conducted

This activity was not done because the Zanzibar new Media Law is still at the stage of the draft Bill.

1.4 Undertake and support strategic litigation

MCT and members of the Coalition on the Right to Information (CoRI) have opened or are supporting a number of cases in national and regional courts. Below is the status of the various strategic cases:



1.4.1 Continuing Constitutional petition in Mwanza facilitated

The Council supported Hali Halisi Publishers Ltd and the Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC) to file a case at the High Court of Mwanza in January 2017 challenging the constitutionality of some of the provisions of the Media Services Act No. 12 of 2016. However, following preliminary objections raised by the respondent who is the Attorney General, Judge De Mello dismissed the petition on grounds that the court lacked jurisdiction because there was an alternative by way of judicial review. The applicants dissatisfied with the decision, filed a reference to a panel of three judges of the High Court at Mwanza, and on August 3, 2017, the panel of three judges in their ruling upheld another point of preliminary objection raised by the respondent and declined to entertain the matter on grounds that instead of the reference referring the case to the three-member panel, the petitioners should have filed an appeal rather than a reference. The applicants have appealed to the Court of Appeal of Tanzania in Mwanza and the case awaits scheduling of the hearing date.

1.4.2. EACJ Online Content Regulations Case in Arusha facilitated

In this case the Council is supporting the Centre for Strategic Litigation who have sued the Attorney General and the Secretary General of the East African Community challenging the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations for being in contravention of the provisions of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community. The case is on the pleadings stage, the respondents have not replied to the reference.

1.4.3. One new upcountry media law case facilitated

MCT, LHRC, THRDC filed an application to appeal against the Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, TCRA and the Attorney General. This followed High Court Judge Dyansobera's decision on January 9, 2019 to dismiss the case challenging various provisions of EPOCA (Online Content) Regulations including the manner in which the said regulations were made. He also quashed the definition of the word "content" in the contested regulations as differing from that of the principle Act -EPOCA which defines content as information in the form of speech or other sound, data, text or images whether still or moving except where transmitted in private communication. In quashing the word "content" Judge Dyansobera said he found that first respondent - the Minister for Information, Arts, Culture and Sports as challenged by the applicants to have exceeded his powers in defining content in a way that is in conflict with the definition provided by the Parent Act, but proceeded to dismiss the case. The appeal documents are complete, and the case is awaiting assignment.





Advocates Jebra Kambole (left), Fulgence Massawe and Mpale Mpoki congratulate each other after MSA, 2016 case ruling by the East Africa Court of Justice on March 28, 2019.

1.4.4. MSA case in Arusha facilitated

This was a major litigation victory for MCT and its partners during the year. In this case filed at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) by the Council, Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) and Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC), the applicants were challenging some provisions of the Media Services Act, 2016 that contravene the provisions of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community by eroding the principles of democracy and good governance. The case was heard and judgment was delivered on March 28, 2019. EACJ ruled that provisions under 16 sections of the Act violate the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC). The Government was directed to take steps to bring the law to compliance with the Treaty.

1.4.5. Four cases by/against individual journalists facilitated

In this activity the Council was supporting three journalists who were on August 15, 2018 at the District Magistrate Court of Magu in Magu District charged with gang robbery with violence contrary to section 286(2) of the Penal Code in Criminal Case No. 11 of 2018. Among the four accused persons, three were journalists: Christopher Gamaina of *Raia Mwema* newspaper, Zephania Mandia of Channel Ten television and Manga Masabala of *Mzawa* newspaper. MCT supported the reporters because the charges arose from an incident in which they were pursuing an impersonation story, and there were indications that these were trumped up charges. The case proceeded until April 18, 2019 when it came for judgment at the Magu District Magistrate's Court. In the judgment, the three journalists were sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. Dissatisfied with

the sentence, the three journalists, with the support of MCT, appealed before the High Court in Mwanza. The case was marked Criminal Appeal No. 70 of 2019. On July 24, 2019 in his ruling Judge Siyani of the High Court in Mwanza ruled that the jail term and their conviction were quashed and the court further dismissed all the evidence presented by the prosecution and ordered fresh trial, intended to protect the interest of justice for both sides and that the case be heard by another magistrate. After the case was mentioned several times, the prosecution through a Police prosecutor presented a request of withdrawing the charges against the journalists to the presiding magistrate Eric Kimaro, who agreed and set free the accused on December 20, 2019.



Christopher Gamaina (left) and Zephania Mandia (right) pose for a photo with the chairperson of the Mwanza Press Club (MPC) Edwin Soko (centre).

1.4.7 Two retreats for lawyers for preparing submissions facilitated

MCT and partners held three retreats for lawyers, two in preparation for the Mtwara EPOCA Appeal case (linkages 1.4.3) and one for the Mwanza Appeal case involving three journalists (refer 1.4.5).

1.4.8 Raia Mwema case facilitated

MCT supported the newspaper in a Miscellaneous Civil Application: Raia Mwema Limited *Versus* the Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports; Registrar of Newspapers and Attorney General in which the Applicants filed an application for Judicial Review seeking orders of certiorari before the High Court of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam Registry. In September 2017, the Director for Information Services, announced a newspaper, Raia Mwema, which was being accused of publishing an article titled, *Urais utamshinda Rais Magufuli* (Kiswahili for 'Magufuli presidency was likely to fail') containing "misquotations" of the President. The ban lasted 90 days.

The applicants challenged the order issued to ban the newspaper that it was contrary to the law on the ground that the Minister is not vested with such powers. The four preliminary objections which were advanced by the respondents were as follows:

- The application is hopelessly time barred;
- The affidavit in support of the application is incurably defective;
- The statement in support of the application is incompetent for containing lies and for want of verification;
- The application is incompetent as it falls short of the prerequisite conditions in seeking leave for judicial review.

In his ruling on July 26, 2019, Judge Feleshi said all the four raised preliminary points were non meritorious in law and were overruled. An earlier preliminary objection by the respondents that had argued that the application was overtaken by events was overruled in December the previous year by Judge Zainabu G. Muruke who had ordered hearing of the application to continue on February 6, 2019. However, she was transferred to another station and the application was reassigned to Principal Judge Feleshi. Following the granting of leave, the application for judicial review was filed, the pleadings are complete and the case awaits hearing.

1.4.9. Halihalisi case facilitated

This was another case in which MCT efforts to defend media freedom through litigation paid off. The Council also supported HaliHalisi Publishers Limited to file an application for Judicial Review against the Deputy Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports; Director of Information Services Department and the Attorney General. The Applicants were seeking orders of certiorari to remove and quash the order of the Deputy Minister that banned the publication of *Mwanahalisi* newspaper for 24 months from September 19, 2017 on allegations that its reportage was bent on discrediting the government and was contrary to journalism principles.

After the hearing, on July 24, 2018 Judge Mutungi found a litany of faults on the side of the respondents. She found that the applicant was not given enough time to prepare and present her defense and that the allegations leveled against the applicant were not properly drafted in form of a charge to allow the applicant to precisely mount a defense against them. Moreover, the Judge found that the second respondent had no right under the law to order the applicant to submit an explanation about any article or newspaper extract in the applicant's newspaper.

The judge further found that the correspondences between the second respondent and the applicant did not constitute a hearing at all because the second respondent was not a disciplinary authority to the applicant. She ruled that the letter dated September 18, 2017 was a valueless piece of paper devoid of any binding effect, and the decision by the first respondent was illegal and a nullity for it was reached in complete disregard to the principles of natural justice.

After making the above findings the court quashed the ban, gave the order that *MwanaHalisi* newspaper should be re-registered and an order for costs against the Respondent was as well granted. Dissatisfied with the decisions the Respondents preferred an appeal before the Court of Appeal in Tanzania, and in July 2019 the appeal that was dismissed for wants of prosecution.

1.4.10. Tanzania Daima Appeal facilitated

On October 24, 2017 *Tanzania Daima* newspaper was banned for 90 days for what was described by the Director of Information Services as a continuous publication of false information. According to the letter from the Government, the suspension was imposed because of the newspaper's trend to publish unethical, false and seditious news and features which brought fear and hatred amongst members of the public.

On Miscellaneous Civil Application no. 2/2017, the Council supported Free Media Limited to challenge the decision of the Minister of Information, Sports and Culture. The case was concluded with the court ruling that entertaining the case would be a mere academic exercise since the newspaper had already served the ban and was in circulation already. The news reached the Council while the 20th National General Convention was ongoing and delegates were not happy with the court decision. The Council supported an appeal by Free Media, the publishers of the newspaper, to challenge the ban by requesting the court to pronounce that the act of banning the newspaper was unlawful and declare that the minister did not have the power to ban the newspaper as stipulated in the law. The pleadings for appeal are complete and the same is awaiting assignment.

1.5 Communicate and organise petition and advocacy through social media

1.5.1 Online petition launched

November 2019 marked two years of no information on missing investigative journalist Azory Gwanda, who went missing on November 21, 2017 despite repeated calls by media stakeholders and human rights defenders for the government to act. This prompted the Coalition on the Right to Information (CoRI) to organize a petition seeking support to pressurize the authorities to publicly declare that Azory Gwanda is missing and carry out a thorough investigation on his disappearance of the journalist.

1.5.2 Petition submitted

The Council used various channels to ensure that the petition (linkages 1.5.1) gets due attention for signatures. This was done through social media, website, and emails and during events that the Council organized or participated. During the 2019 World Press Freedom Day event in Dodoma the MCT Executive Secretary Mr. Kajubi Mukajanga made an appeal to over 300 participants to sign the petition. Also during sensitization seminars to 14 journalism colleges during the year, MCT urged students and tutors to support the campaign, while MCT Ethics Committee did the same during visits to seven media houses. Change Tanzania, an online movement on freedom of speech and freedom of expression, also supported the campaign by launching a Kiswahili version of the petition. About 1500 signatures were collected by the end of the year. Mobilization for more signatures was ongoing by the end of 2019.

1.5.3 Social Media discussions initiated

Various items were posted on MCT social media handles. A total of 281 items were posted by the end of 2019 compared to 230 the previous year.

1.5.4 Social media platforms updated

Media platforms were updated regularly, with an average of one post per day compared to one post in two days in 2018.

1.6 Engage Regional and International Networks/Partners

1.6.1 New partners/networks identified and existing ones strengthened

In 2019, the Council continued its initiatives to engage with regional and international networks and partners. The networks have helped to promote the Council and facilitate support for some of its activities. The Council was introduced to the Human Rights Network for Journalists in Uganda as well as Chapter 4- Uganda, a human rights organization based in Kampala. The Council together with the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) worked closely in the campaign on the whereabouts of missing journalist Azory Gwanda. Other international collaborators include International Press Institute (IPI), World Association of Press Councils (WAPC), Article 19 and the international Centre for Not-for-profit Law (ICNL). Also, the Council reached out to collaborate with other partners in some specific activities including international CSO's such as Pathfinder and Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF). MCT facilitated the process of registering the IPI national committee in Tanzania and the process was ongoing by the end of the year.

1.6.2 Follow up on the application for Observer status on AU mechanism

The Council submitted its application for Observer status to the Africa Union and continues with follow up.

1.6.3 East African Media Solidarity in Kenya co-organised

In September 2019, the Council received a high level visit from the Media Council of Kenya (MCK) which was later reciprocated by MCT attending the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists in Kisumu, Kenya. The Kisumu meeting was also used by leaders of the media councils of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda to discuss strengthened cooperation. A decision was made to form the East African Media Councils Association, and MCT Executive Secretary, Mr. Kajubi Mukajanga was appointed the Interim Chairman.

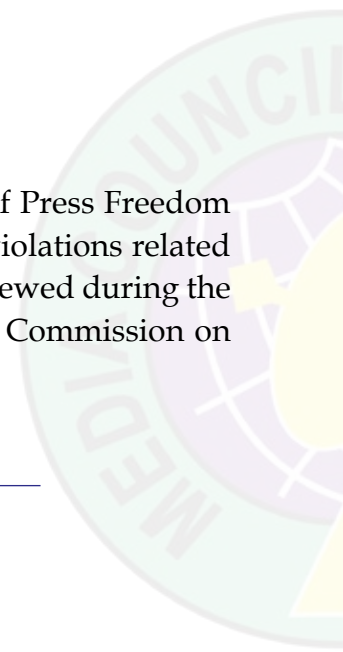
1.6.4 Liase with EA and regional partners

Communication with existing partners continued during the year mostly through emails and engagement in various forums. Regional partners engaged included the MCK, Kenya Editors' Guild (KEG), Uganda Media Council, East African Law Society (EALS) and Article 19 (Eastern Africa).

1.7 Compile Dossier for submission to AU/UN

1.7.1 Dossier compiled

The Council engaged three advocates to compile a report on the current State of Press Freedom and Freedom of Expression in Tanzania. It highlights the trends and extent of violations related to press freedom and freedom of expression in Tanzania. The document was reviewed during the year and updated to include 2019 incidents. It will be presented to the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) and the UN in early 2020.



1.8 Make advocacy work known

1.8.1 and 1.8.2 Online Media Watch and Barazani newsletters published monthly

The Council continued to publish *Media Watch* and *Barazani* newsletters online. The publications were uploaded on the Council website and are also sent to more than 154 MCT members, more than 84 editors and 59 media stakeholders by email. Viewership for *Media Watch* increased from 1456 in 2018 to 1800 in 2019 while that for *Barazani* increased from 1917 to 3319.

1.9 Conduct media advocacy to engage general public on media laws, impunity and journalists safety

1.9.1 Position paper on defamation regulations produced

The Council decided to use position papers for advocacy to reach decision-makers. In 2019 the Council produced one position paper on Media Services (Defamation Proceedings), Rules 2018 in English. The document highlighted what the Media Services (Defamation Proceedings), Rules 2018 entail for a common man. The position paper was shared electronically with 341 media stakeholders including policymakers, MCT members, diplomatic community, development partners, schools of journalism and press club countrywide.

