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POST-ELECTION VIOLENCE IN TANZANIA:
OCTOBER & NOVEMBER 2025

CIR Investigation
4 December 2025

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WARNING: This report contains graphic information and imagery. While efforts have been made to blur details, the report includes information which some readers may find distressing. Graphic links are underlined in red.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CIR has conducted an in-depth investigation through open source and digital evidence into incidents of violence, killing and human rights violations in Tanzania between 29 October and 4 November 2025.

The Unified Republic of Tanzania held national elections on 29 October 2025. Large-scale protests and acts of civil disobedience took place in cities across Tanzania amid allegations of election interference and repression of opposition candidates. Despite internet blackouts across the country, reports immediately surfaced online of violent suppression of protests at the hands of state security forces, resulting in widespread death and injury.

In order to investigate this violence, CIR followed a rigorous methodology (Section 3): to collect, preserve, verify and analyse pieces of content. CIR recorded and archived footage from user-generated content (UGC) shared on social media, such as X (formerly Twitter), Telegram, Facebook and Instagram, and from media outlets, then used open-source intelligence (OSINT) techniques to verify their locations and, where possible, the date and time they were recorded, the actors involved, and the number of casualties. The data collected forms the basis of this report and is referred and linked to throughout.

CIR has collected, preserved and analysed **185 pieces** of digital evidence from the period of post-election violence in Tanzania. Of this 185, **CIR verified the precise location of 44 images and videos**. Whilst the majority of incidents occurred in Tanzania's main city, Dar es Salaam, CIR recorded incidents throughout Tanzania, including in the cities of Mwanza, Mbeya, Arusha, and Tunduma. CIR combined its dataset of UGC with satellite imagery analysis.

CIR has categorised its analysis into four themes, based on the patterns observed:

- 1) Shooting incidents and targeted killings ([Section 5.1](#))**
CIR verified the repeated use of live ammunition by security forces and plain-clothed armed men, resulting in casualties.
- 2) Use of excessive force and beatings ([Section 5.2](#))**
CIR verified footage showing civilians being assaulted, humiliated, and forced into stress throughout Tanzania.
- 3) Configuration of security forces ([Section 5.3](#))**
CIR analysed the actors shown in footage to determine whether the perpetrators of violence were police officers or armed forces.
- 4) Handling of bodies, morgues, and mass grave sites ([Section 5.4](#))**
CIR identified possible mass graves through satellite imagery and verified large piles of bodies within UGC.

CIR's investigation into post-election violence in Tanzania has uncovered a significant amount of digital evidence showing possible human rights abuses by security forces in the country. However, new footage from the investigation period continues to be shared online by Tanzanian activists, journalists, and social media users. CIR suggests that further research should be undertaken in order to continue to verify new footage of the protests, and to conduct deeper investigative analysis into the identities and backgrounds of the perpetrators of violence for accountability.

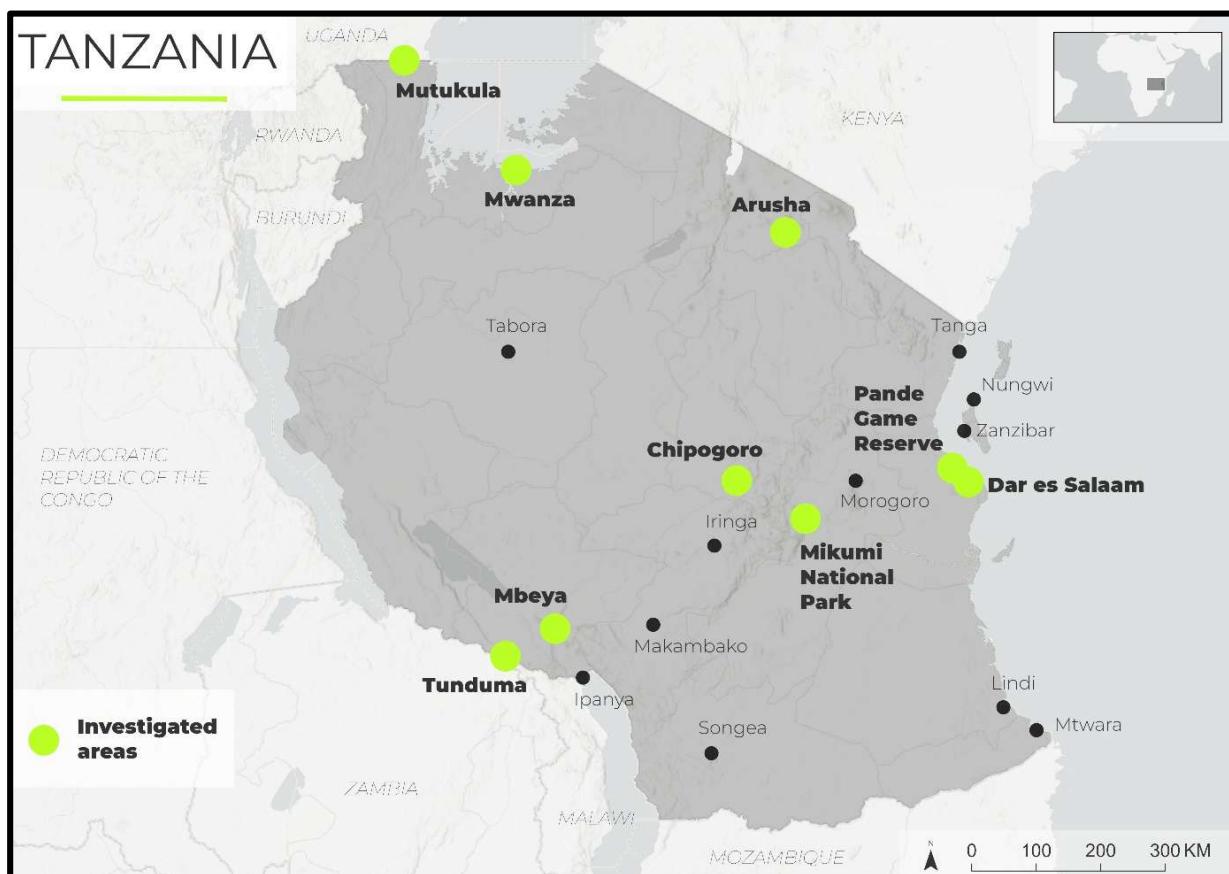


Figure 1: Map of areas investigated by CIR.

2 REPORT SCOPE

CIR carried out open-source research into election-related violence that resulted in deaths, injuries, and major damage to infrastructure during the October–November 2025 protests in Tanzania. This work included independently verifying the location and timing of each piece of content, identifying the number and type of casualties, and assessing which actors were responsible.

The analysis focused primarily on UGC that falls within its four categories: **Shooting incidents and targeted killings** ([Section 5.1](#)); **Use of excessive force and beatings** ([Section 5.2](#)); **Configuration of security forces** ([Section 5.3](#)); **Handling of bodies, morgues and mass grave sites** ([Section 5.4](#)).

During its investigation, CIR also verified footage showing protesters vandalising buildings [[TPE0178](#)], starting fires [[TPE0180](#)], and throwing rocks at police officers during protests [[TPE0070](#)]. While these actions may corroborate statements from the Tanzanian Government and police forces, CIR's investigation does not focus on such actions by protesters, as they do not display excessive force or killings. However, CIR has provided a map of incidents of vandalism which were seemingly carried out by civilians below in Figure 2.

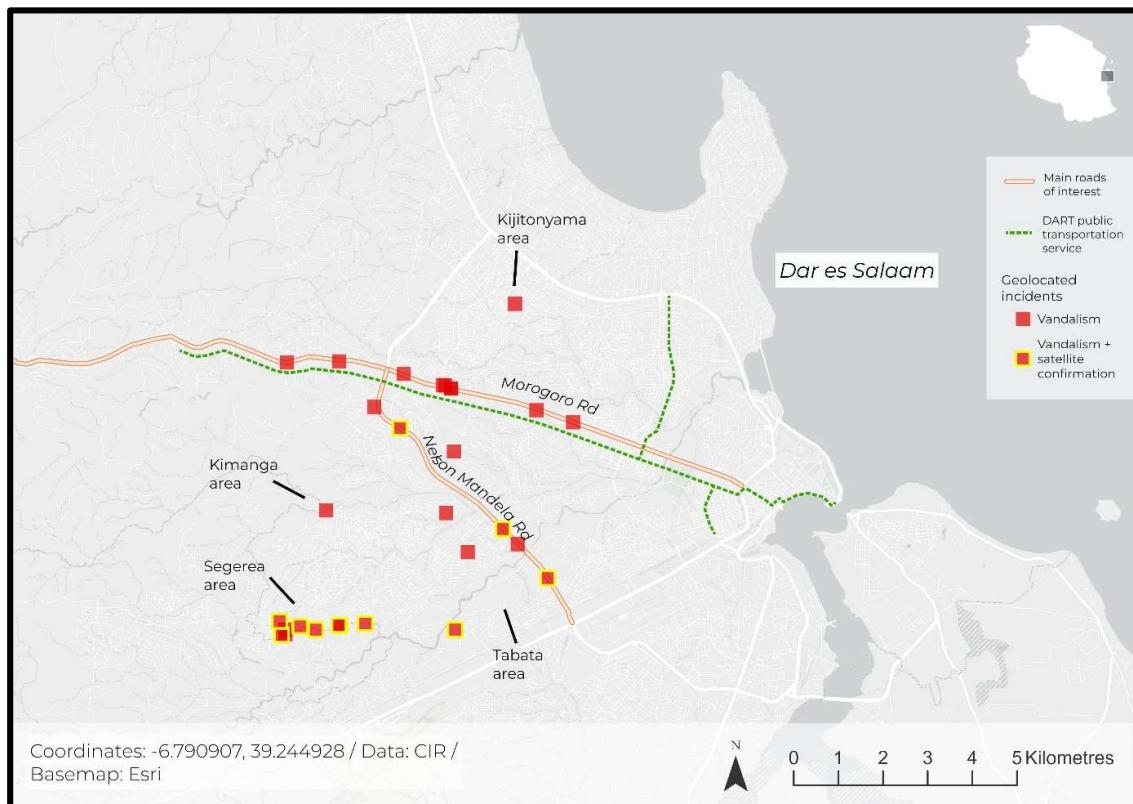


Figure 2: Map of vandalism incidents geolocated by CIR in Dar es Salaam.

CIR also investigated claims circulating online [[TPE0186](#)] that foreign military personnel had entered Tanzania to support the government's crackdown on protests and vandalism. However, CIR did not verify the presence of military troops, vehicles or other hardware from any country outside of Tanzania during its research. This is not to rule out the possibility of foreign military presence in Tanzania, but this presence was not verifiable through the UGC and satellite imagery analysed by CIR.

2.1 DATE SCOPE

CIR's investigation focuses on incidents which occurred from 29 October 2025 (election day) until 4 November 2025, when the curfew in Dar es Salaam was lifted and violence began to subside.

As a result of the widespread internet blackouts and Tanzanian police warnings against sharing footage of protests, many videos may have been uploaded days or weeks after they were recorded. As a result, the date when an incident occurred often could not be verified (see [Section 3.3](#)).

