

## **Project proposal**

### **APPLICATION FOR PROJECT FUNDING IN THE FIELD OF THE PROMOTION/PROTECTION OF THE CIVIC SPACE**

**PROJECT NAME:** Nafasi Tanzania  
**AMOUNT REQUESTED:** 250.000 EUR  
**DURATION:** 24 Months  
**DATE OF INTRODUCTION:** 15 August 2021

#### **1. Organization**

- full name: Federatie COC Nederland
- abbreviation: COC
- legal status: Association
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#### **2. Bank data**

- name of the bank: ABN AMRO
- bank address: Gustav Mahlerlaan 10, 1082 PP, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- account number: NL84ABNA0518861457
- bank holder: COC Nederland
- BIC / SWIFT: ABNANL2A
- Reference: Nafasi - Tanzania

#### **3. Motivation** (Relevance)

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex people (LGBTI) in Tanzania face different levels of stigma, discrimination and violence on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC). Violations include torture, arbitrary detention, sexual and gender-based violence, harassment and the denial of their freedom to associate and express themselves. These happen in both the private and the public domain and are perpetrated by both state and non-state actors including family members, community or religious leaders, healthcare professionals, employers and co-workers, homeowners and police officers.

This violence is often rooted in existing gender norms, roles and stereotypes in society, including heteronormativity, patriarchal power structures and binary gender segregation. These norms are institutionalised in government policy and laws, customs, and cultural or religious practices, that lead to inequality and power asymmetry at the expense of those, including LGBTI, who do not conform to them. Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar both criminalise same-sex sexual activities. Tanzania's anti-homosexuality law is one of the harshest in the world. The law prescribes 30 years to life in prison for "carnal knowledge against the order of nature." Other criminal-law provisions on disturbance of the public order, vagrancy and misdemeanour offences are used to target trans people and sex workers.

Criminalisation and lack of legal protection, leave LGBTI people highly vulnerable and without access to proper recourse or redress. Oppressive laws also serve to perpetuate societal prejudice, fuelling harassment, discrimination and violence. These violations are often underreported, and rarely investigated and prosecuted,

leading to widespread impunity, a lack of justice and support for victims. Human rights defenders combating these violations are frequently persecuted and face restrictions on their activities. LGBTI CBOs are denied registration, threatened with de-registration, blocked from receiving funding, monitored, raided and forced to work underground. They risk intimidation, persecution and reprisals when speaking up in regional or international human rights bodies to hold their governments to international human-rights obligations.

Even though LGBTI exist and have always existed in Tanzania, their existence is denied and their needs and families go unrecognised. Their exclusion heavily impacts their safety and participation in all aspects of society. They lack access to adequate healthcare and are often kicked out of their families, houses, communities and schools. Without sufficient education, they encounter more difficulty finding decent work. These experiences negatively impact their livelihood, human capital, economic and political participation, and ultimately perpetuate a cycle of poverty, putting LGBTI at great risk of further marginalisation. Existing marginalization and inequalities in society are also further increased by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In general, civic space has been under huge pressure in recent years in Tanzania<sup>1</sup>. Space for LGBTI CSOs and individuals has been shrinking even more than the general civic space has. State and non-state actors have clamped down on LGBTI groups and activists, especially under the leadership of President Magufuli. There has been very limited support towards LGBTI groups, organizations and activists from other human rights defenders in Tanzania due to existing homophobia and transphobia and/or fear that the government may de-register their organizations.

Nevertheless, the LGBTI movement not only survives, but has been growing underground in numbers and capacity. More and more people realize their sexual orientation and gender identity and are aware of their rights as LGBTI people. Many still live a life in hiding, but they are getting more able to connect, provide support to each other and organize joint action towards shared goals. LGBTI activist and organisations have learned the hard way to guard their (digital) safety and are able to go underground when needed and be more visible again when possible. On a local level and without too much visibility, slow but steady social change is possible to change the heart and minds of fellow Tanzanians.