1.9.2 Participate in existing TV/Radio programmes

MCT participated in a total of 23 TV and radio programmes. On the Mainland the programmes were on Azam TV, Aboud TV, Times Radio, Wapo Radio, Voice of America, Clouds TV and Radio and Dira Online TV, while in Zanzibar MCT participated in 7 radio and one TV programme with Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC TV), Hits FM, Bomba FM, ZBC Radio, Chuchu FM and Magazine Radio.

MCT used the radio/TV programmes to create awareness and sensitization of Council and CoRI work and positions in various issues including press freedom, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, access to information, press laws as well as the Excellence in Journalism Awards.

1.9.3 Ten Op-Eds written and published

Fifteen articles were published on media law case rulings, Access to Information Act and freedom of expression in *Majira*, *The Citizen*, *Jamhuri* and *Mwananchi* newspapers.

1.10 Popularize Access to Information Act

1.10.1 Popular version of ATI produced and disseminated

During this period, advocacy work on Access to Information Act (ATI) was stepped up. The Council started the process of producing a popular version of ATI for easy understanding of the law to the general public. This is a cartoon based publication that will be launched early 2020.

1.10.2 Efficacy of ATI tested and results published

The Council learned of some challenges in accessing information from public offices despite the existence of the Access to Information law. The Council decided to conduct a study in order to have evidence-based data on the way information is released in those offices. From July 2018 to September 2018 the Council deployed press clubs coordinators who were to request information from various public offices. During the study, it was learned that still access to information was a

big challenge for the general public for many reasons including lack of awareness of the law. The study was the basis of discussions between the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs on the training of government information officers.

The ATI Efficacy report was shared with editors, CoRI members, media stakeholders, and human rights defenders during the 4th Annual National MCT/Editors, Stakeholders Consultative Summit which took place from November 29 – 30, 2018 in Tanga with the theme “Challenges of Editorial Freedom and Safety of Journalists,” the summit had 43 participants.

During the year 2019, the Council commissioned Press Club coordinators and senior journalists to conduct a follow up study from September to the end of October, 2019. The exercise was completed and the report will be launched in early 2020. However, initial analysis indicates that although only 22% of the information seekers received all the information they requested, there is improvement in the process of accessing information as the level of customer care has improved, contact for follow up was provided, and 78% of information seekers were informed whether they will get the information or not within the period of 30 days as stipulated by the law.

1.11 Undertake advocacy using court case processes and results

1.11.1 High level seminar- for media managers on local media related case decisions conducted

As part of advocacy activities, MCT implemented zonal trainings for senior journalists on new media laws and media related court rulings. The expected results for this engagement is to have editors and producers who are well versed with court processes, procedures and documentation, in relation to press freedom, and are aware of risks and are giving proper guidance to their staff. The engagement also aimed at making journalists and members of public aware of recent media related judgments and rulings and their interpretation so they can use them correctly in the day to day running of their media outlets’ activities, to advance and protect the freedom of press.

Therefore towards the end of 2019 one seminar was conducted in Morogoro on November 13 and 14, which involved 19 women and 20 male editors and media managers on strategic litigation, new media laws and media related court rulings. It was facilitated by counsel who was involved in the pursuit of various litigation efforts initiated or supported MCT and partners.

1.11.2 ToT on recent media related laws conducted

On November 15, 2019, the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) organized a two-day workshop in Morogoro for media law tutors from journalism colleges on recently enacted laws and court decisions. Eighteen (18) journalism tutors participated. The aim of the training was to enlighten the journalism tutors on new developments in media laws and implications in the day to day work of a journalist, the knowledge that they would also pass to their students.

The ToT brought together trainers who teach media law and media ethics from Iringa University; Habari Maalum College, Fanikiwa Journalism School and Arusha East African Training Institute from Arusha; Teophil Kisanji University from Mbeya; Morogoro School of Journalism, and Muslim University of Morogoro from Morogoro; Musoma Utalii from Tabora and Dodoma Media College from Dodoma.

2.0 PRESS FREEDOM VIOLATIONS REGISTER

The objective of this programme area is to document, publish and follow up on press freedom violations so that media houses, journalists associations and human rights defenders can use the information as an advocacy tool while authorities, stakeholders and the public are provided with compelling narration with objective data. In achieving this objective, the following activities were executed:

2.1 Conduct press freedom violations sensitization engagement

2.1.1 Practical Handbook for Media Practitioners and HRDs in Tanzania Mainland disseminated

The Council took part in the preparation of the publication: *Tanzania Media Laws: A Handbook for Practitioners*, produced together with ICNL under the project Boresha Habari led by Internews. The handbook is intended to help media practitioners, human rights defenders (HRDs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) in Tanzania to understand the legal and policy framework that affects their daily work. The handbook was published and disseminated during the year.

2.1.2 Two PFVR sensitization seminars one in Dar es Salaam and one in Morogoro conducted

The Council conducted two sensitization seminars on press freedom violations and the use of the Press Freedom Violations Register (PFVR) in Dar es Salaam and Morogoro. Participants included editors, cartoonists, human rights defenders, and photographers. The Dar es Salaam seminar had 19 female and 26 male participants while the one in Morogoro had 15 female and 21 male participants.



MCT Senior Programme Officer, Humphrey Mtuy makes a presentation during one of the PFVR sensitization workshops in Dar es Salaam.

2.2. Establish and facilitate regional focal points

2.2.1 Focal Points coordinated

The Council continued with its follow up on Press Freedom Violations and facilitated a total of 24 focal points who were facilitated so that they can be able to report incidences of press freedom violations that occur in different parts of the country. A total of 73 incidences were reported while 49 were verified and published on the PFVR in 2019. In 2018 there were a total of 21 focal points and a total of 46 incidents were reported of which 29 were verified and published. Incidents reports were more prompt in 2019 than 2018 by an average of three days.

2.3 Conduct press Freedom Violations Investigation

MCT makes sure whenever major violations occur, or where violations are shrouded in controversy, an investigation is carried out and results made public.

2.3.1 Ruvuma PFV investigation finalized and publish report finalised

The report on an investigation on harassment and threats to a Ruvuma journalist by government and ruling party leadership titled “A Case of Compromised Journalism” was finalized, printed, launched on April 24, 2019 and was distributed to various stakeholders, including government, editors and newsroom libraries, press clubs, journalism schools and development partners.

2.3.2 One PFV investigation and publish report carried out

Working on feedback from media houses during MCT Ethics Committee visits to members and other stakeholders, the Council commissioned an investigation on increased threats and interference to journalists and media houses. The investigation report titled “Increased Threats and Interference into Editorial Independence in Tanzania” was published and will be officially launched early 2020.

2.4 Publish Annual PFV Report

2.4.1 Annual PFV Report 2018 published

A total of 1000 copies of the Press Freedom Violations Report 2018 were printed and distributed to media stakeholders, journalists, government officials and development partners.

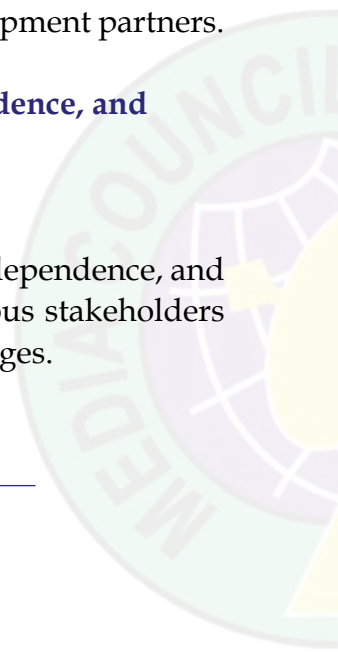
2.4.2 Annual PFV Report 2019 compiled

The Annual Press Freedom Violations Report 2019 was compiled and published online and shared electronically to media stakeholders, journalists, government officials and development partners.

2.5 Popularize the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Editorial Freedom, Independence, and Responsibility (DEFIR)

2.5.1 DEFIR reprinted and disseminated

A total of 3,000 copies of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Editorial Freedom, Independence, and Responsibility (DEFIR) were reprinted of which 1,082 were distributed to various stakeholders including individual journalists, media houses, universities and journalism colleges.



2.6 Hold National Forum on Press Freedom and Freedom of Expression in Dar es Salaam

2.6.1 One National forum on Press Freedom and Freedom of Expression held in Dar es Salaam

The National Forum *on Press Freedom and Freedom of Expression* took place on March 30, 2019 in Dar es Salaam. A total of 50 participants (26 men and 24 women) attended.

2.7 Commemorations

The Council commemorated and co-organised the following commemorations: World Press Freedom Day in Zanzibar and Dodoma on May 3, the International Day for Universal Access to Information which is also known as World Right to Know Day marked on September 28 every year, and the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists on November 2.

2.7.1. World Press Freedom Day commemorated in Zanzibar

MCT organized the World Press Freedom Day commemorations in 2019. The event was held on May 3, 2019 at Raha Leo in Zanzibar. The theme was “Media for Democracy: Journalism and Elections in Times of Disinformation.” Activities included speeches and discussions on New Zanzibar Media Law, Gender and Media, and Challenges of Press Freedom in Zanzibar. MCT organized the commemorations in partnership with Zanzibar Press Club, Tanzania Media Women Association - Zanzibar Office, Waandishi wa Habari za Maendeleo Zanzibar (WAHAMAZA) and the Department of Information Zanzibar.

The event was officiated by the Deputy Minister of State in Second Vice President’s Office Mihayo Juma Nhunga, who pledged government’s commitment to ensure press freedom and a speedy process for new Zanzibar media law.

2.7.2. World Press Freedom Day in Dodoma for Tanzania Mainland co-organised

Commemorations of the 2019 World Press Freedom Day at international level were held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia while at the national level were celebrated in Dodoma on May 2 and 3. Organisers included MCT, Misa-Tan, Tanzania Media Fund (TMF), Tanzania Editors Forum (TEF), Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC), UNESCO, FES, UK-AID, IMS, Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) and United Nations Tanzania. Over 300 people participated in the two days event.

Media practitioners, human rights activists and stakeholders effectively used the gathering to register disappointment in the way the Government was squeezing press freedom and freedom of expression. They stamped their feet hard to demand policy and legal changes that would turn around the fortunes for the better.





Chairperson of the Tanzania Women Association (TAMWA), Joyce Shebe addressing during Press Freedom Day commemorations in Dodoma.

Media stakeholders also expressed displeasure with the stand by the government on the disappearance of journalist Azory Gwanda. Just a few days before the May 3, commemorations, the Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, Dr. Harrison Mwakyembe had said in Parliament that people should not continue to ask on the whereabouts of Gwanda who had disappeared November 2017 and has not been seen ever since, because, after all, he was not the only person to disappear. However, the Government promised during the Dodoma event to work together with stakeholders to look into the MSA and make agreed amendments.

2.7.3. International Day to End Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists commemorated

The Council had strategic engagement with Media Councils within East Africa in Kisumu, Kenya (linkages 1.6.3). Locally, the Council commemorated the day by issuing a press statement with data from MCT's Press Freedom Violations Register (PFVR) showing the extent of violations in the form of arbitrary arrests, interrogations, detentions, malicious prosecution, denial of information and the right to work, confiscation of equipment, threats and attacks, to call for end to violations and impunity against journalists.



3.0 MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

The objective of this Programme area is: ethical practice enhanced and conciliation carried out between media and public thus ensuring media accountability, efficacy and credibility. In achieving this objective the following activities were executed:

3.1. Conduct outreach campaign for MCT mediation and arbitration services

3.1.1 Public Service Advert (PSA) published

The Council had since 2017 planned to increase the visibility of its mediation and arbitration services to encourage self-regulation to media houses. During the period under review the Council aired gratis the PSA on ETV, EFM, Mlimani TV, Mlimani Radio and Radio One and published the advert in five newspapers: *Uhuru*, *Nipashe*, *The Guardian*, *Habari Leo* and *Tanzania Daima*. The PSA has helped to increase visibility of arbitration services. The Council received 12 complaints in 2019 compared to six in the previous year. One of the highlights in 2019 was a case in which a low end food vendor, Maria Agostino, brought complaints against *Mtanzania* newspaper which came for arbitration.

However, the PSAs are done gratis therefore making it difficult for the Council to enforce the flighting schedule.

3.1.2 Five Ethics Committee visits organised

Visits to stakeholders have helped the Council to strengthen its relations with its members as well as identify issues for intervention. This is also a platform which the Council uses to share with media managers, editors and journalism college tutors new trends and needs and more importantly on how the institutions can practice ethical journalism. In the year 2019 three journalism training colleges and four media houses were visited. These include Open University of Tanzania (OUT), Tanzania School of Journalism (TSJ), School of Journalism and Mass Communication (SJMC),

Members of the Ethics Committee and staff of Media Council of Tanzania in a group photo with some staff of the Open University of Tanzania during one of their visits to stakeholders.



Mwananchi Communications Ltd (MCL), New Habari 2006, Tumaini Media and E-Media. The Council recruited a new member (E-Media), and used the Ethics Committee visits to Journalism colleges to promote the engagement of students in monitoring ethical transgressions as part of their continuous assessment.

Feedback from media houses regarding threats they receive from State and non-State Actors led to an MCT investigation on press freedom violations, whose report titled *Investigation Report on Increased Threats and Interference into Editorial Independence* has been shared widely with media houses, journalists, civil society and academia, government and business sector as well as internationally.

3.1.3 MCT social media platforms used effectively for all MCT activities

During the period, the Council increased its presence on social media where more discussions were initiated on various topics such as EJAT, Azory Gwanda petition and on PFVR. By November 2019 there were 281 stories that had been posted, and with the number of followers on Facebook reaching 2006, Twitter (638), and Instagram (708).