2.2 LOCATION SCOPE

CIR has investigated cases of post-election violence and protests across Tanzania. Though much of the civil unrest verified by CIR was concentrated within Tanzania's main city, Dar es Salaam, CIR also verified incidents in the cities of Mwanza, Arusha, and Mbeya, reported military activity in Mutukula and Tunduma border crossings, and alleged mass graves in Chipogoro, Mikumi National Park and Pande Game Reserve. The map provided in Figure 3 shows the areas investigated across Tanzania.

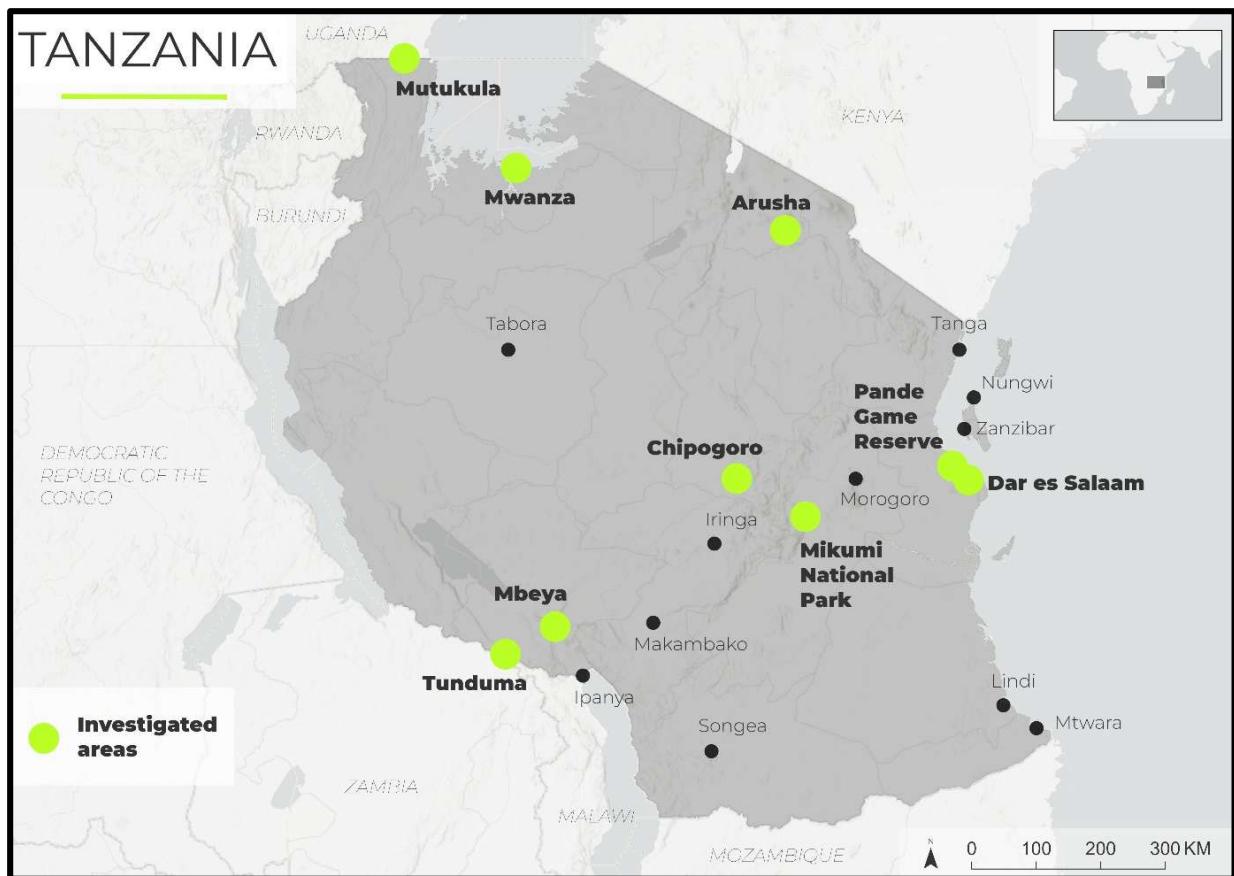


Figure 3: Map of areas investigated by CIR.

3 METHODOLOGY

CIR ensures all information collected is preserved, verified, analysed, investigated and reported in a manner consistent with the guidelines published by the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation ([Eurojust](#)) and the International Criminal Court (ICC). These guidelines detail the best practices for human rights evidence safekeeping and reliance for later judicial use. The diagram below illustrates this methodology:



A table of terms and definitions used by CIR within this report is provided in Section 8 – Definitions Annex (page X).

3.1 COLLECTION OF USER-GENERATED CONTENT

CIR conducted extensive searches in Swahili and English across UGC and social media platforms, including X, Facebook, YouTube, TikTok, and Telegram, to identify potential instances of violence in Tanzania. Specific attention was given to identifying keywords and hashtags related to the anti-government protests and anti-government slogans.

CIR also collected articles and videos published by local and international media sources. These sources not only showed footage of post-election violence and potential human rights interferences, but also provided contextual information regarding the human impact of incidents.

All footage cited in the report is archived within CIR's database. Each archived piece of content has been assigned a TPE number used to specify the video being referred to, such as "TPE0001". Each reference will include the TPE number of a piece of content and a link to the original footage or image, where appropriate.

Where multiple pieces of content refer to the same incident, their TPE numbers have been linked within CIR's database. Linked pieces of data are grouped and assigned a TPIN number, such as "TPIN001". References to incidents with multiple pieces of content will be referred to by TPIN number, alongside a description of the incident.

3.2 VERIFICATION OF USER-GENERATED CONTENT

CIR aims to verify the location, time and date of all pieces of content within its spreadsheet.

Geolocation is the process of determining the specific location of a piece of content using online tools and techniques, such as satellite and street-view imagery. By comparing footage of an incident with this online imagery, CIR geolocates the latitude and longitude of incidents and provides the coordinates of each location, up to six decimals.

This report contains several visuals showing how footage has been geolocated. In these images, coloured boxes are used to show how landmarks or distinguishing details correspond with satellite or street view imagery in that location. A red pin indicates the precise location where the incident occurred.

Chronolocation is the process of using shadows shown within footage to determine the time at which the footage was captured. Once CIR has verified the location of an incident, it analyses the direction and length of shadows to determine the sun's position at that specific location, providing a timeframe of when the footage was recorded.

This report also contains visuals showing how CIR chronolocated footage using shadows. The position of the sun, the length of shadows, and the position of individuals or objects casting shadows are highlighted in these images. Due to the footage available, CIR could not chronolocate all incidents cited within this report.

CIR **confirmed the date** when a piece of content was captured by identifying when it was first uploaded online and cross-referencing this with local reporting. To do so, CIR completed reverse image searches using screenshots from UGC and analysing when they first appeared online. CIR also conducted metadata analysis in an attempt to identify the original recording date.

However, multiple internet blackouts took place across Tanzania on the day of the election (29 October 2025) and during the following week, meaning that many videos may have been uploaded multiple days after they were recorded, once internet services were restored. Therefore, all incidents within CIR's spreadsheet fall under the following classifications:

- **Date confirmed** by cross-referencing the footage with reliable local media reporting.
- **Date claimed** by the user or outlet which uploaded the footage, but not confirmed by CIR.
- **No indication of date**, though is likely to have taken place on election day, or during the week following the election, based on its date of upload.

3.3 METHODOLOGY LIMITATIONS

Due to the [internet restrictions](#) and the blocking of social media and messaging applications, footage from Tanzania was scarcely uploaded while the protests were taking place. Network connectivity monitoring from Internet watchdog [Netblocks](#) shows that connectivity to the internet was cut across Tanzania on 29 October until at least 3 November.

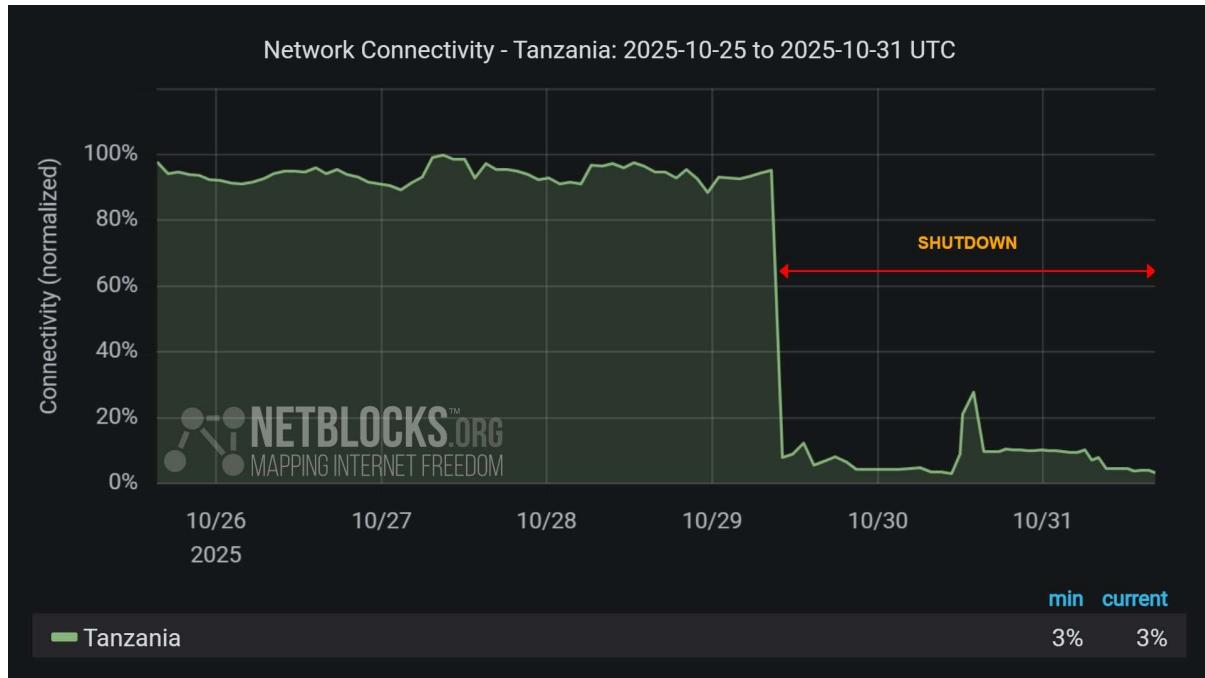


Figure 4: loss of internet connectivity in Tanzania during the week of the elections. Source: [Netblocks](#).

Another indication of enforced censorship identified by CIR included [messages](#) reportedly sent by Tanzanian Police to citizens, warning them to "avoid sharing images or videos" that caused distress, and warned of legal repercussions (Figure 5).