With the new president taking office, small but promising windows of opportunities have been identified by civil society and the LGBTI movement in Tanzania to re-claim some of their shrunken civic space. Tanzanian LGBTI activists and their organisations are here to stay in and they will continue to strive for the improvement of the rights of LGBTI in Tanzania. For organisations to be able to expand and make use of their civic space to reach their goals of improved lives for LGBTI in Tanzania, this proposal will focus on the components a), b), c) and d) as mentioned in the Civic Space 2021 Call. In the sections below, this proposal will elaborate on the link between our Theory of Change pathways, the interventions and these components.

#### **4. Objectives** (Effectiveness)

The overall objective of this project is “Ensuring LGBTI people are not left behind through strengthening of LGBTI communities to claim back civic space, using a grassroots, community based and constructive local alliance building approach”.

This also means striving towards equality for all regardless of their SOGIESC, equal protection under the (domestic and international) laws for LGBTI individuals, and (public) services that are both adequate and accessible for LGBTI persons. Societal norms and values would be inclusive and recognise a diversity of SOGIESC. To reach the overall objective, the project plans to work to accomplish change along three pathways of change:

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<sup>1</sup> The Cyber Crime Act of 2015, the Media Services Act of 2017, the Electronic and Postal Communications Act of 2018, and the Statistical Act of 2015. The 2017 NGO Act. The 2019 suspension of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition. The deregistration of the LGBTI organisations TSSF in 2013 and CHESA in 2019. Public threats in 2018 by Dar es Salaam regional commissioner Makonda to arrest all gay men in Dar es Salaam. The 2016 raid of a meeting on health and human rights of men who have sex with men.

### **Pathway A: Empowering LGBTI individuals and creating LGBTI communities**

Specific Objectives under Pathway A:

- Individual LGBTI know and accept their SOGIESC and can ensure their rights in society are respected. They can meaningfully engage within societal structures.
- A support system for LGBTI has been strengthened based on discussions about common issues, needs and challenges, creating the motivation to act against discrimination and marginalisation.

### **Pathway B: Strengthening LGBTI CBOs**

Specific Objectives under Pathway B:

- LGBTI CBOs are able to effectively engage with allies and mobilise them.
- LGBTI CBOs can strategically engage in societal and political decision-making processes

### **Pathway C: Mobilising Allies and influencing policies and practice**

Specific Objectives under Pathway C:

- LGBTI are actively engaged in processes and policy-making spaces.
- Institutions and other allies have an internal drive to include LGBTI in their decision-making and other structures.

**Pathway A** is directly linked to **component a) of the Civic Space Call: *Increasing citizen participation and active citizenship (“civic participation”), in particular of women, young people and other vulnerable groups.*** In order for LGBTI people to be effective agents of change they have to first become aware of their SOGIESC and understand the violence, discrimination and prejudice they experience because of this. Gaining awareness, overcoming isolation by meeting other LGBTI, and accessing information all contribute to their self-realisation and self-acceptance, helping them reconcile their SOGIESC with their religious, political and cultural values and beliefs. By finding community, LGBTI are empowered to ensure that their rights are respected. Connections with other LGBTI individuals and groups, breaks isolation barriers and promotes knowledge sharing. Community arises through social-media interactions, real-life meetings and social, educational and awareness-raising events, providing physical, mental and psychological safety to LGBTI. A mutual support system develops out of a network of individuals, community members and referrals to friendly service providers and allies. By understanding their own situation in the light of connection to community, LGBTI people are able to engage in society from a place of self-worth and connection, instead of from a place of shame and isolation. This strengthens their ability to participate in society and their active citizenship.

