



TANZANIA

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SUBMISSION TO THE UN UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW 39TH SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, 1-12 NOVEMBER 2021

FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. In 2016, Tanzania accepted 131 recommendations fully, two in part and 94 recommendations were rejected.¹

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ACTION PLAN

2. In its 2016 UPR, Tanzania accepted several recommendations to strengthen its national human rights institution, implement the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) and improve its national laws and regulations for the protection and promotion of human rights.² Despite having an existing Human Rights Action Plan (2013-2017), frequent and regressive amendments to laws have made it hard to keep up with Tanzania's ever shifting legal landscape. Cumulatively, such changes have significantly eroded the rule of law and undermined respect for human rights.

RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH ALBINISM

3. In the last review, Tanzania accepted 23 recommendations touching on the right of people living with albinism and their protection.³ In 2017, Tanzania invited the United Nations Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism to assess the human rights situation of persons with albinism throughout the country, given the relatively high number of reports of attacks against them. The report by the Independent Expert finds that there has been a reported decrease in the number of attacks against people living with albinism which was achieved in part through measures put in place by state authorities and other actors.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

4. Tanzania is yet to ratify the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, despite accepting recommendations to consider their ratification.⁴
5. Despite accepting a recommendation to do so, Tanzania has not submitted overdue reports to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).⁵

RIGHTS TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

6. While Tanzania accepted recommendations to promptly investigate all attacks against journalists and address concerns related to claims of interference with the right to freedom of expression⁶, state-backed violations against journalists and media outlets persist.
7. Tanzania also supported a recommendation to respect the rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly, including to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment where members of all political parties and civil society organizations (CSOs) can freely exercise their rights, including to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association.⁷ However, the state has ramped up repression against political opposition parties and interfered with many opposition party assemblies.
8. Tanzania accepted a recommendation to provide structural support to CSOs.⁸ Instead, state authorities have threatened NGOs perceived to be critical of the government with suspension, suspended or denied them clearance to conduct election-related activities. NGOs face the dilemma of disclosing extensive details about their activities and funding, potentially compromising human rights work and staff security, or risking deregistration. Some have scaled back work and are self-censoring.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

9. Tanzania accepted recommendations to improve children's access to education and to effectively safeguard the rights of women and girls.⁹ Tanzania also accepted a recommendation to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children.¹⁰ Nevertheless, pregnant girls and young mothers were discriminated against in the education sector.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

10. Despite Tanzania considering recommendations to take necessary measures to improve the functioning of the justice system as a whole¹¹, problems remain, especially regarding access to justice and right to fair trial.

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

11. Tanzanian authorities have misused laws and disregarded constitutional safeguards for human rights by passing and amending a raft of legislation targeting peaceful political activities and hindering the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly.¹²
12. Problematic laws include the 1971 National Flag and Coat of Arms Act, 2010 Election Expenses Act, 1984 Economic and Organised Crime Control Act, 1994 The Proceeds of Crime Act¹³, 2015 Cybercrimes Act, 2018 Political Parties (Amendment) Act, 2016 Media Services Act, Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations, NGO Act, Regulation No 4 of the Education Regulations, (Expulsion and Exclusion of pupils from schools) G.N. No.295 of 2002, Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Acts of June 2019 and of 2020.
13. Assemblies and processions require advance notification under Tanzanian law.¹⁴ On 24 June 2016 President Magufuli placed a blanket ban on political parties organizing political activities and rallies until the 2020 election period.¹⁵
14. Since 2018, Tanzania has brought in sweeping powers to police the internet. The March 2018 Electronic Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations broadly restricts online content, requires bloggers to register and permit surveillance of cybercafés without judicial oversight. In August 2020, the TCRA

amended the Electronic and Postal Communications (Radio and Television) Regulations 2018 to limit international media coverage of the elections under which local broadcasters were compelled to obtain the regulator's permission to air content produced by, or in, collaboration with foreign media. The amendments also required that foreign journalists be chaperoned by government officials while on assignments.