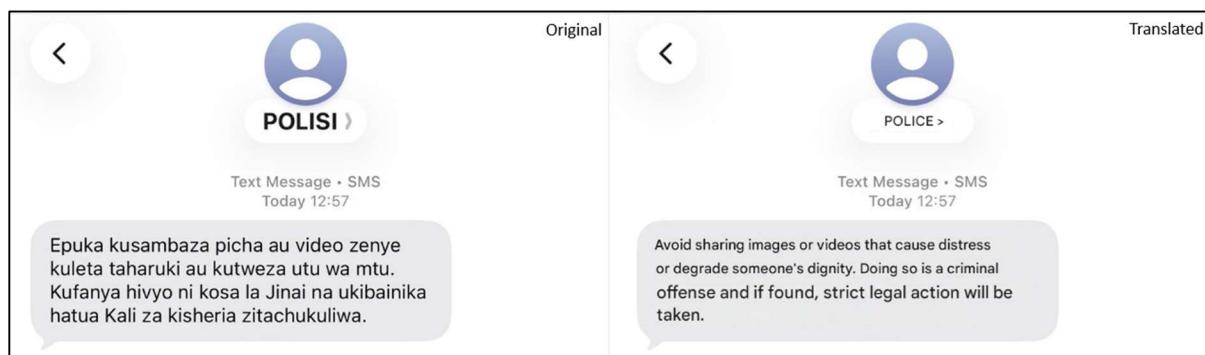


Figure 5: Message reportedly sent to Tanzanian citizens addressed from the police service, instructing them not to share content during the period of civil unrest. Source: [Larry Madowo](#).

These conditions have had a direct impact on how civilians shared evidence of post-election violence. Many Tanzanians may have been reluctant to post footage

themselves due to the fear of reprisals, and the removal of timestamps or metadata has made it harder to establish precise timelines. As a result, a significant volume of material was instead passed to intermediary accounts, most notably activist figures such as Maria Sarungi Tsehai and Mange Kimambi, who were able to publish the footage with less risk of direct retaliation.

Throughout the investigation period, these activist accounts released new videos almost daily. While this helped sustain attention on human rights abuses, it also meant that CIR investigators were continually triaging fresh material during the weeks that followed the Tanzanian election.

The implications include:

- More relevant footage may have been posted after CIR completed its primary review.
- Statistical analysis is less reliable due to inconsistent sampling and the volume of late-arriving material.
- The nature of the footage is influenced by the priorities and biases of intermediaries, meaning less dramatic but still relevant interactions with police may be underrepresented.

CIR has mitigated these limitations by using chronolocation, geospatial verification, and qualitative cross-referencing during the collection and analysis phases.

4 CONTEXTUAL TIMELINE

The Tanzanian elections were held on 29 October 2025, with incumbent president Samia Suluhu Hassan seeking a second term in office. Hassan is the leader of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi party, which has been in power since Tanzania gained independence in 1961. The following timeline provides an overview of events leading to election day, and the violence and unrest that followed:

9 April 2025

- Tundu Lissu, the leader of the opposition Chadema party, is detained by police.

10 April 2025

- As reported by [Amnesty International](#), Tundu Lissu is charged with the non-bailable offence of treason, in relation to social media posts calling for Tanzanians to boycott the forthcoming elections planned for October.

12 April 2025

- The Tanzanian Independent National Elections Commission (INEC) announces that opposition party *Chadema* would not be permitted to participate in elections planned for October, as per [BBC News](#).

15 September 2025

- Luhaga Mpina, presidential candidate from opposition party Alliance for Change and Transparency (ACT) is barred from running in the election for allegedly failing to comply with nomination procedures, as per [RFI](#).

29 October 2025

- A general election is held across Tanzania to elect the President, members of the National Assembly and ward councillors.
- As reported by [The New York Times](#) and the [US Embassy in Tanzania](#), protests break out in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya, Tunduma, and Arusha, following calls from the Chadema party to boycott the elections and protest against bans and alleged political harassment.
- At 13:11 (local time), the global internet monitoring organisation [Netblocks](#) reports “a nationwide disruption to internet connectivity in Tanzania on election day, corroborating reports of a digital blackout”.
- In an attempt to disrupt protests, Tanzanian police implement a country-wide curfew, starting at 18:00 (local time).

30 October 2025

- Demonstrations continue throughout Tanzania, including Dar es Salaam and the northern cities of Arusha and Mwanza. [Reuters](#) shares reports that police have used live ammunition and tear gas against protesters.

31 October 2025

- A spokesperson for the UN Human Rights Office, [Seif Magango](#), reported that “at least 10 people were killed in Dar es Salaam, Shinyanga and Morogoro as the security forces used firearms and teargas to disperse protesters”.
- As reported by [BBC News](#), the opposition Chadema party claim that “around 700” people had been killed in clashes with security forces. A Tanzanian diplomatic source stated that “credible evidence” suggested that at least 500 protesters had died.

1 November 2025

- [The INEC](#) declares that President Samia Suluhu Hassan won 31,913,866 of the 32,678,844 valid votes cast (97.66%) in the election. Turnout was allegedly almost 86.7% of registered voters.

2 November 2025

- The Chadema party formally rejects the election results, stating that “These results have no basis in reality, as the truth is that no genuine election took place in Tanzania”, as per [RFI](#).

3 November 2025

- A Presidential Inauguration ceremony for Samia Suluhu Hassan is held at a military parade ground in Dodoma. During her speech, Hassan blamed foreigners for the unrest, stating, “It was not a surprise that those arrested were from other countries”, as per the [Associated Press](#).
- [Netblocks](#) reports that internet connectivity across Tanzania has been re-established, but restrictions to multiple social media and messaging platforms remain.

4 November 2025

- As reported by [BBC News](#), the curfew imposed by Tanzanian police is lifted. Some shops reopen and traffic resumes as protests begin to subside throughout the country.

5 INCIDENT ANALYSIS

This section summarises CIR's analysis of more than 180 pieces of footage from the October–November 2025 protests, supported by geolocation, chronolocation and cross-referenced user-generated content.

Of the 180+ pieces of digital content analysed by CIR, 54 were either verified or claimed to be from Dar es Salaam, with 16 from Mwanza, 11 from Mbeya, 10 from Arusha, 2 from Tunduma and 1 claimed to be from Zanzibar (unverified). The remainder of content collected had no claimed location and/or the location has not yet been verified by CIR.

Therefore, the majority of verified incidents occurred in Dar es Salaam. The heatmap shown in Figure 6 illustrates how violence clustered around specific corridors and neighbourhoods.

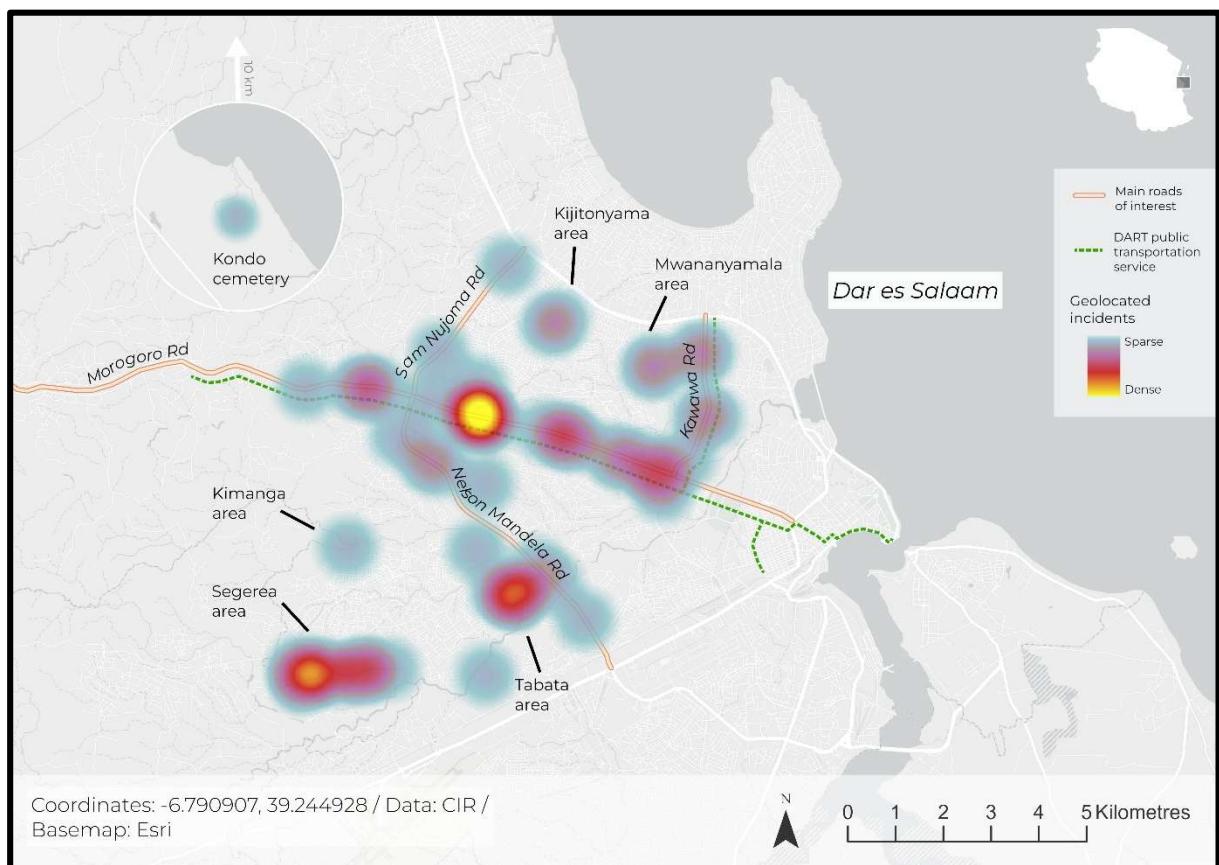


Figure 6: Heatmap of all incidents geolocated by CIR in Dar es Salaam.

Across all reviewed locations, two patterns dominate. First, the repeated use of live ammunition by security forces and plain-clothed armed men, resulting in clear clusters of shooting incidents and targeted killings. Many casualties show head and upper-body wounds consistent with gunfire, often within small geographic areas and over short periods.

Second, the widespread use of excessive force and beatings, with civilians assaulted, humiliated, and forced into stress positions at roadside checkpoints, school grounds, and residential streets.

Alongside these cases of violence, CIR identified a third pattern relating to the mishandling of bodies at mass graves and morgues.

Based on these patterns, CIR categorised its dataset of footage into the following four categories:

- 1) Shooting incidents and targeted killings ([Section 5.1](#)).
- 2) Use of excessive force and beatings ([Section 5.2](#)).
- 3) Configuration of security forces ([Section 5.3](#)).
- 4) Handling of bodies, morgues, and mass grave sites ([Section 5.4](#)).

CIR's incident analysis has been grouped based on these four categories. The map of Dar es Salaam in Figure 7 also shows CIR's geolocated incidents in the city based on their category.