**Pathway B** is directly linked to **components b) and d) of the Civic Space Call: *Empowerment of vulnerable groups and their participation in local civil society and policy making process; and Strengthening capacities of effective, democratically functioning, accountable and sustainable local civil society organizations.*** LGBTI communities can organise as more formal or informal structures to advocate adequate services and to end discrimination. Emerging CBOs may seek to coalesce, but might struggle to align and lack strategic direction. Competition and conflicts are not uncommon, particularly when people are marginalised and traumatised or when funding is extremely limited. As more resources are mobilised, organisational and strategic sustainability grows. Transformative leadership can develop, ensuring that CBOs can operate with the mandate and legitimacy of the community they represent through accountability and transparency mechanisms and policies. This enables their advocacy strategies for political and societal change. LGBTI CBOs also need to strengthen their understanding of the attitudes, knowledge, capacities, systems and structures of state institutions, state and non-state service providers and other CSOs. Relationships with allied stakeholders, other movements or CSOs are strongly supported by the ability of LGBTI CBOs to maintain them.

**Pathway C** is directly linked to **components b) and c) of the Civic Space Call: *Empowerment of vulnerable groups and their participation in local civil society and policy making process; and Supporting opportunities for open dialogue between governments and civil society.*** Influencing the practice and behaviour of those in power to shift social and institutional norms, values and policies happens through different channels. Synchronised advocacy with other CSOs, movements and allies ensures that the demands of the LGBTI

movement are brought to the forefront of policy agendas. By creating the space for the movement to engage and dialogue with normative and legal structures, LGBTI CBOs involve their constituency, sensitise different stakeholders on how to frame messages and influence the debate via consistent engagement. Building alliances with other movements and stakeholders both formally and informally is an important step in being able to influence any social sphere. Such alliances strengthen advocacy, address shrinking civic space, and allow for joint agenda setting by being able to advocate for joint goals from clarified and shared values. Change in more respectful treatment of LGBTI people may start at individual level sensitization and understanding of duty bearers and grow to the institutional and societal levels, ultimately leading to meaningful inclusion of LGBTI in development, implementation and monitoring of affected laws, policies and strategies. The process of influencing formal and informal rules is a long-term one, which is a culmination of gradual and sustained advocacy efforts. Building a reliable ally base is key when it comes to achieving procedural change. Allies in different sectors promote willingness within their spheres of influence to engage with LGBTI CBOs on decision-making. Such engagement also expands civic space by opening dialogues and encouraging debates, and starts the process of long-term social and legal shifts.

## 5. **Activities and Strategies** (Efficiency)

This project has been built on a Theory of Change (ToC) that links to the components central in the Civic Space 2021 Call. The 3 pathways elaborated upon above clarify the levels at which change needs to happen and with which actors. In this section we will dive deeper into how that is done, through which types of activities and strategies.

### **Planned interventions by local organisations in Tanzania under Pathway A: Empowering LGBTI individuals and strengthen LGBTI communities**

- **Supporting self-actualisation and discovery.** A crucial step in the comprehensive strategy towards diverse and inclusive societies is helping individuals find the courage, opportunity and means to discover and understand more about themselves, their body, their gender and sexuality. An individual knowing who they are, or being more comfortable with the ambiguity, will eventually gain more confidence and fuel the process of self-acceptance and forms the basis to giving visibility to diverse LGBTI lived experiences, promoting such processes among other LGBTI individuals as well as supporting the general process towards acceptance within the LGBTI communities and from the general public.
- **Legal and democracy literacy.** Human rights are often violated without the affected individuals being aware of it. Many LGBTI persons experience violence and discrimination. Understanding one's own rights and being aware of situations, settings or developments that may conflict with human rights is key. A supportive strategy promoting basic legal and democracy literacy among LGBTI will contribute to a situation where they will no longer accept being excluded, discriminated against or marginalised. Individual discontent may lead to organised consensus with like-minded partners, which in turn fuels the fire of LGBTI activism. When combined with community support and knowledge of their human rights, this activism increases in effectiveness.
- **Media visibility training.** Media often misrepresent LGBTI people by reaffirming stereotypes and prejudice about what homosexuality or being transgender means in society. This can lead to sensationalist reporting. Moreover, where media independence is questionable, media is often used to scapegoat LGBTI people. This legitimates politicians to banish such 'abhorrent acts against nature that threaten the fabric of society'. In this way, politicians can be regarded as the safeguards of the nation or population from such threats. Where LGBTI people's ability to organise is still low or absent, it is important to equip LGBTI activists with the skills to strategically respond to such media exposure.
- **Safe meeting and support.** For LGBTI people to feel strong enough to approach the outside world and reconcile themselves with their own identity, it is important to increase their self-esteem, autonomy, self-respect and respect for others. By offering and organizing a safe space to meet, LGBTI are no longer isolated resulting in a sense of belonging and having a community that protects them, where they can be themselves without restrictions or being looked at in disapproval. Support through