15. On 10 June 2020, Parliament passed the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (No. 3) 2020 which, among other things, amended the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act, requiring claimants to submit an affidavit showing that violations have personally affected them. This undermines public interest lawsuits and government accountability for human rights violations and abuses.
16. In November 2019, Tanzania withdrew the right of individuals and NGOs to directly file cases against it at the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.¹⁶

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND EXCESSIVE USE OF FORCE BY SECURITY FORCES

17. In the run-up to the controversial 28 October 2020 election, opposition politicians were abducted and beaten by unknown people. Security forces used excessive force to disperse peaceful assemblies.¹⁷ After the election, members of civil society and opposition groups accused security forces of using excessive force, including live ammunition, and allegedly killing at least 22 people.¹⁸

RIGHT TO HEALTH

18. Between March and May 2020, authorities passed and used laws prohibiting and criminalizing "false news"¹⁹ to restrict media coverage of the government's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic and its prevalence in the country. This suppression of information by the authorities was implemented instead of disseminating reliable, accessible, and evidence-based information to the public, including on government measures to protect public health, which is crucial to countering inaccurate information and to fostering trust.
19. In April 2020, the President pardoned 3,717 prisoners in line with World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations to decongest prisons to limit the spread of COVID-19.²⁰ However, despite this action prisons remained 9% above capacity at the end of 2020 which continued to put the remaining prisoners' health at risk.²¹

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

20. After a June 2017 warning by President John Magufuli that pregnant schoolgirls would not be allowed to return to school, the government continued to ban them from schools and used a World Bank loan, intended for the improvement of girls' secondary school education, to maintain their segregation in alternative learning centres where the four-year lower secondary school curriculum was compressed into two years.²²

REPRESSION OF DISSENT

21. Rising repression of real or perceived government critics in Tanzania has continued. Several investigative journalists including Erick Kabendera and Joseph Gandye²³ were arrested in 2019 in relation to their work.²⁴
22. In April 2020, the Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) fined Star Media Tanzania Limited; Multichoice Tanzania Limited; and Azam Digital Broadcast Limited TZS5,000,000 (USD2,150), and ordered them to apologize for airing misleading information on the government's handling of the COVID – 19 pandemic contrary to provisions of Tanzania Communications Regulatory Act.²⁵ Later that month, the TCRA suspended *Mwananchi*, an online newspaper, for six months and fined it TZS5,000,000 (USD2,150) for publishing a photo of the president in which he appeared to breach COVID – 19 physical distancing guidelines.²⁶
23. The government also penalized newspapers and broadcasting stations, particularly between June and October 2020, for reporting on political events. The *Tanzania Daima* newspaper was given an indefinite ban on all print runs and distribution; the online television network, *Kwanza TV*, was suspended for 11 months while Clouds TV and Clouds FM Radio were suspended for seven days each.²⁷
24. On 25 June 2019, the Home Affairs Minister threatened to deregister organizations that challenged the president's ban on schooling for pregnant girls and teen mothers, and to prosecute or deport anyone working to protect the rights of lesbians, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people.²⁸

HARASSMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

25. The authorities subjected human rights defenders (HRDs) to arbitrary arrest and detention, prosecution, intimidation, harassment, and threats. Human rights lawyer, Tito Elia Magoti, and his co-accused, Theodory Giyani, were arrested in December 2019 in connection with social media activities and charged under various laws, including the Cybercrimes Act.²⁹ Their cases were adjourned more than 10 times by a court in Dar es Salaam before they were released in January 2021 after entering into a plea-bargain agreement.
26. In July 2020, police arrested Sheikh Issa Ponda, an Islamic cleric, in Dar es Salaam. They held him for 10 days for circulating an article which they alleged amounted to incitement and a breach of the peace. In his article, he had addressed the need for an independent electoral body and had claimed that Muslims faced discrimination, especially in recruitment into government jobs.³⁰