3.2 Hold Mediation and Arbitration sessions

3.2.1 Ten mediation sessions held

The Council received and processed twelve (12) complaints from which 10 were conciliated at the Secretariat level and two were brought before the Ethics Committee for arbitration.



Maria Agostino (left) shakes hands with the Editor of Mtanzania newspaper, Kulwa Karedia after an arbitration session of the Ethics of the Media Council of Tanzania under its chairperson, retired Judge Juxon Mlay (second left) and Committee Vice Chairperson, Edda Sanga (centre).

3.2.2 Four arbitration sessions held

Two arbitration sessions were held by the Ethics Committee. The compliance to Ethics Committee rulings is an indication that media houses appreciate the self-regulation philosophy and this has continued to build trust between the public and media. The two arbitrated sessions ended in satisfaction on both parties.

Table 1: Complaints filed in 2019:

SN	COMPLAINT	SUMMARY OF THE COMPLAINT	REMARKS
1	Makwaia wa Kuhenga vs Jamii Forums	Mr. Makwaia wa Kuhenga was complaining about misleading content posted on the online platform Jamii Forums regarding his TV programme "Je, Tutafika?".	Although Jamii Forums is not a member of MCT, they deleted the post upon receiving a letter from the Council.
2	Hamis Mgeja vs Tanzania Daima newspaper	Mr. Hamis Mgeja complained about an article published in <i>Tanzania Daima</i> newspaper of March 13, 2019 with a title "Gari la Mgeja wa CCM Kupigwa Mnada" (Car belonging to Mgeja of CCM to be auctioned), which he said tarnished his political profile by linking the alleged auctioning of his car to his political affiliation.	The Council has closed the file after the complainant apparently lost interest to continue pursuing the matter. He did not respond to several reminders from the Council.
3	Maisha Ambangile vs Kyela FM	Mr. Maisha Ambangile was accusing Kyela FM for reporting an ongoing court case on alleged abuse of power and corruption against him. Ambangile is a former Kyela FM Radio Manager.	The Council found that the radio was reporting court proceedings without including their opinion which is ethically and professionally correct and closed the file.
4	Atilio Mgimwa family vs TBC1	TBC1 was blamed for not balancing a story that accused the Atilio Mgimwa's family of mistreating a widow. The family complained that on March 23, 2019 TBC aired a story about Mgimwa's family grabbing land belonging to the widow by just interviewing the latter without giving the Mgimwa family the right of reply. They demanded to have their side of the story aired.	TBC1 complied with MCT decision by interviewing Mgimwa's family.
5	Republican Institute (International Republican Institute (IRI) vs Tanzanite newspaper	The newspaper was accused of publishing a false article alleging that the institution was involved in some corrupt transactions.	The complainant sent demand notice to the newspaper editor for an apology and retraction failure to which they would go to court. The Council was served with a copy of the letter sent to the editor.

6.	Republican Institute (International Republican Institute (IRI) vs <i>Fahari Yetu</i> newspaper	IRI was accusing the <i>Fahari Yetu</i> newspaper, a sister newspaper to <i>Tanzanite</i> for publishing a false story alleging that the institution was involved in some corrupt transactions.	The complainant sent demand notice to the newspaper editor for an apology and retraction failure to which they would go to court. The Council was served with a copy of the letter sent to the editor.
7.	Hemed Palike vs <i>Uwazi</i> Online	Mr. Hemed Palike complained about an article published in <i>Uwazi</i> newspaper of December 25, 2018 and the publication's online platform, Global TV, concerning him and his wife was misleading and had tarnished their image.	The Council could not pursue the matter because it was time barred. The complaint was brought to the Council one year after the publication of the article. Procedure requires that the matter be reported to the Council within six months.
8.	Wellworth Hotels and Lodges vs <i>Mwanajamii</i> newspaper;	The complainant was accusing <i>Mwanajamii</i> newspaper for publishing false and offending statements regarding hotels that they manage namely Embassy Hotel, Agip Hotel and Kunduchi Beach Hotel.	The complainant sent a demand note to the <i>Mwanajamii</i> editor demanding TZS5 billion being damages for defamation of Embassy Hotel, Agip Hotel and Kunduchi Beach Hotel. The Council was served with a copy of the demand note.
9.	Maria Agostino vs <i>Mtanzania</i> newspaper	A food vendor Maria Agostino complained that her picture was published on the front page of <i>Mtanzania</i> newspaper on August 28, 2019 without her consent, showing her carrying her two small children with a caption <i>KULEA KAZI: Mwananchi akiwa amebeba watoto barabara ya Sam Nujoma, Dar es Salaam jana</i> (RAISING CHILDREN NOT AN EASY TASK: A <i>mwananchi</i> carrying children along Sam Nujoma Road in Dar es Salaam). Maria complained that the picture had turned her into a laughing stock before her peers who thought she had caused it to be published to earn public sympathy, thus tarnishing her reputation.	The complaint was brought before the MCT Ethics Committee (EC) on October 29, 2019. The EC reminded all editors and journalists to take extra care when using photographs of private individuals and when writing captions, get consent of a person before using his/her photo and ensure they observe all photography ethics. Though the EC did not find any professional or ethical lapses with the picture, the Committee directed the newspaper to repay the complainant the costs she incurred in pursuing the matter to which the newspaper complied.

10.	St. Michael's Parish-Kawe vs Tanzania Daima newspaper	The Kawe Parish of the Roman Catholic Church complained about a story published in <i>Tanzania Daima</i> on October 7, 2019 with various allegations against the Parish Priest.	The complaint was conciliated at the Ethics Committee level during a session held on October 29, 2019 and the newspaper on October 21, 2019 ran the apology and clarified on the allegations they had earlier published.
11.	Tanganyika Law Society (TLS) vs Tanzaniaite and Fahari Yetu newspapers	TLS complained about articles published in the two newspapers about TLS members citing ethical irresponsibility in the way the stories were written.	The Council advised TLS to take other steps because the management of the two newspapers were not ready for conciliation of any level at the Council.
12.	Mbeya Highlands FM Radio vs Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports	Mbeya Highlands FM on August 29 2019 wrote to the Council complaining against the requirement to air local content as per EPOCA Regulations that require them to play 80 percent local music as well as pay local artistes royalty fees.	The Council advised the complainant to refer the matter to the Media Owners Association (MOAT) for concerted action.

3.3 Promote and Support In-house Peer Oversight Mechanism

In-house self-regulation mechanisms help media houses/outlets build their distinctiveness in the market. It shapes their writing style and builds culture of their own in a competitive market. Nine of the targeted 10 media houses asked for this facilitation. Five were serviced within a year and applications from four were received at the year end. Five media houses were supported to design editorial policies and style books. These were Mwenge Community Radio, Hits FM, ZBC Television, Uhuru Media and Azam Media. This is a demand driven activity.

3.4 Organise Annual MCT/Editors Annual Consultative Summit

On May 15 and 16, 2019 the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) organised a consultative meeting with editors and trainers in Tanga and shared monitoring report.

The meeting was attended by 38 participants (24 men and 14 women) that included media managers, editors and heads of journalism colleges. A total of 23 women were invited, 14 turned up, of the remaining nine, some sent male representatives. Topics covered included presentation of the results of MCT media quality yearbook study, under which the following were discussed: Media Reporting Quality: How it was measured and striking results; The usability of media reporting quality results for editors, reporters and media trainers; and Reasons for low quality and how to improve on the quality.

Other topics were State of the Media Report: Overview of media practice and trends in 2017/2018; Implications of the court decisions in media related cases in Tanzania; Professional readiness for

the civic and general elections; Newsroom editorial challenges ahead of 2020 elections; and News Media agenda setting for 2020 elections.

The participants were happy to receive feedback on the quality of their products during a presentation on *Yearbook on Media Quality in Tanzania* and the discussion that followed and they also proposed that the interactive gathering of editors and media trainers be an annual activity because insights from editors can help trainers improve the way they prepare journalists in colleges and editors to improve on observance of ethics and quality of their products.



4.0. MEDIA MONITORING

The objective of this Programme area is: media proactively monitored and given feedback to improve quality and performance over time so that media effectively fulfills its role.

4.1. Yearbook of Media Quality 2018 in Tanzania produced

MCT worked with an independent international firm, Spurk Media Consulting Ltd., to analyze the media reporting quality in Tanzania. The activity covered radio, newspapers, TV, blogs and online media. The firm involved local coders, academia and local media houses to undertake media monitoring using quality criteria developed and agreed with MCT and Tanzania media houses: professionalism, comprehensiveness, understandability for audience and ethics.

Under professionalism, the study looked at multiple sourcing and topics beyond official agenda; while comprehensiveness covered root causes, historical background, perspectives, viewpoints and whether stories were critical of government. For understandability for audiences, the report wanted to find out if the story had good structure, basic storyline clear and figures in good context, while in Ethics the main focus was on the right to reply.

This part of the project built on a pilot project, funded by SDC in 2017, and conducted by Spurk Media Consulting Ltd. Twelve national media houses were involved in the research for the 2017 Yearbook. This time around for the 2018 Yearbook, the number of media outlets doubled. For print media titles sampled were *The Citizen*, *Daily News*, *The Guardian*, *Jamhuri*, *Mwananchi*, *Nipashe* and *Zanzibar Leo* while for National Radio – TBC Taifa, Radio Free Africa, Radio One, Clouds FM, ZBC (radio), Micheweni FM and Zenji FM. Community or local radios which were sampled are CGFM, Dodoma FM, Highlands FM, Radio 5 FM and Pangani FM and TV – TBC1, ITV, Azam TV and Ayo TV and blogs and forum – there was Jamii Forum and Michuzi.

The *Yearbook of Media Quality 2018* was launched during a dissemination event in Dar es Salaam on February 15, 2019 in the presence of representatives of the media, CSOs, embassies, human right activists. A total of 66 people attended the event (29 women and 37 men). Government officials who were invited did not attend due to other obligations.

A similar event was held in Zanzibar on February 16, 2019 which was attended by the Zanzibar media fraternity and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Heritage who represented the minister as the Chief Guest. A total of 33 guests attended of whom 12 women and 21 men.

4.2. Annual State of the Media Report

4.2.1. Annual State of the Media Report published

In August 2018 the Council commissioned the compilation of its flagship publication, *State of the Media Report*. The report covered 2017 and 2018. The Annual State of the Media Report is a status report of systematic data collection and assessment that goes beyond the content quality measured by the Yearbook.

This year 1,000 copies of the *State of the Media Report* were printed. For practical purposes, research on this publication is done during the last quarter of the year to enable consultants to fully capture all-important media scenes and developments during the year of reference.

The book was launched on April 12, 2019, at a ceremony attended by 50 participants among them representatives of CSOs, media editors, journalists, human rights defenders, government officials and activists that included 28 women and 22 men.

The publication was distributed to 40 media houses, 28 press clubs, 35 journalism colleges and 63 copies to other stakeholders including individuals, embassies, the national library, and government officials on Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. This publication is also available on MCT social media platforms and websites. The report covered:

- Developments in media ownership during the year;
- Audience trends and figures;
- Development of media houses in Tanzania: incoming, outgoing, closing;
- Development of laws regulating or impacting on the media;
- Incidents and trends in press freedom violations;
- Issues in journalism training: important incidents, changes, opportunities, challenges;
- Resource and business issues including organizational capacity development, advertisements, business models and media development funds.

The crucial aspect of the *State of the Media Report* is its systematic nature which allows comparing developments over time. The English version was printed in hard copies while the Kiswahili version was distributed electronically.

4.3 Operate Register of Ethical Transgressions and conduct Rapid Response

4.3.1 Tools and Database updated

The Media Monitoring database which was designed to capture incidences of ethical transgressions and interventions in 2013, was updated in 2019 to incorporate new themes and variables which emerged because of the current media operating environment. The database also added new sources of information which were not available initially but are seen to be important news sources.

The following are variables and themes that were updated:

Themes: Elections, Press Freedom Violations, Conflict, Mining, Oil and Gas and Investigative stories.

New Variables: historical background (history/past events, root causes, comparing different viewpoints, critical to executive), corruption, local content, regions (Songwe, Simiyu, Geita, Njombe, Katavi), critical stories, originality of idea, main topic, media content reporting (organised events, press conferences, PR events, meetings, official statements and media own initiative).

New Sources: NGO's, foreign political bodies, business people and companies, workers and employees, peasants, farmers, pastoralists, youth and children, medical practitioners, traditional healers, traditional birth attendants, media (people and organisations), documents or studies, websites and social media (blogs, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram) anonymous sources and figures and numbers.

4.3.2 Simplified Guidelines for Common Ethical Transgressions developed

MCT developed guidelines for common ethical transgressions, printed 3000 copies in both Kiswahili and English and shared with media training institutions, particularly those who have been cleared to use the Competence-Based Education and Training (CBET) curricula developed by MCT and validated by the National Council for Technical Education (NACTE), to have students take note of transgressions and report them as a learning assignment.

4.3.3 Sensitization workshops in 13 media colleges held

In May 2019 the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) conducted sensitization workshops on ethical transgressions in 14 journalism colleges with a total of 1,085 students taking part in Arusha, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Mbeya. The colleges involved were those whose heads of Journalism departments attended the Tanga consultative meeting with media trainers and editors on May 14, 2019 (linkages 4.4.1). For details on participation in the sensitization workshops see the table 1.