community gatherings, psychological support, information and social events can overcome internalised homophobia or transphobia and make LGBTI people more self-confident.

**Activities implemented by COC** in this project in support of the improvement of the quality of interventions by Tanzanian LGBTI organisations **under pathway A:**

- Provide feedback and training to Tanzanian LGBTI organisations implementing activities that empower LGBTI individuals and strengthen LGBTI communities, based on the expertise gained by COC in its national and international work.

**Planned interventions by local organisations in Tanzania under Pathway B: Strengthening LGBTI CBOs**

- **Organisational strategy development.** Over time community groups and individuals may come together with the ambition to increase their reach and impact. More explicit envisioning of a better world and a more structured thought process on approaches and principles are important for groups to come together and to move in the same direction. Local community groups may become informal organisations, or could evolve into more formal ones. Both will benefit from a process of organising their strategy. This can involve activities like developing joint opportunity and risk assessments, safety policies, joint mission statements, agreed-upon principles and approaches, or a more formal strategic plan or roadmap process.
- **Organise governance and leadership.** Community representation and ownership in organisations are important for their sustainability, mandate and effectiveness. However, setting up governance structures, like boards, advisory groups or a general assembly, can be challenging. Organisations will be supported to make choices on structures that suit their strategy and context. Individuals who have stepped up as leaders in organisations get different roles and responsibilities. Leadership also means making difficult choices, engaging with other organisational leaders and institutions. Capacity development of leadership forms an important part of organisational development.
- **Resource mobilization.** To be able to implement strategies and activities, organisational resources are required. Resources are everywhere and community groups have a keen eye to spot these resources: gathering at a friend's place, voluntary time invested in community events and a community member who can spare some snacks and drinks. This capacity to mobilise resources must be nurtured and strengthened once the organizing develops into something bigger. Organisations want to be able to source financial support from the outside and need to develop resource mobilisation strategies, learn about proposal development and fundraising.

In the past few years, the LGBTI movement in Tanzania has gained momentum with the increasing number of members in the LGBTI community, advocacy organizations, and activities. The LGBTI movement has gained more experience within their context of what strategies are effective. The movement is still relatively nascent and fragmented with positive signs of empowerment. The LGBTI movement has united in a SOGIE coalition, a Transgender Working Group as well as it created a security committee for the LGBTI communities in Tanzania. Most of the organizations and LGBTI groups are situated in Dar es salaam, but there has been an increasing number of groups and organizations of LGBTI communities in other parts of the country such as in Mwanza, Iringa, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Pwani, Mtwara, Arusha and Moshi.

Interventions under this pathway are also directly linked to the Civic Space criteria c) *Promoting resilience of the civil society in the face of new challenges, including digital security, political polarization, and emergency measures related to counter terrorism, public health, etc; diversification of financial resources available to civil society actors and civil society in situations where the space is closed; and respect for online civil space and online freedoms.*

**Activities implemented by COC** in this project in support of the improvement of the quality of interventions by Tanzanian LGBTI organisations **under Pathway B:**

- Provide feedback and training to Tanzanian LGBTI organisations on **project design, implementation, monitoring, reporting and learning.** Being community based and community led, working in stressful circumstances while dealing with many ad hoc challenges and security threats, has been identified as a key area of growth for many LGBTI CBOs in Tanzania.