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

27. On 29 January 2019, Tanzania's National Assembly amended the Political Parties Act ushering in wide ranging restrictions on the rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly.³¹ Opposition politicians were intimidated, harassed, arbitrarily arrested and briefly detained on spurious grounds constraining their ability to freely meet each other and their supporters, including ahead of the 2020 general and presidential elections.³²
28. The government increasingly implemented official guidelines to allow it to control and prevent the work of NGOs and to severely restrict the right to freedom of association. On 24 June 2020, the Registrar of NGOs suspended the activities of Inclusive Development for Citizens – Tanzania (IDC – Tanzania), an organization promoting good governance.³³
29. On 18 August 2020, the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC), comprised of more than

160 individuals and organizations, announced the temporary suspension of its operations after police ordered the CRDB Bank to freeze its accounts for not complying with the NGO Act. THRDC was accused of entering agreements with donors without consulting the Office of the Treasury Registrar and the Office of the Registrar of NGOs.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND DETENTION AND UNFAIR TRIALS

30. HRDs, journalists and other government critics have been arrested without due process of law and subjected to lengthy trial processes that have forced them to enter plea bargain agreements with the state, including journalists Erick Kabendera³⁴ and Tito Magoti.³⁵ Maxence Melo the founder of a popular online discussion portal *JamiiForums* that discusses topics such as corruption and misuse of public office, made more than 145 court appearances between his arrest in 2016 and his conviction in April 2020.³⁶
31. Heavy court fines, bail and bond terms for individuals arrested under many of these laws disproportionately affect poor and marginalized people. The Media Services Act, for example, criminalizes “false news” and “rumours” under sections 50 and 54 by creating the offence of “publication likely to cause fear and alarm” punishable with a fine of 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 Tanzania shillings (between 4,350 to 8,700 USD).³⁷ In May 2020, police arrested comedian, Idris Sultan, and released him 10 days later on bail of TZS15,000,000 (USD6,550). He was held in connection with a video he distributed on social media in which he mocked the President.³⁸
32. Between June and September 2020, police arrested politicians Zitto Kabwe, leader of the opposition party ACT-Wazalendo, and 17 other opposition party members including parliamentary aspirants while conducting peaceful political gatherings. The police released them without charge after spending between a day and months in police detention.

RIGHTS OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, AND INTERSEX PEOPLE

33. On 17 October 2017, police raided a legal consultation meeting convened by the Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa (ISLA) and the Community Health Services and Advocacy (CHESA) arresting 13³⁹ health and human rights activists and publicly accused them of “promoting homosexuality.”⁴⁰
34. On 3 November 2018 police in Zanzibar arrested 10 men on suspicion of being gay⁴¹, after they received a “tip-off” from members of the public about a same-sex marriage taking place. This came after the then Dar es Salaam’s Regional Commissioner called on the public to report the names of suspected gay men to the police.⁴²
35. In April 2019, the Registrar of NGOs announced that the government had cancelled the registration of six health organizations which worked on the rights of LGBTI people, including CHESA, accusing them of “promoting unethical acts.” Later, in September 2019, the Deputy Home Affairs Minister called for the arrest of anyone “promoting homosexuality.”

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

36. Tanzanian authorities arrested, forcibly disappeared, tortured, and arbitrarily detained several Burundian refugees, some of whom were later forcibly returned to Burundi. In January 2017, the Tanzania ended *prima facie* recognition of refugees from Burundi, meaning that all asylum seekers coming from Burundi were from then on individually assessed. By July 2018, Tanzania had closed all reception centres at border entry points from Burundi, both restricting access to the country and the possibility of claiming

asylum.

37. In 2019 and 2020, authorities in Tanzania forcibly repatriated some Burundi refugees. The government further temporarily closed the refugees' common markets and some refugee-run businesses in the camps putting great pressure on the Burundian refugee community to leave the country.⁴³

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the government of Tanzania to:

National Human rights framework

- Reinstatement of Tanzania's declaration under Article 34(6) of the Protocol to the African Charter establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to allow individuals and NGOs direct access to the African Court.
- Repeal or amend all laws that undermine respect for human rights, including, but not limited to the Political Parties Act, NGO Act, the Statistics Act, the Cyber Crime Act, the Media Services Act, Economic and Organised Crime Control Act, Political Parties Act.

