







MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

2021 ANNUAL REPORT



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ABBREVIATIONS

ACHPR	African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights
ATI	Access to Information Act, 2016
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CoRI	Coalition on Right to Information
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists
DEFIR	Dar es Salaam Declaration on Editorial Freedom, Independence and Responsibility
EACJ	East African Court of Justice
EALS	East African Law Society
EAMC	East African Media Councils Association
EJAT	Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania
FAC	Finance and Administration Committee
HDIF	Human Development Innovation Fund
ICNL	International Center for Not for Profit Law
IDUAI	International Day for Universal Access to Information
IMS	International Media Support
IPI	International Press Institute
JNICC	Julius Nyerere International Convention Center
LRCT	Law Reform Commission of Tanzania
LSF	Legal Services Facility
MICAS	Ministry of Information, Culture, Art and Sport
MISA-Tan	Media Institute of Southern Africa Tanzania Chapter
MLDI	Media Legal Defence Initiative
MoCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MoCLA	Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs
MSA	Media Services Act, 2016
NACTE	National Council for Technical Education
NGC	National General Convention
NRGI	Natural Resources Governance Institute
PALU	Pan African Lawyers Union
PFV	Press Freedom Violations
PFVR	Press Freedom Violation Register
PPC	Pemba Press Club
PSA	Public Service Advertisement
RITA	Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Sida	Swedish Agency for International Development
SUZA	State University of Zanzibar
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Woman Association
THRDC	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- UTPC Union of Tanzania Press Clubs
- Vikes Finnish Foundation for Media and Development
- WAPC World Association of Press Councils
- WIM Women in Media Project
- WPF Wellspring Philanthropic Fund
- ZAMECO Zanzibar Media Committee
- ZPC Zanzibar Press Club





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

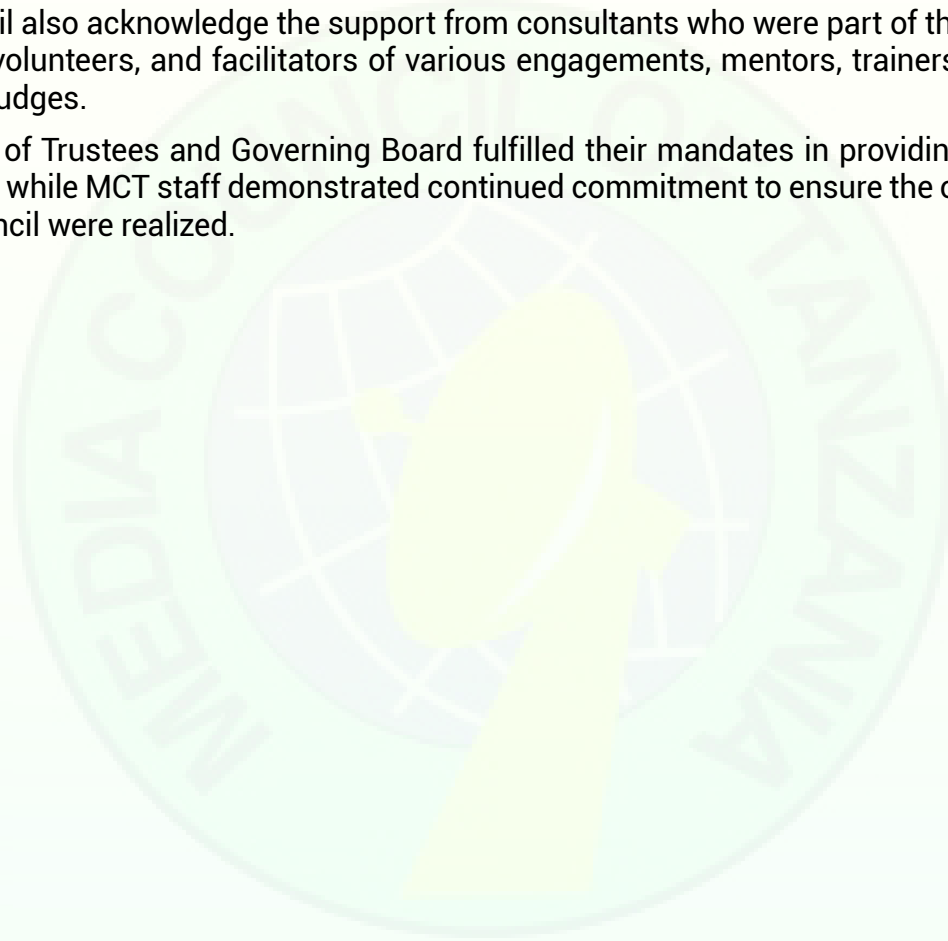
The Council was able to implement its planned activities for the year. In its work the Council collaborated with different media stakeholders. The Council acknowledges the support from its members who participated in various engagements, gave comments and feedback for a better media environment.

The Council acknowledges its funding partners: WPF, Vikes, Pact, Sida, SDC, OSF, and Ford Foundation.

Support from MCT's local, regional and international partners was important for successful implementation of the Council mandate. These included CoRI organizations, Freedom House, IMS, WAPC members, EAMC Association members, ICNL, MLDI, PALU, and EALS.

The Council also acknowledge the support from consultants who were part of the Council activities, volunteers, and facilitators of various engagements, mentors, trainers, lawyers and EJAT judges.

The Board of Trustees and Governing Board fulfilled their mandates in providing sterling leadership, while MCT staff demonstrated continued commitment to ensure the objectives of the Council were realized.



CONTEXT

Ranking 124th out of 180 countries in the 2021 World Press Freedom Index, the environment of press freedom in the country continued to be a challenge, especially during the first quarter of the year, affecting reporting of the aftermath of the 2020 General Election and the second wave of COVID 19. Media could not report critically the aftermath of the General Election including the 19 CHADEMA women special seats saga in Parliament.

Challenges facing the practice of journalism were amplified and thrown into sharp focus during the time when the late President John Magufuli disappeared from public view following his yet unannounced illness. While media in neighbouring countries were reporting about the suspected indisposition of the head of state, back home at least four people were arrested on accusations of "spreading rumors" on social media that President Magufuli was ill after he was not seen in public for more than two weeks.

Society at large loses out when media cannot do its work independently and professionally as channels of free expression are strangled and public interest information is stifled, including through deterioration of investigative journalism. Without robust, independent journalism, society, more so the weak, including women and youth, lose out as they have neither means nor relevant information to hold leaders to account and to demand what they are rightly entitled to.

When President Samia S. Hassan took over following the demise of John P. Magufuli in March 2021, there was hope that repression would ease. During the first 100 days in office, she made pronouncements which gave the impression that she was going to reverse Magufuli's autocratic way of governing. However, it soon became clear that the celebrating came too early. What she said in public is not what was practiced by her government. Her order to allow banned media outlets to operate was not been heeded in full, and the newspapers banned during the Magufuli days were not given fresh licenses to operate. Indeed, two other newspapers, Uhuru and Raia Mwema, were suspended in quick succession.

In 2021, 26 incidents of press freedom violations were recorded and these included assaults, beatings of journalists, banning of newspapers as well as warnings.

However, as the year progressed, President Samia Suluhu's goodwill took effect. Positive changes in government behavior were recorded. Government ministers and top civil servants became accessible, and dialogue became possible. While during the past administration the Council had struggled in vain for three years to get audience with the Information minister, suddenly appointments were possible. The Council and its partners managed four high level engagements with the government which discussed possible partnerships on various issues to improve the media working environment.

On May 27, 2021 a CoRI delegation led by MCT visited the Minister for Information, Culture, Art and Sport (as the ministry was then) Innocent Bashungwa in Dodoma, and brought up the need to review the law, reminding the minister that there was a court judgment that needed implementation. Again, on 16 June 2021 CoRI met the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs Palamagamba Kabudi and discussed the implementation of the Access to Information Act. CoRI also made the case for implementation of media court rulings which remained unimplemented, including the MSA ruling.

Both ministers gave positive remarks and we now intend to push forward the matter by broadening the effort to take on board other critical players including Parliament.

Other engagements at Permanent Secretary level dealt with the need for review of four EPOCA Regulations (on Online Content, Licensing, TV and Radio Broadcasting Content and Digital and other broadcasting networks and services) as well as merging Information and Communication into one ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology.

COVID 19 continued to impact directly on the work and economy of media houses. New Habari Corporation remained closed to hard copy production, while in some other media outfits downsizing of staffing complement was undertaken and operations modality changed. At the time of writing this report the Council was conducting a survey to ascertain the actual extent of the effect of COVID 19 on the industry.

Economically at Council level, the first three quarters of the year were difficult. However, concerted fundraising efforts managed to alleviate the situation, although this came in the last quarter. Consequently, staff had to go into overdrive to make sure most of the planned activities were implemented.

Regional and international networking continued to work for the Council. MCT continued to engage with regional and continental mechanisms, through such means as the participation in the NGO/CSO Forum at the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) and the Ordinary Sessions of the ACHPR.

The Council also continued to participate in regional and international safety and security learning and sharing conferences through a number of forums, including the World Association of Press Councils where it is a members and former chair, the International Press Institute where it is a member, and the East African Media Councils Association where it is the interim chair. We also continued to share information on press freedom violations with the Committee to Protect Journalists.

The Council is committed to continue engaging the government and ministry technocrats, CHRAGG and Law Review Commission of Tanzania towards improvement of media freedoms and freedom of expression in the country.



SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

For most of the year, the Council implemented its planned activities with very limited resources. The activities prioritized were less capital-intensive but with high impact. Also, this time around the Council reaped benefits of working with some partners because despite resource limitation on its part, partners helped foot some of the expenses, as when CoRI undertook joint missions.

The Council profile continued to rise. This can be confirmed from records of number of partners who engaged with the Council for various programme implementations, them also advancing their missions as well. Generally, the Council succeeded to get desired outcomes despite the financial constraints.

The following were the more notable achievements in 2021

1. The Council managed to convene an East Africa Media Councils meeting in the first quarter of the year. The major result of this meeting was that the member councils: Media Council of Kenya, Uganda Media Council, Rwanda Media Commission, and MCT were able to adopt a constitutive document for the establishment of the association. This constitution is a critical document for the registration of the association, which is now underway in Nairobi.
2. Holding successfully a hybrid EJAT Gala event. Despite challenges related to COVID 19 including setbacks on fundraising for public gatherings, EJAT 2020 was a success. For the first time in EJAT's history, it was held as a physical and virtual hybrid event, and despite connectivity challenges in some parts of the country, it was a success. Records show improvement of quality of stories each year. The major objective of the Awards is to recognize and reward excellence in journalism and encourage journalists to excel in their work, but also, importantly, to promote impact journalism, and this was achieved. Another notable result is the increasing participation of youth and women in the competition. 68 per cent of people who submitted entries were young reporters of under 35 years while 48 per cent were women.
3. The Council continued to mobilize, facilitate and lead CoRI initiatives that led to a number of notable results. These activities went hand in hand with intensified media advocacy through newspaper Op-Eds and radio and TV programmes. The engagement with the then Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs Palamagamba Kabudi and the then Minister for Information Innocent Bashungwa, and the engagement with government technocrats, all resulted in tangible actions and decisions on the part of government.

The government agreed to amend EPOCA Regulations including those for Online Content, 2020, TV and Radio Broadcasting, 2020, as well as Licensing. The process was initiated and MCT and her partners were invited to initial meetings to review the regulations. This was a major result.

The discussions with Minister Kabudi, the then Permanent Secretary Sifuni Mchome and a number of Directors at the Ministry led to the minister allowing his team of technocrats to work with CoRI in developing the National Information portal. Although progress has been slow due to budgetary challenges, this was a major change of heart on the side of the government and a clear demonstration that our pitch on access to information was understood and that government was ready to act.

Another issue discussed at high level meetings was COVID 19 and its effects on the media. The CoRI team wanted the government to recognize journalists as front liners and one of the high risk groups. This was indeed accepted and Tanzania journalists were listed among the priority groups for receiving COVID 19 vaccination. This was after CoRI requested the Minister for Information to consider journalists as front line workers.

4. Our litigation efforts, including sustained monitoring of impugned sections of the law as well as follow-up litigation, have resulted or contributed to a number of results. The reference at the East African Court of Justice challenging sections of the Media Services Act, followed by the reference for Contempt when the government used impugned sections to suspend Uhuru and Raia Mwema have shown the stakeholders' resolve. Minister Kabudi was reminded of the several court decisions, including those of MwanaHALISI and Mawio where the newspapers had, with MCT support, successfully challenged their ban in court. The Minister promised that government would work on the issue through the responsible ministry. The government has now issued licenses to four previously banned newspapers and has committed to reviewing the MSA together with stakeholders. The Minister has also publicly announced that the government stance has now changed and stoppage of media outlets will now not be an option. This is a major achievement.

The review of EPOCA (Online Content) Regulations is seen as a results of the cases filed in Mtwara because the reviews target the issues raised in the litigation.

5. Mediation and arbitration services were successfully conducted. Only one out of eight complaints filed at the Council, or reported for information, was not completed during the year. The compliance rate was 100 per cent. This means concerned media outlets avoided lengthy and costly court cases because of the efficient and effective dispute resolution provided by the Council.
6. Media monitoring reports by the Council show that reportage is improving and complaints against media are reducing. Rapid Response, where MCT reaches out to editors immediately after noting a professional or ethical transgression, continued to be effective. The editors reached through Rapid Response were appreciative of the Council's efforts. 12 Rapid Response initiatives were undertaken and they were all successful.
7. The Fact Finding Mission conducted by the Council, which aimed at establishing the current situation regarding media freedom and access to information from the grassroots, resulted in a detailed report which was in turn a very useful tool for training government information officers and journalists. It was used as an evidence-based tool, thus enabling facilitators to engage effectively with participants in the training because they could identify with issues and examples used. Moreover, it enabled the Council to prepare Guidelines for Access to Information to be used by information holders and reporters and other people seeking information.
8. MCT conducted training for 19 lawyers on media laws, freedom of expression and related litigation. This was the first of two planned trainings, the other to be held in 2022. The training was successful and resulted in a pool of lawyers versed in the issues and capable of offering requisite service when called upon to assist in advising and litigating. Though this activity was held in the last quarter, already trained lawyers were getting back to the Council with proposals for intervention. One such proposal was from a lawyer who wanted to represent a blogger who was threatened by a deputy cabinet minister

whose utterances were reported by the blog. A network of the lawyers has also been established where they share ideas, strategies and resources via a WhatsApp group. The lawyers have been included in the MCT consultants' database, and the Council has started using their services in court case monitoring.

9. The mentoring of women reporters through the Women in Media Project (WIM) has had good results, although it is early days. It has helped to expose mentees to new levels of story writing, improving from just writing stories, to now pitching and budgeting for their stories on a daily basis. The mentorship programme has enabled the mentees to consider their stories as a product for business. Feedback from editors indicate that they are happy with the mentees' improvement.

The WIM also promotes adoption of gender policy in newsroom that in turn promote gender sensitivity and inclusion in media houses. Media outlets that received training showed positive attitude towards adopting or/and incorporating the MCT gender policies in their in-house manuals. Male editors were also sensitized on gender and inclusion so that they can be change agents. 15 senior women journalists were provided with media management training. MCT will conduct a midterm review in 2022 to see the progress of the project, including incorporation of the gender policy and its implementation in media houses.

10. Our Zanzibar activities have contributed to increased prominence of media on the Isles. MCT's central role on the Zanzibar Media Committee (ZAMECO) is acknowledged by all and sundry. Media stakeholders through ZAMECO have produced a model media bill that was submitted to the government of Zanzibar, and now government has committed to legislative reform, with President Hussein Mwinyi instructing the ministers for Information in Zanzibar and on Mainland to work together to harmonise pertinent legislative matters related to media.
11. Last but not least, the Council moved to its new offices in Tegeta Skanska, Dar es Salaam which it owns. This was a major milestone in MCT's sustainability efforts. In 2021 therefore the Council graduated from being a tenant to a homeowner.

Challenges

1. COVID 19 continued to have an impact on Council and its stakeholders' operations, causing some of the activities be postponed and or changing implementation modality.
2. The year's operational budget was not fully funded until the fourth quarter.
3. Many Council members economy went down, hence membership fee payment was substantially reduced while members' expectations remained high.
4. Staff time was constrained. They had to juggle between program implementation, fundraising and reporting.



PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

1.0 ADVOCACY

The objective of the Council advocacy initiatives 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 the Advocacy programme area, the Council implemented the following activities:

1.1 Advocate for repeal of anti-media laws on Mainland

1.1.1 CoRI meetings supported and coordinated

The Council continued to lead a 12-member Coalition on Right to Information (CoRI) which brings together media and human rights organisations conducting advocacy for freedom of expression, media freedom and access to information. In 2021 CoRI activities were successful as partners' worked and planned together to implement advocacy activities. Partners shared financial and human resources by financing different advocacy engagements, and participating in producing advocacy materials. Other partners provided venue for holding CoRI activities. The Council was able to capitalize on partnerships throughout the year.

In total seven CoRI meetings were held and five joint activities conducted in year 2021. The meetings were centered on the engagement with the government through the Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports (as it then was) and Constitutional and Legal Affairs that resulted into two successful meetings on May 27, 2021 and June 16, 2021.



Coalition on the Right to Information (CoRI) Chairperson Kajubi Mukajanga, shows a book to Minister of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, Innocent Bashungwa, which carries stakeholders' proposals on the Media Services Act, 2016 in Dodoma. Others in the picture are CoRI members and government officials from the ministry.

CoRI meetings were used to plan commemoration of the International Day for Universal Access to Information (IDUAI) which is celebrated each September 28. CoRI also met to discuss and agree on the proposals for amendment of Electronic and Postal Communication (Online Regulations) 2021 as well as Electronic and Postal Communication (TV and Radio Broadcasting) 2021 Regulations which had not been released up to the end of the year.

The Council also took part in CoRI partners' activities to advocate for access to information and media freedom. The Council participated in two meetings organized by Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC), four meetings organized by Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) and one meeting by MISA-Tan.

All these engagements drew positive feedback from the government on areas to improve the existing laws as well as improving environment of access to information. The government was receptive on sensitizing the information officers on their role as stipulated in the Access to Information Act, 2016. The then Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi was ready to partner with CoRI to develop a portal for access to information, a novel idea which is yet to be implemented.

1.1.2 Engage Government on media laws, safety of journalists, press freedom and access to information

i. Four high level meetings with MICAS, MoCLA, MoCIT as well as CHRAGG and LRCT on media laws in Dodoma were facilitated and held

During this period, the Council conducted four engagements with the government. The first engagement was with the then Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, Innocent Bashungwa and Constitutional and Legal Affairs Minister, Prof Palamagamba Kabudi in Dodoma.



Coalition on the Right to Information (CoRI) Chairperson Kajubi Mukajanga reads a statement which had stakeholders' proposal on issues of access to information, to Constitutional and Legal Affairs Minister, Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi, in Dodoma in March 2021. In the picture are officials from the ministry who had accompanied the minister and CoRI members.

The engagement with the Minister for Information was held at the Ministry's office in Dodoma and attended by seven CoRI members namely Tanganyika Law Society (TLS), Tanzania Communication Information Bureau (TCIB), JamiiForums, Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), Tanzania Editors Forum (TEF), and the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT). An interested CSO, Jukwaa la Katiba, also participated. The government was represented by six Ministry officials including the Minister.

During the meeting, CoRI presented concerns and recommendations on the review of the Media Services Act, 2016 and Regulation 4 of the Act on the ownership of print media. CoRI requested for collaboration with the ministry as well as the inclusion of journalists as front line workers along with doctors, police and others in the fight against COVID-19 due to the nature of their work. The meeting had a positive outcome as journalists were among the first groups of people to receive the voluntary Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine when the national campaign was launched.