- Provide feedback and training to Tanzanian LGBTI organisations on **financial and organizational management**. Based on its experience with supporting LGBTI CBOs in their financial and organizational management, COC will lead on this type of capacity development during national meetings, webinars or specific individual organizational trajectories.

**Planned interventions by local organisations in Tanzania under Pathway C: Mobilising Allies and influencing policies and practice:**

- **Sensitisation of (potential) local allies.** Potential allies in civil society, business or government circles can be found everywhere and in the most unexpected of places. LGBTI CBOs will try to sensitize individuals on the issues and needs of LGBTI. Potential allies are often raised in a society that finds it difficult to talk about SOGIESC issues, that ridicules, discriminates and prosecutes LGBTI. Through dialogue and knowledge sharing, attitudes towards and services for LGBTI can be improved greatly. LGBTI CBOs implement strategies to educate and sensitize potential allies and support early pioneers, - in for example services - to be able to expand the impact of their work within their own structures. This will enable pioneers to sensitise their colleagues and create critical mass needed to truly change the nature of services offered to LGBTI and ensure that their needs are addressed adequately. Actors to be influenced include law enforcement and justice system (implementing national laws and policies; protection from hate crimes and violence), on- and offline media (shaping or reaffirming societal norms and stereotypes); religious and traditional leaders/institutions (shaping and interpreting morals, norms/values and customary law in society and among their followers); family and community members (providing safety, a home and a socio-economic safety net); private sector; employers, unions (providing income, skills, safety and socio-economic protection); and healthcare institutions, professionals and policymakers (providing adequate health services targeted to the specific needs, health and wellbeing of LGBTI). Sensitization starts with a focus on these particular (local) actors rather than the public at large, which poses a bigger risk of severe backlash.
- **Local and national advocacy.** The local advocacy strategy is based on the requirements, needs and goals of the local LGBTI community. Strategies include a wide variety of techniques, from off-the-record dialogue to raising awareness. In any case advocacy is a process of access, levelled and well-informed dialogue, negotiation and gradual steps.
- **Building local and national advocacy coalitions.** To change laws, policies and practices that are discriminatory towards LGBTI, it is important to align others into a movement with agreed goals, and to create support beyond the LGBTI movement. Key stakeholders can be other NGOs including in the fields of human rights and women's rights, political, religious or community leaders, the Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) and Ministries and institutions such as health clinics or the police. These actors have decision-making power or (potential) influence on decision-makers at the local or national level. This gives them the ability to change laws, policies or practices, and can impact the moveable middle within the wider population.

Interventions under this pathway are also directly linked to the Civic Space criteria d) *Building bridges: encouraging coalition building between civil society actors (between human rights and development sectors, social services), between traditional civil society organizations and other forms of civil and social movements, and between civil and community-oriented actors and human rights defenders, paying attention to the discrimination of certain groups or actors, in order to combat/reduce marginalization and inequality.*

**Activities implemented by COC in this project in support of the improvement of the quality of interventions by Tanzanian LGBTI organisations under Pathway C:**

- Provide feedback and training to Tanzanian LGBTI organisations to build **sensitizing and advocacy skills**. These skills are relevant for each area of work of LGBTI organisations. An understanding of who their key stakeholders are, solid messaging that takes public and political concerns into account, knowledge of how to deal with and talk to media, how to negotiate or compromise with allies, how to document cases of violations and present them in a methodologically adequate report should be part of the skill set of LGBTI activists working for change. A skilled advocate will be able to work with others

to identify collective goals and define a collective strategy that brings together all these elements to achieve these goals.

- **Provide feedback and training on coalition building.** Being able to work together with other LGBTI organisations and other stakeholders is crucial to implement an advocacy strategy and achieve advocacy objectives. Organisations should have a clear idea of the common issues and similarities between the organisations. Solid preparation of coalition building attempts to involve an analysis of other stakeholders; why the matter is important to others, why it is relevant for their communities, how cooperation will help achieve the other organisations' objectives, among others. COC will strengthen the capacities of LGBTI CBOs to build effective coalitions based on our international experiences in national and international movement building and advocacy.