Table 1: Participants to sensitization workshops

S/N	Name of college	Region	Number of students who participated		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Tumaini University (TU-DARCo) of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam			
			58	47	105
2	School of Journalism and Mass Comm. (SJMC)	Dar es Salaam	62	56	118
3	Arusha East African Training Institute	Arusha	17	21	38
4	Dodoma Media College	Dodoma	26	29	55
5	Habari Maalum College	Arusha	78	71	149
6	Fanikiwa Journalism Journalism College	Arusha	66	78	144
7	Morogoro School of Journalism	Morogoro	44	47	92
8	Muslim University of Morogoro	Morogoro	53	87	140
9	Teofilo Kisanji University of Tanzania	Mbeya	11	11	22

10	Time School of Journalism	Dar es Salaam	38	54	92
11	Kibaha Institute of Journalism & Media Studies	Coast	26	7	33
12	Dar es Salaam School of Journalism	Dar es Salaam	27	25	51
13	Zanzibar School of Journalism and Mass Media	Zanzibar	14	32	46
		Total	520	565	1,085



Media Consultant, Absalom Kibanda makes a presentation on ethics at Tumaini University in Dar es Salaam.

4.3.4 Monitor, verify, record and react to ethical transgressions

Registering ethical transgressions is a continuous affair. Rapid Response is where the Council intervenes immediately when a serious ethical violation happens. The Council is also following up on the implementation of the programme that involves students in identifying ethical transgressions in mainstream media and its inclusion in media ethics courses as part of students' practical learning sessions.

Feedback from Dodoma Media College, Habari Maalum College, Fanikiwa Journalism College, Morogoro School of Journalism, Muslim University of Morogoro, Teofilo Kisanji University

of Tanzania, Habari Maalum and Musoma Utalii during the Training of Trainers workshop in Morogoro in November 2019 (linkages 1.11.2) indicated that the colleges had started implementing the programme and would start sending regular reports to the Council in 2020. Challenges included shortage of teaching staff in some of the colleges making it difficult for the few available tutors to supervise the exercise and file reports.

4.3.5 Trends in Ethical Transgressions analysed

The Council has been monitoring and analyzing trends and identified disregard to the right of reply, single sourcing and judgemental headlines as major problems. Monitoring was done daily in selected newspapers.

4.3.6 Half-yearly monitoring reports on transgressions published

The half-yearly monitoring report, which involved *Mwananchi*, *The Citizen*, *The Guardian*, *Uhuru*, *Mtanzania*, *Zanzibar Leo*, *Daily News*, *Habari Leo*, *Nipashe*, *Raia Mwema*, and *Tanzania Daima* newspapers was published. The report was shared on MCT website and electronically distributed to 84 editors and 57 other stakeholders.

4.4 Implementation of Monitoring Results

4.4.1. Consultative Meeting with media trainers and editors on implementing monitoring and lessons held

On May 15 and 16, 2019 the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) organized a consultative meeting with editors, media managers and trainers in Tanga and shared monitoring reports (linkages 3.4).

4.4.3 Conduct In-house Training for Media Houses

MCT supported Clouds Media Group, Radio 5, Sunrise FM, Pangani FM, Uhuru Media Group and Central Press Club on the Mainland and ZBC TV and Mwenge Community Radio in Zanzibar to conduct in-house training for their journalists.

This is a demand driven arrangement based on the needs of media houses and is a cost sharing activity where the Council provides trainers and the media house covers the rest of the costs involved. Journalists at Sunrise FM and Radio 5 FM were trained on media related laws while training at Clouds Media Group, Pangani FM and Central Press Club focused on elections reporting and gender. Tanzania held controversial civic elections in 2019 which will be followed by general election in 2020.

The Council also received requests for training from The Guardian Limited (Infographics), Hits FM (Ethics), Times FM (Media laws) and EATV (TV and radio programming and production, and news writing), but due to funding limitations the trainings could not be supported.

4.6. Women in the Newsroom

The Women in Newsrooms: Supporting Female Journalists in Tanzania project (WIN) is funded by Finnish Foundation for Media and Development (Vikes) and undertaken by MCT in partnership with MISA-TAN and TAMWA. It aims at reducing the gender gap in the newsroom. Presently,

it covers only Dar es Salaam and Unguja. The scope of the project will be broadened in future if ongoing fundraising efforts will be successful.

4.6.1 Research on Women in the Media in Tanzania conducted

As part of the WIN Project, MCT conducted a study aimed at acquiring baseline information on women in the media such as their education and professional skills, women in decision making positions and the challenges women face in the workplace such as discrimination in assignments, safety issues and sexual harassment.

This study has reconfirmed that the challenges facing media women still persist. The glass ceiling is still intact. There are still fewer women in decision making positions than men. Women are more likely to be paid less than their male counterparts and upward mobility is minimal. Situations where women are asked for favours so that they can have their stories published or get choice assignments is a reality among media women. It is still difficult for trained women journalists to get employment in media outlets than men even though more women are graduating from tertiary colleges and universities. Although the propensity to get cheap labour and hence less educated journalists also involves male journalists but the cards are much more stacked against women. The report will be launched in early 2020.

4.6.2 Gender and Media Policy document updated and reprinted

MCT conducted a review of its 2012 Gender in Media Policy and produced an updated document to be used by reporters, editors and other media workers as a guide for Gender and Media in Tanzania. MCT will fundraise to print enough copies for distribution countrywide.



Participants of media management course for women journalists in a group photo in Morogoro.

4.6.4 Two media management courses for women journalists conducted

One media management training for senior women journalists was held in Morogoro from November 11 -14, 2019. Thirteen senior women journalists attended. The training covered various aspects of management including Human Resources (Managing People); Challenges facing women managers in the media; Financial management and controls; Leadership and Ethics; Media Ownership and Editorial Independence; Managing multi-platform news room and Responding to technological advancement in media and communication.

4.7 Excellence in Journalism Awards in Tanzania (EJAT)

From June 13 to 19, 2019 a panel of judges sat to scrutinize 644 entries for the Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT) 2018 Awards. The 2019 event was the eleventh edition of the Awards whose partners are MCT, Tanzania Media Foundation, Media Institute of Southern Africa - Tanzania Chapter (MISA-Tan), Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), Tanzania Editors Forum (TEF), HakiElimu, AMREF, SIKIKA, Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF), Media Owners Association and Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC).



Winners of various EJAT categories and the overall winner pose for a group photograph with the guest of honour and other invited guests at the ceremony.

Table 2: EJAT 2018 entries

No.	Category	Entries received	Percent
1	Business, Economy and Finance Reporting Award	45	7
2	Culture and Sports Reporting Award	40	6
3	Health Reporting Award	77	11
4	Agriculture and Agribusiness Reporting Award	44	7
5	Education Reporting Award	60	9
6	Tourism and Conservation Reporting Award	40	6
7	Taxation and Revenue Collection Reporting Award	10	2
8	Investigative Reporting Award	26	4
	Data Journalism Award	11	2
9	Human Rights and Good Governance Reporting Award	24	4
10	Best photo journalist Award	17	3
11	Best cameraman Award	19	3
12	Best Editorial Cartoonist Award	17	3
13	Gender and Youth Reporting Award	56	9
14	Open Category	60	9
15	Elderly Reporting Award	21	3
16	Children Reporting Award	44	7
17	Oil, Gas and Mining Governance Reporting Award	17	3
18	Safety and Quality of Food, Medicine and Cosmetics Reporting Award	9	1
19	Road Safety Reporting Award	7	1
	Total	644	100

Of the total, 46 nominees were from print media which is an increase of 19 nominees as compared to 27 the previous year. The number of radio nominees also increased from 11 to 20. For TV there were 20 nominees this year, an increase of five as compared to 15 nominees in the previous year. EJAT 2018 also recorded two entries from online media. The online media category did not feature in the 2017 Awards.

An increase in the number of categories and new areas of reportage are other successes that media stakeholders need to be proud of.

In 2009, when these competitions began, there were only nine categories while ten years later; in 2018, categories have increased to 20. In 2016, journalists competed in 19 categories compared

to 23 in 2015. The decrease in the number of categories in 2016 (19) and 2017 (16) was due to the EJAT organizing committee's decision to merge some categories to avoid overlaps.

Judging process EJAT 2018

The judging process took seven days consecutively, from June 13 to 19, 2019. The Judges under the chairmanship of Kiondo Mshana reviewed all the 644 works submitted.

EJAT 2018: Number of entries and gender representation

There was an increase in the number of works submitted in 2018 compared to 2017. The total number of entries in the 2018 competition was 644, while in the previous year, 545 works were submitted. These works were published or aired from January to December 2018.

In 2018, male journalists continued to take lead by submitting more entries compared to their female counterparts. Entries from male journalists were 468 which is 73% while the remaining 176 or 27% of the total were submitted by female journalists. A similar trend was also noted in 2017 where entries from males were 339, which is 62.2% while female journalists' entries were 206, equivalent to 37.8% of the total number.

Participation by media genre

Different from the 2017 Awards where print media had more submissions as compared to electronic media, in 2018 electronic media took the lead by having a total number of 359 submissions.

Speaking during the swearing-in of judges, the MCT Executive Secretary, Mr. Kajubi Mukajanga, said the increase in electronic media entries in 2018 was not a coincidence. He attributed it to online media entries that were not part of the 2017 Awards. Traditionally the electronic media category used to have radio and television only.

Table 3: Participation by media genre in three years

Year	2018		2017		2016	
Media Type	Print	Electronic	Print	Electronic	Print	Electronic
Entries	285	Radio 194 TV 165 359	292	Radio- 143 TV- 110 253	374	435

Categories compared to entries submitted

In 2018, categories increased from 16 in 2017 to 20 due to the addition of new categories which were Oil, Gas and Mining Governance reporting; Safety and Quality of Food, Medicine and Cosmetics reporting and Road Safety reporting. In 2017, the Children reporting award was merged with Gender and Elderly reporting. In these Awards, Children reporting was an independent category and attracted 44 entries.

Regarding entries in each category, in EJAT 2018, Health reporting took the lead by having 77, followed by Open category (60), Education (58) and Gender reporting (56). Interestingly, these four categories also shined in the 2017 Awards where they also appeared in the list of top four categories with many entries as indicated in table 2.

In 2018, Taxation and Revenue Collection reporting, as well as Data Journalism, continued to lag behind by having few entries. In 2017, Taxation had only nine entries while in 2018 it had 11. Data Journalism had nine entries in 2017 and 12 in 2018.

Participation by media houses

In 2018, submissions came from 67 media houses spread all over the country. Just like in the previous year, Mwananchi Communications Limited (MCL) which submitted 114 entries was leading for having many submissions while The Guardian Limited which took the second position, had a total number of 96 entries. In 2017 MCL had 93 and The Guardian Ltd had 54.

Participation by regions

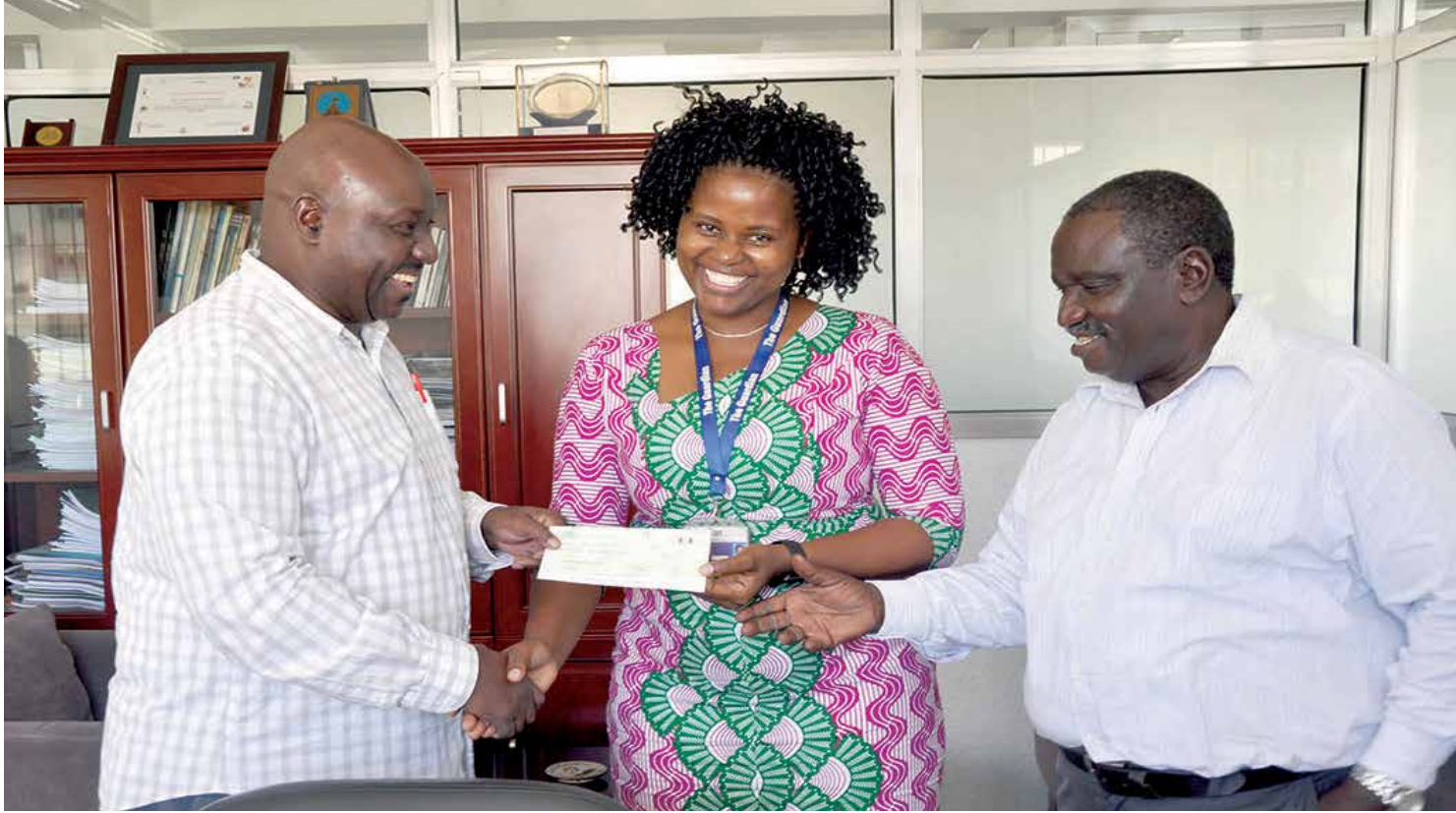
Just like in the previous year, in 2018, Dar es Salaam Region was the first by submitting 316 entries which, equivalent to 49% of the total. It was followed by Mwanza which had 60 works, which is 9% of the total number of entries. In 2017, Dar es Salaam had 252 (46%) while Mwanza with 91 works or to 8%, took the second position.