The MICAS Minister applauded CoRI delegation for its continuous effort to ensure journalists got better working environment and emphasised on the importance of media stakeholders to continue working together. The Minister requested CoRI members and the media fraternity to help the government in combating the abuse of online space. In his budget speech delivered on May 31, 2021, Minister Bashungwa acknowledged MCT and her partners' contribution in the sector's development.

In the second engagement with the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs, CoRI requested for full implementation of the Access to Information Act, 2016 and the minister agreed to work together with stakeholders to develop an access to information portal as well as conduct training for information holders and officers on access to information.

On September 25, 2021, the Council engaged with officials from Law Reform Commission of Tanzania (LRCT), Commission for Human Rights in Good Governance (CHRAGG), Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA), President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Ministry of Information and media stakeholders. The meeting agreed on the amendment of some of the sections of MSA, the Access to Information Act, the Police Force and Auxiliary Services and the Cybercrimes Act.

The fourth engagement was to submit stakeholders' proposals on the amendment of four EPOCA regulations on Online Content, Licensing, TV and Radio Broadcasting Content and Digital and other Broadcasting Networks and Services. Also merging the Information and Communication into one ministry (Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology). Until the end of year 2021 the new regulations had not been released.

ii. One meeting with Parliamentary Standing Committee in Dodoma

The Council planned to hold one meeting with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Infrastructure Development which unfortunately was not held. During

the planning, the Council which initially planned to engage selected committee members was informed by the office of the Clerk to Parliament that, by procedure all committee members have to attend the meeting, thus the Council had to re-plan and fundraise for the activity. The engagement will be held in 2022.

iii. Five individual Members of the Parliament provided with technical backstopping

In its efforts to ensure that it gets a buy-in of its agenda by individual Members of the Parliament who in turn would ask questions or contribute to the debates during the sessions in the parliament, the Council provided technical backstopping to three MPs during the year. In October 2021, the Council met with Vwawa member of the parliament who is former Minister for Agriculture Hon. Japhet Hasunga, Nanyamba MP, Abdalla Chikota as well as a Special Seats MP Conchesta Rwamlaza. The Council presented various issues with regards to media environment including the press violation report and trends as well as challenging issues found in media related laws specifically the MSA. The MPs were very receptive and urged the Council to continue providing members with such information and literature.



Member of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee in a group photo after a meeting between the Committee and Media stakeholder in Dodoma.

1.1.3 Conduct sensitization to media houses and journalism colleges using MCT Compendium of Media Laws, analyses and court cases

i. Two media houses provided with in-house training

On October 26 and 27, 2021 as well as on December 6 and 7, 2021 the Council facilitated two in-house training sessions for editorial staff of The Guardian Limited as well as those of Radio Maria Tanzania. The training sessions focus was on media laws as well as court decisions in media cases. They were both facilitated by Advocate Mpale Mpoki one of the senior advocates who works with the Council

in its strategic litigation efforts.



Editors and senior reporters of The Guardian and Nipashe newspapers listen to advocate Mpale Mpoki during one of the sensitization seminars to media houses and journalism colleges using MCT Compendium of Media Laws, analyses and court cases

The trainees in the two sessions were taken through laws that directly affect media operations. The lawyer took the participants through the ruling delivered at the East African Court of Justice on March 28, 2019 regarding the petition filed by the Council and its partners against the MSA 2016. They were informed on the need for them to know such decisions since the government continued using some clauses already annulled by the court, such as in the case of the suspension of Uhuru and Raia Mwema newspapers.

1.1.4 Train 20 lawyers on Media laws, freedom of expression and related litigation

During the period under review, one three-day training workshop for lawyers was conducted in Tanga from November 18 to November 20, 2021. 20 lawyers were selected for the training and 19 turned out. 58 per cent of the lawyers trained were women and 36 per cent young lawyers with under seven years of experience. A networking forum was established where the lawyers discuss various issues on press freedom and freedom of expression. The Council started reaching out to some of the lawyers from the first cohort and engaging them, for example in the media and freedom of expression case monitoring.

This training of lawyers aimed at not only equipping the lawyers with requisite knowledge of laws governing media, and skills on strategic litigation on press freedom and freedom of expression, but also to create a pool of lawyers with interest in human rights, specifically freedom of expression and related litigation

who could be called upon to assist in future.

Participants in the training came from Pemba, Unguja, Mtwara, Tanga, Shinyanga, Arusha and Dar es Salaam.



Program Officer, Paul Mallimbo presents types of violations that journalists encounter everyday during lawyers training in Tanga on November 28 - 30, 2021

The Council had hoped to partner with a trainer from the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) but due to conflicting schedules and short notice, she could not make it. The Council engaged a trainer from Uganda but he informed us at the last minute that he could not facilitate due to emerging issues that required his urgent attention back home. However, the Council managed to engage one regional trainer from the Pan African Lawyers' Union (PALU), with extensive experience in litigating human rights cases at the regional (East African Court of Justice) and continental courts (African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights). Locally, the Council partnered with the Legal and Human Rights Centre. Three senior local trainers were engaged including a retired High Court Judge and former commissioner of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance. MCT staff facilitated background sessions on press freedom violations in the country.

For three days, the very active class discussed real life examples of press violations, strategic litigation and court procedures and proceedings especially those involving human rights cases. Trainers in the training encouraged the participants to get involve in public interest and strategic cases especially on human rights issues as they would help shape and build their careers.

A WhatsApp group was initiated after the training to connect the lawyers, share information, cases and development on various freedom of expression issues. The Council considers using the lawyers in its activities that need the relevant legal expertise. To start with, three of the lawyers trained in Tanga, will be engaged as

monitors in press freedom cases that will be analysed in 2022.

1.2 Participate in the legislative process for new Zanzibar Media Law

1.2.1 Hold two meetings with Ministry of Information, Youth and Culture

In 2021, two meetings were held between Zanzibar government officials, MCT and other members of the Zanzibar Media cCommittee (ZAMECO) including TAMWA Zanzibar, WAHAMAZA, Zanzibar Press Club (ZPC), Pemba Press Club (PPC) and State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) Department of Computing and Media Studies.

Engagement with government officials has been a very useful approach to deliver stakeholders' proposals to decision makers and duty bearers. The Council met ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sports Deputy Permanent Secretary, Khamis Abdallah Said who received the stakeholders' proposals on the bill for a new media law.

The ZAMECO also held talks with the Director of Information, Hassan Khatib on inclusion of stakeholders' proposal into the government bill.



The Zanzibar Media Committee (ZAMECO) members from TAMWA- Zanzibar, WAHAMAZA, Zanzibar Press Club (ZPC), Pemba Press Club (PPC) and State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) Department of Computing and Media Studies, in one of their strategy meeting. Second left is MCT Head of Zanzibar Office Shifaa Said Hassan.

1.2.2 Hold two consultative meetings between MCT and Zanzibar government officials

One consultative meeting was held between the Second Vice President Hon. Hemed Suleiman Abdullah, where issues of new media law in Zanzibar were discussed.

1.2.3 Design model Media Bill for Media

Media stakeholders in Zanzibar, designed a model bill and submitted to the government. The model bill represented recommendations of the media practitioners in the proposed new Zanzibar media law including sections geared to promote gender equality.

1.2.4 Support and Coordinate Zanzibar Media Stakeholders Committee activities supported and coordinated

i. Four committee meetings held

The ZAMECO continued to engage the government through the Information ministry and Members of House of Representatives (MHR). Four meetings were held to plan and follow up on the government promises.

ii. Two stakeholders' meetings held

Zanzibar media law stakeholders held two meetings to discuss and develop the media law model. The stakeholders met and discussed and made various input to the model bill before presenting it to the Government. This was an important step towards owning the document and enriching it with stakeholders' recommendations.

1.3 Undertake and support strategic litigation

The use of judicial system to obtain justice has been an important advocacy tool to the Council. It does not only seek to win cases, but also serves as a way of setting precedence and record. The litigation efforts have resulted in reduced cases of impunity by government officials, slowdown of banning media outlets, as well as pushed for the review of laws such as the recent EPOCA Regulations. In year 2021, the Council pursued the following cases:



The Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) Program Officer, Saumu Mwalimu in a group photo with advocates representing MCT and its partners. This was at the High Court offices in Mwanza.

1.3.1 MSA Constitutional petition appeal in Mwanza facilitated

The Court of Appeal, Mwanza Registry had on February 19, 2021 heard an appeal petition filed by MCT partners Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC) and HaliHalisi Publishers challenging the MSA.

The Constitutional petition initially filed at the High Court at the Mwanza registry in 2017 was filed at the court of appeal in August 2018 after the partners' dissatisfaction with the High Court decision.

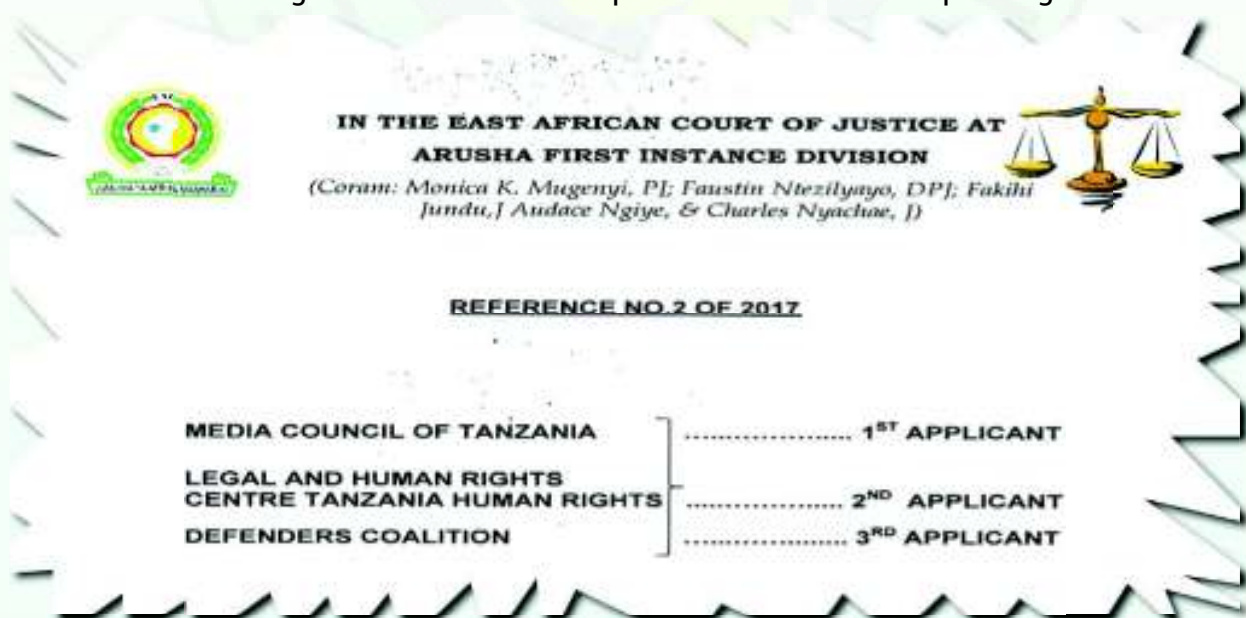
MCT partners were represented by Advocate Jeremiah Mtobesya and Edwin Hans.

The case was brought before appeal Judges Stella Mugasha, Ferdinand Wambali and Sehel Barkewho determined that the appeal was filed out of time and therefore struck it out.

1.3.2 Use of impugned sections of MSA 2016 monitored

The Council embarked on monitoring and recording all government decisions which curtailed media freedoms. Specifically, the Council monitored the government use of the sections of law which have been declared unjust by the court. The government in August 11 and September 5, 2021 used section 9 (b) of the MSA to suspend Uhuru and Raia Mwema newspapers for 14 and 30 days respectively. The Director of Information Services Department used impugned sections of the law, to wit section 50(1) (a), (b), and (d) as well as section 52(d) and (e) of the MSA 2016 and Raia Mwema for violating sections **52(1) (a), (c), (d) and (e) as well as 54(1)** that were already declared not in conformity with the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community by the EACJ.

The Council and its partners (LHRC and THRDC) have since gone back to the court to sue the government for contempt of court. This case is pending.



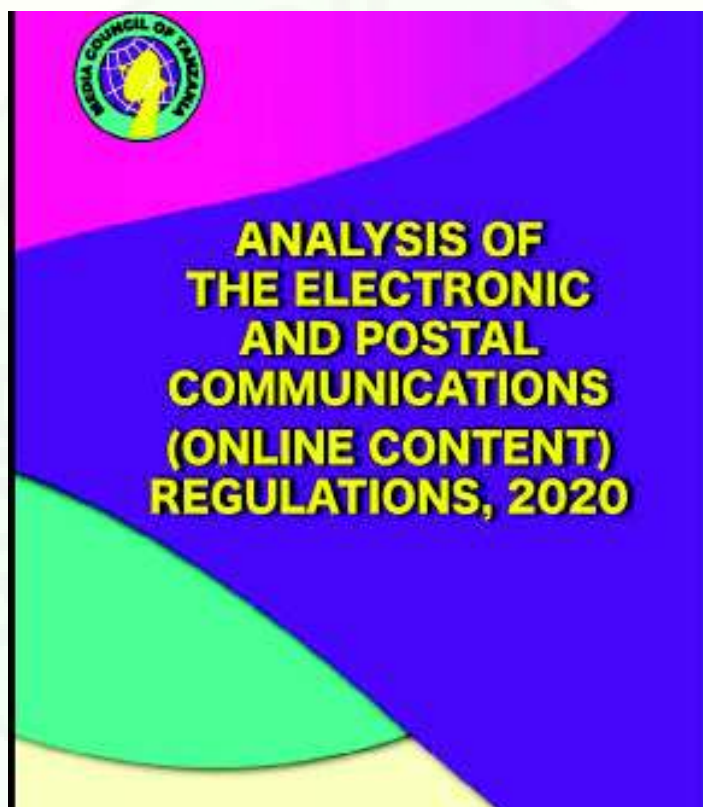
East Africa Court of Justice ruling against Media Services Act (2016). The ruling was infavour of media stakeholders. The ruling can be found in the MCT website www.mct.or.tz

1.3.3 EPOCA (Online Content) Regulations 2020 case at EACJ facilitated

The case continues to await assignment of date for the hearing however the process is very slow. Until the writing of this report, no development had been communicated from the court.

The Council worries that the case might be rendered nugatory if the government releases the new EPOCA (Online Content) 2021 Regulations.

When released, this will be the second time in a span of one year that these regulations are amended. The regulations were first released in 2018 and the Council and its partners challenged them in court forcing the government to amend them in July 2020; and in August 2021 the government called for another review of the same.



The Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) has been analyzing media related laws and their regulations; one of them is the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations 2020. This analysis and many others can be found at www.mct.or.tz

1.3.4 EPOCA (Online Content) Regulation 2020 Judicial review at High Court facilitated

This case is pending.

1.3.5 Raia Mwema appeal facilitated

The case is still pending at the Court of Appeal awaiting the date of hearing.

1.3.6 Tanzania Daima Appeal facilitated

The case is still pending at the Court of Appeal awaiting for assignment of hearing date.

1.4 Engage Regional and International Networks and Partners

1.4.1 EA Media Councils Association meeting in Arusha convened

The media regulatory environment in the six-member states of the East African community is uneven. Hence, building cross border networks and partnerships have been very useful in advocacy. The coming together of the East Africa media regulators has been a great opportunity for efforts to professionalize and standardize the operating environment of journalism in the region. They have acted as supporters and collaborators in safeguarding media freedom in the member state countries by planning and executing campaigns for media freedoms and freedom of expression and promoted professionalism.

MCT convened a meeting of the East Africa Media Councils in February 2021 in Arusha to discuss and agree on their Constitution. The meeting had been planned for quarter four of 2020 but could not be held due to travel and gathering restrictions imposed due to the COVID 19 pandemic. A hybrid meeting was eventually convened by MCT in Arusha.



Some members of the East Africa Media Councils Association (under formation) participate in a Zoom meeting in February 2021 convened by the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) in Arusha to discuss and agree on the Associations Constitution.

The meeting deliberated on and adopted the proposed constitution of the East Africa Media Councils Association and agreed that the association will be registered in Kenya. The member states agreed to provide necessary support for the process of registration of the association in Nairobi, Kenya. The registration processes is underway.

1.4.2 EA Media Councils Association meetings attended

During the period, no meeting were held and all communication was done through email and phone.

1.4.3 69th ACHPR Ordinary session meeting attended virtually

The Ordinary session of the African Commission of People and Human Rights was held from November 15 to December 5, 2021 virtually. The Council was able to participate in the official opening session only due to overlapping of programmes.

1.4.4 Attend 13 international/regional media meetings

i. 12 monthly WAPC meetings attended virtually

The Council participated in 13 webinars and virtual meetings organised by World Association of Press Councils, with main agenda being press freedoms and access to information during the COVID 19 pandemic. The meetings also discussed concerns of Government stifling of press freedom. Petitions were sent to respective governments to request them to allow journalists to do their work. The meetings also discussed and urged member countries' governments to consider journalists as frontliners as they were required to inform the public on the pandemic. The meetings also agreed that member countries should encourage journalists to get vaccinated and ensure they take necessary precautions when discharging their duties. The WAPC members commemorated the World Press Freedom Day virtually on May 03, 2021 giving a call to the countries to facilitate access to Information on COVID 19 and media freedoms.



Human Resources and Administrative Manager, Ziada Kilobo presents the Tanzania country report to members of World Association of Press Councils (WAPC) in Nairobi.

ii. Facilitate staff to attend regional and international media conference

Two Council staff were facilitated to attend Vikes planning meeting in Finland in December, 2021. The meeting discussed the implementation of the Women in the Media project activities and planned for activities to be held in 2022.

1.5 Make advocacy work known

1.5.1 Media Watch and Barazani newsletter published online monthly

The Council continued to use its newsletter Media Watch and Barazani as advocacy tools, to publicize its activities as well as engage partners, members and other stakeholders on various development in the media sector. During the year 12 issues of Media Watch and 12 issues of Barazani newsletters were published online and shared with media stakeholders monthly. Its efforts to publish Media Watch online were successful where by 67 MCT members received the copies, 54 editors, 114 media stakeholders and media practitioners 239. The newsletter received a total of 760 viewership online. Barazani newsletter received 956 viewership online, it was distributed to 210 MCT members, 54 editors, and 114 media stakeholders and media practitioners 67. The newsletters were also shared on various WhatsApp groups of journalists.



Monthly newsletters of the Media Councils of Tanzania (MCT) which can be obtained from MCT website, www.mct.or.tz

1.5.2 Update MCT social media platforms

Various news and advocacy materials were posted on MCT social platforms during the year. The materials posted varied from those informing the public different initiatives taken by the Councils, to educating the media and stakeholders and giving guidance on various issues of interest to the fraternity. The platforms

were promoted through Media Watch, Barazani and other opportunities including WhatsApp groups where staff subscribed to. In 2021 a total of 240 posts were uploaded onto MCT Facebook, Twitter and Instagram platforms.

1.5.3 Update MCT website regularly

MCT website was updated regularly during the year. A total of 1006 posts were uploaded. The posts on the website were those of various Council initiatives including engagements, advocacy, opportunities and other information of importance to the sector. The site was used as both an advocacy and publicity platform.

1.5.4 Conduct media advocacy to engage the general public on media laws, impunity and journalists' safety on local and international media

The Council used various channels to engage with the general public on issues of press freedom, freedom of expression and access to information. These included writing of position papers, briefs, participating in television and radio programs as well as social media engagements. 25 media advocacy programmes were conducted through 15 radio stations and 6 TV stations both on Mainland and in Zanzibar.

The media outlets involved are Azam TV and Radio, Mlimani TV and radio, Clouds Plus and Clouds FM, Times FM, Passion FM, Radio 5, Sunrise Radio, DW, SBC, Fountain Radio, TBC, EFM, Mwangaza FM, Dodoma FM, Nyemo FM, Tripple A, Dar24, and Wasafi radio.