## 6. **Partners** (Synergy and complementarity)

COC is the LGBTI organisation of the Netherlands and an international NGO. COC was established 75 years ago. The organisation with its local chapters in the Netherlands actively contributes to the protection of human rights and social acceptance of LGBTI in the Netherlands and abroad. Crucial to our approach is local ownership and our inside-out approach: local and national LGBTI communities decide which direction, pace, strategies and activities are most suitable in their own context to contribute to change. COC works in close partnership with more than 200 local LGBTI organisations in over 35 countries. From 2016 till late 2020, COC also actively supported Tanzanian LGBTI organisations in their capacity development, community activities and national and international lobby and advocacy efforts and was able to re-grant to them. This support was possible as part of a strategic partnership with the Dutch government. Since then, COC has continued and expanded its support internationally. Unfortunately, with the de-prioritization of Tanzania in Dutch Foreign Aid for Civils Society development, COC is currently unable to provide support in Tanzania. Nevertheless, COC has continued to provide guidance to Tanzanian LGBTI CBOs with regard to Tanzania's upcoming UPR process and in the development of the LGBTI shadow report. COC has Special Consultative Status with the United Nations since 2008 and facilitates LGBTI presence at regional and international human rights forums.

The main drivers of change in this project are LGBTI and their community-based organisations. They are at heart of the change process and it is their voices that need to be brought out. The leading actors in the project therefore are local Tanzanian LGBTI-led CBOs and communities. Including both formal organisations and informal/non-registered groups and initiatives, they are diverse in nature, history, capacity and level of operation.

COC has identified CENTA as the main local partner in Tanzania for this project. CENTA is a Tanzanian LGBTI-led organization that has existed (under different names) from the start of the movement in Tanzania. CENTA plays a central role in the development of the LGBTI movement in Tanzania and has been working as an umbrella organization with a close working relationship with 32 local LGBTI groups throughout Tanzania. These local groups bring together LGBTI, provide (reference to) services for LGBTI and engage locally with local (potential) allies, stakeholders and duty bearers. Engaging at this grassroots level allows local organisations to slowly win the hearts and minds of local allies. CENTA is well positioned to bring different groups and organizations together and provide them with hands-on support to strengthen them. CENTA also plays a leading role in the SOGIE coalition and the security committee for the LGBTI communities in Tanzania.

We expect this project to provide value for money for the following reasons:

- COC and CENTA have a longstanding relationship build on trust, mutual respect, joint reflection and learning and effective and impactful collaboration
- As COC and CENTA both have an extensive pre-existing network of LGBTI-led organisations and have experience of delivering projects in Tanzania (both in urban and rural areas), we are able to greatly reduce initial costs and use resources efficiently to the benefit of the LGBTI people.
- COC has an effective project management infrastructure for re-granting and accountability in place

- The project will benefit from the experience of other LGBTI organisations in the region that COC will continue to collaborate with as part of the Netherlands funded Power of Pride program (2021-2025) (eg. Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Zambia),
- The project will build upon LGBTI track records and experience of activists in Tanzania on the ground – there is no need to ‘buy in’ LGBT-expertise.

## 7. Impact and sustainability

Our ToC focuses on sustainable change in the width and depth of LGBTI communities, the capacities of LGBTI organisations, the understanding and attitudes of social and political actors, the policies and actions of individual duty bearers, and the inclusiveness of institutions. Local ownership, local activism and building bridges locally and nationally is crucial for sustainable change in Tanzania. COC and CENTA view the project as part of our long-term contribution to LGBTI equality. COC engages in long term relationships with activists and organizations, we are in this together not just for a specific intervention or a project. We are in solidarity with our brother/ sister organisations and we are in this struggle together also after a project comes to an end.

In terms of the SDGs, the project directly works towards SDG 10 and its targets to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all and to ensure equal opportunity. Likewise, it contributes to SDG 17, which includes the target of capacity building as a form of support for national efforts to implement the SDGs and of efficient partnerships built on the experience and resourcing strategies of local partners.