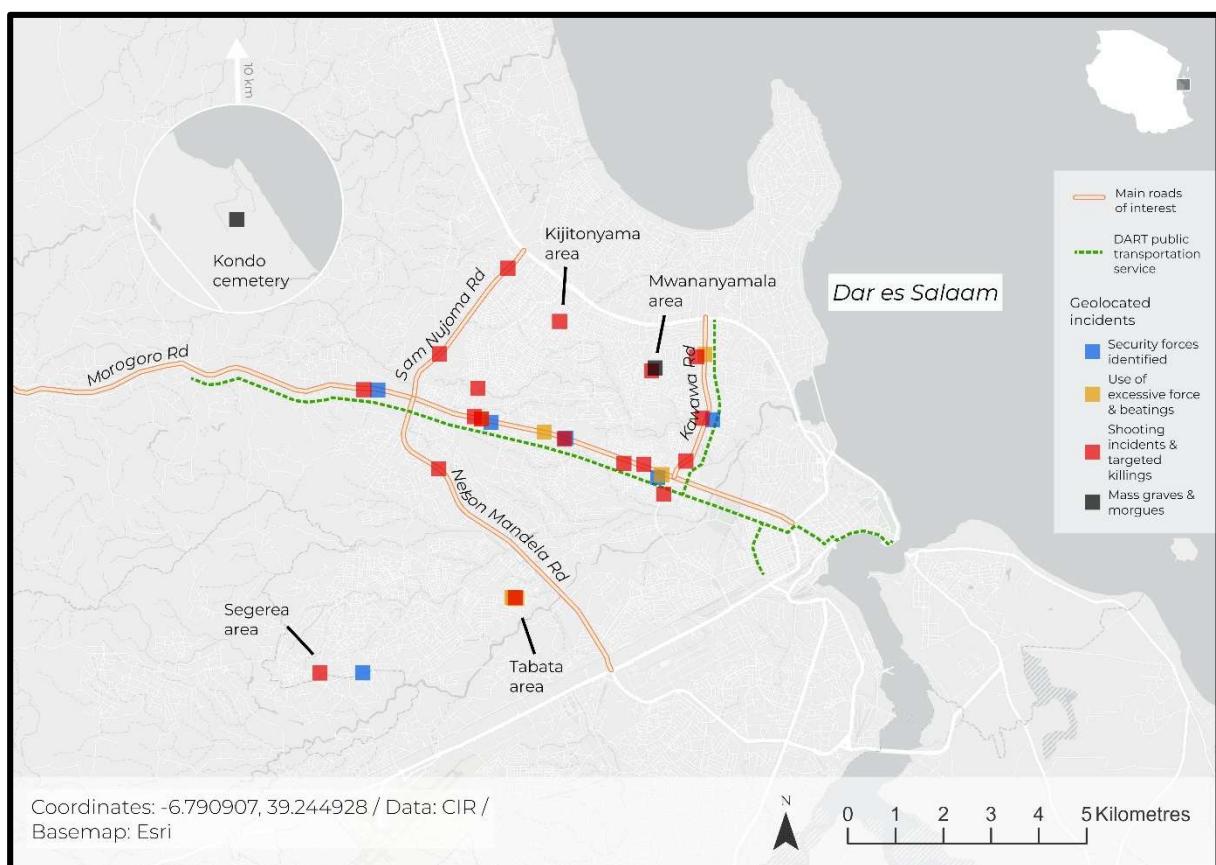


Figure 7: Map of incidents geolocated by CIR in Dar es Salaam corresponding to the four following categories: 1) security forces identified; 2) use of excessive force & beatings; 3) shooting incidents & targeted killings; 4) mass graves & morgues.

The Tabata Road cluster in Dar es Salaam provides the clearest example of sustained operations, with four linked incidents showing police and plain-clothed actors abusing detainees and, in one case, firing live rounds. In Arusha, CIR verified the shooting of fleeing protesters, including a pregnant woman, near the A104 highway. In Mwanza, night-time footage from Buhemba and Kisesa shows apparent execution-style killings away from major protest sites. In Songwe region, footage from Tunduma captures a man collapsing after gunshots are heard near police vehicles.

Overall, the material points to a broad pattern of punitive and often lethal violence against civilians. The following subsections provide the key incidents in detail, organised by city and location.

5.1 SHOOTING INCIDENTS AND TARGETED KILLINGS

CIR's review of more than 180 entries for this research shows a clear, repeated pattern of security forces using live ammunition against protesters. CIR verified multiple instances where uniformed police and plain-clothed armed individuals were seen shooting, including in Dar Es Salaam, Arusha, Mbewe, Mwanza, and Tunduma. In numerous clips, live rounds are either heard or seen, landing near bystanders. Several videos document protesters attempting to seek shelter and take cover behind objects as gunshots are heard.

In other videos filmed after shooting incidents, CIR documented numerous casualties, many of whom died from headshots or likely gunshot wounds.

CIR has provided a detailed analysis of multiple incident case studies within Tanzanian cities in the sub-sections below.

5.1.1 DAR ES SALAAM

SHOOTINGS ALONG MOROGORO ROAD IN DAR ES SALAAM

Morogoro Road, also known as A-7, is a major highway in Tanzania where many of the most significant incidents of post-election violence took place. Multiple recordings from 29 October to 4 November 2025 show protesters gathering near Omwanda Street, off Morogoro Road, followed by repeated gunfire, police vehicles moving through the crowds, and civilians attempting to block roads.

Footage analysed by CIR, filmed in the aftermath of the events, documents a high number of casualties, several with visible head wounds and heavy blood pooling. Many of the wounds are indicative of gunshot wounds.

These scenes outline a concentrated and significant use of lethal force within a small geographical area over consecutive days. The entries below detail the events analysed:

TPIN0014: Shootings near Omwanda Street & Morogoro Road, Dar es Salaam

TPIN0014 comprises five pieces of footage which highlight how the October 2025 election protests in Dar es Salaam began as peaceful demonstrations, before quickly escalating into shooting incidents and violence. By cross-referencing these five pieces of footage from social media with satellite imagery from Google Maps and Mapillary street-level imagery, CIR verified they were recorded at four separate locations along an approximate 372-metre stretch of Morogoro Road (Figure 8).



Figure 8: CIR's geolocation of TPIN0014. Sources: Google Earth Pro (Airbus, 30/04/2025), [TPE0166](#), [TPE0165](#), [TPE0089](#), [TPE0088](#), [TPE0091](#).

The first piece of footage [[TPE0166](#)] was uploaded to X on 29 October 2025, and shows a crowd of civilians, some wearing medical face masks, bandanas, and motorbike helmets, (0:19; 0:57) gathering, singing and clapping near Omwanda Street and Morogoro Road in Dar es Salaam. The footage was filmed at the following coordinates: -6.790861, 39.201713.

Further footage [[TPE0165](#)] uploaded to X on 29 October 2025 shows civilians carrying and placing road barriers across Morogoro Road, likely to obstruct traffic. The footage was filmed at the following coordinates: -6.790657, 39.201942.

Additional footage uploaded to X on 29 October 2025 shows a Tanzanian police pick-up truck with emergency lights activated, carrying six officers in bulletproof vests and helmets past the crowd of singing protesters [[TPE0089](#)]. The vehicle is seen turning right from Morogoro Road and passing the crowd, before proceeding

south along Omwanda Street. The footage was filmed at the following coordinates: -6.790861, 39.201713.

Another video [[TPE0088](#)] uploaded to X on 29 October 2025 shows a man with a blue bandana filming himself walking with civilians on Morogoro Road, while multiple gunshots are audible in the background. Several vehicles are stopped on the road, and the gunfire appears to be taking place nearby. At least one sound consistent with an explosion can also be overheard [[TPE0088](#), 0:14]. These scenes occurred approximately 290 metres west of TPE0089, at the following coordinates: -6.790804, 39.198987.

A final piece of footage uploaded to X on 1 November 2025 [[TPE0091](#)] shows at least 12 Tanzanian police officers retreating eastwards along Morogoro Road, amidst audible gunfire and protesters. Some people can be observed hiding from gunfire inside stopped vehicles along the road [[TPE0091](#), 0:10-0:19], whilst civilian protesters are visible throwing stones towards the police officers [[TPE0091](#), 0:36-1:09]. The footage was filmed at the following coordinates: -6.790825, 39.198569.

TPIN0015: Casualties along Usimulizi Street and Morogoro Road, Dar es Salaam

TPIN0015 shows the aftermath of excessive violence along Usimulizi Street and Morogoro Road, which resulted in the likely death of at least six civilians and the wounding of two others. This incident occurred approximately 5.35 kilometres east of TPIN0014, approximately centred around the following coordinates: -6.804717, 39.2482933 (Figure 9).



Figure 9: CIR's geolocation and casualty count of TPIN0015. Sources: Google Earth Pro (Airbus, 24/06/2023), [TPE0145](#) and [TPE0174](#).

[TPE0145](#) and [TPE0174](#), posted to X on 5 and 13 November 2025 respectively, show a person filming eight civilian casualties. The first casualty is a man lying at the foot of Mwambechai Bus Stop on Morogoro Road, next to a visible blood trail [[TPE0145](#), video 2, 0:00-0:12]. As the cameraman approaches the second deceased person, located at the junction of Morogoro Road and Usimulizi Street, gunfire is audible, and a pool of blood is seen underneath his head at [[TPE0145](#), video 2, 0:35]. Further along Usimulizi Street, another man lies in what appears to be a butcher's store, bleeding heavily from his arm [[TPE0145](#), video 1, 0:41-0:50], along with another injured man who is suffering from a bleeding foot [[TPE0145](#), video 1, 1:24-1:40].

Additional footage shows two more deceased men on Usimulizi Street, one of whom has a visible head wound with blood pooling underneath [[TPE0145](#), video 4, 0:00-0:26]. Further along the street, a deceased individual is positioned approximately 130 metres northwest of the main incident location on Morogoro Road [[TPE0145](#), video 3]. Finally, a sixth deceased person is found next to the wall of Mwembechai Mosque [[TPE0174](#), video 1, 0:32].

TPIN0013: Casualties near St. Andrew's Anglican Church, Dar es Salaam

Footage uploaded to X and Instagram on 2 November 2025 shows a crowd of civilians gathered around two deceased men lying on a side street adjacent to the St. Andrew's Anglican Church and Morogoro Road in Dar es Salaam. One casualty has a severe head wound and a large pool of blood beneath him, while the other has blood marks on his shirt around the abdomen [[TPE0146](#), 0:05-1:11]. Further footage captured from a nearby high-rise building appears to show the same location and casualties at a similar time of day [[TPE0151](#)].

By cross-referencing the footage from social media with satellite imagery from Google Earth, CIR verified the location of the footage as an unnamed side street adjacent to the St. Andrew's Anglican Church and Morogoro Road in Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.804886, 39.252046 (Figure 10).

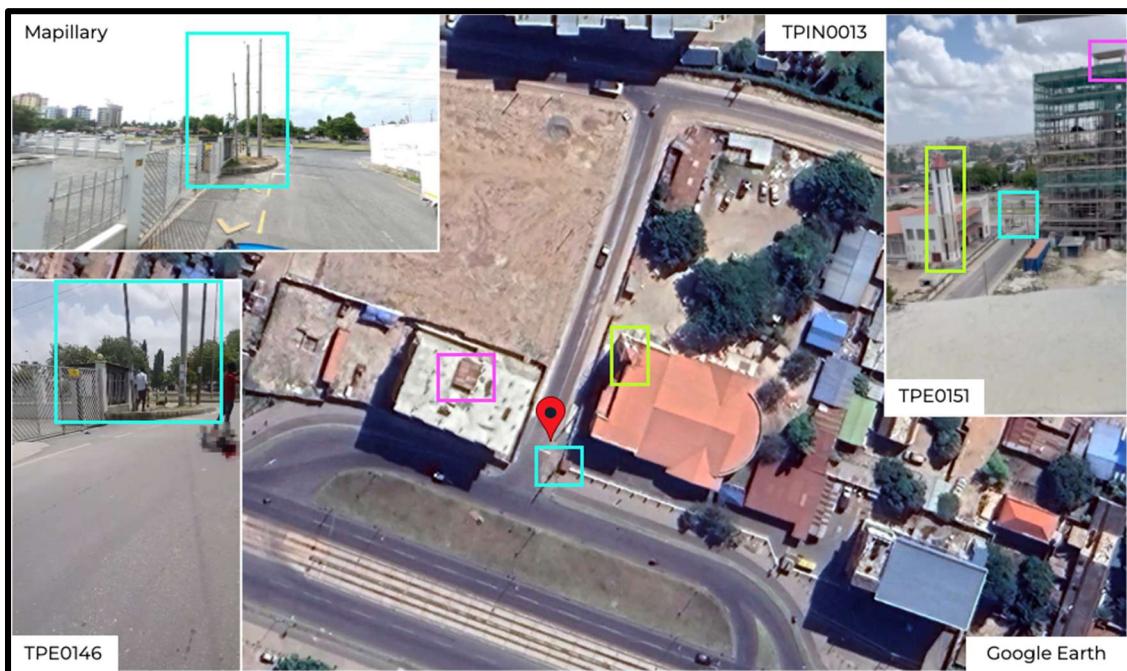


Figure 10: CIR's geolocation of TPIN0013. Sources: Google Earth Pro (Airbus, 24/06/2023), [TPE0146](#) and [TPE0151](#).