Gala Night

On June 29, 2019, MCT and its partners organised a grand gala night at Golden Tulip Hotel in Dar es Salaam to award journalists who have excelled in the various categories of Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT) 2018. About 250 people were invited among them media owners, journalists, media stakeholders, award presenters and 81 nominees from Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

The overall winner of the Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT) 2018, Salome Kitomari, receives a dummy cheque of TZS 3,000,000 from the official guest of the EJAT Gala night Member of United Nations International Law Commission, Prof Chris Maina Peter. The money is provided by EJAT lead partner – the Media Council of Tanzania for bursary to facilitate the winner to pursue further studies.





The Chairperson of the organizing committee of EJAT, Kajubi Mukajanga presents a TZS3 million cheque to Salome Kitomari who emerged overall EJAT winner for 2018.

Prominent Professor of Law from the University of Dar es Salaam and Member of the United Nations International Law Commission (ILC) Chris Maina Peter was the event's Chief Guest. Prof. Maina stressed on the importance for those in the industry to have the highest ethical responsibility and values. He congratulated MCT for ensuring that the media operates in a professional and ethical manner. However, Prof. Maina raised concern about imbalance in disciplining local media outlets in Tanzania by regulators. He said "sometimes you may see people violating regulations and you expect they will be subjected to legal measures the next day but nothing ...But some media companies are subjected to legal measures including ban when they do similar offences."

"Let us remind each other that we are obliged to abide by our ethical standards when we are reporting news. We have to adhere to our rules and regulations which have been prepared by the industry itself under the leadership of the Council. These regulations are for all journalists in the country and are supposed to be adhered to by all," he said.

This event was telecast live by the National Television (TBC), Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) Radio, Watetezi Online TV, TBC1 Online, Mlimani Media and MCT social media platforms. Other media organisations that covered the event were *Nipashe, The Guardian, The Citizen, Uhuru, Mwananchi, Daily News, Habari Leo, Clouds TV, Channel Ten, Azam TV, ITV* and Radio One, MCT online newsletters *Media Watch* and *Barazani* and TRA newsletter.

The shortcoming that became apparent in the coverage is that media outlets covered stories and photos focusing on winners from their respective organisations ignoring those from other media houses.

5.0 GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL MONITORING

Objective

The objective of this area is to provide strategic leadership which will ensure institutional capacity development and effective governance for realization of MCT objectives. The Governance section also builds and maintains effective networks for the realization of MCT objectives.

5.1 Governance meetings

The Governing Board continued to provide guidance to the Secretariat to enable it execute the Council's mandate.



The Principal of the Zanzibar School of Journalism, Imane Duwe makes a contribution at the 2019 National General Convention in Dar es Salaam.

The Board provided guidance on sustainability efforts of the Council. It also prepared the 21st National General Convention (NGC) and caused the audit of 2018 Financial Statements, scrutinized them, approved them and presented them to the NGC for adoption, together with the Programme Implementation Narrative Report.

The Governing Board held two meetings to deliberate and approve 2019 Work Plan and Budget, 2018 -2021 Resource Mobilization Strategy and Periodic revaluation of MCT property policy. The Governing Board also deliberated and gave directives to the Secretariat on cessation of non operational MCT members, Executive Secretary recruitment plan and Council Succession plan. The Governing Board endorsed the Audit Committee's recommendation to adopt the audited financials in which MCT received a clean certificate and agreed to appoint the audit firm Auditax International to audit 2019 MCT Financial Statements.

The Finance and Administration Committee held two meetings to discuss and approve the 2019 Work Plan, Budget and Procurement Plan; Resource Mobilisation Strategy, as well as the Policy for Periodic Revaluation of MCT Property. The Committee also deliberated on funding and sustainability matters for the Council, approved review of 2019 work plan and budget, and approved 2020 Annual work plan, budget and Procurement plan.

The Audit Committee held two meetings to receive 2018 Auditors report from Auditax International and 2018 Narrative report and discussed the management letter where the Council received clean audit opinion for 2018. The Audit Committee also deliberated on the appointment of external auditors to audit 2019 MCT Financial Statements and external auditors to audit the SDC funded Media Monitoring Project.

The Ethics Committee held one meeting to receive the updates on MCT litigation efforts and state of the media in the country and proposed fees for Online Media.

The Board of Trustees held its annual meeting to take stock of the MCT and media performance and deliberate on MCT sustainability issues.

The National General Convention held its 21st meeting on November 29, 2019 at Seashells Millennium Hotel, Kijitonyama, Dar es Salaam. The Convention approved 2018 Implementation and Audited Financial statements and appointed external auditor to audit 2019 MCT accounts. The Convention also approved fees for Online Media and terminated membership of 13 non operational members.

The management team held a total of 17 meetings to deliberate on various issues on operations of the Council. The issues discussed range from fundraising, staff welfare, governance, networking and donor relations and programme implementation.

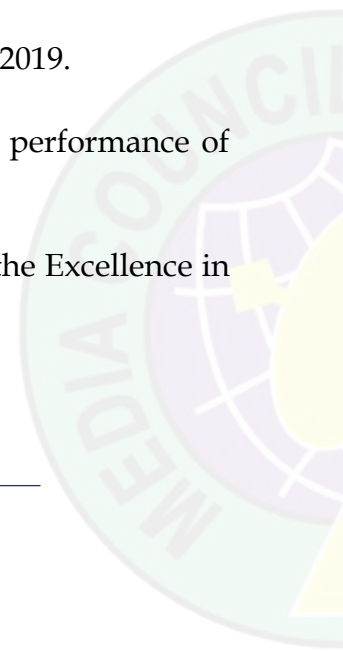
5.2 Funding matters

The Council continued with its fundraising efforts for implementation of planned activities. The Council expanded its network in terms of funding and approached non traditional funders. The Management selected new members of the Resource Mobilization team to fundraise for MCT sustainability. Other fundraising initiatives included responding to various calls of proposal on which some MCT was not successful and some are still ongoing.

MCT collaborated with international partner IREX in fundraising efforts in July 2019.

The Council held a joint donor meeting with Sida on June 12, 2019 to discuss performance of programme implementation.

The Council succeeded in mobilizing partners and sponsors to foot the bill for the Excellence in Journalism Awards held in June 2019.



5.3 Networking and Media Relations

During the period under review the Council continued to collaborate with its stakeholders and partners in various areas.

Internally

Some of the networking activities hosted and attended by the Council included: Hosting donors and partners meetings to discuss MCT programme implementation progress and challenges. The partners came from World Bank, USA, Sweden, UK, Norway Embassy and Germany. The officials were able to learn MCT work and challenges faced. The Council got recommendations on how to progressively be efficient amidst all challenges.

MCT also hosted journalism students from Dar es Salaam School of Journalism (DSJ), who wished to know about the Council mandate and its programming. The students were able to learn and understand the work of the Council and most importantly how self regulation works. They were excited as the students were journalists in training and it was important for them to understand how self regulation works. Such knowledge makes the future scribes appreciate professionalism and ethical behavior when they are ready to work as journalists.

The Council also hosted a delegation from Media Council of Kenya (MCK) who visited the Council and Tanzania mainstream media to discuss how the regional organisations can work together to improve journalism profession and tackle together challenges faced by journalists in the region.

The Council participated in the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the rights organization Under the Same Sun (UTSS) which was held with the UTSS stakeholders who work together in fighting for and supporting the rights of the persons with albinism. The celebrations were held on February 01, 2019.

The Council was invited to the launch of the Center for Strategic Litigation held at Serena Hotel, Dar es Salaam on February 28, 2019. An organisation which was established to deal with issues that require strategic litigation efforts.

The Council attended a meeting with the IPI delegation held at the Dar es Salaam Holiday Inn Hotel. The meeting was organized by the Tanzania Editors Forum -TEF. The delegation was looking at the challenges in press freedom and freedom of expression facing media and what sort of support can be provided by the IPI. The delegation also met with various government leaders including the Prime Minister, Kassim Majaliwa, Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sport, Dr. Harrison Mwakyembe and the Director of Tanzania Information Services Dr. Hassan Abbas. The delegation also visited MCT and had a meeting with CoRI members in April 2019.

The Council participated in the stakeholders strategic meeting organized by Legal and Human Right Center - LHRC. The meeting took place in August 2019 at Seashells Millennium Hotel, Dar es Salaam.

Embassies of various countries continued to collaborate with the Council in a way of providing support and recommendation on how to maximize the partnership. In that, the Council was invited at the Spanish Embassy to discuss matters of the common interest on September 17, 2019. Others were Embassies and High Commissions visited were those of Sweden, Canada, China and European Union. The meetings focused on how to strengthen the relations and supporting media fraternity in the country.

The Council was also invited to the launch of the Bloomberg Media Initiative Africa Financial Journalism which was conducted by the University of Dar es Salaam – (UDSM) at Hyatt Regence Park Hotel in Dar es Salaam on September 16, 2019. The Initiative launched scholarships for interested journalists who venture in writing business, financial and economic news.

The Council worked with the Tanzania Editors Forum (TEF) on the registration of the IPI Trust in Tanzania. The entity will be known as a Registered Trustees of IPI Tanzania National Committee.

Other networking activities included attending celebration of American space exploration and innovation at the US Embassy, Canada Day at the official Residence, and attending CSO's meeting at Germany Embassy

Regionally and Internationally

The Council participated in International Training Programme – ITP which was conducted by NIRAS with the funding from Sida. The training took place in Nairobi from February 11 -22, 2019. The Council had opportunity to pay visit to some partners and funders who are based in Nairobi. The visited funders and donors were Ford Foundation, Article 19 and OSIEA. The



The Executive Secretary of the Media Council of Tanzania, (MCT), Kajubi Mukajanga speaking during the opening ceremony of the World Association of Press Councils (WAPC) meeting held at Park inn Hotel in Baku, Azerbaijan on September 12, 2019.

meetings focused on how to strengthen partnership and support for MCT activities. The Council was invited to attend a knowledge exchange workshop engaging the East Africa Court of Justice and African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) in Kampala on June 20, 2019.

MCT attended a workshop organised by the African Legal Aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET) on the East African Regional Dialogue on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Entebbe - Uganda from August 28 to 30, 2019.

It also participated in the World Association of Press Council (WAPC) executive meeting held in September, 2019 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Every year, WAPC gathers some of the best minds in journalism and offers them a platform to share experiences and visions for journalism. MCT is a member of WAPC and holds an executive seat.

The Media Council of Kenya invited MCT to attend the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists (IDEI) held in Kisumu Kenya from November 01 to 03, 2019. Further to this meeting the Council attended a meeting to discuss modalities of cooperation between East African media councils.

The Council was also invited by the Kenya Editors Guild – (KEG) to attend 2nd Annual Editors’ Convention on December 6 - 7, 2019. The Convention took place in Mombasa, Kenya. This was a major event in the calendar of KEG and the wider journalism fraternity. The Convention brought together journalists, editors, media owners, national leaders and other stakeholders to critically interrogate the role of media in Kenya’s development and democratic agenda.

Other events in which MCT participated include attending CSO’s workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in November, 2019 and participating in the East African Regional Media stakeholders meeting, held in Mombasa, Kenya in February, 2019.

5.4 External Audit

The external audit for 2018 MCT accounts was carried out as scheduled by Auditax International who gave an unqualified opinion. The financial statements form part of this annual report.

5.5 Sustainability matters

5.5.1 Zinga Farm

The Council continued following up on the matter of the Zinga farm without any tangible progress. The BoT in its 11th meeting decided to pay a courtesy call to the EPZA Director General to discuss on the future of MCT property at Zinga. The visit is planned for year 2020.

The Council continued with farm upkeep and paying of statutory dues for the land for the year.

5.5.2 Kimalang’ombe Site

The Council continued to maintain the site of its proposed headquarters at Kimalang’ombe, Bagamoyo and the appropriate taxes were paid.

5.6 Annual Reports, review, evaluation and planning

The Council carried out review and planning meetings to ensure that the annual work plan was implemented timely and with quality. These included three periodic review and planning meetings at secretariat level. Annual evaluation and planning meeting was held in Morogoro in November 2019.

The Council conducted six days retreat for second quarter planning and proposal writing for fundraising. The Council published 2018 Annual Report and disseminated it to the members during 21th NGC.

5.7 Programmes Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme Monitoring and evaluation was carried out at activity level by the implementing officers. Media stakeholders were visited at Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC) in Mwanza, Mwanza Press Clubs, as well as journalism colleges in Arusha, Moshi and Dar es Salaam. Radio and Television stations were visited in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi, Morogoro, Mtwara, Lindi and Mbeya.

The visits aimed to discuss media operations and challenges faced by the media in daily operations, and it was noted that media houses face financial challenges because advertising, which is the major source of income, is hard to get and newspaper sales have gone down. Another observable challenge was high self censorship due to increasing fear from frequent bans and hefty fines imposed on media outlets.

A volunteer was engaged to undertake Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning exercise from programme implementation. The volunteer produced monthly and quarterly reports on the programme performance, the result of which was shared with programme staff. The Council also engaged a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) consultant to support Council MEL activities and analyze reports produced by staff and the MEL volunteer. The report was then discussed within the Council and shared with relevant stakeholders.



6.0. HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION

The objective of this area is to effectively manage the utilization of human and material resources and provide effective logistical support to programme activities in order to ensure the overall MCT objectives are realized efficiently and with quality.