Right to Peaceful Assembly and Excessive Use of Force by Security Forces

- Launch a prompt, thorough, independent, and transparent investigation into allegations of unlawful killings and torture of opposition members and supporters following the 2020 election
- Ensure that the exercise of the right to freedom of assembly does not require prior authorisation from the state.

Right to Health

- Ensure that people have access to vital information about the prevalence and spread of COVID-19, as well as how to protect themselves.
- Communicate the threat COVID-19 poses to people's health, the measures to mitigate risks, and information about ongoing response efforts.

Discrimination against Women and Girls

- Take steps to allow pregnant girls access to education without discrimination in line with Tanzania's own national and international human rights obligations.

Repression of Dissent

- Ensure that media outlets can operate freely and independently, enjoy freedom of expression, and do their work without fear of reprisals, including through removing all obstacles to the right to freedom of expression and media freedom.
- Repeal or amend the Media Services Act, Cybercrimes Act, Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations to ensure respect for human rights, including the rights to freedom of expression, information, and media freedom.

Harassment of Human Rights Defenders

- Publicly commit to ensure that the authorities will allow HRDs and other real or perceived government opponents and critics to freely exercise their human rights including the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly without fear of reprisals.

Freedom of Association

- Ensure that the right to defend human rights, including crucially the right to association, is enjoyed by everyone without discrimination, by repealing or amending the NGO Act and the Political Parties Act.

Arbitrary Arrests and Detentions and Unfair Trials

- End arbitrary arrests and launch prompt, thorough, independent, and transparent investigations into the conduct of the security forces to ensure that all persons detained solely for political reasons and peacefully exercising their human rights are immediately and unconditionally released.
- Repeal or amend the Economic and Organised Crime Control Act and the Criminal Procedure Act and any laws that contravene Tanzania's constitutional guarantees and internationally recognized right to fair trial.

Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex People

- Protect everyone in Tanzania and uphold their human rights without discrimination, including by not initiating programmes or using government agencies to deny LGBTI people of their rights.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers

- Refrain from returning anyone, in any manner whatsoever, to a place where they would be at real risk of persecution or other serious human rights violations.
- Ensure that any returns of refugees undertaken are genuinely voluntary and conducted in safety and with dignity in line with international standards.

¹ UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Human Rights Council on its thirty-third session, 16 December 2016, UN Doc. A/HRC/33/2, para. 667

² Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: United Republic of Tanzania, UN Doc. A/HRC/33/12, Recommendations 134.11-12 (Tajikistan, Honduras), 134.16 (Nepal), 134.18-31 (Chile, Libya, Senegal, Yemen, Sudan, Bhutan, Uganda, State of Palestine, Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Mauritius, Indonesia, Guatemala and the Philippines)

³ A/HRC/33/12, Recommendations 134.43 (Ukraine), 134.54-56 (Costa Rica, Cabo Verde, Sierra Leone), 134.72-88 (Congo, Czech Republic, France, Gabon, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Maldives, Slovenia, Czech Republic, South Africa, Uganda, United States of America, Uruguay, Argentina, Botswana, Brazil), 136.23 (Portugal), 137.65 (Australia)

⁴ A/HRC/33/12, Recommendations 134.1-4 (Chile, Philippines, Mozambique, Ukraine)

⁵ A/HRC/33/12, Recommendation 134.39 (Sierra Leone)

⁶ A/HRC/33/12, Recommendations 134.95 (Latvia) and 134.96 (Australia).

⁷ A/HRC/33/12, Recommendations 134.98 (Ireland)

⁸ A/HRC/33/12, Recommendation 136.22 (Haiti). The full recommendation was for Tanzania to provide financial and structural support civil society organizations to conduct awareness-raising campaigns against the discrimination of persons with albinism. Tanzania only accepted in part, to provide structural support.