By analysing the direction and length of shadows shown within the footage, CIR verified the incident occurred between approximately 12:00 and 13:00 (local time) (Figure 11).

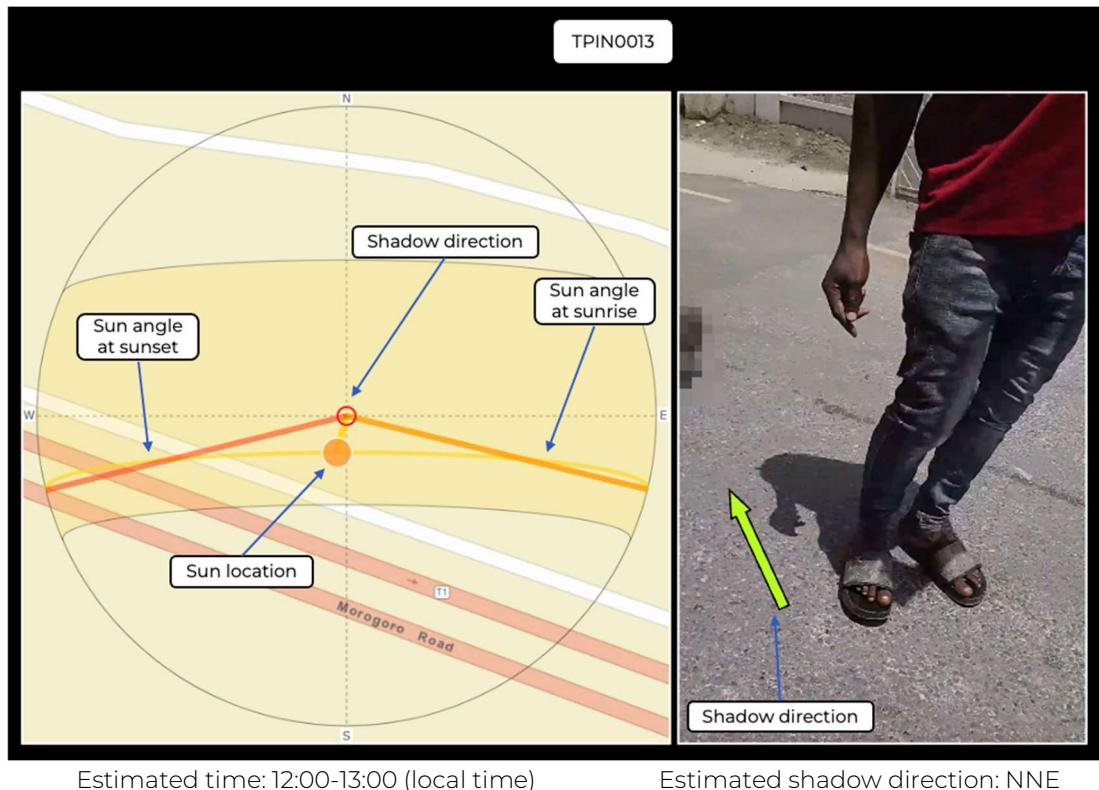


Figure 11: CIR's chronolocation of TPIN0013, indicating that TPIN0013 occurred from approximately 12:00-13:00 (local time). Sources: [SunCalc](#) and [TPE0146](#).

SHOOTINGS ALONG TABATA, MOROGORO, AND MADANGA ROADS

Along Tabata, Morogoro, and Kawawa Roads in Dar es Salaam, CIR verified a sequence of incidents showing plain-clothed armed individuals pursuing civilians, firing live projectiles into residential areas, and patrolling neighbourhoods with assault rifles and grenade-launcher-type weapons.

For example, confidential footage shared with CIR captures a white truck chasing civilians, before its occupants dismount and begin shooting indiscriminately toward nearby houses. Additional footage from the same morning shows the same group moving through the area, firing multiple rounds at buildings where civilians had taken refuge. Other verified clips from nearby streets show plain-clothed gunmen carrying AK-pattern rifles and discharging live rounds.

Taken together, this material depicts an armed group operating alongside or parallel to state forces, moving through residential areas around Tabata Road and discharging weapons at close range.

TPIN0016: Plain-clothed armed individuals shooting on Madanga Road, Dar es Salaam

CIR verified two pieces of footage, namely [TPE0051](#) and [TPE0143](#), showing a group of plain-clothed armed individuals firing live projectiles into residential areas in the Kinondoni District of Dar es Salaam. An individual dressed in a black graphic T-shirt appears in both verified pieces of footage, carrying what appears to be the same AKS-pattern assault rifle with a folded stock and jungle-style magazines bound in white tape.

[TPE0051](#) was uploaded to X on 4 November 2025 and shows eight individuals in plain clothes, six of whom are visibly armed, riding on a slow-moving white off-road truck. They subsequently open fire from the vehicle near Magomeni Kanisani bus stop on Kawawa Road in Dar es Salaam. The visible weapons include AK- and AKS-pattern assault rifles, two of which feature extended foldable stocks.

By cross-referencing the footage from social media with satellite imagery from Google Earth, CIR verified the location of the footage as Magomeni Kanisani bus stop on Kawawa Road in Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.804310, 39.260050.

CIR was unable to chronolocate the first piece of footage [[TPE0051](#)] due to cloud coverage at the time of filming. However, it is likely the footage was captured after noon on the first day of protests, 29 October 2025.

Additional footage filmed from inside a house [TPE0143] was uploaded to X on 3 November 2025, and shows two armed individuals in plain clothes walking along Madanga Road, off Kawawa Road, in Dar es Salaam. The gunmen can be seen visibly firing three shots in a southern direction along Mafele Road. The first gunman, who was also seen wearing a black graphic T-shirt in TPE0051 and TPE0181, fires twice with an AK-pattern assault rifle. A second gunman also fires once with a similar rifle that appears to have an extended folding stock.

By cross-referencing the footage from social media with satellite imagery from Google Earth, CIR has verified the location of the footage. The coordinates are available upon request but have not been published here to safeguard the identity of the creator of this content.

CIR verified the video was captured between 12:30 and 15:00 (local time) by analysing the direction and length of shadows shown within the footage (Figure 12).

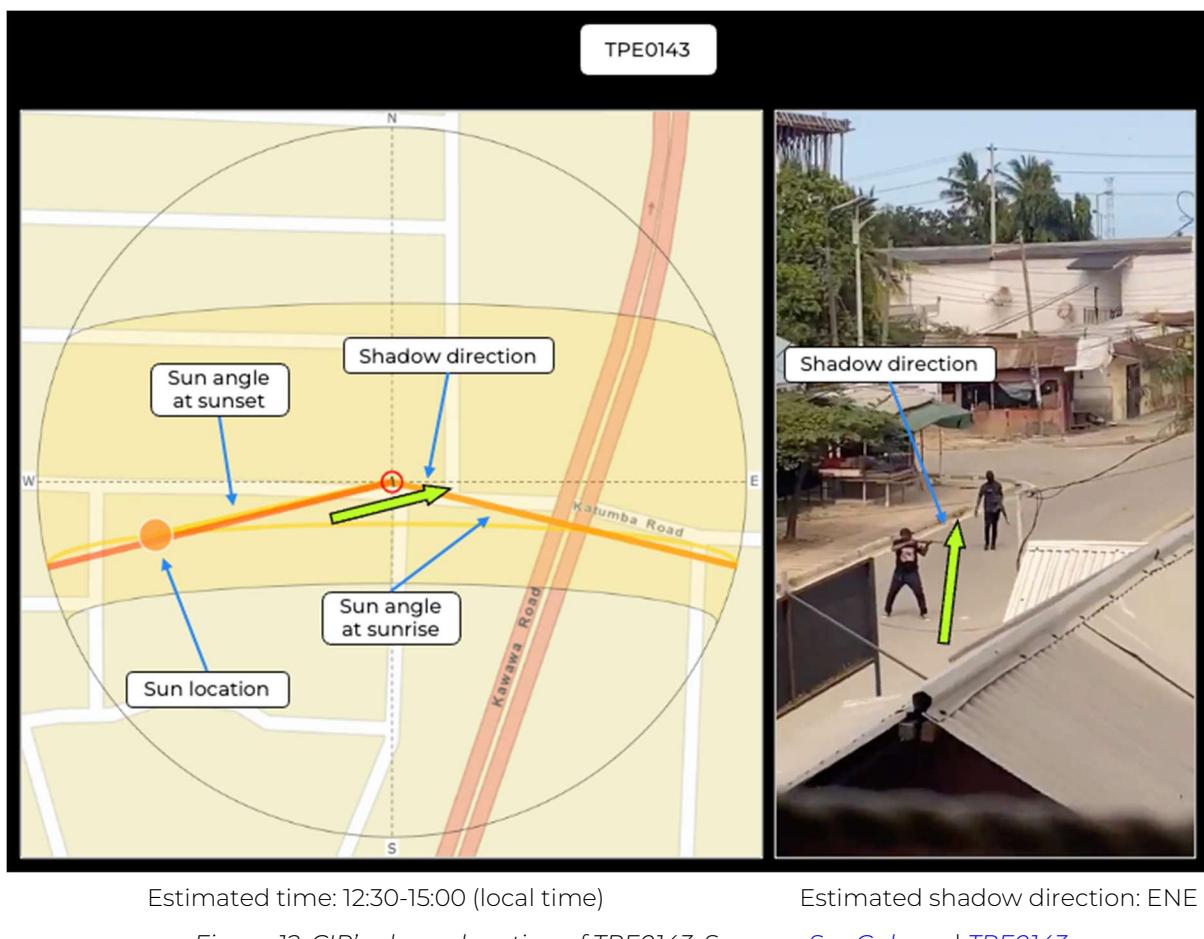


Figure 12: CIR's chronolocation of TPE0143. Sources: [SunCalc](#) and [TPE0143](#).

5.1.2 ARUSHA

In Arusha, multiple pieces of footage documented the use of live ammunition by security forces against demonstrators, many of whom were unarmed or only carrying stones and sticks.