6.1 Overview

The Council continued to take care of the physical and social well being of its staff. It continued to capitalise on consultants and volunteers to help in different activities of the Council. The Council mobilized the resources at its disposal to ensure that it supported staff to discharge the project activities which were funded by specific donors, MCT partners, well wishers and stakeholders.

6.2 Staffing

The Council filled the vacant post of Programme Manager in May 2019 to head Programme Unit, bringing to 12 the number of full time staff. Gender at management level is 40 per cent female and 60 per cent male. The Council positioned itself in a manner that the available staff were capable of discharging the programme work as planned.

6.3 Staff Welfare

All MCT staff, their spouses and dependants were covered under a medical insurance scheme provided by NHIF.

Learning sessions continued for the period where one learning session was held on the medical insurance scheme. During the session the staff learned various services and support provided by NHIF and were able to get clarification on areas which were unclear. Other sessions involved internal policy learning and internalization.

The Council continued to strengthen its communication and correspondence channels by ensuring staff meetings were held as planned and all staff were connected via internet and internal WhatsApp group. In some occasion circulars were issued to stress upon a point. Available resources were put to good use to ensure smooth implementation of the programme work. Staff meetings were used as the avenue for staff to discuss and share Units' progress, implementation challenges and lessons learnt as well as discuss all matters related to their welfare and that of the Council. The sessions were also used as learning forums and inputting to the colleagues plans.

Sport days were organised and held at Azura Sporting Centre to make staff fit, healthy and create team spirit among staff.

The Council organized a farewell party for its Programme Manager who retired in December 2018. The event took place at Golden Tulip Hotel, Oyster Bay Dar es Salaam in January, 2019 and it was well attended.

6.4 Staff Training and Development

In house training sessions were conducted to build staff capacity and equip them with necessary

skills to undertake their assignment and broaden their general knowledge. One staff was supported to attend a Sida-funded international Training programme on Media Regulation in a Democratic Framework.

The Council continued to support one staff to pursue CPA and paid for other staff to attend profession training where they continue to earn Continuous professional (CPE).

Four staff were supported to attend leadership training held in October, 2019. The training was organised and facilitated by CBLI. This is a continuing course aiming at developing staff to be good leaders.

6.5 Off-Site backup, Website Maintenance

During this period the Council continued to maintain its website and internet to ensure online communication service was accessible at both Mainland and Zanzibar offices. The Council continued to run its ICT platforms to sustain information flow within and to the public.

Cats-Net (T) Ltd continued to man the offsite back-up and disaster recovery facility on MCT's behalf.

running and access to information. The Council website was updated regularly and t SimbaNet continued to provide internet services to the Dar office to allow smooth he Council continues to run its social media platforms particularly Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube to increase MCT visibility and as an advocacy platform, as well as to enable members and stakeholders to interact over relevant issues and directly provide feedback to MCT.

Reports on various MCT activities were uploaded on the website and Council social network platforms.



MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**



Transcending Business Confidence

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Media Council of Tanzania

Plot No. 16, Light Industrial Areas, Mikocheni
P.OBox 10160
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

BANKERS

Banc ABC
Plot No. 4Bk L, Msimbazi St.
P.OBox 31
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

NBC Limited
Corporate Branch
P.OBox 9082
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

CRDB Bank Limited
P.OBox 71960
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

NMB Bank
P.OBox9213
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

AUDITORS

Auditax International
Certified Public Accountants (Tanzania)
7th Floor, PPF Tower
P.O. Box 77949
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Governing Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, which disclose the state of affairs of Media Council of Tanzania (The Trust) as at that date.

INCORPORATION

Media Council of Tanzania registered Trustees (The Trust) is a body incorporated under the provisions of the Trustees' Incorporation Act, Cap, 318, R.E 2002.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Media Council of Tanzania was established on June 30, 1995 as an Independent, voluntary, non-statutory body with the objective of promoting and maintaining freedom of the media in the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Trust has four main areas of programmatic focus:

- Advocacy: Lobby and advocate for laws, regulations and standards that promote freedom of the media and quality of journalism;
- Mediation and Arbitration: Enhancement of media ethics and adjudicate cases filed at MCT against media products;
- Press Freedom Violations Register: Document press freedom violations, investigate them, assist victims to challenge violations including through courts of law; and
- Media Monitoring: Monitor media performance and state of the media for pro-active feedback and interventions with media houses, schools of journalism and government.

In 2019, the Trust registered the following core outputs:

- 1) Media Services Act (MSA) 2016 case challenged at East African Court of Justice (EACJ) was finalised and ruled in favour of MCT and its Stakeholders;
- 2) Media related laws and regulations analyses were compiled & shared;
- 3) Ministry of Information officials and Minister were engaged and agreed the way forward on MSA;
- 4) Petition on whereabouts of Azory Gwanda was launched and received 1500 signatures;
- 5) Three Journalists and three newspapers with Court cases supported;
- 6) Media Monitoring report prepared and shared;
- 7) State of the Media 2017/2018 Report and Year Book on Media Quality 2018 report produced and shared;
- 8) 73 Press Violation incidences reported and Annual Press Freedom Violations (PFV) report published;
- 9) Women in the Newsroom research conducted;
- 10) Gender in the Media Policy document reviewed.
- 11) One investigation on PFV conducted and report shared;
- 12) Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT) organized;
- 13) Editors and Tutors engaged and enlightened on new developments in media laws and media related case rulings and implications in the profession;

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

- 14) World Press Freedom Day (WPDF), WRTK and IDEI commemorated;
14. Guidelines on Common Ethical transgressions were compiled, printed and disseminated;
15. Two media complaint cases Arbitrated;
16. Five Coalition on the Right to Information (CoRI) meetings held;
17. Sensitisation, advocacy and outreach activities via electronic media conducted in both Zanzibar and Mainland.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The Council recorded a deficit of **TZS 408,783,840** during the year ended 31st December, 2019 against **TZS 0** recorded in the year ended 31st December 2018. The deficit was due to decrease in revenue/ grants particularly on direct costs and staff matters. The Council will make exerted effort to increase revenue/ grants and control expenditure.

TRUSTEES

The Trustee was elected by the National General Convection (NGC) on June 22, 2011 and their office tenure is in effect for the 10 years up to June 21, 2021. The Trustee who held the office during the year and to the date of report were:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Prof. Geoffrey Mmari	Tanzanian
Rt. Hon. Joseph Warioba	Tanzanian
Hon. Lady Justice Augusta Bubeshi	Tanzanian

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS

The Governing Board Members who held office during the year and to the date of this report were;

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Position</u>
Hon. Justice Thomas B. Mihayo	Tanzanian	Chairperson
Mr. Hassan Abdallah Mitawi	Tanzanian	Vice Chairperson
Hon. Justice Juxon Isaac Mlay	Tanzanian	Member
Mr. Bakari Stephen Machumu	Tanzanian	Member
Dr. Edmund Bernard Mndolwa	Tanzanian	Member
Mrs. Edda Williams Sanga	Tanzanian	Member
Ms Bernadina Bernard Chahali	Tanzanian	Member
Adv. Anna Aloys Henga	Tanzanian	Member
Mr. Wallace Makengo Mauggo	Tanzanian	Member
Mr. Kajubi D Mukajanga	Tanzanian	Secretary

The Governing Board members have been there for the full year. Apart from the Executive Secretary, no other member holds executive position in the Trust. The governing Board takes overall responsibility of the Trust including: Identification of the key risks areas, considering investment decisions, considering significant financial matters and reviewing the performance of management plans and budgets.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. The Board appointed external auditors to audit 2019 Financial Statements.
2. The Board received and approved 2018 Implementation and Financial reports.
3. The Board appointed Recruitment Committee to develop Succession plan and reviewed the proposed Succession Plan.
4. The Board approved 2019 Work Plan and Budget.
5. The Board approved reviewed policies on HR, Administration and Financial management.
6. The Board approved the 2018-2021 Resource Mobilisation Strategy.
7. The Board approved Revaluation of MCT property policy.
8. The Board organized the National General Convention

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Media Council of Tanzania has three committees namely Ethics committee, Finance and Administration Committee and Audit Committee. The members who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:

1) Ethics Committee Members:

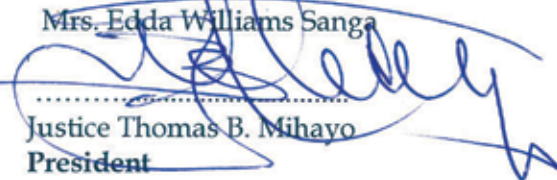
<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Position</u>
Hon. Justice J. Mlay	Tanzanian	Chairman
Mrs. Edda Williams Sanga	Tanzanian	Member
Ms Bernadina Bernard Chahali	Tanzanian	Member
Adv. Anna Aloys Henga	Tanzanian	Member
Mr. Wallace Makengo Mauggo	Tanzanian	Member

2) Finance and Administration Committee Members:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Hassan Abdallah Mitawi	Tanzanian	Chairman
Adv. Anna Aloys Henga	Tanzanian	Member
Mr. Bakari Stephen Machumu	Tanzanian	Member
Mr. Wallace Makengo Mauggo	Tanzanian	Member

Audit Committee Members:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dr. Edmund Bernard Mndolwa	Tanzanian	Chairman
Hon. Justice J. Mlay	Tanzanian	Member
Mr. Bakari S. Machumu	Tanzanian	Member
Mrs. Edda Williams Sanga	Tanzanian	Member


Justice Thomas B. Mihayo
President

29/04 2020


Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

29 April 2020

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

STATEMENT OF GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Section 22 (6) of the constitution of Media Council of Tanzania, Registered Trustees (the Trust) requires the Governing Board members to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust as at the end of financial year and of its surplus or deficit for that year. It also requires the Governing Board members to ensure that the Trust keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Trust. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Trust and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and other irregularities.

The Governing Board members are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Act, and for such internal controls as Governing Board members determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

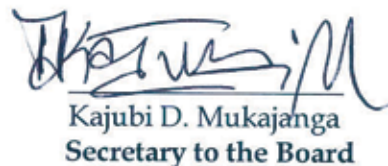
The Governing Board members accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Trustees' Incorporation Act Cap 318, R.E.2002. The Governing Board members are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust and of its operating results. The Governing Board members further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Governing Board members to indicate that the Trust will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.



Justice Thomas B. Mihayo
President

29/04..... 2020



Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Secretary to the Board

29 April..... 2020

DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE/ACCOUNTING OF MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

I Mustapha Peter Tarimo Accountant of Media Council of Tanzania registered Trustee hereby acknowledges my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2019 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

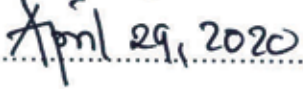
I thus confirm that the financial statements gives a true and fair view position of Media Council of Tanzania registered Trustee as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signed by: 

Mr: Mustapha T. Peter

Position: Finance Manager

NBAA Membership No.: ACPA 2977

Date: 



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M: +255 719 878 490 • T: +255 22 212 0692
E: info@auditaxinternational.co.tz
www.auditaxinternational.co.tz

**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Media Council of Tanzania Registered Trustees**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019**

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Media Council of Tanzania Registered Trustees, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust's as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Media Council of Tanzania Registered Trustees**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019**

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

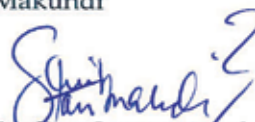
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Trustees' Incorporation Act, Cap 318, and R.E.2002 to be kept by the Trust have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act, 2002.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Straton Makundi


Auditax International
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



Signed by: Straton Makundi (CPA PP)
Registration No. ACPA 1747

Date.. 30th APRIL 2020

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

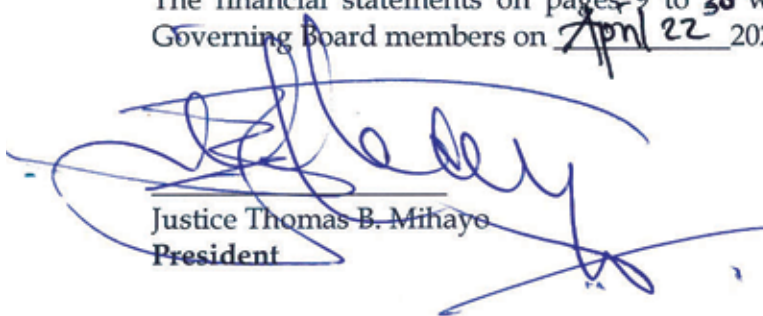
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

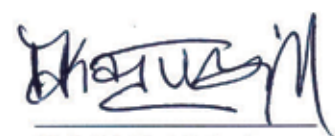
	NOTE	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
INCOME:			
Revenue	4	1,498,272,649	2,436,893,099
Other income	5	54,081,300	113,531,472
TOTAL REVENUE		1,552,353,949	2,550,424,571
Operating costs	6	(1,961,137,789)	(2,550,424,571)
Surplus before income tax		(408,783,840)	-
Income tax		-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(408,783,840)	-

**MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	NOTE	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
ASSETS:			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,320,743,652	1,383,154,255
Net Non Current Assets		1,320,743,652	1,383,154,255
Finance Lease		123,448,807	-
Intangible Assets		6,352,500	7,199,500
Total Non Current Assets		1,450,544,959	1,390,353,755
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Accounts receivables	9	76,824,547	143,474,665
Fixed Deposit		100,000,000	-
Bank and cash balances	10	172,016,839	661,923,726
Total Current Assets		348,841,385	805,398,391
TOTAL ASSETS		1,799,386,344	2,195,752,146
EQUITY:			
Capital & Recerves			
Capital Grant	11	139,274,362	139,274,361
Retained surplus		430,036,836	838,720,728
Revaluation reserve		597,900,240	597,900,240
Total Equity & Recerves		1,167,211,438	1,575,895,330
Liabilities			
LIABILITIES:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred income grants	12	-	238,891,688
Lease Liability		104,205,202	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15	527,969,704	380,965,128
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,799,386,344	2,195,752,146

The financial statements on pages 9 to 30 were approved and authorised for issue by the Governing Board members on April 22 2020 and signed on its behalf by:


Justice Thomas B. Mihayo
President


Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

STATEMENT OF BUDGET AND ACTUALS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	NOTE	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
Cash flow from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		(408,783,840)	-
<i>Adjustments:</i>			
Revenue grants		(1,552,353,949)	(2,436,893,099)
Amortisation of capital grants		(98,792,173)	(9,127,833)
Depreciation		254,748,931	54,431,476
Amortisation of leasehold land		-	59,168,048
Foreign exchange gain		(12,141,694)	(8,197,815)
		(1,817,322,724)	(2,340,619,223)
Movement in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in accounts receivable		(5,904,951)	(36,724,558)
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable		147,004,576	184,069,767
Net cash generated/(used) in operations		(1,676,223,100)	(2,193,274,014)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(12,010,000)	(100,973,215)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		4,000,000	6,550,000
Net cash generated/(used) in investing activities		(8,010,000)	(94,423,215)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Grants received		1,194,326,211	2,361,829,718
Net cash generated/(used) from financing activities		1,194,326,211	2,361,829,718
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of year		661,923,727	587,791,237
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		(489,906,889)	74,132,490
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of year		172,016,838	661,923,727

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
	TZS	TZS
At start of year	838,720,728	838,720,728
Prior year adjustment	-	-
Restated opening balance	838,720,728	838,720,728
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(408,783,840)	-
At end of the year	429,936,888	838,720,728

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Interpretation issued and effective at the time of preparation, and applicable legislation. The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on managements' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed on note 3 to the financial statements.