1.5.5 Eight Op-ed on media on civic space published

The Council commissioned senior journalists to write eight opinion editorials in Habari Leo, Raia Mwema, The Guardian, and The Citizen as well as in Media Watch and Barazani on issues of civic space. These programmes have helped the Council to engage with the public and receive feedback on its programming.

1.6 Popularise and test efficacy of ATI 2016

1.6.1 Three consultative meetings with government information officers held

Through its various engagements with journalists and public, the Council learnt that part of the stumbling block toward a full implementation of Access to Information Act, 2016 is lack of understanding of the law by a good number of information officers. People responsible for releasing information were not aware of the existence of the law that provide for their existence their responsibilities and limitation in implementing the Act. The Council identified this as one of the focus areas as engaging Information officers.



In February 2021, the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) conducted consultative meetings with government information officers and journalists to discuss implementation and efficacy of the Access to Information Act, 2016 in Arusha. In the picture one of the information officers presents his group's work before the participants.

i. One consultative meeting held in Arusha

In February 2021, the Council conducted one consultative meeting with information officers and journalists to discuss implementation and efficacy of the Access to Information Act in Arusha.

The consultative workshop on ATI for government information officers was attended by 23 participants among them three were editors from Arusha region. Information officers were 20 whereby female participants were nine and male participants were 11. In the group of editors, two were men and one female.

During the meeting, the Council learnt that some of the information officers admitted that this was the first time they were seeing the ATI. Others lamented that there were a lot of contradictions on whom was responsible for releasing information in their respective offices.

Feedback from this meeting was later communicated at the high level meeting with MoCLA on June 16, 2021. The Council also used the feedback from this meeting in developing guidelines on access to information.

ii. Two consultative meetings held in Mwanza and Dodoma

To promote access to information, MCT strategized to dialogue with government information officers, explore their level of understanding of the ATI, understand their challenges, and build their capacity to deliver on their mandate as provided for by the law.

Two consultative meetings targeting government information officers were therefore organized in August in Mwanza and in October in Dodoma. The two events were initially designed to exclusively involve information officers but were modified to include journalists as well so that the two parties could compare notes, discuss challenges on each side, and agree on ways forward together.

In Mwanza it involved 10 information officers from Mwanza, Karagwe, Shinyanga, Simiyu, and Bukoba district councils and 20 journalists while that of Dodoma involved 30 information officers and 30 journalists from Dodoma, Morogoro, Njombe, Bahi, Kondoa, Rukwa, Itilima, Ukerewe, Tanga, Katavi, Mufindi, Iringa, Simiyu, Tabora, Singida, Geita, Kilimanjaro and Arusha district councils.

The discussions in the two events aimed at building knowledge and understanding of current media and information laws and their effects on press freedom and access to information. They were also used as platforms for creating a network between the two important sides – those of supply and demand – of access to information.

The meetings were characterized by brutally frank discussions, in which sometimes each side sought to blame the other for the sorry state of access to information.

“Some journalists feel that writing a story is doing us (information officers) a favour and not their duty to the public”- Sekela Mwasubila, Kondoa District Council Information Officer.

In the end, the two sides resolved that it is indeed important to have good relations between them to facilitate access to information to the public. They agreed to work together.



One of the researchers of a Fact Finding Mission, Neville Meena presents the findings to information officers and journalists in one of the engagements that the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) organized.

“Government information officers consider themselves our ‘bosses’ and that we have to go on our knees to get information” – Karen Masasi, journalist from Shinyanga.

It also became clear to MCT that more work needed to be done to educate both sides on the ATI law. The Council has since produced guidelines on access to information based on the existing law.

1.7 Enhance Press Freedom and Access to Information

1.7.1 Fact finding mission on press freedom and access to information conducted

A fact finding mission was conducted to gather information on press freedom and access to information. The study covered the period between 2020 and the first quarter of 2021. Of special interest was also press freedom and access to information in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2020 General Election.

The mission involved face to face interviews and focus group discussions based on convenience of the respondents. Some respondents opted to remain anonymous, while others did not want to handle questionnaires due to the fear of the pandemic and instead a researcher had to fill in their responses on their behalf. These findings were collected in March 2021 in six regions of Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Dodoma, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro and Arusha.



The Fact Finding Mission Report on Press Freedom and Access to Information in Tanzania, can be found at www.mct.or.tz

Generally, the report pointed out that there were unreported incidences of press freedom violations in 2020. The major incidences were denial of access to information, and threats related to reporting the Covid-19 global pandemic and 2020 General Election.

The findings noted that there is high degree of fear amongst journalists such that others were not ready to register their names or have their photos taken. The regional administrations have turned out to be defensive and ruthless in their attempt to protect their interests and positions, in turn affecting media work. On several occasions journalists had been threatened and denied information and because of fear the incidences went unreported.

One journalist said, "I went to the Regional Commissioner to clarify a story, only to be told that 'do not write this story, if you do I will make sure that you do not stay in my region' ".

1.7.2 Guidelines on access to information developed

The Council engaged two competent consultants, a lawyer and a journalist, to develop a Guideline on Access to Information for Journalists and Information Holders. The guideline will inform and facilitate access to information to the public including the journalists and will also guide information holders on the procedures as provided for by the Access to Information Act, 2016.

The guideline will be one of the working tools for journalists and information officers; it has been written in a reader friendly language in Kiswahili, addressing the needs of journalists and information officers and grounded on the provisions of the ATI as well as journalism ethics. The guidelines will be launched in 2022.



The Mwongozo wa Kupata na Kutoa taarifa kwa Waandishi wa Habari na Maafisa Habari can be found at www.mct.or.tz

1.7.3 Training of journalists using fact finding results conducted

Six training workshops for journalists on press freedom and access to information using the fact finding mission report were conducted in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mwanza, Arusha, Morogoro and Dodoma. Three of them were conducted involving government information officers in the same training room, reaching 229 participants.

In April 2021 the Council conducted two training sessions one in Dar es Salaam attended by 59 journalists where 28 were women and 31 men; and another in Morogoro where 22 journalist were trained. For the Dar es Salaam training, participants were drawn from Dar es Salaam, Coast, Lindi, and Mtwara regions; while in Morogoro the participants were from Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mbeya, Singida and Iringa.

In August the training was conducted in Mwanza where 30 attended involving 11 women and 19 men, 10 being information officers and 20 journalists.

In November 60 participants attended the training conducted in Dodoma whereas 30 were women and 30 men, bringing together 30 journalists and 30 information officers.

Training was conducted in Zanzibar in July 2021 where 35 journalists (18 women and 17 men) from Unguja and Pemba were trained in media law, press freedom and access to information.

1.7.4 Stakeholders Safety and Security Task Force participated in

The Council is a member of Safety and Security Task Force coordinated by the UTPC. The task force was formed to coordinate response to threats and challenges to the safety and protection of journalists. Participating organizations include MCT, UTPC, Misa Tan, TAMWA and Mulika Tanzania.



The Media Council of Tanzania (MCT), Executive Secretary, Kajubi Mukajanga officiating one of the six training workshops for journalists on press freedom and access to information using the Fact Finding Mission Report the workshops were conducted in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mwanza, Arusha, Morogoro and Dodoma in 2021.

2.0 PRESS FREEDOM VIOLATIONS

In 2012 the Council established a press freedom violations register (PFVR), an interactive database with the objective to document, publish and follow up on press freedom violations so that the 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 in 2021, the following activities were accomplished:

2.1 Organise Press Freedom Sensitization Seminars

2.1.1 Sensitization seminar organised in Dar es Salaam

On November 16, 2021 the Council conducted a sensitization seminar in Dar es Salaam, where 23 senior journalists participated. It was attended by editors and journalists from mainstream media, online and human rights defenders. Among them 10 were female and 13 males. Some senior editors shared their experiences on different situations and conditions relating to treatment of stories. They claimed that there is excessive interference in newsrooms in regard to treatment of stories and at times the stories are left out on orders from seniors.

The participants discussed violations that journalists face in their day to day work and how to register press violations on the MCT database. An online journalist from Mgawe TV, Shemshanga Harold shared his experience in the hands of the police. He was arrested for covering a jogging exercise of a women group of the opposition party CHADEMA.

He said he was detained for about three days and after his release he was ordered to report to a police station once a week. The police also confiscated some of his working equipment including a camera.

Media consultant Absalom Kibanda made a presentation on the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Editorial Freedom, Independence and Responsibility (DEFIR). He elaborated on the Declaration and its objectives and the role and responsibilities of the state and why it is pertinent for editors to endorse and implement it.

Senior reporters, editors and human rights defenders appreciated the knowledge they received from the Council and promised to continue reporting violations when arise.

Participants were from Jamhuri newspaper, ITV, Clouds Media Group, Uhuru Media Group, Mgawe Online TV and Raia Mwema newspaper,

Others were from Azam Media Limited, Mwananchi, Habari Leo, Centre for Legal Aid, Nipashe, Youth Advocacy, TVE, EFM, Daily News, African Legal Research, DW, Star TV & RFA, The Guardian newspaper and Jukwaa la Katiba.

2.2 Maintain PFVR database

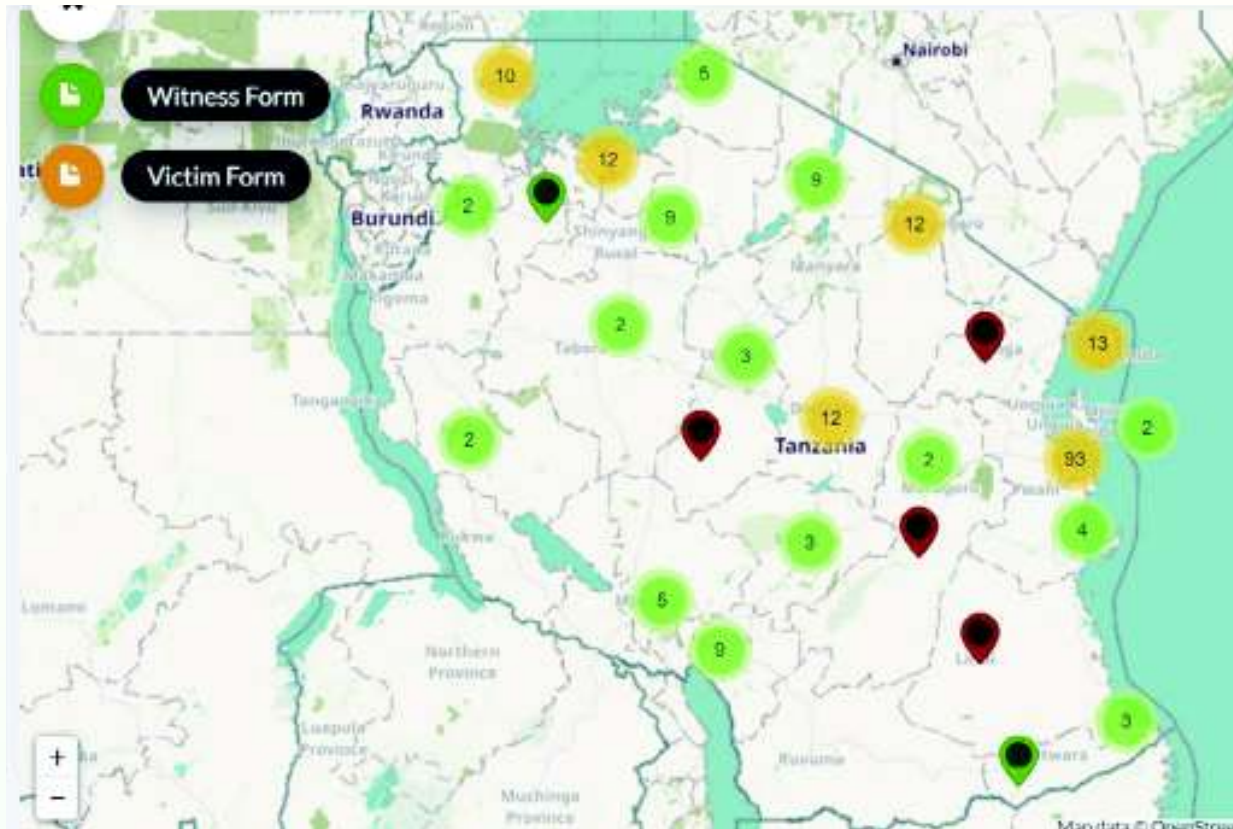
2.2.1 Database updated

The Council continued to update database when violations arose. In 2021 the Council reported 25 incidences of press freedom violations, according to MCT

database www.pressviolation.or.tz. All the violations were verified and published on the MCT interactive database.

Dar es Salaam was leading with 12 incidents, followed by Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Zanzibar each with two incidents and regions such as Rukwa, Katavi, Zanzibar, Mara, Shinyanga, Arusha and Dodoma each one.

In the reported violations, 16 involved male journalists, five female journalists and six involved institutions. Among them online was involved five times, television stations 11 times, newspapers 10 times and once for radio.



The look of Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) Press Freedom Violation Database. The Database can be accessed at www.pressviolations.or.tz

2.2.2 Issue alerts, statement, hold press conference

The MCT continued to engage state organs against violations of journalists' rights. The Council issued two statements on June 22, 2021 when three journalists from TBC1, ITV and Habari Leo were threatened by unknown people who did not like their coverage of the armed robbery case involving the former Hai District Commissioner, Ole Sabaya.

The second statement was issued on November 2, 2021 in Dodoma where the Council talked about the various press freedom violations.

In 2021 alerts were not issued. However, two statements were issued. The alerts and statements are important tools to promote reduction of impunity by government

authorities and others who assault journalists while on their duties.



2.3 Publish Annual Press Freedom Violation (PFV) report

2.3.1 Annual PFV report published electronically

The 2021 Annual Press Freedom Violation Report (PFVR) indicates that there were 25 violations between January and December.

Three media outlets were suspended, a journalist was killed by unknown people, nine others were arrested on orders of District Commissioners or arrested while discharging their duties.

Furthermore, three journalists were denied access to information in public institutions, while one was beaten and another harassed.

There were three incidents of threats and damage of equipment and one incident of forcible removal from an event. The main perpetrators during the year were police with seven incidents, followed by DCs (four incidents), Government and its agencies (four incidents) and unknown people two incidents.

The PFV report stands out as an evidence-based advocacy tool. It is shared locally with media houses, journalists, civil society, government, and academia as well as internationally.

2.4 Dissemination of press violation information

2.4.1 Press violation information shared with IPI, CPJ and other regional and international stakeholders

During the year the Council reached out to regional and international partners to disseminate press violation information and in some instances calling out for their support. The organizations reached include CPJ, IPI, WAPC, PALU, Media Council

of Kenya and Article 19.



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2.4.2 Public engagement programmes on PFV through radio, TV and social media conducted

The Council managed to engage the public through 14 media advocacy programmes which were conducted through Azam TV, UFM Radio, Mlimani TV, Radio Mlimani, Clouds Plus, Times FM, Passion FM, Radio 5, Sunrise Radio, Mwangaza FM, Dodoma FM, Nyemo FM, Dar24 (an online TV) and Fountain Radio. The issues discussed were safety of journalists, press freedom violation, PFV data base and media laws.



The Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) officials at the Imaan Media in Morogoro. In the picture one of the presenters of Imaan radio briefs the MCT delegation on their activities.

2.5 Co-organise commemorations and public debates on access to information and press freedom

MCT joined the rest of the world to commemorate International days and weeks to educate the public on issues of concern, to mobilize political will and resources to address global problems, and to celebrate and reinforce achievements of humanity.

2.5.1 World Press Freedom Day commemorated in Zanzibar

MCT in collaboration with members of ZAMECO organized the World Press Freedom Day in Unguja. The event was held on May 30, 2021 at Idriss Abdul Wakil conference hall. The theme for this year was 'Media as a Public Good'. The event was officiated by Second Vice President Hemed Suleiman Abdullah who was handed the stakeholder's model media bill. In his remarks, the Second Vice President commended the good work of the media and CSOs in Zanzibar to finalise their proposed media law bill and promised that the government would work on the stakeholders' proposals.



The Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) in collaboration with members of ZAMECO organized the World Press Freedom Day (WPF) in Zanzibar. The event was held on May 30, 2021 at Idriss Abdul Wakil conference hall. In the group picture is the Guest of Honour at the event Second Vice President Hemed Suleiman Abdullah and members of ZAMECO.

2.5.2 World Press Freedom Day co-organized on Mainland with partners

Besides organizing the Zanzibar event, MCT on May 3, 2021 joined its partners in the national commemorations held in Arusha at the Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC).

The event was jointly organized by MISA-Tan, MCT, TEF, UTPC, and UNESCO.

The Chief Guest at the commemorations was President Samia Suluhu Hassan who was represented by the Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports Innocent Bashungwa. The government promised to build relationship between the government and the media by having regular meetings and consultations. The Minister said he was willing to meet with media stakeholders so that issues concerning media such as the laws and regulations could be discussed and fruitful conclusion reached.

2.5.3 International Day for Universal Access to Information/ World Right to Know Day (IDUAI) commemorated

The Council and its CoRI partners organised two events as a way of commemorating IDUAI 2021. On September 27, 2021 the Council organised a press conference where a joint statement was read. CoRI urged for Tanzania's ATI Act to be rolled out, it being five years after its enactment.

In particular, CoRI called for:

- Appointment of information officers in every public institution who have a clear mandate around providing information and understand their roles and responsibilities under the law, as provided for by Section 7.
- Regular proactive disclosure on key information about every government institution, including staffing, structure and a description of the information they hold, as provided for by Section 9.
- The establishment of a monitoring system to track information requests and the feedback provided.

CoRI believes that the amendment of the Media Services Act, 2016; the implementation of the Access to Information Act, 2016 and the improvement and implementation of their regulations is a way to build strong institutions for sustainable development and to uphold the vision of information as a public good.

On September 28, 2021 CoRI commemorated IDUAI, where media stakeholders held breakfast talks at Julius Nyerere International Conference Centre (JNICC) Dar es Salaam, and key issues discussed were in relation to access to information.

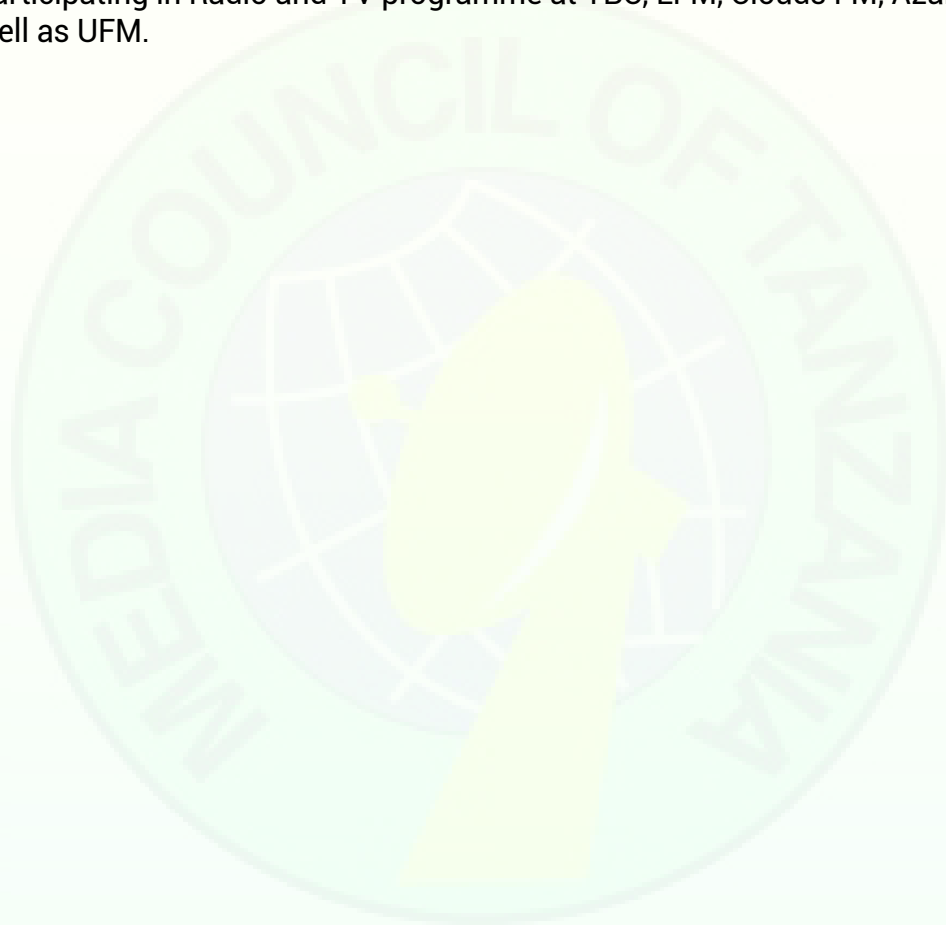
Some of the issues discussed were the access to information guidelines, a study on civil servants' perspectives on access to information and findings from the subnational open budget survey in seven local government authorities conducted by CoRI member Twaweza.