## 8. Donor visibility

Given the local context and the sensitivity of the topic, discretion is required so as not to compromise the implementation of the project and to ensure the safety of all actors and people involved. COC follows a do-no-harm policy and due to repression of LGBTI communities it will not publicly report data that can be attributed to LGBTI communities in Tanzania. COC therefore does not publish data which can reasonably be expected to pose a risk to the safety or security of any individual, group, partner organisation, activist, (back) donor or supplier. COC will also not publish data that might harm the relationship with local governments, institutions, partners, individuals or (back) donors.

## 9. Monitoring methods (Management capacity)

Partners collate mid-year and annual reports with updates on progress on the indicators, context analysis and lessons learned. Regular updates from partners in smaller form such as micro-narratives and picture uploads combined with field visits by COC will ensure a keen tracking of the programme implementation and will supplement indicator data with qualitative reporting. The results framework consists of 7 indicators linked to the three ToC Pathways:

- Number of actions undertaken by LGBTI organisations to reach out to LGBTI individuals and communities for the following purposes:
  - Provision of information on SOGIESC, human rights of LGBTI people, legal and democratic rights within national and regional frameworks.
  - Building self-esteem and integrating acceptance *within* LGBTI individuals and communities.
  - Enabling LGBTI individuals to engage with societal structures meaningfully.
- Number of safe spaces created for community gatherings (physical or virtual).
- Number of LGBTI organizations with increased organizational skills.
- Number of LGBTI organizations increasing their financial sustainability.
- Number of alliances formed between LGBTI organizations and other grassroots organisations, CBOs and CSOs, activists, social movements and other relevant actors in order to co-host events or jointly undertake advocacy actions
- Number of actions taken to inform, educate, sensitize and/or engage different actors in society who have the ability to influence or change societal/legal norms/policies.



- Number of actions undertaken to positively influence civic space in the direction of less restrictive operational space

## 10. Detailed Results-Based Budget (Efficiency)

Code	Budget heading	Year 1	Year 2	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>Activity costs</b>			
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Activity costs by LGBTI organisations in Tanzania</b>			
1.1.1	Activities under Pathway A	15,000.00 €	15,000.00 €	30,000.00 €
1.1.2	Activities under Pathway B	20,000.00 €	20,000.00 €	40,000.00 €
1.1.3	Activities under Pathway C	20,000.00 €	20,000.00 €	40,000.00 €
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Activity costs COC</b>			
1.2.1	COC trainings on Pathway A (travel, venue, translation, etc...)	4,500.00 €	4,500.00 €	9,000.00 €
1.2.2	COC trainings on Pathway B (travel, venue, translation, etc...)	4,500.00 €	4,500.00 €	9,000.00 €
1.2.3	COC trainings on Pathway C (travel, venue, translation, etc...)	5,000.00 €	5,000.00 €	10,000.00 €
<b>2</b>	<b>Personnel costs</b>			
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Personnel costs COC</b>			
2.1.1	International project officer / Trainer (0,35 FTE)	32,000.00 €	32,000.00 €	64,000.00 €
2.1.2	Finance officer (0,1 FTE)	4,200.00 €	4,200.00 €	8,400.00 €
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Personnel costs CENTA</b>			
2.2.1	Program officer	5,000.00 €	5,000.00 €	10,000.00 €
2.2.2	Assistant Program officer	2,436.50 €	2,436.50 €	4,873.00 €
2.2.3	Finance officer	1,000.00 €	1,000.00 €	2,000.00 €
<b>3</b>	<b>Indirect costs</b>			
3.1	Overhead COC 10%			22,727.30 €
<b>Total</b>				<b>250.000 €</b>

There is no other funding requested or obtained for the same project by COC. Within COC's current international programs, Tanzania has not been included as a program country. As part of the Power of Pride program funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, COC in collaboration with Pan Africa ILGA is able to support CENTA and the wider LGBTI movement in their upcoming UPR process in Geneva.