(b) Changes in Accounting policies and disclosures

i) The following new and amended IFRS were effective from 31 December 2019:

- *IFRS 16 -Leases*

IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and replaces the previous Standards IAS 17 Leases and related IFRIC and SIC Interpretations. The IASB published IFRS 16 because it was aware that the previous lease accounting model was criticized for failing to provide a faithful representation of leasing transactions. In particular, the previous accounting model made a distinction between finance and operating leases and did not require lessees to recognize assets and liabilities arising from operating leases.

IFRS 16 requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. As a consequence, a lessee also recognizes depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows applying IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

IFRS 16 also contains disclosure requirements for lessees. Lessees will need to apply judgement in deciding upon the information to disclose in order to meet the objective of providing a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the lessee.

IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements that are in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

The Organization has adopted this new standard and applied it accordingly for the year ending 31 December 2019.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2019 are not material on the Organization's financial position.

- *New and amendments standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2019*

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, several new and revised standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective. Directors anticipate that the standards and interpretations when effective will have no material impact on the financial statements of Media Council Tanzania.

- *Early adoption of standards*

The Organization did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in the year ended December 31, 2019.

(c) Income

The Trust derives its income from the following sources

- i) Grants from development partners and other organization;
- ii) Members' annual subscriptions; and
- iii) Consultancy services

Revenue is recognised as follows

Grant Income

Grants from donors are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relate to an expense item. It is recognised as income over period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the approved costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as capital grant in the statement of financial position and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of a depreciable asset by way of the reduced depreciation charge.

Where the Trust receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grants are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the income statement over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

Consultancy services

Revenue is recognised upon performance of services, when the amount can reliably measure and it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the organisation.

Membership fees

Membership fees are recognised in the book of account when earned.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(d) Foreign Currency transactions

i. Functional and presentation currency

Foreign currencies denominated items included in these financial statements are translated to the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Tanzanian shillings (TZS) which is the Organization's functional and presentation currency.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Tanzania Shillings using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary asset and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Tanzania Shillings using the rate of exchange prevailing at that date. The resultant exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently stated at historical costs less depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with item will flow to the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced party is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Assets are depreciated starting in the month they are put into use. Depreciation in asset is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual value over its estimated useful lives as follows;

Asset Class		Rate (%)
Leasehold land	Amortised over the period of the lease on straight line basis.	
Motor vehicles (used)		25
Equipment		20
Motor vehicle New		12.5
Furniture and fittings		10
Computers		33.33
Books		10
Building		2

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at the end of each reporting period. The asset carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of profit or loss within other income.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

(f) Financial assets

i) Classification

All financial asset of the Trust are in the category of loans and receivables

Loan and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are classified as current assets except for maturity greater than 12 months; otherwise they are classified as non-current. The Trust's loans and receivables comprise, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

ii) Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date-the trade date on which the Trust commits to purchase or sell the asset. Receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost.

iii) Offsetting financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on the net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

iv) Impairment

The Trust assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as a difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(g) Taxation

i. Current Income tax

The Governing Board members considers the organization to be exempt from income taxes based on the criteria on the Income Tax Regulations which accord this status to Organizations that perform charitable activities and does not have surplus, the deferred income is for future charitable activities to be utilized in future. The Income Tax Regulations require further an approval from Commissioner of Income Tax for the entity to be granted a charitable organization status.

ii. Value Added Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of Value added tax except where the value added tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of expenses item as applicable.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which these are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and call deposits, net of bank overdrafts, all of which are available for use by the Trust unless otherwise stated. Cash on hand is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at its fair value.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Trust has the present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is a probable that the Trust will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provision are measured at managements best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect of the time value of money is material.

(k) Grants Income

MCT operates on a programme funding arrangement where donors put funds to finance specific programme of the organization, based on programme strategy and budget. Grant income is recognised and presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to match expenses incurred during the period while all other types of income are recognised on accrual basis.

Grants received during the year under review are allocated to both deferred grants, capital grants and revenue grants;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

(I) Deferred Income Grants

MCT recognises deferred income grants as part of the equity for funds which overlap the accounting period to finance subsequent year planned activities as per bilateral agreements. Funds received for a specified period of time will be used in that period. Funds received and remained unspent at the year end, are allocated to a deferred grants account. Then such deferred grants are released to the statement of Comprehensive Income in the following year.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Trust prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB, the application of which often requires management to make judgements when formulating the Trust's financial position and results. Judgements including those involving estimations, made in the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies are discussed below. Management considers these judgements to have material effect on the financial statements.

The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgements based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience, current and expected economic conditions. Although estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions they may undertake in the future, actual results ultimately may differ from these estimates. Accounting estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The discussion below should also be read in conjunction with the Trust's disclosure of significant accounting policies which is provided in note 1. Management has discussed its critical accounting estimates and associated disclosures with the Audit Committee.

Impairment reviews

The trust reviews its debtor balances to assess impairment on the annual basis. In determining whether an Impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Trust makes judgements using estimates based on historical loss experience for its debtors. It is on this basis that management have determined the risk of recoverability based on days outstanding.

Fair Values

The determination of the fair value of the assets and liabilities often requires complex estimations and is based to considerable extent on management's judgement.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment also represent a significant portion of the Trust's total asset base. Therefore the estimate and assumption made to determine their carrying amounts and related depreciation are critical to the Trust's financial position and performance.

Estimation of Useful life and residual value

The change in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after estimating an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the profit or loss.

The Trust assesses the residual value of every item of property and equipment annually in determining residual values, the Trust uses management's best estimate for residual values. The estimation of useful lives is based on certain indicators such as historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact the lives such as

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

changes in technology. The useful lives will also depend on the future performance of the assets as well as management's judgement of the period over which the economic benefits will be derived from the assets.

Contingencies

The Trust exercises judgements in measuring the exposure to contingent liabilities relating to pending litigations or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulations as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgements, including those involving estimations are necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed or liability will arise and to quantify the possible range of financial settlement.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Trust's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Trust's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Trust's does not hedge any of its risk exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance department under policies approved by the Governing Board. Foreign currency risks is managed by maintaining certain bank deposits in United States Dollar (USD) so to protect the trust from the volatility associated with local currency depreciation. Efforts are also made to ensure almost all liabilities are negotiated in local currency with prompt payment of outstanding amounts.

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Trust enters into grants agreements denominated in foreign currencies especially in United States Dollar (USD). In addition, the Trust has liabilities and assets denominated in foreign currencies. As a result the Trust is subject to transaction and translation exposure from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Exposure to foreign currency risk is mitigated by the fact that the foreign currency liabilities are normally settled within a short period of time.

Management's policy to manage foreign exchange risk is to hold foreign currency bank accounts which act as a natural hedge for payment. As at 31 December 2019, if the Tanzania shilling weakened/strengthened by 5% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, change in surplus for the year would have been TZS **12,141,693.85** higher/lower mainly as a result of foreign exchange gain/losses on translation of US dollar denominated payables, receivables and cash.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. International development Partners who support the Trust are assessed for credit quality by taking into account their financial position and past experience.

The amount that best represents the Trust's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2019 is made up as follows;

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

CASH AND BANKS

DESCRIPTION	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
Cash at bank	172,000,187	661,389,376
Cash in hand	16,652	534,350
	172,016,839	661,923,726

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will not be able to meet its financial obligation as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances and the availability of funding from various development partners. The table below analyses the Trust's financial liabilities that will be settled on the net basis into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date.

The amounts disclosed in the Table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

ACCOUNT PAYABLE

DESCRIPTION	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
Trade payables	48,421,709	48,421,709
Accruals	34,143,198	190,390,887
Statutory liabilities	445,404,797	142,152,532
	527,969,704	380,965,128

4. INCOME

	TZS	TZS
Revenue Grants (Note 12)	1,433,217,899	2,405,072,149
Membership fees	65,054,750	31,820,950
	1,498,272,649	2,436,893,099

5. OTHER INCOME

	TZS	TZS
Other Income		
Amortisation of capital grant(Note 10)	-	9,127,833
Other Income	54,081,300	104,403,639
	54,081,300	113,531,472

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6. OPERATING EXPENSE

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
	TZS	TZS
OPERATING COSTS		
Advocacy/Regulation & standards	146,878,140	257,132,824
Ethics/ Mediation & arbitration	20,394,590	116,342,838
Press freedom Violation register/Publications	92,117,599	168,719,875
Institutional monitoring & Governance	153,140,678	219,357,248
Media Monitoring	233,764,212	384,855,389
Employees benefits costs	912,947,358	918,041,113
Stakeholders activities	38,783,962	168,445,094
Depreciation expenses	254,748,931	63,559,309
Cost of consumables	8,541,836	9,922,817
Premises and utility costs	9,308,080	166,811,015
Repairs and maintenance	18,939,399	26,433,110
General and Administration expenses	36,210,536	30,984,956
Transport and motor vehicles expenses	19,498,000	10,250,000
HESLB	-	4,700,233
Other expenses	-	4,868,750
Interest expense lease	15,864,466	-
	1,961,137,789	2,550,424,571

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS COSTS

	31.12.2019	31.12.2018
	TZS	TZS
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS COSTS		
Salaries	437,867,883	425,439,664
PAYE	164,270,806	160,767,139
Defined contributions costs	207,626,317	205,007,479
Skills and Development Levy & WCF	35,412,635	34,236,342
Other staff benefits	67,769,717	92,590,490
	912,947,358	918,041,113

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

8. PLANT, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold land(*)	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Computers	Furniture & fittings	Books	Plant & Machinery	Intangible Assets	Total
Year ended 31 December 2019	TZS		TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
Opening Net book value 1 Jan 2019	715,490,000	394,067,505	118,550,781	33,542,017	22,255,933	48,319,525	22,665,994	28,262,500	7,199,500	1,390,353,755
Additions during the year	-	-	-	4,800,000	4,680,000	2,530,000	-	-	-	12,010,000
Disposal	-	-	(12,044,383)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,044,383)
Depreciation charges Jan-Dec 2019)	-	(8,125,103)	(25,328,125)	(9,429,500)	(14,006,504)	(5,847,900)	(2,666,588)	(3,325,000)	(847,000)	(69,575,720)
Net Book value as at 31 December 2018	715,490,000	385,942,402	81,178,273	28,912,517	12,929,429	45,001,625	19,999,406	24,937,500	6,352,500	1,320,743,652
Year ended 31 December 2018	TZS		TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
Opening Net book value 1 Jan 2018	715,490,000	402,192,608	61,512,500	38,222,550	28,320,150	54,004,175	25,332,581	31,587,500	8,046,500	1,364,708,564
Additions during the year	-	-	91,125,000	3,878,000	5,970,215	-	-	-	-	100,973,215
Disposal	-	-	(11,418,750)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,418,750)
Depreciation charges Jan-Dec 2018)	-	(8,125,103)	(22,667,969)	(8,558,533)	(12,034,431)	(5,684,650)	(2,666,588)	(3,325,000)	(847,000)	(63,909,274)
Net Book value as at 31 December 2018	715,490,000	394,067,505	118,550,781	33,542,017	22,255,933	48,319,525	22,665,994	28,262,500	7,199,500	1,390,353,755

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES
DESCRIPTION

	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Prepayments	21,206,097	125,691,661
Advances and imprest balances	539,200	1,138,931
Debtors	55,079,250	16,644,073
	76,824,547	143,474,665

10. CASH AND BANK

	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
Cash at bank	172,000,187	661,389,376
Cash in hand	16,652	534,350
	172,016,839	661,923,726

11. CAPITAL GRANTS

	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
At start of year	139,274,362	32,723,528
Prior year adjustment	-	14,705,452
Transfers in(Note 15)	-	100,973,215
Amortization charge	-	(9,127,833)
At end of year	139,274,362	139,274,361

12. DEFERRED INCOME GRANT

	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
As start of year	238,891,688	276,981,419
Received during the year(*)	1,194,326,211	2,361,829,718
Deferred revenue income from Twaweza	-	5,152,700
Recognised as income (Note 14)	(1,433,217,899)	(2,405,072,149)
At end of year	-	238,891,688