Issues deliberated focused to:-

- Ensure journalists continue to promote access to information;
- Conduct awareness seminars to information officers on ATI;
- Request each media related institution to ensure that whenever they organize their activities, issues of access to information are given a priority;

- Advise CoRI to lobby and have access to government meetings and speak about importance of access to information in the country;
- Require media to set an agenda on issues related to Covid-19 reporting;
- Encourage journalists to engage themselves with Education Department of the Ministry of Education on Covid-19 information;
- Sensitize government officials on ATI; and
- Ensure involvement of people with disabilities such the deaf and blind people in issues of access to information.

The commemorations were also complemented by media and social media advocacy by participating in Radio and TV programme at TBC, EFM, Clouds FM, Azam TV, Dar24 as well as UFM.



3.0 MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

In its efforts to ensure ethical practice is enhanced and conciliation carried out between media and public to ensure media accountability, efficacy and credibility, the Council implemented the following activities:

3.1 Conduct outreach campaign for MCT mediation and arbitration services

3.1.1 Public Service Adverts (PSA) produced and published in Zanzibar and Mainland

The Council continued to promote its mediation and arbitration services through media for public understanding and to encourage its use.

In 2021 the arbitration PSA produced was distributed to 25 media, both mainstream and community on Mainland. The media outlets were requested to air the adverts gratis and in some instances at a concessionary rate.

The Council managed to receive airing report from ITV, where 29 spots were aired between March and April. In December, the advert received 287 spots as follows; EFM – 100 spots; Sunrise FM – 64 spots; Radio Furaha 41 spots; and Clouds 32 spots. At Clouds and E- media, the spots were aired both on radio and TV. The Council was not able to receive the airing reports from other media outlets which may have aired the advert.



The Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) Executive Secretary, Kajubi Mukajanga on black suit, in a group photo with SUNET Online TV Management. From left is, Chief Engineer Bakari Shomari, MCT Senior Program Officer Zanzibar Office, Shifaa Hassan, Chief Executive Officer Rashid Suluhu Hassan and Production Manager Haji Ramadhan (left to Kajubi).

The Council received various feedback from some members of public who had seen or heard the advert. A total of 30 calls were made by the public reporting various ethical violations from media programmes including one who complained of the way presenters of two programmes were dressed. The programmes he complained about were The Base of ITV and Dadaz of EATV. Calls ranged from complaints about matters that were not strictly media content to demands for more robust information on COVID-19. The Council is confident that this advert not only encourages media consumers to be keen on media content, but also puts media on notice that there is a critical public opinion test as to the quality and acceptability of their products.

3.1.2 Ethics Committee visits organized

To engage its members, share its programming and get feedback the Council organizes visits to its members each year.

The Ethics Committee of the Council visited two media outlets and one journalism college in November, 2021. The visits were to WAPO Mission International as well as to Radio Maria Tanzania. WAPO Mission owns WAPO Radio as well as Talent and Moral Leadership College. The two institutions are however operating under independent management.

During visits the Committee inspected the infrastructure of the media houses and talked with their management. It was able to learn challenges of its members. Both members have requested the Council for training of their journalists. The Council learnt during this visit that although there are few women in top position of many media houses the case was different with these members as the head of content of Radio Maria was a woman, the managing editor of WAPO radio was a woman and the Principal of Talent and Moral Leadership college was also a woman.

After this visit, the Council organized one training for Radio Maria that was conducted on December 6 and 7, 2021. The training was to equip journalists with media related law skills and how to practice journalism safely in an environment where the laws are not friendly. The training was requested by the station itself.

In the same vein MCT secretariat visited Imaan Foundation owners of Imaan TV and radio as well as Abood TV in Morogoro. During the visits issues around ethics and press freedom violations were discussed, as was gender representation in the media.

In Zanzibar, the Council was invited to the launch of Plus Radio and Senior Programme Officer at MCT Zanzibar Office Shifaa Hassan attended and used the opportunity to insist on ethical reporting as well as quality programming.

3.2 Hold Mediation and Arbitration sessions

3.2.1 Eight mediations secessions held in Dar at Secretariat level

In 2021 a total of eight complaints were filed before the Council and processed. Some of these complains were as a results of the public adverts as informed by the complainants.

Below is the list of complaints received during the year.

S/N	COMPLAINANT	SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT	REMARKS
1.	Emmanuel John Kibiki vs Azam Two	Kibiki complained of a story aired during a news bulletin on February 2018 that led him to face criminal charges. He said the story was one sided.	The complaint was filed two years after the incident so it was void. The complainant was informed to seek other remedial channels.
2.	Mohammed Enterprise vs Jamhuri newspaper.	The company complained that a story published on April 6-12, 2021 in Jamhuri newspaper included information that was false and defamatory.	The Council worked on the complaint and the process was ongoing by year end.
3.	Mohamed Entreprises Limited (METL) vs Panorama BlogSpot	The company complained that stories published on the blog on March 2 nd , 5 th and 8 th 2021 included information that was false and defamatory	<i>The Council could not locate the Panorama offices, also the contact details available in the BlogSpot were not reached and METL was informed.</i>
4.		The family of late Ali Mufuruki complained about their family photo published in The Citizen on Sunday newspaper without their consent.	The complaint was mediated and closed, The Citizen on Sunday reached out to Mufuruki's family and the matter was resolved.
5.		The complainant claimed that the newspaper ran a story that was defamatory and based on wrong information.	The complainant wanted punitive damages which are outside the Ethics Committee's mandate. She eventually withdrew, opting to go to court.
6.		The complainant claimed that Raia Mwema misinterpreted information based on their meeting after the reporter failed to understand issues presented on copyright and royalties.	The Council was copied.
7.		The complainant claimed that a story published by Millard Ayo about a nurse tarnished TANA's image and reputation.	The complaint could not be entertained as it was filed by a wrong party.

S/N	COMPLAINANT	SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT	REMARKS
8.		The complainant claimed that the three online media published a story that judged him as a thief during the period which he faced criminal charges that were later cleared	The complaint was submitted three years after the stories were published and the complainant was informed to seek other remedies. According to MCT complaint procedure, a complaint should be submitted not later than six months after the complained of material was published.

3.2.2 Hold one Ethics Committee Arbitration session in Dar

The Council planned to hold one arbitration session to resolve the complaint brought by Mohammed Enterprises Limited against Jamhuri newspaper. However, the arbitration session could not be held following overlapping of commitments between the parties involved. The arbitration session was adjourned to 2022.

3.2.3 Compilation of conciliated cases published

The Council started to locate and organize documents of past received complaints in order to compile them in one publication. This important document will be used for reflection by media houses on their ethical conduct. The Council will also use this document to monitor the most violated principles of ethics for intervention. The publication will also be availed to schools of journalism for use as a teaching learning resource.

Part of the work to collect all conciliated cases from 2009 started in 2021 and will continue in quarter one of 2022. The Council will then engage Consultant to compile the cases.

3.3 Promote and support in-house peer oversight mechanism

3.3.1 Three media outlets supported to design in-house self-regulatory mechanisms in Zanzibar and on Mainland

On Mainland, the Council supported Ushindi FM radio to develop an editorial policy. The assignment was undertaken by Dr. Samwilu Mwaffisi, a long serving radio expert and tutor. This document is expected to strengthen the editorial conduct of the station whose content is 100 per cent religious.

In Zanzibar, two media outlets were assisted to develop editorial policies: Zanzibar Leo newspaper and Chuchu FM now known as Plus Radio.

3.4 Review and re-print thematic guidelines

3.4.1 2000 copies of Mwongozo wa Kupata Taarifa printed

The Council produced the Mwongozo wa Kupata Taarifa (Guidelines on Access to Information) as a guide for journalists and information officers. A pocket-size friendly document was produced with details of procedures found in the ATI. By the end of 2021 the document had been developed, edited, proof read, designed and sent for printing.



The Mwongozo wa Kupata na Kutoa taarifa kwa Waandishi wa Habari na Maafisa Habari can be downloaded at www.mct.or.tz

3.4.2 Media guidelines on reporting children reviewed

The Council developed guidelines on reporting children in 2012. The Council saw a need to update this guideline to incorporate the changing realities in the media and world at large. In 2021, the Council engaged a consultant to review the guideline which is in Kiswahili and English. The Council plans to peer review, edit, print and re-launch it in 2022.



Media Guidelines on Reporting Children can be downloaded at www.mct.or.tz

4.0 MEDIA MONITORING

Media Monitoring is conducted to proactively monitor media content and provide feedback to improve quality and performance over time so that media effectively fulfills its role.

The monitoring of ethical performance and quality of the media provides not only the Council with data for designing its interventions based on actual needs, but also media houses with information on how to improve their quality and services to the public.

4.1 Conduct media monitoring of print & electronic media

4.1.1 Database updated

The Council has developed an internal database to capture monitored themes for archiving and easy reporting. During the year, the database was updated on daily basis with issues monitored in print media mainly. The information collected was used for intervention to the media outlets concerned and later used to produce reports that are shared with editors and other media stakeholders for performance improvement.

4.1.2 Monitor, verify, record and react to ethical transgressions

i. Print media monitoring conducted

The Council monitored the print media on daily basis. Occasionally, the Council monitored electronic and online media and made interventions where necessary. The monitoring results/reports are used as evidence for rapid responses or to call for press conferences or for issuing press statements. Media monitoring was done from February to December, 2021 and the thematic areas were: ethical performance, children reportaging, and gender and press freedom violations reporting. The daily media monitoring was mainly on the print media and newspapers monitored included Daily News, Habari Leo, Zanzibar Leo, Nipashe, The Guardian, Mwananchi, and Uhuru. The Council continued to receive newspapers gratis from its members.

Generally, ethical problems such as judgmental headlines and single source stories featured less in the stories monitored. It was also noted that portrayal of victims of sexual harassment was often wrongly treated.

For example, Nipashe newspaper of April 27, 2021, published a news story on page 18 headlined: "Mtoto anayedaiwa kubakwa na babu aomba msaada". Although the story was transformative and had multiple sources but it was ethically wrong since it identified the mother and grandparents of the victim which made it very easy for the people around to identify the victim.

Same mistakes were made by Uhuru newspaper of April 19, 2021, that carried a news story on page 6 with the headline: "Babu Mbaroni kwa tuhuma za kumbaka mjukuu wake". The story made the obvious mistakes of revealing the age, street and name of her grandfather who was alleged to have committed the offence.

However, what was in abundance were spelling mistakes in the articles, headlines and captions of photographs which are a result of poor sub editing and at times result into serious mistakes. There were times when names were misspelt or out rightly wrong.

ii. Rapid Response Media Monitoring conducted

In enhancing the professionalism, the Council had been making rapid interventions across the period under review. The interventions were made mainly through telephone calls.

	DATE	FORM OF VIOLATION	INTERVENTION	IMPACT
1	January 4, 2021	A caption mistake, where the picture of Brigadier General Wilbert Ibuge (Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation ministry) was wrongly cited as Brigadier General Francis Mbindi.	Phone call to Mwananchi Managing Editor.	The managing editor noted with concern and published an apology on January 6, 2021
2	April 19, 2021	A story violated the ethical conduct relating to the reporting of children and victims of sexual abuse by revealing their identities	Phone call to Uhuru editor.	The editor expressed concern over the unethical reporting and promised to be more careful.
3	April 21, 2021	Caption mistake, The Guardian referred to Dr. Baghoyo Abdallah Saqware as Commissioner of Insurance while he is actually the Executive Chairperson of the Africa College of Insurance and Social Protection (ACISP)	A phone call to Managing Editor	The Managing Editor appreciated the call and issued an apology on April 21, 2021
4	April 27, 2021	Ethical violation where the identity of a victim of sexual abuse was revealed (mother and grandparents)	The Council made a phone call to Nipashe Managing Editor	The editor admitted that the story was immoral and unethical for revealing the victim's identity. Promised to be more careful.
5	May 10, 2021	Ethical violation in which the identity of a victim of forced early marriage was revealed.	A phone call and reminder letter to the editor of Uhuru.	The editor noted the matter with concern and promised to take it up.
6	August 30, 2021	Nipashe published a news story identifying a victim of sexual abuse in detail.	Phone call to Nipashe editor.	The editor promised to take up the matter and ensure adherence to the code of ethics.
7	September 9, 2021	Habari Leo published a news story on page 3 on a child of 15 years who allegedly raped and killed a six-year-old girl. The story identified a name of the boy, which was against code of ethics on reporting children.	Phone call to Habari Leo Editor.	The editor noted the matter, promising to take it up.

	DATE	FORM OF VIOLATION	INTERVENTION	IMPACT
8	October 12, 2021	The Guardian published an apology on page 1 with the headline "President Samia's address in Dodoma" in which the editor deeply regretted their mistake in the previous edition.	Phone call to The Guardian Managing Editor to commend him for observing self-regulation.	The Managing Editor was impressed, appreciating the Council's strategic intervention.
9	September 12, 2021	Mzalendo ran a photo on page 6 with a wrong caption	A phone call was made to Mzalendo Editor.	The editor noted the matter and promised to take it up
10	September 29, 2021	Nipashe published an apology on their story published the previous edition, headlined: "Samia akerwa na chanjo ya corona majumbani" The editor admitted that they had misled readers by misquoting President Samia Suluhu.	Phone call to Nipashe editor to commend the paper for observing the self-regulation principle.	The editor appreciated the call and promised to act promptly in the event of any future mistakes of any kind.
11	November 20, 2021	Nipashe published a news story on page 3 in which the text clearly identified the victim of sexual abuse.	Phone call and a reminder letter to the editor.	The editor noted the matter with concern, appreciating the Council's reminder.
12	November 21, 2021	Mwananchi ran a gruesome picture of a small child named Derick Kihumba, who had cancer.	Phone call to Managing Editor.	The managing editor noted the matter with concern and appreciated the Council's reminder.

4.1.3 Annual media monitoring report on ethical transgression compiled

Media monitoring is of crucial relevance because it enables both media and stakeholders to understand where media stands in terms of quality and effectiveness.

The annual media monitoring report was therefore compiled to inform Council interventions and provide important insights for media stakeholders including editors, media owners, journalists associations, donors and the government. When ready the report is shared with editors for discussions and awareness of the performance.

4.2 Media sustainability and viability

4.2.1 State of the Media Report 2021 produced

During the year 2021 the Council developed terms of references for consultants to produce the State of the Media Report. The chapters identified for the report include Legal, regulatory and policy regime issues; Press freedom violation; Media sustainability and viability; and Media investment and ownership.

Other areas are Gender equality and inclusiveness in media; Coverage of disadvantaged groups; Digital/online media/social media; Coverage of 2020 General Election; and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Four consultants were engaged to work on the research namely Dr. Samwilu Mwaffisi of St. Augustine University, Dr. Albert Memba of the Open University, Dr. Mzee Mustafa Mzee who is an advocate of High Court of Zanzibar and lecturer at State University of Zanzibar. Another consultant is a veteran editor and media analyst who is former chairman of the Tanzania Editors Forum, Mr. Absalom Kibanda.

The State of the Media Report will be finalised in 2022 and it will be shared with editors and other stakeholders.

4.3 Organise Excellence in Journalism Awards

4.3.1 EJAT 2020 gala event held

The Council in collaboration with its partners held the 2020 EJAT on September 10, 2021 at the JNICC in Dar es Salaam.



Guest of Honour of EJAT 2020, Former Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Joseph Sinde Warioba presents a dummy cheque of TZS 3,000,000 to the overall winner of EJAT 2020, Adrian Mgaya. This was on September 10, 2020, during the climax of the Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT) 2020, held at the Julius Nyerere International Conference Centre (JNICC). Others in the picture are Ethics Committee Chairperson, Rtd. Judge Robert Makaramba right and MCT Executive Secretary, Kajubi Mukajanga.

The hybrid gala event was held virtually and physically where nominees from outside Dar es Salaam and other stakeholders participated virtually, while nominees from Dar es Salaam attended the event physically.

A total of 59 nominees were named by the jury and out of them 44 journalists were winners in different categories. Out of the total number of the winners, 15 were female journalists and 29 males. The Former Prime Minister and First Vice President, Joseph Sinde Warioba was the Chief Guest to the event where Adrian Nicholaus Mgaya, a young journalist of Mlimani TV, emerged the overall winner of the Excellence in Journalism Award Tanzania for 2020.

In the EJAT 2020 a young journalist, Khadija Halifa aged 13 was among the nominees. She got a standing ovation when the Chairman of the organizing committee called her to the podium to present her a trophy to recognise and encourage her to continue doing good journalism.

The major objective of the Awards is to recognize and reward excellence in journalism and encourage journalists to excel in their work.

4.3.2 EJAT 2021 launched

The EJAT 2021 was launched on September 10, 2021 by Chief Guest former Prime Minister and First Vice President, Justice Joseph Sinde Warioba, during the climax of the gala event of 2020 EJAT.

The EJAT 2021 was launched with the following categories; Business, Economy and Finance Reporting, Culture and Sports Reporting, Agriculture and Agri – business Reporting, Education Reporting, Tourism and Conservation Reporting and Investigative Reporting.



The Kigamboni District Commissioner, Fatma Almas Nyangasa, presents a trophy to the winner of Data Journalism Category for online media, Rodgers of nukta.blog during the climax of the Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT) 2020, held at the Julius Nyerere International Conference Centre (JNICC).

Others are Data Journalism, Human Rights, Good Governance and Responsibility Reporting, Best Photo Journalist - Print, Best Cameraman - TV, Best Editorial Cartoonist, Gender and Children Reporting, Oil, Gas, and Mining Governance Reporting.

Other categories are Disability Reporting, Health Reporting, Science and Technology Reporting, Menstrual Health Management Reporting, Cooperative Reporting and Open Category.

The deadline to submit entries for journalists was set to be January 31, 2022.

4.3.3 Conduct EJAT master classes

In order to improve journalists' performance in serving the public, MCT believes that availability of quality training of journalists is the first step to help the journalists and the entire media sector.

In so doing, the Council organized master classes whereby journalists were invited to a general review of the EJAT professional benchmarks as a strategy for improving quality of reporting, building confidence, and encouraging their participation in the next rounds of EJAT. Master classes are an integral component of the EJAT undertaking.



Media Council of Tanzania (MCT), Executive Secretary, Kajubi Mukajanga presents a trophy and certificate of participation to the youngest female journalist Hadija Halifa Sadiki for outstanding participation in the Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT) 2021. Hadija wa thirteen years old at the time.

On March 4, 2021 the Council conducted one EJAT master class in collaboration with Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF). A total of 34 journalists benefitted from this training. Women were 16 and among them three were from

Zanzibar, two from Lindi, and four from Mtwara. Morogoro and Tanga each one participant and Dar es Salaam five participants. The class also included 18 men from Manyara, Tabora, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Mtwara and Lindi.