⁹ A/HRC/33/12, Recommendations 134.109-18 (Equatorial Guinea, Portugal, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, China, China, Congo)

¹⁰ A/HRC/33/12, Recommendations 134.41-43 (Italy, Namibia, Ukraine), 134.45-48 (Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Honduras, Canada), 134.50 (Norway), 134.64 (Singapore), 134.69-71 (France, Australia, Sweden).

¹¹ A/HRC/33/12, Recommendations 134.88-93 (Brazil, Egypt, South Africa, France, Spain, Algeria)

¹² Article 20 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania enshrines the rights of every person in Tanzania to, "freely and peaceably assemble, associate and cooperate with other persons, express views publicly and more specially to form or join associations or organizations formed for the purposes of preserving or furthering his beliefs or interests or any other interests."

¹³ Section 31 (A) 31A of the Proceeds of Crime Act of 1994 grants the Inspector General of Police or DPP powers to " ... authorize and direct a police officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police or above to freeze a bank account and seize any document from that bank or financial institution for seven days during which leave of the court for continued seizure shall be obtained."

¹⁴ Section 43 of the Police Force and Auxiliary Service Act 2002 ("Police Act").

¹⁵ Tanzania: "Lawfare: repression by law ahead of Tanzania's general elections", 12 October 2020, pg. 14, available at www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr56/3051/2020/en/

¹⁶ Amnesty International, "Withdrawal of individual rights to African Court will deepen repression", 2 December 2019, available at www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/12/tanzania-withdrawal-of-individual-rights-to-african-court-will-deepen-repression/

¹⁷ Tanzania: Killings, arbitrary detention and torture of opposition members in aftermath of elections, 20 November 2020, available at www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/11/tanzania-killings-arbitrary-detention-and-torture-of-opposition-members-in-aftermath-of-

[elections/](#)

¹⁸ Tanzania: *Killings, arbitrary detention, and torture of opposition members in aftermath of elections*

20 November 2020, available at www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/11/tanzania-killings-arbitrary-detention-and-torture-of-opposition-members-in-aftermath-of-elections/

¹⁹ The laws include, the Electronic and Postal Communications (Radio and Television Broadcasting Content) Regulations of 2020 and the Electronics and Postal (Online Content) Regulations of 2018.

²⁰ Amnesty International, AFR 56/2381/2020, Joint CSO Letter to President Magufuli on the Rights of Prison Detainees in Tanzania During the COVID-19 Pandemic, 20 May 2020, available at <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR5623812020ENGLISH.PDF>

²¹ By close of 2020, there were 32,438 prisoners in Tanzanian prisons, of which 17,974 were on remand.

²² The World Bank, Tanzania Secondary Education Quality Improvement Program (SEQUIP), 31 March 2020, available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/factsheet/2020/03/31/tanzania-secondary-education-quality-improvement-program-sequip>

²³ Tanzania: Second journalist arrested in a month must be released unconditionally, 23 August 2019, available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/08/tanzania-second-journalist-arrested-in-a-month-must-be-released-unconditionally/>

²⁴ Tanzania: *Another journalist arrested to silence dissent: Erick Kabendera*, 30 September 2019, available at <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR5610992019ENGLISH.pdf>

²⁵ Tanzania: "Lawfare: repression by law ahead of Tanzania's general elections", 12 October 2020, pg. 22, available at www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr56/3051/2020/en/

²⁶ TCRA accused *Mwananchi* of violating the 2018 Electronic and Postal (Online Content) Regulations.

²⁷ Tanzania: "Lawfare: repression by law ahead of Tanzania's general elections", 12 October 2020, pg. 21, available at www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr56/3051/2020/en/

²⁸ Tanzania: Stop Threatening Rights Groups, 5 July 2017, available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/07/tanzania-stop-threatening-rights-groups/>

²⁹ They were charged with the offence of, "possessing a computer programme designed for the purpose of committing an offence", as well as with, "leading organized crime, contrary to ... Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act ...".