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

13. GRANTS RECEIVED

DESCRIPTION	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
Grant received		
Swedish Embassy	343,424,620	529,953,246
Kepa	-	39,701,217
SDC	26,133,749	700,000,000
VIKES	40,195,800	-
Well wishers/Wellspring advisors	342,127,190	338,028,855
Zansasp	1,258,562	19,680,560
EPOCA Contributions	7,125,000	-
FORD FOUNDATION	227,877,210	-
PATHFINDER INERNATIONAL	6,354,313	-
OSIEA	113,874,600	324,303,555
Internews	63,587,189	323,668,530
Reporters without Border	22,367,979	86,493,755
	1,194,326,211	2,361,829,718

14. GRANTS RECOGNISED AS INCOME

DESCRIPTION	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
Grants recognised as Income	1,433,217,899	2,405,072,149

15. ACCOUNT PAYABLES

DESCRIPTION	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
Account Payables		
Trade payables	48,421,709	48,421,709
Accruals	34,143,198	190,390,887
Statutory liabilities	445,404,797	142,152,532
	527,969,704	380,965,128

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

16. WEAR AND TEAR

WEAR AND TEAR SCHEDULE DESCRIPTION	CLASS I 37.5%	CLASS III 12.5%	CLASS VI 5.0%	TOTAL
W.D.V AS AT 1.1.2019	72,902,364	49,010,880	403,948,729	525,861,973
Additions	-	12,010,000	-	12,010,000
TOTAL	72,902,364	61,020,880	403,948,729	537,871,973
Wear & Tears Allowance	27,338,387	7,627,610	20,197,436	55,163,433
W.D.V AS AT 31.12.2019	45,563,978	53,393,270	383,751,293	482,708,540

17. TAX PLANNING

DESCRIPTION	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
Surplus/Deficit per Accounts	(355,472,376)	-
Add Back		
10% Telephone and Postage	-	-
50% Entertainment	-	-
100% Donation	-	-
100% Depreciation	69,575,720	63,559,309
	(285,896,656)	63,559,309
Less: Wear & Tear Allowance	(55,163,433)	(72,003,432)
	(341,060,089)	(8,444,123)
Add: Taxable Deficity brought forward	(302,769,143)	(294,325,020)
Adjusted Taxable Surplus	(643,829,232)	(302,769,143)
Tax thereon 30%	NIL	NIL

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION AND BALANCES

Related party relationships exist between the Trust, Trustees, Governing Board Members and Key management. Transactions with related parties are as follows:-.

Key management:

Key management personnel are described as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the organisation, directly or indirectly, including any director of the organisation. The detail of their remuneration is as follows:

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

DESCRIPTION	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
Short term employee benefits		
Salaries	357,319,774	324,876,960
Other benefits	28,303,186	12,532,186
Gratuity	50,126,553	55,585,174
Defined contributions plans (NSSF, PPF)	46,705,794	83,493,298
Total short term benefits	482,455,308	476,487,619

19. ULTIMATE HOLDING ENTITY

Media Council of Tanzania Registered Trustees (the "Trust") is a body incorporated under the provisions of the Trustees' Incorporation Act, Cap 318, and R.E. 2002). Hence, the Trust is under the stewardship of Trustees.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

20. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019

1.0 ADVOCACY		Budget in TZS	Actual Expenditure in TZS	Variance Analysis in TZS	Variance in %	Reason for Variance
1.1	Advocate for Repeal of anti-media laws on Mainland	1,370,000	1,377,100	7,100	1%	
1.2	Participate in Legislative process for New Zanzibar Media Law	15,355,000	3,430,000	(11,925,000)	-78%	This depended on the media law review process in Zanzibar which was still ongoing by the year end. So implementation has been deferred to 2020.
1.3	Conduct Post Legislative activities on New Znz Media Law	6,640,000	197,000	(6,443,000)	-97%	This depended on the media law review process in Zanzibar which was still ongoing by the year end. So implementation has been deferred to 2020.
1.4	Undertake and Support Strategic Litigation	99,080,000	36,054,500	(63,025,500)	-64%	There were three (3) cases (MSA, Online Content EACJ and Raia Mwema) that were planned and budget for, however the cases are still awaiting hearing dates.
1.5	Communicate & organise petition and advocacy through social media	1,120,000	110,500	(1,009,500)	-90%	Due to unfavourable political environment it became difficult to mobilize enough signatures to justify follow up activities (launch, press conference and submission of the petition).
1.6	Engage Regional and International Networks/Partners	41,023,000	12,579,540	(28,443,460)	-69%	The activity will continue in 2020
1.7	Compile dossier for submission to AU/UN	2,100,000	2,100,000	-	0%	
1.8	Make Advocacy work known: Publish Media Watch and Barazani	69,400,000	65,100,000	(4,300,000)	-6%	
1.9	Conduct Media Advocacy to engage general public on media laws, impunity and journalists' safety	5,470,000	5,070,000	(400,000)	-7%	
1.10	Popularise and test efficacy of ATI	25,550,000	9,909,652	(15,640,348)	-61%	Completion of this depended on the speed of feedback of information from targeted government institutions the exercise that continued until the end of the year. So the rest of the activities related to this would be implemented in 2020.
1.11	Undertake advocacy using court case processes and results	64,855,000	27,472,000	(37,383,000)	-58%	Implementation started in 2019 but other activities had to continue in 2020 (radio/tv talk shows, compendium printing, ToT -Dar es Salaam) because they depended on radio/tv stations schedules, getting clearance of partners to use analyses and availability of trainers for ToT.
	Staff benefits and compensations	127,536,250	127,536,250	-	0%	
	Subtotal	459,499,250	290,936,542	(168,562,708)		

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

20. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019 (Cont.)

2.0 PRESS FREEDOM VIOLATIONS REGISTER		Budget in TZS	Actual Expenditure in TZS	Variance Analysis in TZS	Variance in %	Reason for Variance
2.1	Conduct press freedom violations sensitization engagements	18,069,300	15,321,234	(2,748,067)	-15%	This was fully implemented - we managed to bargain for a favourable cost.
2.2	Establish and Facilitate Regional Focal points	38,400,000	27,246,875	(11,153,125)	-29%	We budgeted for 12 months during planning but available funds were for 9 months.
2.3	Maintain PFVR Data base	17,244,000	8,227,791	(9,016,209)	-52%	We expected funding from a donor but did not get the support. The activity was implemented with available resources which ended in September.
2.4	Conduct press freedom violation investigation	41,766,600	17,532,500	(24,234,100)	-58%	Full implementation of this depended on renewed contract with Internews of which there were ongoing discussions till the end of the year. So the activity was implemented to the level of available resources.
2.5	Publish Annual PFV report	17,414,000	9,707,500	(7,706,500)	-44%	Two reports were developed and shared electronically and not printed as planned as resources could not be mobilised. So the activity was implemented to the level of available resources.
2.6	Popularize the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Editorial Freedom, Independence and Responsibility (DEFIR)	1,000,000	-	(1,000,000)	-100%	Activity implemented by 100%. Dissemination was done through synergy with other MCT activities (trainings, meetings, distribution of other publications).
2.7	Hold National forum on Press Freedom and Freedom of Expression	20,943,800	10,824,600	(10,119,200)	-48%	Because there were more press freedom violations in Dar es Salaam compared to other places, we decided to take more participants from Dar es Salaam as opposed to the original plan of having more pax from upcountry regions. However, the activity was fully implemented.
2.8	Organise Commemorations and Public debates on Access to Information and Press Freedom	5,200,000	3,257,100	(1,942,900)	-37%	Plan was for MCT to pay full costs of the commemorations but we co-organised with other partners (cost-sharing) thus saving costs.
2.9	Conduct activities for Protection and Safety of Journalists	-	-	-	0%	
2.10	Staff benefits and compensations	100,770,000	100,770,000	-	0%	
	Subtotal	260,807,700	192,887,599	(67,920,101)		

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

20. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019 (Cont.)

3.0 MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION		Budget in TZS	Actual Expenditure in TZS	Variance Analysis in TZS	Variance in %	Reason for Variance
3.1	Conduct outreach campaign for MCT Mediation and Arbitration Services	5,850,000	2,296,000	(3,554,000)	-61%	This was fully implemented through careful planning which made it possible to visit several stakeholders in a single day hence saving costs.
3.2	Hold Arbitration and Mediation Sessions	13,672,000	2,607,800	(11,064,200)	-81%	This is demand driven and we held two arbitration sessions.
3.3	Promote and support in-house peer oversight mechanism	25,200,000	13,390,000	(11,810,000)	-47%	This is demand driven. Nine of the targeted 10 media houses asked for this facilitation. Five were serviced within the year and applications from four were received at the year end
3.4	Review and Reprint Thematic Guidelines	3,500,000	2,100,790	(1,399,210)	-40%	The activity was implemented. We managed to bargain down and hence a lower cost for the activity
3.5	Organise Annual MCT/Editors Consultative Summit	-	-	-	0%	
3.7	Staff benefits and compensations	49,950,000	49,950,000	-	0%	
	Sub total	98,172,000	70,344,590	(27,827,410)		
4.0 MEDIA MONITORING						
4.1	Produce Year Book of Media Quality	1,400,000	1,357,000	(43,000)	-3%	
4.2	Publish Annual State of the Media Report	46,550,000	46,350,000	(200,000)	0%	
4.3	Register Ethical transgression and Conduct Rapid Response	123,579,000	56,718,622	(66,860,378)	-54%	The activity was fully implemented. MCT staff also facilitated the meetings instead of using only external consultants.
4.4	Implementation of results	49,650,000	42,563,750	(7,086,250)	-14%	We saved costs by bargaining downwards with consultants. Venues had also been budgeted for but were provided on gratis during implementation.
4.5	Media Ownership monitor 2018 Zanzibar	12,000,000	5,796,100	(6,203,900)	-52%	The activity was planned but funder did not bring funds so the consultant could do the assignment.
4.6	Women in the Newsroom	17,180,000	16,540,925	(639,075)	-4%	
4.7	Excellence of Journalism Awards Tanzania EJAT	90,000,000	77,022,945	(12,977,055)	-14%	The activity was implemented using available funds and also funds which partners and sponsors paid directly to service providers.
4.8	Conduct Inspection and other activities in relation to CBET	1,000,000	-	(1,000,000)	-100%	The activity was implemented but costs were paid by the colleges that requested the service.
4.9	Report writing for SDC/MCT media monitoring project	8,695,000	8,413,120	(281,880)	-3%	
4.11	Staff benefits and compensations	60,840,000	48,584,943	(12,255,057)	-20%	
	Sub total	410,894,000	303,347,405	(107,546,595)		

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

20. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019 (Cont.)

	Budget in TZS	Actual Expenditure in TZS	Variance Analysis in TZS	Variance in %	Reason for Variance
5.0 INSTITUTIONAL MONITORING AND GOVERNANCE					
5.1 Hold Committees and Board meetings	30,429,500	29,363,254	(1,066,246)	-4%	
5.2 Hold National General Convention (NGC)	11,420,000	6,281,819	(5,138,181)	-45%	Members paid for their costs for travel & accommodation. Favourable conference package rate was successfully negotiated. Number of pax attending the meeting was lower than planned.
5.3 Staff Training and Development	20,000,000	16,472,490	(3,527,510)	-18%	Activity was not fully funded. The budgeting was done against funds from stakeholders
5.4 Networking and media relations	20,496,800	20,515,510	18,710	0%	
5.5 Offsite back up and Website Maintenance	27,055,000	24,812,794	(2,242,206)	-8%	
5.6 Engage External Auditor	26,500,000	24,883,100	(1,616,900)	-6%	
5.7 Engage Interns & Volunteers	14,568,000	10,229,711	(4,338,289)	-30%	Partly funded by DP's and from stakeholder's funds. The amount reported is as per funds received.
5.8 Annual Reports, Review, Evaluation and Planning	10,640,000	9,905,000	(735,000)	-7%	
5.9 Conduct Sustainability activities	20,500,000	20,200,000	(300,000)	-1%	
5.10 Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation	22,000,000	20,449,500	(1,550,500)	-7%	
5.11 Staff benefits and compensations	215,079,209	199,476,785	(15,602,424)	-7%	
<i>Sub total</i>	418,688,509	382,589,963	(36,098,546)		
6.0 HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION					
6.1 Maintain assets and administrative services	230,093,600	201,514,441	(28,579,159)	-12%	There were no sufficient funds to implement this.
6.2 Human Resource Management and Administration Policies	30,950,000	30,734,636	(215,364)	-1%	
6.3 Procurement	25,850,000	22,374,086	(3,475,914)	-13%	There were no sufficient funds to implement this.
6.4 Staff benefits and compensations	218,940,000	204,133,576	(14,806,424)	-7%	
<i>Sub total</i>	505,833,600	458,756,739	(47,076,861)		
7.0 FINANCE					
7.1 Internal Control	8,000,000	3,851,750	(4,148,250)	-52%	Actual charges by banks vs. Budgeted.
7.2 Internal and External audit activities	-	-	-	0%	
7.3 Non-Current Asset Register	1,000,000	560,440	(439,560)	-44%	Activity implemented fully at minimal cost.
7.4 Staff benefits and compensations	147,486,000	134,975,576	(12,510,424)	-8%	
<i>Sub total</i>	156,486,000	139,387,766	(17,098,234)		
Grand Total	2,310,381,059	1,838,250,605	(472,130,454)	-	

NB: Expenditures figure on page 28 differs to actual expenditure on Note 6 page 21 by TZS 122,887,184. The difference is due to depreciation expenses of TZS 69,575,720 included in Note 4 properties and equipment on page 22, lease interest expenses of TZS 15,864,466 and TZS 37,446,997 depreciation of right of use of asset.

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