The participants were drawn from The Citizen, The Guardian, Nipashe, TBC1, Michuzi Blog, Mwananchi Online, The Daily News, Ulanga FM, MUM FM, Nachingwea FM, Lindi FM, Azam TV, Chuchu FM, Safari FM, Jamii FM and Zanzibar Leo.

The topics that were covered included EJAT entry rules and criteria for the awards; getting the story; problems that kill winning stories for newspapers, TV, radio and online; interview techniques; and quality of pictures (for TV and Print).

Another master class was conducted on December 14, 2021 in Tanga region where 25 journalists from Tanga, Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Shinyanga, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Iringa regions participated. The master class was organized by Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) in collaboration with Natural Resources Governance Institute (NRGI).

The master class on EJAT conducted in Tanga attracted 25 participants from The Guardian, Mtanzania, Mwananchi, Nipashe, Majira, Daily News and Habari Leo newspapers, Mwangaza FM Dodoma, IPC, Mkombozi online TV, Michuzi Blog, Mlimani TV/, Radio, Radio Uhuru, Star TV, RFA, Mgawe TV, UFM- Azam Media, Times FM, EATV, Azam TV and Radio Mwangaza.



Guest of Honour at EJAT 2020, Former Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Joseph Sindi Warioba in a group photo with EJAT winners, on September 10, 2021, at the Julius Nyerere International Conference Centre (JNICC).

4.4 Women in the Media (WIM)

The Women in the Media project is built on the proven fact that gender equality and diversity in the media sector will lead to more inclusive, diverse and equal reporting which is relevant to a large number of people and supports social change towards an equal society.

In the WIM, change is pushed forward by investing in women's skills development in the media sector; influencing and training key actors: media managers and gatekeepers within the media sector; and by raising awareness and producing quality content about gender equality, gender discrimination and harassment, and the role of media and women journalists among the public. For the period from January to December 2021, MCT achieved seven major outputs in gender equality initiatives as follows:

4.4.1 15 mentors trained and 20 mentees received mentoring for different career levels

MCT in collaboration with TAMWA conducted two days training for mentors and mentees in July 2021. Day one of the training brought in 15 experienced mentors from Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Zanzibar. The mentors were professionals experienced in print, radio and TV broadcasting as well as online media. Out of the 15 mentors 26 per cent were male and 74 per cent were female. Mentors were taken through the philosophical foundations of mentorship, the concept of mentoring and nurturing, including key definitions, overview of the mentoring process, approaches, key steps and tools.



MCT in collaboration with TAMWA conducted a two day training for mentors and mentees in July 2021. In the picture mentors being taken through the tool assessing mentees' work, by the facilitator Danstan Kamanzi.

The mentoring process started with headhunting of potential mentors whereby criteria considered were motivation, career progression, and work experience, level of education, mentoring experience, and availability (commitment) for the programme. Thirty mentees participated in a one day training where mentees joined their mentors to learn about the programme and understand one another.

A group of mentees and mentors were also enlighten on the objective of the mentoring process, who is involved and how. They also got to know the when and why part of the programme. Mentees were identified in collaboration with their newsroom leaders and were required to apply for the mentoring programme.

After the training, mentors and mentees were paired whereby the first phase included five mentors and 20 mentees. Each mentor was assigned four mentees whereas the first phase of the programme benefited mentees from Dodoma, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. The selected mentors had expertise in electronic media (Television and Radio), online media and Print Media. Mentees were assigned according to their work to avoid disturbing mentees' work equilibrium.

75 per cent of the recruited mentees concluded the programme while 25 per cent dropped out for various reasons.

The feedback from mentees shows improved performance from first assessment to second assessment. All the mentees who concluded the programme agree that it has helped them improve their work, including how they now pitch their stories and prepare features.



Human Resources and Administrative Manager, Ziada Kilobo, hands over copies of gender policy in media to Abood Media management after a two-hour sensitization session which took place at the Abood Media offices in Morogoro.

4.4.2 Six in-house-training conducted in media houses focusing on gender policy

During the period the Council managed to conduct in-house training in six media houses. The media outlets reached included Zanzibar Leo newspaper and Chuchu FM in Unguja and Mkoani Community Radio, Micheweni Radio and Pemba Press Club in Pemba. In-house training was also conducted at Abood Media in Morogoro and Mwananchi Communications Ltd in Dar es Salaam. Management level officials were trained on the implementation of the gender policy. They also learnt the importance of having policies that will support the implementation and realization of gender equality in their media houses. Reached media outlets committed to adopt and or incorporate gender policies in their human resources manuals and day to day activities.

The Council also visited Iman Media, a religious media house based in Morogoro and learnt that the outlet has got their own policies according to their religion beliefs, where women are not allowed to mix with men. On inquiry, the Council discovered that the outlet produces women programmes where women are the ones preparing the programmes some place outside the station for airing.

4.4.3 Training Manual on Gender and the Media reviewed

A consultant was commissioned to review the Training Manual on Gender and the Media in March, 2021. The first draft of the reviewed manual was submitted to the Council for appraisal and authentication. The MCT decided to engage peer reviewers to appraise the manual and submitted the comments to the consultant. Before commissioning the peer reviewers, they were taken through the manual to understand the gist of the manual and the need to review. The manual was finalised and 1,000 copies printed. The reviewed manual will be launched and distributed in quarter one of 2022 for publicity and wider readership. It will be used in newsrooms and schools of journalism as a teaching aid.

4.4.4 Media monitoring for gender issues in Tanzania, content analysis conducted

In 2021, the Council engaged a volunteer to help in media monitoring on gender issues. A total of seven newspapers were monitored on daily basis. A report was written and shared with editors in various MCT engagements. One of them was during the Media Management course held in October 2021 and a sensitization seminar for male editors on Gender and Inclusiveness.

Newspapers monitored included Zanzibar Leo, The Citizen, The Guardian, Nipashe, Habari Leo, Daily News and Uhuru. A total of 739 articles on gender were monitored during the period under review.

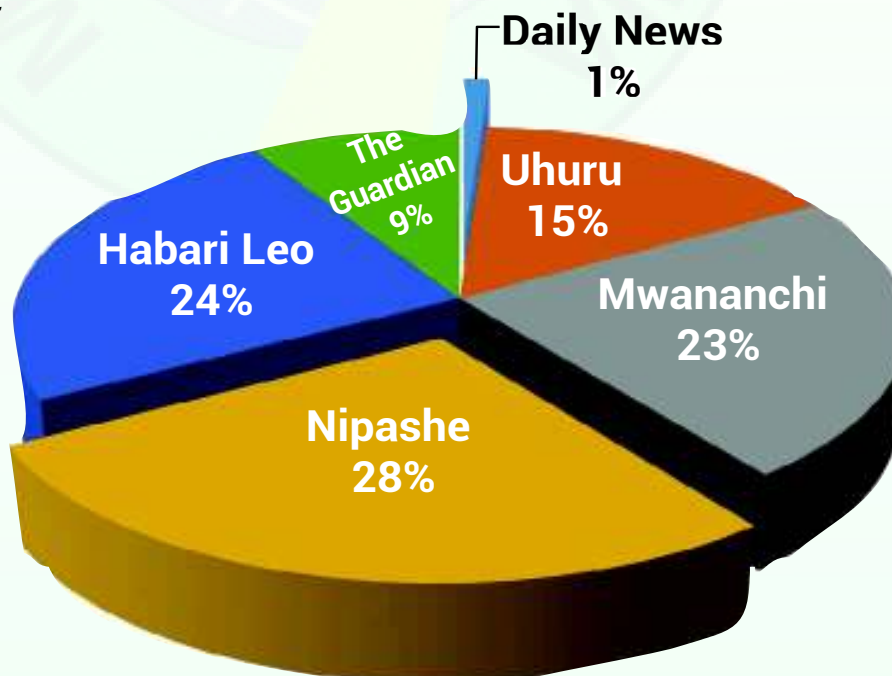
Issues monitored were: women sources, women portrayal, the types of events female journalists were assigned to cover, the treatment of female sources in stories and comparison of gender stories published by each newspaper. Gender-based violence (GBV), male circumcision, female genital mutilation (FGM), women empowerment, girls' education, laws governing gender-related issues, schoolgirl pregnancies and reproductive health were also monitored during the period.

A total of 275 stories monitored were on front pages of which 91 stories, an equivalent of 33 percent, were reported by female journalists. Male journalists reported 92 stories, which came to 33 percent, while the other 92 stories (33 percent) had no by-lines.

This essentially means that, during the period under review, the difference in the number of big front page stories written by female and male journalists was very small. The number of stories monitored on front pages with no by-lines is also just about the same as that of those with bylines.

The Guardian led the pack in publishing stories with no bylines – a whole 64 percent of its stories had no by-line. For example, on July 29, 2021 it carried a total of 36 stories but with only 11 bearing bylines.

Fig 1: Percentages of front page stories reported by female journalists per monitored newspaper



For example, on the given dates, Uhuru published a total of 60 stories: 26 stories written by female journalists and 24 by male journalists, while the remaining 10 stories had no by lines. Nipashe published a total of 84 stories: 38 by female journalists, 29 by male journalists, while the remaining 17 stories had no by-lines. The equivalent for Mwananchi was 68, 36, 29 and three, respectively.

4.4.5 15 female practitioners trained in media management in Zanzibar

Fifteen (15) senior female media practitioners were underwent a four-day media management training in Zanzibar. The focus was to equip senior women journalists with necessary skills to manage media houses when entrusted to do so.

The training held from November 10 to 13, 2021 at Maru Maru Hotel, Stone Town, was attended by senior women journalists from various media outlets both electronic and print, private and government owned. The participants also came from community and faith based media outlets from all over the country. They were taken through Introduction to Media Management, Human Resources Management issues, Leadership and Ethics, Financial management and controls, Women managers in newsroom: Need for Effectiveness and Resilience. The participants were able to share experiences and how they manage to overcome encountered challenges in their work stations.

The trainees were also enlightened on Media Ownership and Editorial Independence and Media Law Gaps and Challenges.

As a result of the training the women journalists committed to look for opportunities to continue educating themselves and improving their confidence. They also committed to confront the challenges when the same arose and ensure they do their best to improve their work so that they can be trusted to move higher in their career ladder.



Senior female media practitioners attending a four-day media management training in Zanzibar, organized by the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) in November 2021.

4.4.6 Conduct sensitization for 25 male journalists on gender and inclusiveness

In November 2021, the Council reached 25 male editors for sensitization on Gender and Inclusiveness where they were sensitized on the importance of having gender policy in newsrooms and the role male journalists and editors as change agents as a path towards equality in newsrooms.

Other issues discussed during the training were issues of gender sensitive reporting, gender based violence and sexual harassment, and demystifying male empowerment and engagement. The seminar also sensitized male editors on the role of men as change agents and overview of gender based movements and reflection on the rights of men. The workshop ended up by male committing to be change agents to encourage and empower women journalists.



MCT Human Resource and Administrative Manager Ziada Kilobo.

4.4.7 Reprint and Distribute 2,000 copies of Gender in the Media Policy

The Council continued with advocacy work for the inclusion of gender policy in media outlets. 2,000 copies of the gender in the media policy were re-printed to replenish policy handbooks printed in 2020.

4.5 National Journalism Curricula activities

4.5.1 Two inspection visits conducted

The National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) reviewed the Competence Based Journalism Curricula in 2020, an exercise which involved the Council and other stakeholders. The Council was provided with copies of the curricula.

Although two inspection visits were planned for year 2021, there was no request from media training institutions hence no visit was done. The Council received requests from four colleges who had intention to establish journalism courses

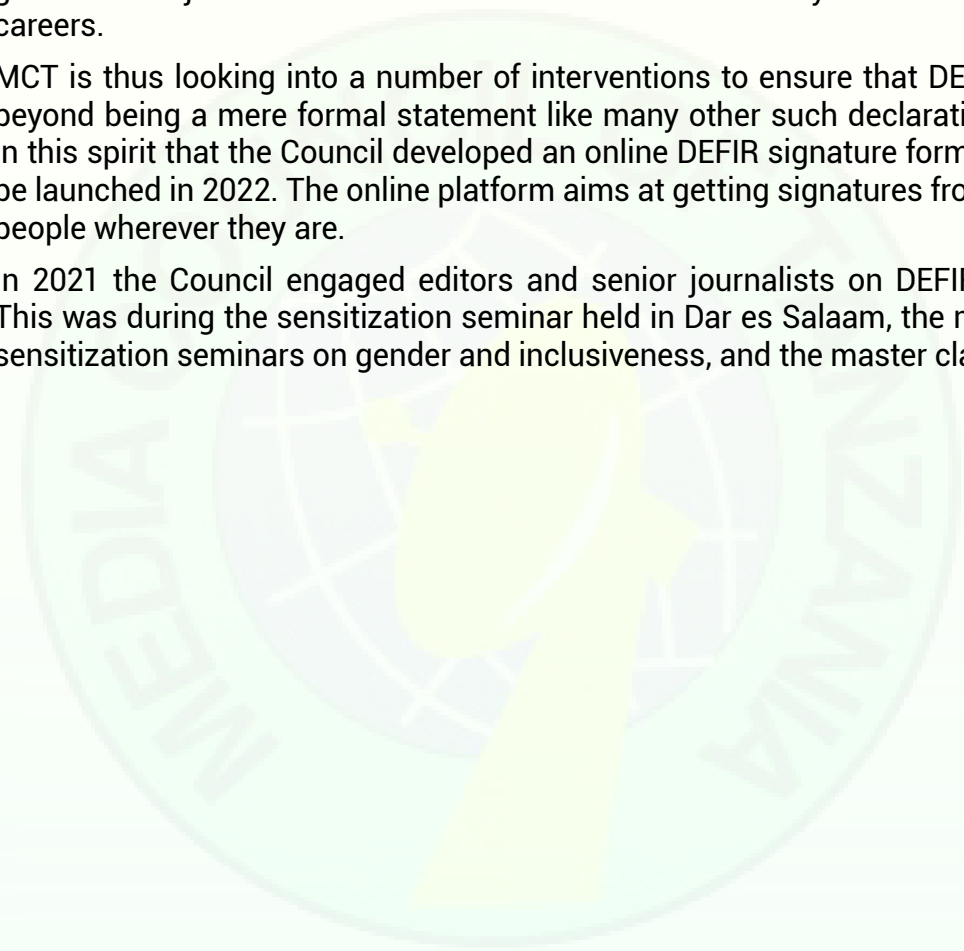
in Mwanza, Mara, Tanga (Radio Huruma) and Dar es Salaam (Talent and Moral Leadership College), but until compiling this report none of the four requests matured for visits as the colleges were still at inception stage.

4.6 Promote DEFIR

The Dar es Salaam Declaration on Editorial Freedom, Independence and Responsibility (DEFIR) is a major work that was developed by MCT Think Tank on Freedom of Expression and Media Issues in 2011. It is also a powerful media self-regulation compass. MCT would like to inculcate its ideals into the young generation of journalists to build a “culture of DEFIR” as they embark upon their careers.

MCT is thus looking into a number of interventions to ensure that DEFIR goes beyond being a mere formal statement like many other such declarations. It is in this spirit that the Council developed an online DEFIR signature form that will be launched in 2022. The online platform aims at getting signatures from young people wherever they are.

In 2021 the Council engaged editors and senior journalists on DEFIR values. This was during the sensitization seminar held in Dar es Salaam, the male only sensitization seminars on gender and inclusiveness, and the master classes.



5.0 GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL MONITORING

The governance structures of the Council are geared to promote strategic leadership ensuring institutional capacity development and effective governance for realization of MCT objectives.

5.1 Committee and Board meetings

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

In 2021 the Governing Board held two meetings to receive and deliberate the Audit Committee recommendations on the 2020 Financial Statements and Implementation report. The Board endorsed Audit Committee recommendations on the two reports for 2021. The Board also deliberated on the recommendation of Board of Trustees members for appointment by the NGC. The Governing Board also met to discuss and approve 2021 revised Work Plan and Budget and approve the 2022 Work Plan, Budget and Procurement Plan and Risk Mitigation Strategy.

During the meeting the Board discussed sustainability matters where it decided to construct a building for additional office space and conference room. The Governing Board also decided on the date, place and modality of holding the 2021 NGC.

The Finance and Administration Committee held one meeting. A major issue disposed of was to scrutinize the revised 2021 Annual Work Plan and Budget as well as the Procurement Plan for recommendation to the Board. The FAC also deliberated on sustainability plans for the Council.

The Audit Committee held two meetings to review the Council's 2020 Audited Financial Statements and Implementation Report and discussed the procurement of external auditors for auditing 2021 financial statements.

The Ethics Committee held one meeting to receive and deliberate on the state of the media report in Tanzania for 2021.

The Board of Trustees held its annual meeting to take stock of the MCT and media performance, to deliberate on MCT sustainability and to approve assets due for disposal.

The Governing Board and Trustees continued to give guidance on the direction of the Council from time to time via circulars, phone calls and emails.

5.2 National General Convention (NGC)

The 23rd NGC was held on September 30, 2021. This time due imposed restrictions on travel and gatherings due to COVID 19 pandemic, the meeting was a hybrid whereas all members attended the meeting virtually. The Board and the secretariat attended physically as it was easy to accommodate few people in a venue which offered video conference facilities. The meeting was held from JNICC.

The Chairperson of the meeting also chaired the meeting virtually from India where he had gone for treatment. The 23rd Convention deliberated and appointed

external auditors to audit Council financial statements for the year ending 2021, re-appointed Board of Trustees where Professor Geoffrey Mmari, Justice Joseph Warioba and Justice Augusta Bubeshi were re-elected for another term of 10 years. The Convention received and deliberated on the implementation report and audited financial statements for the year 2020.

The NGC received and approved the proposal to appoint Justice Robert Makaramba to replace the late Ms Teddy Mapunda who passed away in May 2021. The Convention also endorsed the Board decision to extend the employment tenure of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Kajubi Mukajanga for one more three year term.

5.3 Networking and media relations

In 2021, the Council continued to capitalize on partnerships, whereas it collaborated with its stakeholders and partners in various avenues advancing the Council's and stakeholders' agenda. The engagement ranged from international such as with ICNL, MLDI, WAPC; to regionally: PALU, Media Councils of Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Rwanda and Zimbabwe; and to locally: THRDC, LHRC, Misa-Tan, TAMWA, TLS, Policy Forum, TCIB, Twaweza, embassies and High commissions.

The Council participated in a dialogue at the Swedish Ambassador's Residence to create an open space for partners to share reflections on the changing democratic context and its impact on stakeholders' work on April 14, 2021.

MCT participated as a panelist at the national training on strategic litigation before regional courts at Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU) on April 28, 2021.

The Council delivered a lecture in a two day training on Media Ethics to Online Journalists, Bloggers and Editors in Morogoro coordinated by the THRDC from May 10- 11, 2021.

The Council also participated in an online virtual meeting conducted by Ford Foundation regarding research on the response, resilience and post-COVID recovery of civil society organizations in East Africa on May 13, 2021.

The Nordic week film screening involved screening of a programme on the life of late Swedish author Stieg Larsson – The Man Who Played with Fire on May 20, 2021 and MCT attended.

MCT successfully held a meeting with MoCLA minister Palamagamba Kabudi on June 16, 2021 in Dodoma where issues relating to online content regulation were discussed.

The Council was invited by THRDC to attend a one day event to commemorate the Human Rights Defenders Day on July 02, 2021.

The Council participated in 13 WAPC meetings held virtually to discuss various issues affecting media freedoms and freedom of expression in the countries worldwide. The meetings also discussed effects of COVID-19 to journalists around the world and vaccination issues.