Arusha was noted as one of the two areas which saw most casualties during the post-election violence, alongside Dar es Salaam. [VOCAL Africa](#) stated that it had already documented at least 100 killings in the two cities on 30 October 2025. Later on 3 November 2025, a Tanzania High Court Advocate [posted](#) that “Mount Meru Hospital Arusha's surgical ward had 100+ wounded, most of whom underwent surgery due to gunshot wounds since 29 October”.

The following verified incident case study is representative of the shootings witnessed within Arusha during the period of post-election violence.

TPIN0020: Shooting of protesters near A104 highway, Arusha

CIR verified three pieces of footage captured on or near the A104 highway that runs through central Arusha, approximately centred around the following coordinates: -3.36094, 36.68367 (Figure 13).



Figure 13: CIR geolocated three pieces of footage showing XYZ near the A104 highway in Arusha.

Sources: Google Earth Pro (Airbus, 05/09/2025), [TPE0049](#), [TPE0055](#) and TPE0169.

In footage verified by CIR from 29 October 2025, Tanzanian Police were seen moving toward protesters along the A104 highway that runs through the middle of Arusha. The protesters had set tyres on fire on the road, and at least one protester was observed throwing a rock at the police [TPE0169].¹

Minutes later, demonstrators were seen running north along Mianzini Road, which branches off from the highway, away from the location where Tanzanian Police were seen [TPE0055, video 1]. Gunshots were also overheard in the background. In the footage, one woman is shot and falls to the ground. In a second video [TPE0055, video 2], the woman is shown unconscious and possibly deceased. In a [CNN report](#), the family of the deceased woman said that she was three months pregnant when she was shot. CIR has visually verified that the woman was hit by live ammunition (Figures 14 and 15).



Figure 14: Footage shows the moment when ammunition impacted a woman's clothing as she fled from a position where Tanzanian Police were seen. Source: [TPE0055](#).

¹ This footage was shared with CIR through a private contact, meaning that the footage is not a linkable open source.



Figure 15: Further images show live ammunition can be seen. Source: [TPE0055](#).

A second video [[TPE0049](#)], captured less than 100 metres from TPE0055, shows an individual who was shot in the head. In the footage, the Tanzanian Police can be seen standing at the intersection of Miamzini Road, which protesters fled along, and the A104 Highway.

5.1.3 MWANZA

Unverified footage of casualties lying face down, allegedly in Mwanza

Two posts published on 5 and 6 November 2025 documented separate killings in Mwanza during the post-election crackdown, which appear to be closely linked. CIR could not verify the locations of these two pieces of footage, though allegations suggest that both were captured in Mwanza.

The first event [[TPE0067](#)] shows young men who were said to have gathered to watch football, lying face down in pools of blood. The footage, filmed at night, captures multiple bodies in pools of blood with clear head and upper-body wounds, consistent with close-range gunfire.

The second event [[TPE0082](#)], reportedly filmed in Kisesa in the Mwanza region, shows young men who had allegedly gathered to play pool, who were allegedly ordered to lie down and shot. The video shows several bodies on a dirt roadside in the dark, again with visible ballistic trauma and headshot wounds.



Figure 16: Footage shows four casualties due to graphic head wounds. The footage was reportedly captured in the Mwanza region, though CIR could not verify its location. Source: [TPE0082](#).

Neither of these pieces of footage show active protests, confrontations, or crowd-control scenarios. These incidents therefore with a wider pattern of targeted killings away from major demonstration sites.

5.1.4 TUNDUMA

TPE0170: Civilian shot in the back by police in Tunduma

In Tunduma, a border town in the Songwe region, CIR identified footage showing a man running away as the camera pans across several police vehicles; moments later, two gunshots are heard and the man collapses [[TPE0170](#), 0:15]. The shooter is not visible in the recording, but uniformed officers and plain-clothed individuals are present nearby, strongly suggesting that the apparent source of the gunfire is the officers. Additional context from accompanying posts indicates the victim had been beaten before the shooting and later died from his injuries.



Figure 17: Footage shows a fleeing person being shot in Tunduma. Source: [TPE0170](#) (0:15).

By cross-referencing the footage with satellite imagery from Google Earth, CIR verified the location of the footage as Tunduma Sumbawanga Road in Tunduma, at the following coordinates: -9.291831, 32.761213 (Figure 18).



Figure 18: CIR's geolocation of the shooting of a fleeing individual on Tunduma Sumbawanga Road in Tunduma, at coordinates: -9.291831, 32.761213. Sources: Google Earth Pro (Airbus, 22/05/2025) and [TPE0170](#).

5.2 USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE AND BEATINGS

Across Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, and Mbeya, CIR identified a consistent pattern of excessive force by Tanzanian police and plain-clothed actors during the post-election crackdown. Verified footage from multiple cities shows civilians

being beaten, humiliated, and forced into stress positions, often while surrounded by officers armed with sticks, batons, and assault rifles.

In several cases, victims were made to crawl, roll, or “duck walk” under threat of additional violence. These abuses occurred away from major protest fronts, indicating that police operations extended into residential areas, school grounds, roadside checkpoints, and local neighbourhood gathering spots.

The four incidents along Tabata Road in Dar es Salaam form the clearest cluster of punitive violence against civilians. CIR verified four separate incidents within a short stretch of road showing uniformed police and plain-clothed individuals operating improvised checkpoints, interrogating civilians, assaulting them with sticks and by kicking them, and, in one case, firing a live round. The same personnel, vehicles, and weapons appear across these scenes, suggesting sustained operations rather than isolated misconduct.

Taken together, the material indicates the use of punitive violence against civilians during the post-election period. The case studies that follow detail these incidents, their locations, and the personnel involved, drawing on cross-referenced footage and imagery verification.

5.2.1 DAR ES SALAAM

BEATINGS AND DEGRADING TREATMENT ALONG TABATA RD

TPIN0009: Beatings near the Green Light Hotel, on Tabata Road, Dar es Salaam

CIR verified four pieces of footage [[TPE0164](#) and [TPE0117](#)] showing eight Tanzanian police officers, seven of whom are armed, operating a makeshift road checkpoint. The officers are seen participating in the physical abuse and interrogation of two men dressed in civilian clothing.

The first piece of footage [[TPE0164](#), right video, 0:07-0:28] was posted to X on 17 November 2025, and shows five armed Tanzanian police officers ordering two men to crawl and roll on the ground, one of whom is struck with a baton.

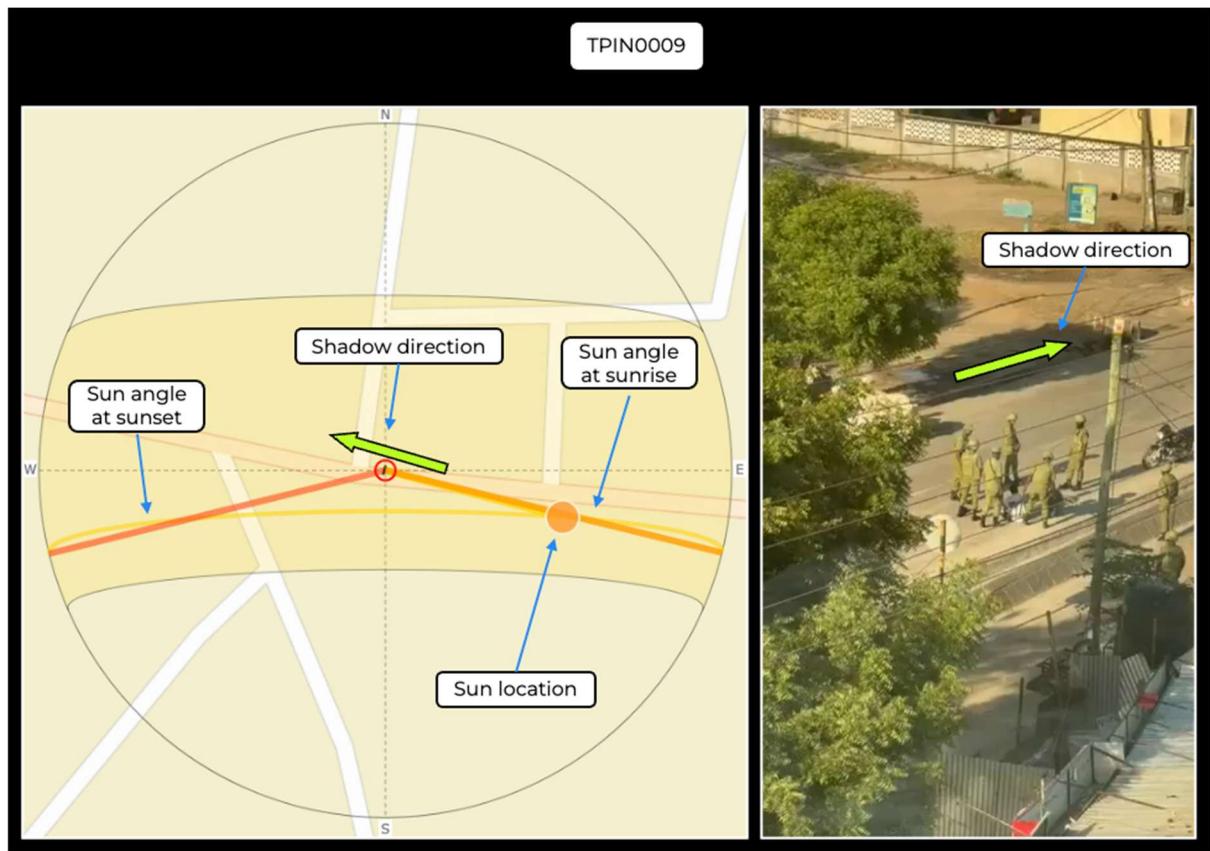
Further footage posted to X on 17 November 2025 shows eight Tanzanian police personnel alongside the two civilian men on Tabata Road [[TPE0117](#), top left, top right, bottom left videos]. In one scene, an officer is observed confiscating from one of the civilians [[TPE0117](#), video 3, 0:08]. The other civilian is observed being commanded to sit down by a police officer, who then kicks him in the lower back [[TPE0117](#), video 1, 1:10-1:17]. Within this footage, a Tanzanian police pick-up truck, carrying at least seven officers in the back, passes through the makeshift checkpoint.

By cross-referencing the footage from social media with satellite imagery from Google Earth and street-level imagery, CIR verified the location of the footage as on Tabata Road, approximately 50 metres west of the Green Light Hotel, in Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.830067, 39.227118 (Figure 19).



Figure 19: CIR's geolocation of TPIN0009. Sources: Google Earth Pro, (Airbus, 30/04/2025), [TPE0117](#) and [Mapillary](#).

By analysing the direction and length of shadows shown within the footage, CIR verified the incident occurred between 10:00 and 11:00 (local time) (Figure 20).



Estimated time: 10:00-11:00 (local time)

Estimated shadow direction: WNW

Figure 20: CIR's chronolocation of TPIN0009. Sources: [SunCalc](#), [TPE0117](#)

TPIN0010: Beatings of civilians at Mtambani Primary School, Dar es Salaam

Another incident verified by CIR shows four Tanzanian police officers and four plain-clothed individuals participating in the physical abuse of three men, also dressed in civilian clothing, on the grounds of the Mtambani Primary School on Tabata Road in Dar es Salaam. In multiple pieces of verified footage [[TPE0118](#), video 4 and [TPE0148](#)], two officers are armed with AK-pattern assault rifles, while the other two officers and four plain-clothed men are armed with sticks.