## 11. Risk analysis

COC and CENTA have engaged in a detailed context specific (country and community specific) risk analysis that identifies potential risks and mitigation measures, based on our longstanding experience in working with activists on LGBTI issues in often quickly changing circumstances. We identify the potential risks in context, at programmatic level and at the level of in-country partners.

**Contextual risks;** It is hard to predict if the Tanzanian civic space might shrink further or expand slightly in the near future. For now, the overall consensus is that it seems likely that there might be some space for civil society and LGBTI organisations to expand their work and advocacy efforts. When pandemics (such as Covid-19), natural disasters and political conflicts occur, the (geo)political and socio-economic situation often deteriorates. In such a context, Tanzanian politicians, opinion leaders, media and other actors may scapegoat LGBTI communities. Covid-19 outbreaks and measures may pose a threat to the health and well-being of activists and may make meetings and travel difficult. The following mitigation measures will be taken:

- Monitor the situation on the ground using a variety of information sources
- Develop an integrated approach to safety and security, incorporating safety plans and procedures in partner's work plans and budgets

- Follow national and international advise on minimizing risks for Covid-19 infections and implement practical alternatives (localized meetings/smaller groups/online).
- Draft an emergency response policy and procedure and link up with international (LGBTI) human rights emergency funders
- Strengthen and connect CBOs and LGBTI movements to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to repressive measures, and facilitate coordinated action
- Gather trustworthy data that underpin and legitimize advocacy efforts
- Stimulate in-country partners to monitor and report human rights violations against LGBTI to national, regional and international human rights mechanisms
- Develop prevention strategies and set up close collaboration with allies (other civil society actors, media and opinion leaders)
- Maintain flexibility within the programmatic parameters when work plans and planning need to be adjusted and budgets reallocated

**Programmatic risks;** Deviations from planning could be caused by disagreement and/or a breach of confidence between partners. As the needs and interests of different groups within the LGBTI movement do not always fully coincide, internal conflict can occur. Also organizational issues at partner level, e.g. a changeover of the board, an internal governance crisis and/or malfunctioning, can result in delays. Another risk at country level is adoption of more restrictive legislation affecting for instance the right of in-country partners to legally register and open a bank account, and the ability for COC to make financial transfers to partners. Program progress can further be threatened by exposure of the funding link between organizations working in very restrictive environments and COC and the Belgian government as foreign funders to LGBTI movements. The following mitigation measures will be taken:

- Implementation of organizational policies to guarantee organisational stability and proper functioning: Code of Good Conduct, Whistle blower's Procedure, policies on integrity and conflict of interest, Complaints Procedure and Sexual Harassment Policy
- Continuous learning on financial-administrative matters
- Agreement with the Belgian government on an exclusion policy for IATI
- Taking digital safety measures and using digitally safe means of communication, such as encrypted communication when needed

COC and CENTA have sound internal control policies in place which are guided by international standards. These policies cover prior assessments of partners' management capacity, contracting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. COC has an anti-corruption policy, describing how it prevents corruption in the projects and how incidents involving fraud or corruption are to be dealt with.

**Organisational risks;** Oppressive regimes may curtail the rights of LGBTI people and their CBOs, for instance by ordering law enforcement to raid the organizations' offices and harass, assault and arbitrarily arrest activists. Another type of ill treatment is exposure of the identity of LGBTI human rights defenders, which possibly leads to reprisal and intimidation by family and other members of society. As a result of this crackdown, the mental health and well-being of activists will be affected with induced trauma and increased stress levels, and the risk of conflict will heighten: conflict between activists and organisations, and within movements. There is a risk that in-country organizations do not function properly (e.g. by financial mismanagement, not adhering to the code of good conduct, and/or not involving the community in decision making), which may result in the community withdrawing its support, leaving the organization without mandate. To mitigate the associated risks, COC will implement a healing justice approach, grounded in a community's particular experiences, traditions and needs.