5.4 Funds and funding relations

The Council continued to fundraise for its last year of the 2018 – 2021 Programme Strategy. Some efforts that started towards the end of 2020 bore fruit towards the end of quarter one, which means relevant implementation started towards end of quarter one.

The Annual Work Plan for 2021 was funded to the tune of 100% from October 2021. Before that the Work Plan was funded to the turn of 57% only leaving the Council not able to fulfill some of its statutory obligations for January to June. Areas that suffered most as a result of the inadequate funding were those of Governance and Administrative matters. This means a lot of efforts had to be made towards fundraising and the Council is grateful to its partners who made success possible.

In 2021 the Council managed to establish new relations, whereas PACT and Freedom House with funding from USAID partnered with the Council for implementation of the Data Driven Advocacy project, IMS partnered with the Council to implement the project Enhancing media freedom, journalists' safety and security in Tanzania.

The Council received funding from Sida through the Embassy of Sweden to Tanzania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland through Vikes - Finish Foundation for Media and Development, Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, Ford Foundation and Open Society Foundation as part of the activities of Program on Independent Journalism (PIJ).

The Council successfully fundraised for its standalone activity of EJAT through various local and international organizations such as NRGI, HDIF, LHRC, Azam Media, Tanzania Breweries, LSF, Coca Cola Kwanza Ltd., Tanzania Breweries Ltd., Pathfinder Tanzania, Forum for Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management, and Busota Inn.

The Council held meetings with donors and partners to review implementation progress of funded projects and consulted on various issues of importance to the industry.

During the period under review, the Council held two meetings with officials of WPF, five meetings with Sida, six meetings with Freedom House/PACT, five meetings with IMS, two meetings with Ford Foundation, two meetings with Open Society Foundation regional officials, four meetings with Vikes and two meetings with British High Commission officials. These meetings resulted in obtaining financial support for implementation of Council programmes for 2021 and part of 2022.

5.5 External Audit

The external audit for 2020 was carried out as planned whereas appointed auditors Auditax International gave an unqualified (clean) opinion on the state of Council finances for 2020. The financial statements form part of this annual report. The 23rd NGC appointed Innovex Auditors Tanzania to audit MCT financial statements for the year ending 2021.

5.6 Annual reports, review, evaluation and planning

The Council carried out review and planning meetings during the year to effectively ensure that the annual work plan was implemented efficiently and timely. During the year the Council held two quarter reviews, one semi-annual review and annual review and a planning retreat in Kyela.

The quarter and semi-annual reviews and plans were undertaken to match the funding realities. The Council published the 2020 annual report and shared it with members.

5.7 Sustainability matters

5.7.1 MCT Office at Tegeta Skanska, Dar es Salaam

Towards the end of 2020, the Council acquired its home at Tegeta Skanska. This was a residential house which required some repairs and improvisation to make it suitable for office accommodation. Staff used the first month of the year 2021 to supervise repairs and renovation of the new home as well as shifting the offices to Tegeta from the Mwenge rented space. The repairs were done successfully and the Council was able to vacate old the premises by January 31, 2021. The stakeholders' were informed of the change of location.

As reported in 2020 the plot has ample space for future development and in 2021 the Council made consultations on how best to utilize the available space. After consultations between the Board, Secretariat and consultant, the Board approved drawings for construction of additional office space in the plot. Efforts are underway to obtain necessary permits from the Municipal offices. Also the Council continues to fundraise for the same.



Renovation continues at the newly acquired in January 2021

5.7.2 Zinga Farm

During the year the Council continued to maintain its Zinga farm and ensure that it is not encroached. The Council paid annual land rent for the year. Also the Council continued to engage with Bagamoyo District land officials for clearance on the surveying of the farm to obtain plots.

5.7.3 Kimalangómbe Plots

The Council continued to maintain its 19 plots in Kimalangómbe, Bagamoyo by ensuring the plots are guarded and cleaned, and that repairs are done where necessary. Land rent during the year was paid.

5.7.4 Registration compliance

For 2021 the Council submitted returns to the Ministry of Home Affairs as required by the Registrar of Societies under the Societies Act (CAP.337 R. E. 2002) and to RITA as required by the Administrator General of Trustees under The Trustees Incorporation Act (CAP.318 R.E 2002).

The Council also complied with new registration regulations where in 2021 the Council was issued with a new certificate with the expiry date of September 8, 2026.

5.7.5 Membership base

During the year the Council was able to finalize the registration of four new members, namely Radio Ushindi – Mbeya, Azam Media Group – Dar es Salaam, Ndalini Media Solutions Ltd –Dar es Salaam and Medicopress Dar es Salaam. The Council now has 222 members in its records.

5.8 Programmes Monitoring and Evaluation

The Council conducted programmes monitoring as part of results framework follow-up. Monitoring and evaluation was mainly carried out at activity level by the implementing officers. The Council also organized visits to some members to discuss various media issues including challenges and opportunities within the media fraternity.

During the period the Council officials visited Radio Mwangaza, Dodoma FM, Kagera Press Club, Radio Karagwe, FADECO FM, Promise Radio, Imaan Media, Abood Media, Safari Radio, Radio Ahmadiyya, HFm Radio, and Pride Radio during various activity implementation.

The Council was able to establish challenges brought by COVID 19 to some media outlets and decided to conduct a survey to understand the magnitude of effects of the pandemic in the industry and devise intervention in consultation with 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. The Council appreciated the existing challenge of staffing shortage due to requirement of the review and decided to continue to capitalize on consultants and volunteers. 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 continued to maintain a lean staff to implement funded programmes. The Programme Manager had to move on after his contract expired at the beginning of the year and the ES took on his responsibilities while awaiting the situation to allow new recruitment. Volunteers were engaged to help out with Council activities as the Council was fundraising. The situation improved towards the end of the year.

6.3 Staff Welfare

The Council, with available resources continued to create conducive environment and working space to motivate its staff to discharge their duties effectively. Staff were committed and managed to implement most planned activities. Staff, their spouses and dependents were covered under a medical insurance scheme provided by NHIF Health Insurance and Group Life Insurance with UAP Insurance.

Staff salaries were paid on time and relevant statutory deductions remitted to the relevant authorities. Staff long outstanding gratuity dues were paid except for management members. Staff were given leave subsidy to help travel costs during their leave.

Communication and correspondence in the Council were effective. Available resources were put to good use to ensure smooth implementation of the programme work. 14 staff meetings were held during the year. The 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 colleagues plans.

6.4 Staff Training and Development

Staff were taken through various policies amendment, from time to time, procurement policies and financial management policies to ensure staff adhered

to the policies.

One staff attended professional development training on update of IFRS conducted by NBAA in Mwanza in October 2021.

Two staff were facilitated to attend social media training conducted by NUKTA Africa, the training that continued in 2022.

6.5 Off-Site backup, Website Maintenance

During this period the Council continued to maintain its website and internet to ensure online communication service is accessible at both Mainland and Zanzibar offices. The Council continued to run its Information, Communications and Technology (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.

In 2021 MCT was in its new home. While the Council continued to implement its activities, fundraising efforts for installation of new infrastructure were underway. During this time the Secretariat had to end its contract with service provider Marlink Tanzania Limited who was not able to provide the services at the new premises due to absence of infrastructure to allow connectivity of internet and local network in the office. The Council had to rely on TTCL to provide internet services during the year.

The Council substituted the service by buying internet for staff mobile phones to enable them continue working especially where the stability of internet connectivity from TTCL was a challenge for Dar Office. In Zanzibar, the Council continued to use TTCL as service provider for its office located in Mwanakwerekwe.

The Council website was updated regularly and the 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.



**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

1. INTRODUCTION

The Governing Board charged with the governance submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, which disclose the state of affairs of the Media Council of Tanzania (MCT), herein referred to as "The Trust" as at that date. The Report by Those Charged with Governance is in accordance with Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No.1 (TFRS 1).

1.1. Incorporation

The Media Council of Tanzania Registered Trustees is incorporated in Tanzania under the provisions of the Trustees' Incorporation Act, Cap, 318, R.E 2002 and is domiciled in Tanzania. The address of the registered office is indicated on page number (iii). The Trust is also registered and incorporated under the Society Act 1995 (R.E 2002).

1.2. Mission

To create an environment that enables a strong and ethical media that contributes towards a more democratic and just society.

1.3. Vision

A democratic Tanzania with a free, responsible and effective media.

1.4. Principal activities

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 ethics, professionalism, accountability and freedom of the media in the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Trust has four main areas of programmatic focus:

- Media and Civic Space: Campaign 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 proactive feedback and interventions with media houses, schools of journalism and government.

2. ACHIEVEMENT OF THE YEAR

In 2021, the Trust registered the following core outputs/achievements:

- One high level meeting held with Minister for Information and ministry technocrats to discuss media laws and state of the media;
- One high level meeting held with Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs to discuss access to information, media court cases and state impunity in relation

- to media operations;
- Proposals for amendment of Electronic and Postal Communication (EPOCA) Regulations submitted to Government;
- 7 meetings of the Coalition on Right to Information (CoRI) organised;
- Fact Finding Mission on Press Freedom and Access to Information Situation in Tanzania conducted and report published;

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF THE YEAR (Continued)

- 164 media practitioners sensitized on press freedom and access to information in five workshops;
- 19 lawyers trained in media law, freedom of expression and related litigation;
- 15 senior women trained in media management;
- 8 complains against media processed and resolved;
- 25 cases of press freedom violations recorded;
- World Press Freedom Day commemorated;
- International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists commemorated;
- Gender reporting in media monitored;
- Excellence in Journalism Awards gala organised;
- 2,000 copies of Gender in Media Policy printed;
- In-house training on gender policy conducted in six media outlets;
- 25 male editors trained on gender and inclusivity;
- 20 mentees engaged in mentoring programme;
- Gender Training Manual reviewed.

4. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The year ended 31 December 2021 was still a year of global pandemic of COVID-19. Despite the challenges, the Trust managed to achieve its objectives. The Trust has a vision "A democratic Tanzania with a free, responsible and effective media". The programs implemented contributed to the vision and will continue to support media outlets to have free media in Tanzania.

4.1. Performance for the year

During the year, the Trust recorded a nil surplus/deficit (2020: Loss of TZS 101,141,406) This improved performance was mainly attributed to the growth in revenue/grant income at the year end and controlled expenditure during the year. Funds available were adequate to cover the total expenditure incurred during the year.

The net assets increased by 90% to TZS 1.045 billion, in 2020. Accumulated funds balances and reserve amounting to TZS 1.212 billion (2020: TZS 0.323 billion) and

included cash and cash equivalents of TZS 0.879 billion (2020: TZS 0.139 billion). Overall, the key financial indicators remain at a comparably robust level. In this financial report, the Management reports that the liquidity is positively affected by the inclusion of TZS 0.89 billion in donor's agreement made for future year implementation plan. The analysis of financial ratios demonstrates that the Trust met all its liabilities.

Ratio analysis

Description of ratio	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Current ratios	2.30	0.35	0.21
Total asset: Total liability	5.65	2.65	1.65
Cash ratios	2.04	0.22	0.13
Quick ratio	2.30	0.35	0.16

4.1. Performance for the year (Continued)

The higher ratios indicates the Trust's ability to pay off its short-term liabilities when they fall due, and this is good indicator of solvency. The growth in revenue income was due to the receipt of funds from the donors at the end of the year for implementation of programme activities 2022.

Performance of the Trust in comparison with the budget is 88% of the activities implemented during the year. The performance was influenced by having clear goals and specific outcomes to be attained based on funds received during the year.

i. Revenue

Actual funds received during the year under the audit was TZS 1,930,237,953, this is higher than the approved budget of TZS 1,451,754,694 by TZS 478,483,259. The difference is mainly due to the receipt of funds at the year-end for some of the approved funds for the activities to be implemented in 2022.

ii. Expenditure

The expenditure budget for the year was allocated to the following programmatic areas;

S/n	Programme area	Approved budget TZS	Actual TZS	Variance TZS	Variance (%)
1.	Advocacy	184,479,100	169,753,326	14,725,774	8%
2.	Press Freedom Violations	7,778,000	5,843,989	1,934,011	25%
3.	Mediation and Arbitration services	47,740,000	27,406,853	20,333,147	43%

S/n	Programme area	Approved budget TZS	Actual TZS	Variance TZS	Variance (%)
4.	Media Monitoring	181,545,000	175,915,094	5,629,906	3%
5.	Institutional monitoring and Governance	121,409,000	72,794,673	48,614,327	40%
6.	Human Resource and Administration	908,803,594	832,588,860	76,214,734	8%
	Total	1,451,754,694	1,284,302,795	167,451,899	12%

4.2. Advocacy

The actual total expenditure was below the approved budget mainly due to: a) virtual meetings instead of physical meetings adhering to COVID-19 restrictions hence reduced expenditure than budgeted; b) Bargaining power: suppliers on average charged less upon bargaining with them.

4.3. Press freedom violation

Significant part of these expenditures relates to the maintenance of the press freedom violation register data base where we secured a contract of relatively lower cost compared to the amount budgeted.

4.4. Mediation and arbitrations services

PSA was aired gratis by some media outlets, while we managed to negotiate rebated rates with other media houses.

4.4. Mediation and arbitrations services (Continued)

ITV aired the PSA gratis, while Clouds Media, E-Media, Furaha Radio and Sunrise radio aired the same on reduced costs. Moreover, the production of the advert for Zanzibar could not be finalised during this reporting period.

5. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The major focus of the Trust is to ensure growth, sustainability and successful implementation of its mandate, the Trust intends to recruit more members across the country, increase number of projects/programmes implemented and secure funding for expansion of MCT office. The Trust aims to commence the expansion of MCT headquarters to provide enough space to house the increasing MCT statutory responsibilities of regulating media fraternity in Tanzania.

6. FINANCIAL RISK AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES POLICIES

To ensure financial stability and accountability the Trust has implemented policies and practices for a sound and prudent management and controls of the principal financial risks to which it is exposed. The Trust's overall risk management policy focuses on the identification and management of risks and seeks to minimize the potential adverse effect on its financial performance.

7. RISK ASSESSMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Governing Board accepts final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the Trust. It is the task of management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control system are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding;

- i. The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- ii. The safeguarding of the Trust's assets;
- iii. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- iv. The reliability of accounting records;
- v. Trust sustainability under normal as well as adverse condition and;
- vi. Responsible behaviour towards our stakeholders

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observation of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff, whilst no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses.

8. GOVERNMENT RIGHTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

The Trust partners with the Government on ensuring a conducive environment for media practitioners are achieved. During the year the Trust conducted a number of trainings to Government information officers on Access to Information (ATI) with the agenda of addressing a number of issues which hinder access to information as the Government is the main source of information. The Trust work with other stakeholders to influence the amendment of laws, share proposals for law reforms and engagements which helps in decision making.

9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

During the year the Trust aimed to embrace its responsibility for the Trust's actions and encourage a positive impact through its activities on the environment, employees, communities, stakeholders and other members of the public in general who may also be considered as other stakeholders. The Trust conducted a number of engagements and training to mentors and mentees on pro bono. The expenditure incurred in respect of the corporate social responsibility during the year was TZS 11,900,000 (2020: TZS 8,950,000).

10. LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATION

During the year the Trust was able to build and maintain effective networks that support MCT objectives. Trust networking got several international actors rooting for its agenda. This includes International Press Institute (IPI), Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), WAPC, Human Rights Watch (HRW), Article 19 and International Centre for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL). Also, the Trust got an observer status on African Commission for Human Rights and People's Right (ACHPR).

11. LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Trust is registered and incorporated under the Society Act 1995 (R.E 2002) and is required to submit annual audited accounts to the register of society and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Also, the Trustee is registered under the Trustees Incorporation Act 2002 and is required to file annual return to Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) annually.

12. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Trust has a code of ethics which all staff are required to abide by. The management believe in adopting the best practices in corporate governance. The Board, management and the employees are committed to upholding the core values of transparency, integrity, honesty and accountability, which are fundamental to the attainment of good governance and excellent performance in any organisation.

The Board is responsible and accountable for providing effective corporate governance, direction and control of the Trust. The Executive Secretary has a duty to exercise leadership, integrity and judgment based on transparency, fairness, accountability and responsibility.

The Board is responsible for appointing the management, adopting a corporate strategy, policies, procedures and monitoring operational performance including identifying risks impacting the Trust. It is also responsible for managing good relationships with all the stakeholders.

12.1 Board operations and control

The Board's role is to provide leadership to the Trust, and it is responsible to the members for the long success of the Trust. This includes; monitoring and challenging performance against plan; co-developing strategy with management and ensuring good corporate governance.

All matters are reserved for the Board unless specifically listed in terms of reference for Committees to the Board or where the Board has delegated authority.

There is a clear separation of the role of the Chairman of the Board (President) and the Executive Secretary. Hon. Judge Juxon Mlay, the President, leads the Board, and is responsible for its effectiveness and governance. He sets the tone for the Trust and ensures that the links between the Board and management and between the Board and members are strong. He sets the Board agenda and ensures that sufficient time is allocated to important matters. Kajubi Mukajanga, the Executive Secretary, is responsible for: the day-to-day management of the Trust's operations; for recommending the Trust's strategy to the Board; and for implementing the strategy agreed by the Board.

12.2 Appointment of the Board Members

All members of the Governing Board shall be elected at the National General Convention. The President shall be a non-media person while the Vice-President shall be a media person.

The President and Vice President shall be nominated by NGC upon the recommendation of the GB Search Committee. The Search Committee shall present before the NGC a list of 13 names for election to the Governing Board. Seven of the names shall be media people and six shall be members of the public.

The Search Committee shall present before the NGC a list of 13 names for election to the Governing Board. Seven of the names shall be media people and six shall be members of the public.

12.3 Board members selection

The President shall be an eminent citizen of impeccable integrity and proven intellectual ability. The Board members shall be eminent citizens of impeccable integrity and proven intellectual ability. The terms of office of the members of the Governing Board shall be three years. Media representatives shall be natural persons who at the time of election are experienced media persons and are actively engaged in publishing or other media activities in an editorial or journalistic capacity. Public representatives shall be persons who at the time of appointment are not and have not been engaged in publishing or other media activities in any capacity but subscribe to the ideals of freedom of expression.

A member of the Governing Board shall:

- i. Be committed to, and understand MCT mission, strategy and values;
- ii. Assume responsibility to be fully informed of major organisational issues, including finance and audit;
- iii. Make a significant commitment of time for meetings, and for periodic consultation with the Executive Secretary;
- iv. Possess experience or knowledge in at least one of the following areas: governance of large for-profit or not-for-profit organizations, experience with the media or human rights, expertise in law or social science disciplines; significant understanding of financial management; or audit, compliance and risk-management; and
- v. Be a person of proven integrity and professional capability in their own fields of expertise. As such, their expertise as individuals may from time to time be required for successful implementation of specific Trust activities or objectives.

12.4 Board Composition

The Board is comprised of 9 non-executive members and one executive member with a mix of skills, experience and diversity.

The Board members who were in office from during the year are;

S/n	Name	Position	Nationality	Age	Qualification	Appointment date
1.	Hon. Judge Juxon Mlay	Chairperson	Tanzanian	72	LLB	28-Sep-20
2.	Mr. Yussuf Khamis Yussuf	Vice Chairperson/ FAC Chair	Tanzanian	54	Management and Programmatic	28-Sep-20
3.	Ms Anna Aloys Henga	Member	Tanzanian	43	Msc. Development, LLB & PGD-BA	28-Sep-20
4.	Dr. Joyce Ntobi Bazira	Member	Tanzanian	52	PhD Mass Communication, MBA Mass Communication	28-Sep-20
5.	Mrs. Edda Williams Sanga	Member	Tanzanian	74	Diploma in Journalism-Netherland	28-Sep-20
6.	Mr. Tido Dunstan Mhando	Member	Tanzanian	73	Management	28-Sep-20
7.	Mr. Bakari Stephen Machumu	Member	Tanzanian	52	B.Sc. in Agriculture General	28-Sep-20
8.	Mr. Happiness Nkya	Audit Committee Chair	Tanzanian	68	MBA, Bcom Makerere University. FCPA	28-Sep-20
9	Hon. Judge Robert V. Makaramba*	Ethics Committee Chair	Tanzanian	62	Legal Consultant/Judge	27-Jul-21
10	Mr. Kajubi D. Mukajanga	Executive Secretary and Secretary to the Board – ex-officio	Tanzanian	65	Media management, Editorial	Sep-08

*The appointment of the Board members is in line with the MCT constitution and Societies Act Cap 318, R.E 2002. During the year one member of the Board Ms. Teddy Mapunda passed on and was replaced by Hon. Judge Robert Makaramba.