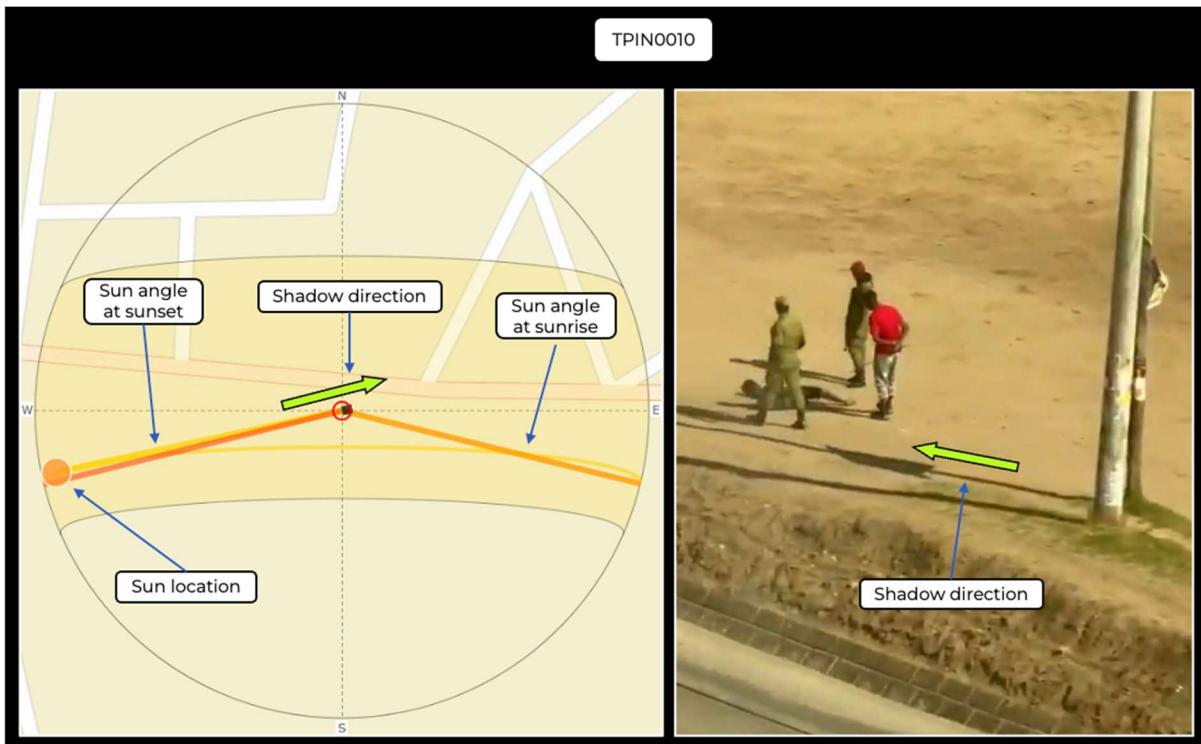
Footage shows two of the civilians being struck with sticks [[TPE00118](#), video 4 0:18-0:24; 0:40-1:12] while the third is intimidated by a plain-clothed individual who raises a stick above his head in a threatening manner [[TPE0148](#), 0:34-0:39]. Throughout the footage, the three civilians are given orders to duck walk and roll on the dirt grounds of the school. This incident occurred approximately 93 metres east of TPIN0009.

By cross-referencing the footage from social media with satellite imagery from Google Earth and street-level imagery, CIR verified the location as Mtambani Primary School on Tabata Road in Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.830286, 39.227943 (Figure 21).



Figure 21: CIR's geolocation of TPIN0010. Source: Google Earth Pro (Airbus, 30/04/2025), [TPE0117](#) and [Mapillary](#).

By analysing the direction and length of shadows shown within the footage, CIR verified the incident occurred between 17:00 and 18:00 (local time) (Figure 22).



Estimated time: 17:00-18:00 (local time)

Estimated shadow direction: ENE

Figure 22: CIR's chronolocation of TPIN0010. Sources: [SunCalc](#) and [TPE0117](#).

TPIN0011: Beating of a civilian in a drainage canal on Tabata Road, Dar es Salaam

The third incident features four individuals - three in Tanzanian police uniforms and one in plain clothes - carrying AK-pattern assault rifles, while a civilian lies on Tabata Road in front of the Green Light Hotel, near a drainage canal in Dar es Salaam [[TPE0148](#), video 5]. Further footage shows the three police officers and two individuals in civilian clothing beating the civilian, whose leg is severely bleeding [[TPE0148](#), video 1]. One of the policemen also fires a single gunshot at an unknown target in an easterly direction [[TPE0148](#), video 5, 0:08].

At least three other uniformed police officers and one other man in civilian clothing are armed with sticks and observing the ongoing assault. A further five unarmed individuals in civilian clothing are also watching the incident without actively participating [[TPE0148](#), video 1].

By cross-referencing the footage from social media with satellite imagery from Google Earth and street-level imagery, CIR verified the location of the footage as Tabata Road near the Green Light Hotel in Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.830120, 39.227744 (Figure 23).

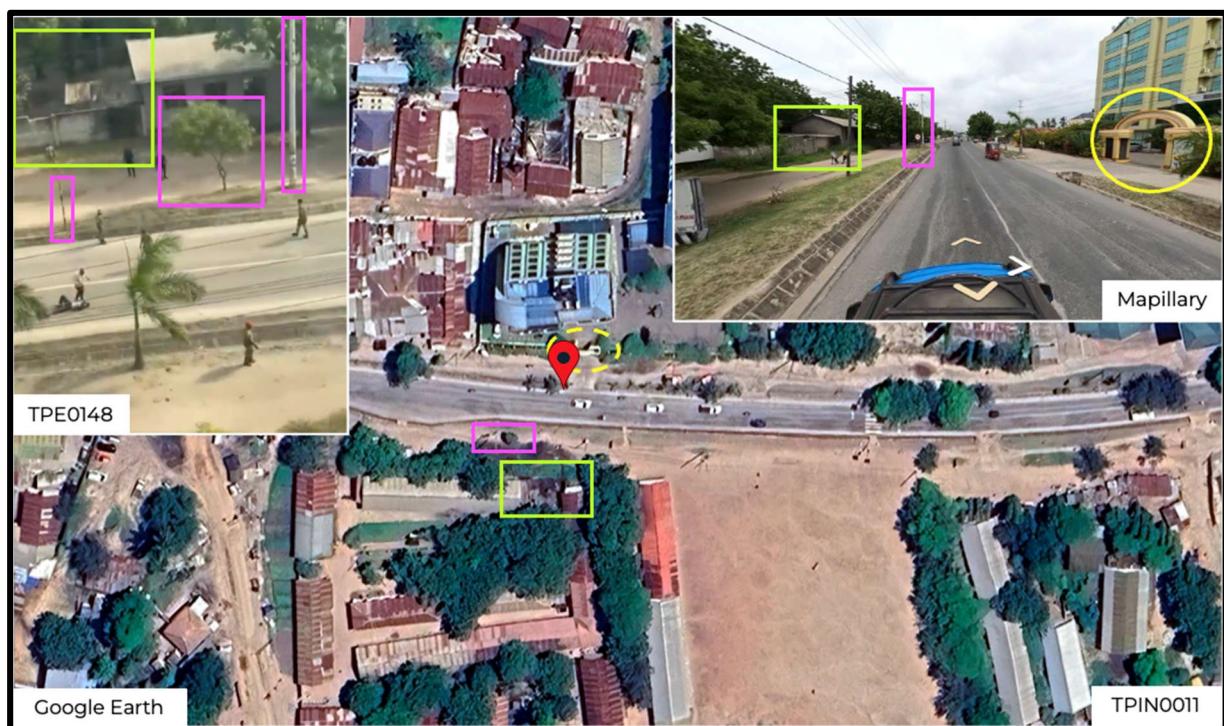


Figure 23: CIR's geolocation of TPIN0011. Sources: Google Earth Pro, (Airbus, 30/04/2025), [TPE0148](#) and [Mapillary](#).

TPIN0012: Individual is dragged and kicked on Tabata Road, Dar es Salaam

The fourth incident on Tabata Road involves a person in civilian clothing being dragged across the ground by another individual in civilian clothing armed with a stick [TPE0156, 0:00-0:08]. This appears to occur minutes after TPIN0011 took place, approximately 40 metres to the east. An unarmed man in civilian clothing is seen kicking another unarmed individual in the head and later placing a foot on their body, as the victim bleeds from both legs [TPE0156, 0:17-0:27]. Both individuals are also visible in the linked incident TPIN0011 [TPE0148].

The footage shows two plain-clothed individuals armed with AK-pattern assault rifles [TPE0156, 0:00-0:10; 0:29-0:33], as well as at least five uniformed Tanzanian policemen, three of whom are armed with sticks and also observed in TPIN0011 [TPE0148]. A police water cannon vehicle can also be seen passing along the road, [TPE0156, 0:16-0:19].

By cross-referencing the footage from social media with satellite imagery from Google Earth and street-level imagery, CIR verified the location of the footage as Tabata Road in Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.830233, 39.227361 (Figure 24).



Figure 24: CIR's geolocation of TPIN0012. Sources: Google Earth Pro (Airbus, 30/04/2025), [TPE0156](#) and [Mapillary](#).

The cooperation between uniformed Tanzanian police officers and plain-clothed individuals throughout incidents TPIN0009, TPIN0010, TPIN0011, and TPIN0012 is particularly notable. Officers and individuals in civilian clothing are seen carrying out assaults on civilians using sticks, batons, and even their bare hands. Images

provided in Figure 25 show possible cooperation between uniformed police and plain-clothed armed individuals within these incidents.



Figure 25: Screenshots from [TPE0117](#), [TPE0118](#), [TPE0148](#) and [TPE0156](#) showing the cooperation between uniformed police and plain-clothed along Tabata Road in Dar es Salaam.

5.2.2 MWANZA

TPE0079: Unverified footage showing the beating of two civilians, allegedly in Mwanza

Footage posted to Facebook on 7 November 2025 [[TPE0079](#)] shows five uniformed officers kicking and beating two civilians with sticks in the street, while several other officers stand by and watch.

Allegations included within the Facebook post suggest that the incident occurred in Kisesa, a satellite town near Mwanza. CIR's assessment corroborates these allegations; although recent on-the-ground imagery is limited, the treeline,

building layout, and surrounding structures are consistent with satellite and Mapillary street-level imagery from the area, making Kisesa the most plausible location. However, CIR could not verify the exact location at the time of writing.



Figure 26: Screenshots of [TPE079](#), showing police officers beating and kicking two civilians. The footage was likely captured in Kisesa, near Mwanza.

5.2.3 MBEYA

TPE0071: Unverified footage of security forces and plain-clothed individuals beating civilians with sticks, allegedly in Mbeya

In footage shared to X on 8 November 2025 [[TPE0071](#)], a group of individuals wearing police uniforms and in civilian attire are seen beating five people on the ground with sticks at the side of a road. The victims are seemingly forced to crawl on their backs towards the road. At the time of writing, CIR could not verify the precise location of the footage due to the lack of distinctive physical features shown. However, allegations included within the X post suggest that the footage was captured in Mbeya.