³⁰ After the release of Sheikh Issa Ponda, unknown people who identified themselves as police officers, telephoned him and threatened to re-arrest him and in August he went into hiding until the time of this reporting.

³¹ Tanzania: "The price we pay: targeted for dissent by the Tanzanian state", 28 October 2019, pg. 28, available at www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr56/0301/2019/en/

³² Tanzania: "Lawfare: repression by law ahead of Tanzania's general elections", 12 October 2020, pg. 14, available at www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr56/3051/2020/en/

³³ It was accused of failing to provide details of its 2019 activities, a list of its members and agreements with donors, among other things, in violation of the NGO Act and NGO regulations.

³⁴ On 24 February 2020, a Dar es Salaam court released investigative journalist Erick Kabendera from prison after he entered a plea bargain agreement with the prosecution. He had been abducted by unidentified men in July 2019. Twenty-four hours later, the police confirmed he was in their custody. He was later charged with money laundering and involvement in organized crime. Erick Kabendera was subjected to a prolonged trial before the Court of Resident Magistrate at Kisitu in Dar es Salaam which was adjourned 16 times. He said he was tortured in Segerea Prison in Dar es Salaam where he suffered repeated bouts of illness and was refused permission to visit his sick mother who died while he was in prison. The court ordered him to pay the Director of Public Prosecution TZS273,242,047 (USD116,000) to cover, among other things, alleged tax evasion debts and a fine. He was required to pay within six months or be rearrested.

³⁵ On 5 January 2021, the Dar es Salaam Resident Magistrate's Court at Kisitu ordered the release of Tito Magoti after he pleaded guilty to one count of "leading organized crime with intent to earn illegal income" and paid a TZS17,300,000 (USD 7,450) fine as part of a plea bargain agreement.

³⁶ Maxence Melo was accused of managing a web domain not registered in Tanzania, obstructing investigations, and failure to comply with an order to disclose data in his possession. On 8 April 2020, a Tanzanian court sentenced Maxence Melo to pay a fine of three million Tanzanian shillings (USD 1,300) or face one year in prison.

³⁷ The minimum fine is over four times Tanzania's 2018 per capita income.

³⁸ Idris Sultan was charged with offences of, "failure to register a sim card previously owned by another person" and, "failure to report change of ownership of a sim card" under new Electronic and Postal Communications (SIM Card Registration) Regulations, 2020 and the Electronic and Postal Communications of 2010. His case was adjourned by the Court of Resident Magistrate at Kisitu at least four times and remained pending at the end of the year.

³⁹ The 13 were detained overnight and released in bail without being charged before being re-arrested on 20 October after their bail was revoked by the police who claimed that they wanted to conduct fresh investigations. The police threatened the 13 with forced anal examinations. They were all later released without charge on 27 October 2017.

⁴⁰ They were arrested in a meeting convened to deliberate on a case the two organizations had planned to file before a court to challenge the Tanzanian government's decision to limit the provision of certain health services that it had previously provided. The police had been informed beforehand about the meeting and the agenda for the meeting had been shared with them.

⁴¹ The United Republic of Tanzania comprises Tanzania Mainland (formerly known as Tanganyika) and Zanzibar. Zanzibar, an archipelago, is part of the Republic with semi-autonomous status, having its own constitution, legislative, executive, and judicial institutions to regulate non-union matters concerning the entire country.

⁴² On 29 October 2018, Paul Makonda announced plans to form a government taskforce to hunt down people believed to be lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex (LGBTI), due to begin its “work” on 5 November. Though on 4 November 2018 the government of Tanzania, through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, distanced itself from Makonda’s remarks terming them “personal opinion”, LGBTI people in Tanzania continued to live in fear.

⁴³ Burundi: *African leaders should raise concerns about Tanzania’s pressure on refugees to return to Burundi*, 4 December 2019, available at www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr16/1522/2019/en/