12.5 Responsibility of the Board

To discharge its responsibilities and to facilitate its ongoing oversight of the MCT, the Board has agreed its role includes, but is not limited to the following matters. The Board may choose to delegate some of these responsibilities to one or more of its Committees. The following are the responsibilities of the Board.

12.5.1 Strategic

Approving the strategic planning process and timetable, contributing to the MCT's strategy and objectives, approving the MCT's strategy, associated performance indicators and targets and approving any subsequent material variations. Also the board ensure that there is effective operational planning process and timetable, adopting the Work plan including operating budgets, capital budgets; performance indicators and approving any subsequent variations.

12.6 Responsibility of the Board

12.6.1 *Strategic (Continued)*

Overseeing the conduct and performance of the organisation to ensure it is being properly and appropriately managed. To discharge this duty the Board will give specific and regular attention to: monitoring of operational performance of the Secretariat, monitoring performance against the strategic and Work plans; monitoring performance against peer and sister organisations; and enquiring into and following up areas of poor performance and their cause.

12.6.2 *Governance and Board Matters*

Reviewing, approving and, where appropriate, revising the delegations of authority from the Board to the Executive Secretary and significant delegations from the Executive Secretary to managers. The Board notes that these delegations must be clearly defined and be sufficient to empower the Executive Secretary and the management team to run MCT.

12.6.3 *Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Controls*

Defining the MCT's financial and business risks, approving and overseeing the operation of the MCT's organisational risk management framework, assessing its effectiveness, understanding and reviewing the major/significant risks facing the MCT and monitoring their management.

12.6.4 *Financial*

Overseeing all aspects of the MCT's financial operations including giving specific attention to the fundraising and spending and its ability to meet its financial and other obligations as they fall due.

12.6.5 *Human resources*

The appointment, regular performance assessment, remuneration, succession planning and, should it be necessary, the separation of the Executive Secretary. Ensuring an appropriate process is in place to recruit, review the performance of, remunerate, train and develop executives and to provide for management succession.

12.7 *Independence of the Board*

A member of the Governing Board will be considered independent if he/she has no material relationship to the MCT that may interfere with the exercise of their independence from management and the MCT.

Family ties and cross-Directorships may be relevant in considering interests and relationships which may compromise independence, and should be disclosed by Board Members to the Board. The Board will consider and conclude on the independence of its members each year. The results of this review (i.e. the independence of individual members) will be disclosed in the MCT annual report.

12.8 *Declaration of interests*

Board Members are required to take all reasonable steps to avoid an actual,

potential or perceived conflict of interests with the MCT. Board Members must comply with the requirements of the MCT Constitution and must declare actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest.

11.9 Age limit for Board members

A Board member may serve for a maximum of two consecutive terms and he or she may be reelected after a lapse of one or more terms, hence no age limit for the Board members.

13. BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meeting is chaired by the President and serviced by the Executive Secretary. During the financial year the Board convened two meeting and 90% attendance by members.

The Governing Board is required to hold three (3) statutory meetings. However, the Governing Board may convene special meetings to discuss non routine matters or whenever there is an urgent matter which needs consideration of the Governing Board. The Board may also make some decisions by way of Circular Resolution. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Board held two (2) ordinary meetings, and one was delegated to the Finance and Administration Committee.

The attendance to the Governing Board meetings during the year were as follow;

S/n	Name of Governing Board	Position	Number of meetings attended
1	Hon. Judge Juxon Mlay	Chairperson/President	1
2.	Mr. Yussuf Khamis Yussuf	Vice Chairperson/FAC Chair	2
3.	Ms. Anna Aloys Henga	Member	-
4.	Dr. Joyce Ntobi Bazira	Member	2
5.	Mrs. Edda William Sanga	Member	2
6.	Mr. Tido Dunstan Mhando	Member	1
7.	Mr. Bakari Stephen Machumu	Member	2
8.	Mr. Happiness Nkya	Audit Committee Chair	2
9	Hon. Judge Robert Makaramba	Ethics Committee Chair	1
10.	Mr. Kajubi Mukajanga	ES, Ex-officio	2

14. GOVERNING BOARD COMMITTEES

The Governing Board has three committees namely Finance and Administration Committee (FAC), Ethics Committee (EC) and Audit Committee (AC).

14.1 Finance and Administration Committee (FAC)

The committee is composed of four (4) members. The main responsibility of the Committee is to function as an investment committee of the Board, guide the Secretariat in fundraising matters, guide the Executive Secretary in recruitment and other senior management staff matters, deliberate on and pass policies, discuss issues as delegated to by the Board and advise the Board on decisions on

matters of the financial health of the Trust. The committee held one (1) meeting during the year ended 31 December 2021

14.2. Finance and Administration Committee (FAC) (Continued)

The Composition of the Finance and Administration Committee as at 31 December 2021 was as follows;

S/n	Name of the Governing Board	Position	Number of meetings attended
1.	Mr. Yussuf Khamis Yussuf	Chairperson	1
2.	Ms. Anna Aloys Henga	Member	-
3.	Mr. Tido Dunstan Mhando	Member	-
4.	Mr. Bakari Stephen Machumu	Member	1

14.3 Audit Committee meeting

The Committee is composed of three (3) members. The main responsibility of the Committee is to advise the Board on all audit, risk and compliance matters which need consideration of the Board. The Committee held two (2) meetings during the year ended 31 December 2021

The composition and attendance of the Audit Committee as at 31 December 2021 was as follow;

S/n	Name of the Governing Board	Position	Number of meetings attended
1.	Mr. Happiness Nkya	Chairperson	2
2.	Mrs. Edda Williams Sanga	Member	2
3.	Mr. Bakari Stephen Machumu	Member	2

14.4 Ethics Committee meeting

The committee is composed of five (5) members. The main responsibility of the committee is to advice the board on issues relating to the state of the media in Tanzania, and is an autonomous adjudication organ of the Trust. The committee held one (1) meeting during the year ended 31 December 2021 to discuss the state of the media report 2021.

The composition and attendance of the Audit Committee as at 31 December 2021 was as follow;

S/n	Name of Governing Board	Position	Number of meetings attended
1	Hon. Judge Robert Makaramba	Ethics Committee Chair	1
2.	Ms. Anna Aloys Henga	Member	-
3.	Dr. Joyce Ntobi Bazira	Member	1
4.	Mrs. Edda Williams Sanga	Member	1
5.	Mr. Happiness Nkya	Member	1

15. TRUSTEES

Trustees were registered on 14 September 2011 with a tenure of 10 years up to 13 September 2021. All the trustees have been reappointed for a second tenure of 10 years.

The Trustee who held office during the year were:

S/n	Name of Governing Board	Nationality
1	Prof. Geoffrey Mmari	Tanzanian
2.	Rt. Hon. Joseph Warioba	Tanzanian
3.	Hon. Lady Justice Augusta Bubeshi	Tanzanian

16. EMPLOYEES

A founding value of the Trust has been to provide equal opportunities and a work place that is representative of the wider communities in which we operate. Our goal is to make sure we continue to empower the careers, aspirations and ambitions of our staff. We have been committed to treating all staff equally and nurturing great talent, regardless of gender. This culture is something that we are incredibly proud of, and we believe that it is this supportive environment that has helped us to recruit and retain our exceptional team. We promote diversity within our team and beyond.

15.1 Employees' welfare

The Trust employment terms are reviewed annually to ensure that they meet statutory and market condition. The employer and employees contribute to NSSF and ZSSF, the Trust does not contribute to any other private pension fund.

15.2 Resources

During the year the Trust had 10 staff (2020: 11). The human capital comprised of competent staff in various operational areas. This provides assurance to the Trust for attainment of its key strategic goals. Further at the end of the year the Trust had sufficient funds to fulfil its financial obligations.

15.3 People with disabilities

The Trust has a good relationship with each group in the society including people with disabilities. During the year the Trust conducted a number of trainings and press conferences to share its information among the invitee were people with disabilities, stakeholder's academicians etc., also shares with them publications and has a special Excellence in Journalism Award Tanzania (EJAT) category for People with disability reporting category.

Also, the Trust being an equal opportunity employer has no discrimination of whatever kind against persons with disabilities. The Trust provides employment opportunities to disabled people.

The Trust, on the other hand, is concerned about people who become disabled while working by ensuring that their WCF contributions are complete and timely. Furthermore, the Trust believes that all employees regardless of religion, gender, position, or disability, should be trained in order to offer professionalism and capable personnel.

17. GENDER PARITY

MCT is an equal opportunity employer. It gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to other factors like gender, marital status, tribe, religion and disability which does not impair ability to discharge duties.

As at 31st December 2021, Media Council of Tanzania had the following distribution of employees by gender:

Gender	2021	2020
Female	5	5
Male	5	6
Total	10	11

18. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2020, Media Council of Tanzania had no outstanding capital commitments or other commitments with a financial implication (2020: Nil). Furthermore, the Trust did not have contingent liabilities (2020: Nil).

19. POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

Media Council of Tanzania did not make any political or charitable donations during the year (2020: Nil).

20. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL PROGRAM

The Trust monitors the impact of its operations on the environment, which is mainly through the use of power, water and the generation of waste. The Trust minimizes its impact through the better use of its premises and inbuilt facilities to ensure that there is proper waste management.

21. RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS.

During the year MCT has worked with its coalition partners including Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), Legal and Human Right Centre (LHRC), Twaweza, Tanzania Human Right Defenders Coalition (THRDC), Policy Forum, MISA-Tan, Tanzania Editors Forum (TEF), and Tanganyika Law Society (TLS), Sikika, Tanzania Editors Forum, Media Owners of Tanzania (MOAT), Jamii Forum, media houses and individual legal practitioners in various joint activities promoting press freedom and access to information. To monitor the press violations, the Trust worked with the Tanzania Union of Press Clubs and its members to ensure all press violations incidences are reported, verified and documented. Some of the stakeholders have become partners and taking part to the litigation particularly LHRC and THRDC for EPOCA (Online Content) Regulations, 2018 case filed in High Court and UTPC in the constitutional petition against the Media Services Act. International collaborators include Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), Article

XIX, International Press Institute (IPI), and International Centre for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL).

22. FINANCING

The Trust finances its operations largely through public grants and small part of the members contributions. In order to better achieve its goals, the Trust has to make innovative use of the available funds, while ensuring that the applicable rules and regulations are observed so that the expenditure incurred can be accounted for under funding laws and the Trust is not compelled to reimburse funds.

23. GOING CONCERN

The Governing Board confirms that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis. The Board has reasonable expectation that the Trust has adequate resource to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

24. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

MCT has adopted International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) effective from the financial year ended 31 December 2021, the previous financial year were in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of financial statements are set out Note 4. The comparative figures have therefore been prepared in conformity with the new applicable financial reporting framework i.e. IPSAS.

25. PRINCIPAL RISKS

Changes in laws and regulations

Changes in the laws and regulations that may cause MCT course to be irrelevant should a government owned Council be established. To mitigate this, MCT continues to work closely with stakeholders to continue creating a meaningful impact through its core programs.

Funding

MCT being donor dependency is exposed to the risk of funding because the membership fee contributes to only 5% of the budget. MCT continues to implement strategies to secure more donor funding.

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

related party transactions and balances, including directors' emoluments are disclosed in Note 22.

27. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

At the signing of the financial statements, the Board of Directors were not aware of any other matter or circumstances that need to be disclosed arising since the reporting date, not otherwise dealt with in the financial statements which significantly affect the financial position of the Trust and the results of operations.

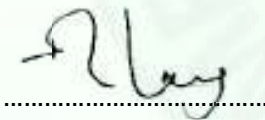
28. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The objectives of audit of financial statement by independent auditor 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 an 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.

29. AUDITOR

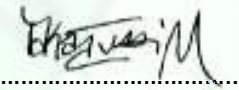
During the year INNOVEX Auditors was appointed at the National Convention Meeting as the MCTs' Auditor and has expressed its willingness to continue in office in accordance with the MCT constitution.

The financial statements were approved by the Board onand signed on its behalf by:



Hon. Judge Juxon Isaac Mlay
President

22/03/2022



Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

22 March 2022

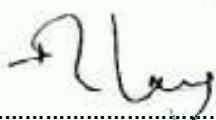
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

Article 22 (6) of the constitution of Media Council of Tanzania, Registered Trustees (the Trust) requires the Governing Board charged with the governance 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 of the Trust to the date of approval of the audited financial statement in accordance with applicable standards, rules, regulations, legal provisions 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 Board also confirms compliance with the provisions of the requirements of TFRS 1 and all other statutory legislations relevant to the Trust.

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 Public Sector Accounting 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.



.....
Hon. Judge Juxon Isaac Mlay
President

.....
22/03/2022



.....
Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

.....
22 March 2022

DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE

The National Board of Accountants and Auditor (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) (Amendments) Act, 2021, requires financial statements to be accompanied with the declaration issued by the Head of Finance unit responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountants to assist the Governing Board to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing true and fair view of the entity's position and performance in accordance with the applicable international accounting standards and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility of preparation of the financial statements rests with the Governing Board.

I, Mustapha Peter Tarimo, being the Head of Finance Department of the Media Council of Tanzania hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and Trustees' Incorporation Act, Cap, 318, R.E 2002.

I thus confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair picture 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:



CPA Mustapha Peter Tarimo

Finance Manager

Membership No.: ACPA 2977

For and on behalf of Media Council of Tanzania

Dar es Salaam

Date 22 March 2022

Chairperson of the Board
Governing Board
Media Council of Tanzania
Tegeta Skanska, Along Bagomoyo Road
House Number KUN/MTN/532
PO Box 10160
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Media Council of Tanzania which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2021 and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Trust as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Republic of Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report by Those Charged with Governance, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is no material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IPSAS, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Trust'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 company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for, and only for, the Trust's members as a body in accordance with the Societies Act Cap 337 (R.E 2019) and the Trustees' Incorporation Act Cap 318 (R.E 2002) and for no other purposes.

As required by the Societies Act Cap 337 (R.E 2019) and the Trustees' Incorporation Act Cap 318 (R.E 2002), we are also required to report to you if, if the Trust has not kept proper records. In respect of the foregoing requirements, we have no matter to report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CPA Irving Manning.

I. Manning

INNOVEX Auditors
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam
Per Irving Manning, CPA-PP



Date *31 March* 2022

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
DECEMBER 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

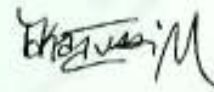
	Note	2021	2020
		TZS	TZS
REVENUE			
Revenue from non- exchange transaction	6	981,364,790	1,056,413,624
Other revenue	8	140,976,931	117,719,693
TOTAL REVENUE		1,122,341,721	1,174,133,317
EXPENSES			
Programme implementation	9	845,917,152	877,609,937
Institutional governance and monitoring	10	98,588,216	146,472,038
Other expenses	11	173,760,444	243,579,149
Interest and bank charges	12	4,075,909	7,613,599
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,122,341,721	1,275,274,723
Surplus before income tax		-	(101,141,406)
Income tax	23	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		-	(101,141,406)

Notes of page 28 to 45 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 23 to 27 were approved and authorized for issue by the Governing Board members on *22 March 2022* and signed on its behalf by:



Hon. Judge Juxon Isaac Mlay
President



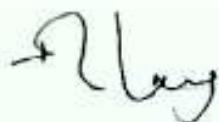
Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021


ASSETS	Note	2021	2020
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	878,440,933	138,952,015
Receivables from non-exchange	15	105,983,600	80,322,200
Prepayments	15	12,713,690	5,256,150
Total current assets		997,138,223	224,530,365
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	16	1,432,531,525	1,386,278,613
Finance lease			51,917,929
Intangible assets	17	16,168,493	18,305,826
Total Non-Current Assets		1,448,700,018	1,456,502,368
TOTAL ASSETS		2,445,838,241	1,681,032,733
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease payable			51,917,929
Payables	18	430,089,673	583,324,706
Deferred non- exchange transaction	20	982,493,163	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,412,582,836	635,242,635
NET ASSETS		1,033,255,405	1,045,790,098
NET ASSETS			
Capital grant	19	112,812,233	125,346,926
Retained surplus		322,542,932	322,542,932
Revaluation reserve		597,900,240	597,900,240
TOTAL NET ASSETS		1,033,255,406	1,045,790,098

Notes of page 28 to 45 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 23 to 27 were approved and authorized for issue by the Governing Board members on 22 March 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Hon. Judge Juxon Isaac Mlay
President



Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

NOTES	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Revenue grants	21	1,930,237,953
Interest received	-	7,613,599
Membership fee	7	33,620,000
Other receipts	8	140,976,931
Total receipts	2,104,834,884	1,336,608,982
Payments		
Payments to employees	13	(472,017,889)
Payments to suppliers		(289,064,149)
Other payments		(523,220,757)
Total payments		(1,284,302,795)
Net cash flow from operating activities	820,532,089	123,883,504
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment		(96,311,420)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		15,268,250
Net cash used in investing activities	(81,043,170)	(156,948,327)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	739,488,919	(33,064,823)
Cash & Cash equivalent at beginning of the year	138,952,015	172,016,838
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of year (Note 14)	878,440,934	138,952,015

Notes of page 28 to 45 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 23 to 27 were approved and authorized for issue by the Governing Board members on *22 March 2022* and signed on its behalf by:



Hon. Judge Juxon Isaac Mlay
President



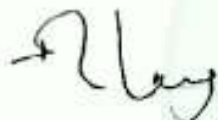
Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

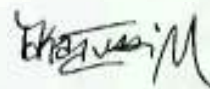
	Retained surplus TZS	Revaluation reserves TZS	Total TZS
Year ended 31 December 2020			
Balance as at 01.01.2020	423,684,338	597,900,240	1,021,584,578
Deficit for the year	(101,141,406)	-	(101,141,406)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	322,542,932	597,900,240	920,443,172
Year ended 31 December 2021			
Balance as at 01.01.2021	322,542,932	597,900,240	920,443,172
Deficit for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	322,542,932	597,900,240	920,443,172

Notes of page 28 to 45 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 23 to 27 were approved and authorized for issue by the Governing Board members on *22 March 2022* and signed on its behalf by:



Hon. Judge Juxon Isaac Mlay
President



Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Budget TZS	Actual TZS	Variance TZS	Variance %	Reason for variance
Receipts					
Revenue from exchange transaction	33,620,000	33,620,000	-	0%	
Revenue from non-exchange transaction	1,930,237,953	1,930,237,953	-	0%	Some of funding is for 2022
Other receipts	140,976,931	140,976,931	-	0%	
Total receipts	2,104,834,884	2,104,834,884	-	0%	
Expenses					
Advocacy	184,479,100	169,753,326	(14,725,774)	-8%	
Press freedom violations	7,778,000	5,843,989	(1,934,011)	-25%	Obtained a competitive bidding price on maintain PFVR date base
Mediation and arbitration services	47,740,000	27,406,853	(20,333,147)	-43%	PSA aired on gratis and at reduced price, also printing of Mwongozo wa KUPATA HABARI postponed and will be printed this year 2022
Media monitoring	281,605,000	235,900,367	(45,704,633)	-16%	
Institutional monitoring & governance	21,349,000	12,809,400	(8,539,600)	-40%	Some of the activities could not hold as most funding were received at the end of the year (quarter four)
Human resources and administration	899,303,594	828,512,951	(70,790,643)	-8%	
Finance	9,500,000	4,075,909	(5,424,091)	-57%	Estimation for the bank charges and stock taking for the period
Total expenses	1,451,754,694	1,284,302,795	(167,451,899)	-12%	
Surplus for the period	653,080,190	820,532,089	167,451,899	26%	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Media Council of Tanzania Registered Trustees is incorporated in Tanzania under the provisions of the Trustees' Incorporation Act, Cap, 318, R.E 2002 and is domiciled in Tanzania. The address of the registered office is indicated on page number (iii). The Trust is also registered and incorporated under the Society Act 1995 (R.E 2002).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the NBAA have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The measurement base applied is historical cost adjusted for revaluations of the assets. The financial statement has been prepared on going concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IPSAS 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 IPSAS 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 5 to the financial statements.

The statement of comparison of budget and actual has been prepared using cash basis of accounting, further classification schemes adopted for presentation is similar to the formats adopted for the financial statements. The budget period is for 12 months which is similar to adopted reporting period of financial statements. The financial statements are presented in Tanzania Shillings (TZS).

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis which assumes that the Board will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

MCT has adopted International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) effective from the financial year ended 31 December 2021, the previous financial year were in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The comparative

figures have therefore being prepared in conformity with the new applicable financial reporting framework i.e. IPSAS.

4. 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.

4.1 Revenue

The Trust derives its revenue from the following sources

- i) Grants from development partners and other organization;
- ii) Membership fee; and
- iii) Consultancy services

Revenue is recognized as follows:

- i) Revenue Grant

Revenue grants from donors are recognizes where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item. It is recognized as revenue 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 recognized 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 statement of financial performance over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

- ii) Membership fees

Membership fees are recognized in the book of account when fall due and the Trust invoiced the member.

- iii) Consultancy services

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

4.2 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 Tanzanian TZS using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are in the statement of financial performance.

4.3 Property and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of any replacement parts in accordance with the related recognition criteria.

4.4 Property and equipment (Continued)

The Trust has adopted straight line method for depreciation of assets which is allocated systematically over the useful life of the respective assets and the applicable accounting policies. The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its estimated useful life. The prevailing International Standard for depreciation shall be applied over the useful life of the assets. In accordance with the Generally Acceptable Valuation Principles (GAVP), depreciation for valuation purposes shall be the adjustment made to the replacement cost to reflect physical deterioration, functional and economic obsolescence. Assets ran an economic life peculiar to themselves depending on make, constant handling and operational use. Some assets are continued in use much beyond the EUL due to periodical maintenance and repairs. Assets expected life are projected in ranges as follows:

Asset Class	Useful life	Rate (%)
Land	Infinite	-
Motor vehicles (used)	4 years	25
Equipment	5 years	20
Motor vehicle New	8 years	12.5
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10
Computers	3 years	33.33
Books	10 years	10
Building	50 years	2

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of

financial performance in the year the asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciating property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

4.5 Financial assets

i) Classification

All financial asset of the Trust is 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

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.

4.6 Financial assets

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 financial performance.

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 financial performance.

4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Trust assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Trust makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of financial performance in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated.

4.8 Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount.

That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of financial performance. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

4.9 Taxation

MCT is non-profit organization, and it derives its funding from partner/donor contributions to fund its activities which are considered as charitable activities and does not have surplus. Any unspent funds will be used to finance the activities to be implemented in the subsequent year. Therefore, management has not made any tax provisions. However, the company's tax affairs are subject to assessment and agreement with the Tanzania Revenue Authority in accordance with the Income Tax Act Cap 332 (R.E 2019).

4.10 Cash and cash equivalents

and bank balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in hand and is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at its fair value. For the purpose of the Statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

4.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized 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.

4.12 Grants

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 revenue is recognized and presented in the Statement of Financial Performance to match expenditure incurred during the period while all other types of revenue are recognized on accrual basis.

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

4.13 Deferred revenue grants

MCT recognizes deferred revenue 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 financial performance in the following year.

4.14 STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS, AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED

(i) New and revised IPSAS mandatorily effective at the end of the reporting period

There were no new or revised IPSAS were mandatorily effective and adopted by the MCT as at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

At the reporting date, the following new and/or revised accounting standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective and therefore have not been applied in these financial statements. MCT has not yet assessed the impact of these changes on their financial statements when they become effective.

IPSAS	Improvements/details of the new standards
IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	<p>IPSAS 41 improves financial reporting for financial instruments, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; ▪ Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and ▪ Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. <p>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2022. Earlier application is permitted.</p>
IPSAS 42, Social Benefits	<p>The standard provides guidance on accounting for social benefits expenditure. It defines social benefits as cash transfers paid to specific individuals and/or households to mitigate the effect of social risk. Specific examples include state retirement benefits, disability benefits, income support and unemployment benefits. The new standard requires an entity to recognize an expense and a liability for the next social benefit payment.</p> <p>It seeks to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. To accomplish this, IPSAS 42 establishes principles and requirements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognizing expenses and liabilities for social benefits; ▪ Measuring expenses and liabilities for social benefits; ▪ Presenting information about social benefits in the financial statements; and ▪ Determining what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the social benefits provided by the reporting entity <p>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022</p>

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

These financial statements reflect the financial position (service potential and financial capacity) as at 31 December 2021, and the financial results of operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date. Underpinning these financial statements are a number of judgments, estimations and assumptions. These include assumptions and judgments about the future, in particular, the service benefits and future cash flows in relation to existing assets and liabilities. The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the disclosed amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date.

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.

5.1 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 statement of financial performance, 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.

5.2 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.

5.3 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.

5.4 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 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.

5.5 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.

6. REVENUE FROM NON EXCHANGE TRANSACTION

Revenue from non- exchange transactions (Note 20)	947,744,790	1,016,223,874
Membership fees	33,620,000	40,189,750
	981,364,790	1,056,413,624

7. REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Membership fees	33,620,000	40,189,750
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8. OTHER INCOME

Amortisation of capital grant (Note 19)	12,534,693	13,927,436
Other revenue	128,442,238	103,792,257
	140,976,931	117,719,693

9. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Advocacy/regulation and standards	165,753,326	198,166,567
Ethics/ mediation and arbitration	27,406,853	72,653,440
Press freedom violation register/publications	5,793,989	2,593,299
Media monitoring	174,945,095	96,116,790
Employees' benefits costs (Note 13)	472,017,889	508,079,841
	845,917,152	877,609,937

10. INSTITUTIONAL MONITORING & GOVERNANCE

Institutional monitoring and governance	98,588,216	146,472,038
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11. OTHER EXPENSES

Stakeholders' activities	18,009,231	16,285,693
Depreciation charges	60,500,413	72,157,546
Amortization expenses	2,137,333	950,001
Amortization of lease liability	-	81,754,519
Cost of consumables	4,183,877	5,914,096

Rent, premises and utility costs	10,218,953	11,968,022
Repairs and maintenance	36,344,846	29,735,872
General and administration expenses	7,196,183	7,473,400
Transport and motor vehicles expenses	22,997,000	17,340,000
Security services	12,172,608	-
	173,760,444	243,579,149

12. INTERESTS AND BANK CHARGES

Bank charges	4,075,909	4,545,168,
Interest expense on lease	-	3,068,431
	4,075,909	7,613,599

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT COSTS

Salaries	241,701,440	222,460,313
PAYE	78,364,614	75,819,247
Pension contribution	71,125,792	62,679,038
Skills and Development Levy & WCF	17,692,232	16,573,334
Other staff benefits	63,133,811	130,547,909
	472,017,889	508,079,841

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash in hand	1,110,717	1,881,000
Cash at bank	877,330,216	137,071,015
	878,440,933	138,952,015

15. RECEIVABLES

Prepayments	12,713,690	5,256,150
Advances and imprest balances	1,959,600	553,200
Receivable due from members	104,024,000	79,769,000
	118,697,290	85,578,350

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Computers	Furniture & fittings	Books	Plant & Machinery	Total
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
Year ended 31 December 2021									
Cost									
As at 01.01.2021	715,490,000	536,255,165	137,875,000	52,217,465	60,425,982	56,846,500	26,665,875	33,250,000	1,619,025,987
Additions	-	67,101,420	28,500,000	710,000	-	-	-	-	96,311,420
Disposals	-	-	(46,750,000)	-	(4,567,267)	-	-	-	(51,317,267)
As at 31.12.2021	715,490,000	603,356,585	119,625,000	52,927,465	55,858,715	56,846,500	26,665,875	33,250,000	1,664,020,140
Accumulated depreciation									
As at 01.01.2021	-	(28,437,861)	(76,542,969)	(31,764,536)	(46,833,612)	(17,756,025)	(9,332,967)	(11,637,500)	(222,305,470)
Adjustment on disposal	-	-	46,750,000	-	4,567,267	-	-	-	51,317,267
Charge for the year	-	(11,843,460)	(19,484,375)	(10,336,000)	(6,933,840)	(5,911,150)	(2,666,588)	(3,325,000)	(60,500,413)
As at 31.12.2021	-	(40,281,321)	(49,277,344)	(42,100,536)	(49,200,185)	(23,667,175)	(11,999,555)	(14,962,500)	(231,488,615)
NBV as at 31 December 2021	715,490,000	563,075,264	70,347,656	10,826,929	6,658,530	33,179,325	14,666,320	18,287,500	1,432,531,525

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Computers	Furniture & fittings	Books	Plant & Machinery	Total
Year ended 31 December 2020									
As at 01.01.2020	715,490,000	406,255,165	137,875,000	50,447,465	48,150,982	56,846,500	26,665,875	33,250,000	1,474,980,987
Additions	-	130,000,000	-	1,770,000	12,275,000	-	-	-	144,045,000
As at 31.12.2020	715,490,000	536,255,165	137,875,000	52,217,465	60,425,982	56,846,500	26,665,875	33,250,000	1,619,025,987
Accumulated depreciation									
As at 01.01.2020	-	(20,312,763)	(56,696,727)	(21,534,948)	(35,221,553)	(11,844,875)	(6,666,468)	(8,312,500)	(160,589,834)
Depreciation charges	-	(8,125,097)	(25,328,125)	(10,229,588)	(16,572,081)	(5,911,150)	(2,666,499)	(3,325,000)	(72,157,540)
As at 31.12.2020	-	(28,437,860)	(82,024,852)	(31,764,536)	(51,793,634)	(17,756,025)	(9,332,967)	(11,637,500)	(232,747,374)
NBV as at 31 December 2020	715,490,000	507,817,305	55,850,148	20,452,929	8,632,348	39,090,475	17,332,908	21,612,500	1,386,278,613

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Exact Software TZS	Sage Software TZS	Total TZS
Year ended 31 December 2021			
Cost			
As at 1 January 2021	9,012,800	12,360,530	21,373,330
Additions during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2021	9,012,800	12,360,530	21,373,330
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 January 2021	(2,964,500)	(103,004)	(3,067,504)
Charges for the year	(901,280)	(1,236,053)	(2,137,333)
As at 31 December 2021	(3,865,780)	(1,339,057)	(5,204,837)
NBV as at 31 December 2021	5,147,020	11,021,473	16,168,493
Year ended 31 December 2020			
Cost			
As at 1 January 2020	8,470,000	12,360,530	20,830,530
Addition	542,800	-	542,800
As at 31 December 2020	9,012,800	12,360,530	21,373,330
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 January 2020	(2,117,500)	-	(2,117,500)
Charge for the year	(847,000)	(103,004)	(950,004)
As at 31 December 2020	(2,964,500)	(103,004)	(3,067,504)
NBV As at 31 December 2020	6,048,300	12,257,526	18,305,826

	2021	2020
	TZS	TZS

18. PAYABLES

Trade payables	141,979,663	48,421,709
Accruals	-	35,217,733
Statutory liabilities	288,110,010	499,685,264
	430,089,673	583,324,706

19. CAPITAL GRANTS

At start of year	125,346,926	139,274,362
Amortization charge (Note 8)	(12,534,693)	(13,927,436)
At end of year	112,812,233	125,346,926

20. DEFERRED REVENUE GRANTS

	2021	2020
	TZS	TZS
DEFERRED REVENUE GRANTS		
Received during the year (Note 21)	1,930,237,953	1,016,223,874
Recognised as income (Note 6)	(947,744,790)	(1,016,223,874)
At end of year	982,493,163	-

21. GRANTS RECEIVED

1. Swedish Embassy	1,067,834,681	398,745,431
2. International Media Support (IMS)	96,301,755	-
3. VIKES	78,578,219	51,026,715
4. Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	345,426,970	361,253,910
5. PACT -Tanzania	65,922,858	-
6. FORD FOUNDATION	230,276,970	14,927,000
7. PATHFINDER INERNATIONAL	-	6,354,313
8. Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA)	45,896,500	183,916,505
	1,930,237,953	1,016,223,874

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION AND BALANCES

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 organization.

Detail of their remuneration is as follows:

	2021	2020
	TZS	TZS
Transactions with key management		
Salaries	238,618,948	232,057,154
Other benefits	18,457,137	19,196,477
Board sitting allowance	11,500,000	14,300,000
Trustee sitting allowance	1,950,000	1,950,000
Defined contributions plans	27,209,414	51,568,257

Total short-term benefits	297,735,499	319,071,888
Balances with key management		
There were no outstanding balances with key management as at 31 December 2021 (2020: nil)		

23. TAXATION

Current tax income for the year 2021 is therefore nil (2020: nil) in lieu of the nil surplus during the year. A reconciliation of tax expense is as follows:

	2021	2020
	TZS	TZS
Accounting surplus/ (deficit) before income tax	-	(101,141,406)
Unrelieved loss	-	-
Taxable loss	-	(30,342,421.8)
Tax expenses (at rate of 30%)	-	-

24. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	NOTES	2021	2020
		TZS	TZS
<i>Cash flow from operating activities</i>			
Surplus/(deficit) from ordinary activities		-	(101,141,406)
Noncash movements			
Depreciation		60,500,413	73,107,547
Amortization of intangible and lease		54,055,263	81,754,519
Increase in payables		777,340,200	608,095,185
Increase in provision relating to employee costs		(36,061,952)	(404,867,518)
(Gain)/losses on sales of property, plant & Equipment		(2,182,895)	-
Increase in current assets		(25,661,400)	(124,311,020)
Increase in receivables		(7,457,540)	(8,753,803)
Net cash flow from operating activities		820,532,089	123,883,504

25. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

25.1. Fair values of financial instruments

Set out below is a Trust by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Trust's financial instruments.

As at 30 December 2021	Carrying amounts TZS	Fair values TZS
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>878,440,934</u>	<u>878,440,934</u>
Receivables	<u>118,697,290</u>	<u>118,697,290</u>
	997,138,224	997,138,224
Financial liabilities		
Payables	<u>430,089,673</u>	<u>430,089,673</u>

25.2. Fair values of financial instruments (Continued)

As at 30 December 2020	Carrying amounts TZS	Fair values TZS
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	138,952,015	138,952,015
Receivables	<u>85,578,350</u>	<u>85,578,350</u>
	224,530,365	224,530,365
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	<u>583,324,706</u>	<u>583,324,706</u>

Carrying values of the financial instruments approximates the fair values no adjustments needed.

25.3. Financial instruments by category

As at 30 December 2021	Loans and receivables TZS	Available-for-sale financial assets TZS	Total TZS
Financial assets			

Cash and cash equivalents	878,440,934	-	878,440,934
Receivables	118,697,290	-	118,697,290
	<u>997,138,224</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>997,138,224</u>

	Held at amortised cost TZS	Total TZS
Financial liabilities		
Payables	<u>430,089,673</u>	<u>430,089,673</u>

26. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

26.1 Financial instruments by category (Continued)

	Trade and receivables TZS	Available-for-sale financial assets TZS	Total TZS
As at 30 December 2020			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	138,952,015	-	138,952,015
Receivables	85,578,350	-	85,578,350
	<u>224,530,365</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>224,530,365</u>
	Held at amortized cost TZS	Total TZS	
Financial liabilities			
Payables	<u>583,324,706</u>	<u>583,324,706</u>	

26.2. Fair value hierarchy and measurement

The table below shows an analysis of the financial instruments at a fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy. The financial instruments are grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable.

- (i) Level 1: Fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (ii) Level 2: Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than

quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. as a price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

- (iii) Level 3: Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the assets or liability that are based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 30 June 2021	TZS'000'	TZS'000'	TZS'000'	TZS'000'
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	878,440,933	-	878,440,934
Receivables	-	118,697,290	-	118,697,290
		997,138,224		997,138,224
Financial liabilities				
Payables	-	430,089,673	-	430,089,673
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
As at 30 June 2020				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	138,952,015	-	138,952,015
Receivables	-	85,578,350	-	85,578,350
	-	224,530,365	-	224,530,365
Financial liabilities				
Payables	-	583,324,706	-	583,324,706

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND OBJECTIVES

The Trust's activity exposes it to a variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk and currency risk. The Trust's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Trust's performance

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with

banks and financial institutions. Further risk arises from exposures to customers including outstanding receivables. This mitigates the credit risk associated with its operations. The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited because the Trust banks with a reputable bank that has high credit-ratings.

The maximum exposure of the Trust to credit risk as at the financial position date is as follows:

	Neither past due not impaired TZS	Past due but not impaired TZS	Past due and impaired TZS	Total TZS
As at 30 June 2021				
Cash and cash equivalents	878,440,934	-	-	878,440,934
Receivables	118,697,290	-	-	118,697,290
	<u>997,138,224</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>997,138,224</u>
As at 30 June 2020				
Cash and cash equivalents	138,952,015	-	-	138,952,015
Receivables	85,578,350	-	-	85,578,350
	<u>224,530,365</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>224,530,365</u>

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a Trust will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities when they fall due as a result of lack of adequate cash and cash equivalents. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet obligations as they crystallize. Management ensures that adequate cash reserves are maintained to pay off liabilities as they fall due.

	0 to 3 months TZS	Carrying amounts TZS
As at 30 June 2021		
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	118,697,290	118,697,290
Cash and bank balance	878,440,933	878,440,933
	<u>997,138,223</u>	<u>997,138,223</u>
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	430,089,673	430,089,673
Liquidity risk gap	<u>567,048,550</u>	<u>567,048,550</u>

	0 to 3 months TZS	Carrying amounts TZS
As at 30 th June, 2020		
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	85,578,350	85,578,350
Cash and cash equivalents	138,952,015	138,952,015
	<u>224,530,365</u>	<u>224,530,365</u>
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	583,324,706	583,324,706
Liquidity risk gap	<u>(358,794,341)</u>	<u>(358,794,341)</u>

c. Currency risk

The Trust undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies and exposures to exchange rate fluctuations therefore arise. The currency changes can result in unpredictable gains or losses to the Trust. Media Council of Tanzania does not hedge against foreign currency risks as management holds most of its cash in a stable currency which is US\$. As at the reporting date the Trust had a foreign currency exposure resulting mainly from the donor funds which are denominated in USD. The net foreign monetary liability stood at US\$ 311,969 (2020: US\$ 12,644); an equivalent of TZS 700,620,745 (2020: TZS 28,912,878) as translated at an exchange rate of TZS 2,245.80/US\$ (2020: TZS 2,286.65/US\$) which was ruling as at reporting date.

If Tanzanian Shillings strengthened or weakened by 5% the reported gain or loss on foreign exchange would be higher or lower by TZS 35,031,037 (2020: TZS 1,445,644) as seen below:

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	TZS	US\$	TZS	US\$
Exchange rate		2,245.80		2,266.43
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	700,620,745	311,969	28,912,878	12,644
Liabilities				
Other liability	-	-	-	-