Given the poor image quality, CIR could not identify which groups the perpetrators belonged to. The individuals' uniforms and arms are too pixelated to match with reference material for Tanzanian security services. However, the red headwear and green uniforms worn by some individuals indicate that they are members of the Tanzanian police forces [[TPE0071](#)].



Figure 27: Unverified footage shows five people being beaten by on a street, allegedly in Mbeya.
Source: [TPE0071](#).

5.3 CONFIGURATION OF SECURITY FORCES

This section outlines CIR's observations on attribution indicators and organisational patterns visible in the collected footage. The analysis focuses mainly on two elements: the presence of plain-clothed individuals operating alongside armed state forces, and the arms, uniforms, and vehicles used by those forces. These features help identify areas of focus for future investigations when assembling evidence of human rights violations. The connection between plain-clothed armed individuals and uniformed officers should not be understated, given the evidence of violence perpetrated by them.

In many videos, specific individuals are alleged to be responsible for acts of violence, but CIR has not been able to verify these claims through OSINT alone. Faces are frequently obscured by masks or captured at low resolution, and the few higher-quality clips available do not typically show clear cases of violence. As a result, firm attribution is currently not possible.

For example, one recurring [allegation](#) in online posts identifies Frank Matimbango as a member of a roaming plain-clothed group [TPIN0019]. Activist Hilda Newton (Chadema) has shared multiple pieces of content in which he allegedly appears, though the individuals shown wear different outfits across these clips. These inconsistencies highlight the difficulty of assigning accountability without clear, corroborated identifiers.

The same source also alleges that this group operated under the direction of Zone Crime Officer (ZCO) Mafwele, who has previously been linked to the [disappearances](#) of multiple individuals. At this stage, these claims remain unverified, but they provide leads for future investigative work.



Figure 28: Alleged footage of Frank Matimbango during the Dar es Salaam protests. Sources: [Mbishi on X](#) (left) and [Hilda Newton on Instagram](#) (right).

Some contents of a leaked ICC submission related to the post-election violence have circulated [online](#) and CIR has been able to obtain a full copy through a confidential source. This submission contains additional attribution claims that link responsibility to the Tanzanian Police, and further claim that killings were carried out under the command of the President's son, Abdul Halim Hafidh Ameir, who is reported to have close connection to the Tanzania Intelligence and Security Service (TISS).

CIR has examined potential links between the violence against protesters and TISS involvement, but further research is needed to substantiate these claims.

5.3.1 UNIFORMS OF POLICE AND MILITARY SECURITY FORCES

The uniforms typically worn by Tanzanian forces have been well documented in the public domain, with imagery of varied forces readily available (although CIR did not identify a standardised identification document, outside of insignia). This reference material was used to identify whether uniformed individuals were members of the police force or military. CIR noted that military uniforms are typically camouflaged, whereas police uniforms are plain coloured (Figure 29).



Figure 29: From left to right, Tanzanian police forces in 2013 ([source](#)), Tanzanian police forces during the 2025 elections [[TPE0117](#)], Tanzanian military in 2024 ([source](#)), Tanzanian military forces during the 2025 elections [[TPE0059](#)].

CIR noted greater variations in the uniforms of police officers. These differences included varying types of headwear (such as red berets, protective helmets, and general caps) and different coloured vests (Figure 30). These variations could provide unit-to-unit accountability in a future investigation.



Figure 30: Variations in the uniforms worn by police officers during the post-election violence in October and November 2025. Sources: (left to right): [TPE0148](#), [TPE0072](#) and [TPE0059](#).

5.3.2 PLAIN-CLOTHED SECURITY FORCES

During its investigation, CIR noted that uniformed police officers were often supported by plain-clothed armed individuals that bore no identifiable insignia, as seen in Figure 31. It is unclear why these individuals may have been operating alongside the police; possible reasons could include a lack of preparation to deal with protesters with uniformed officers alone, or an attempt to avoid accountability.

Some of the plain-clothed individuals could still be identified, giving some insight into the armed groups which seemingly patrolled near protests, especially in Dar es Salaam. The following analysis will provide details of three unique groups of plain-clothed armed individuals present during the period of post-election violence.

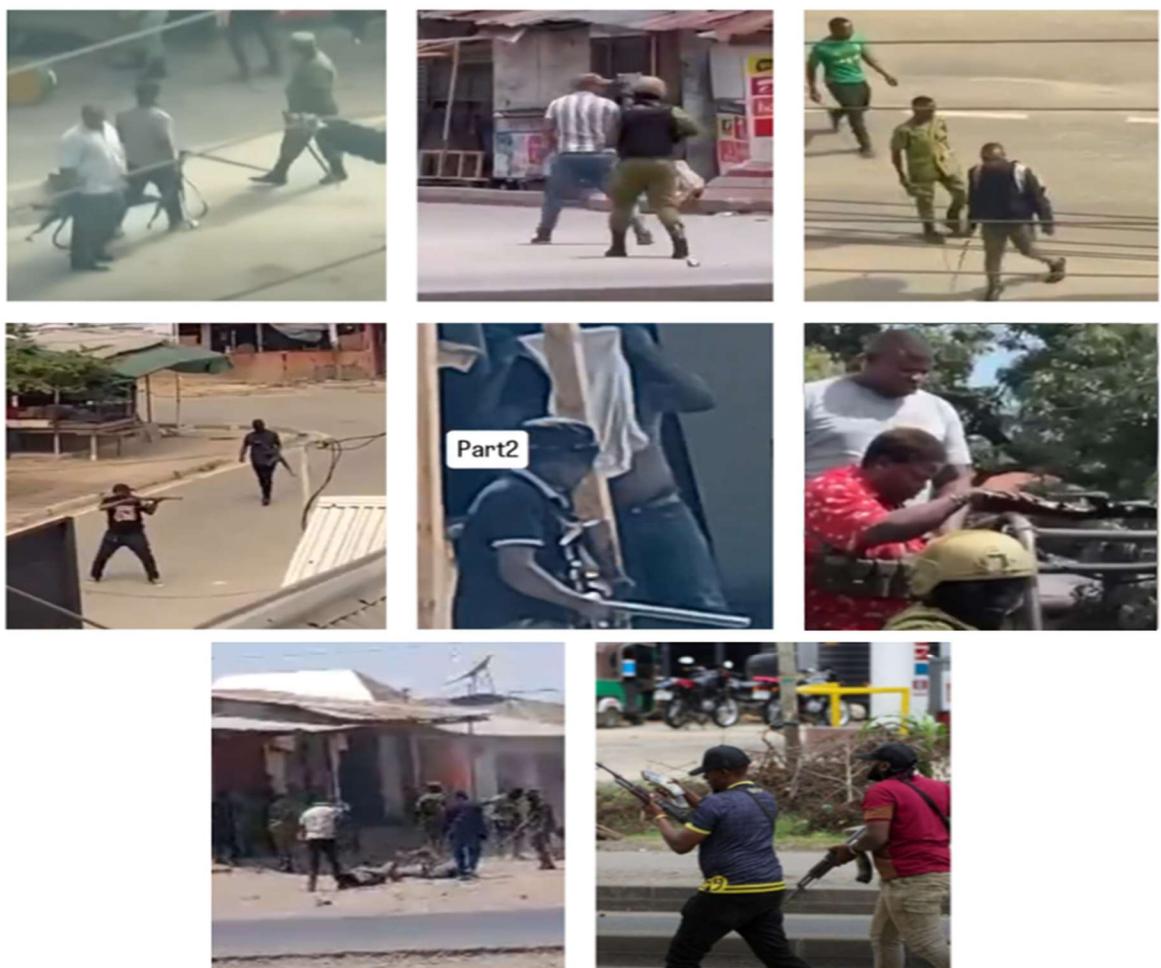


Figure 31: A collection of armed or partially armed plain-clothed individuals who appeared to be working in tandem with the police. Sources (left to right top to bottom): [TPE0156](#), [TPE0149](#), [TPE0148](#), [TPE0143](#), [TPE0133](#), [TPE0074](#), [TPE0071](#), [TPE0051](#).

TPIN0019: White Toyota patrolling and shooting into buildings, Dar es Salaam

CIR verified imagery showing armed plain-clothed individuals riding atop a white Toyota vehicle and seemingly firing indiscriminately into the streets [[TPE0051](#)]. Whilst the sound of gunfire can be heard within this initial footage, and the plain-clothed individuals are shown aiming their weapons, CIR could not verify who fired the shots. The individuals were wearing mostly black, making their identification harder (Figure 32), though one had features seen in later imagery.

CIR geolocated the footage to the Kawawa Road, approximately 400 metres to the north of the Mapipa BRT bus stop on Morogoro Road, in Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.80431, 39.26005.



Figure 32: A group of armed plain-clothed aiming weapons from a white Toyota as gunfire is overheard. Source: [TPE0051](#).

Further footage captured approximately one kilometre to the north of TPE0051 (at coordinates: -6.796177, 39.263087) shows an individual wearing what appears to be a matching outfit [[TPE0143](#)]. In this footage, the same individual can be seen firing into streets and buildings using rifles, alongside other plain-clothed individuals. Whilst CIR could not verify the exact date when the footage was recorded, largely due to internet blackouts in Tanzania, the pieces of footage did not appear online before the elections, making it highly likely that they were filmed during the period of post-election violence.

TPE0148: Plain-clothed and uniformed people beat civilian, Dar es Salaam

Further footage from Dar es Salaam shows a combination of plain-clothed and uniformed individuals kicking and beating a victim on the ground, who appears to be unresponsive [TPE0148]. In later footage, the victim was seen with large bloodstains from the knees down [TPE0156]. Although it is unknown who specifically caused the victim's injuries, it is clear that both police officers and plain-clothed individuals were involved in the beatings.

The footage of the area showed at least seven people in plainclothes, working alongside uniformed personnel. The command structure between the two groups is unknown.

CIR verified that these pieces of footage were captured on Barbara Segerea Road in western Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.8301, 39.2277.



Figure 33: Footage shows an individual being beaten by police officers and plain-clothed individuals in western Dar es Salaam. Source: [TPE0148](#).

TPE0073: Plain-clothed individuals aim weapons alongside police, Dar es Salaam

Another smaller group of armed plain-clothed individuals alongside police officers people was identified in imagery from [Africacenter](#) and footage shared on Facebook [[TPE0073](#)]. CIR verified that the individuals shown, including those in plain clothes, were holding AK-pattern rifles.

CIR geolocated the image from Africacenter to the Morogoro Road in the Ubungo neighbourhood, north-western Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: - 6.796967, 39.223118.



Figure 34: CIR verified footage of armed plain-clothed people holding AK-pattern rifles atop a police/military vehicle. Sources: [[TPE0073](#)] (0:50-1:00, left image) and [Africacenter](#) (right image).

5.3.3 VEHICLES OF THE POLICE, MILITARY, AND PLAIN-CLOTHED GROUPS

Whilst CIR has verified various instances of the police carrying out violent acts against civilians during the post-election period, no instances of the military carrying out similar violence were identified. In contrast, the military vehicles were seen driving peacefully alongside protesters in multiple cases, with no apparent threat of violence (Figure 35).



Figure 35: Groups of protesters alongside military vehicles, including a WZZ-51 Armoured carrier (right). Sources: [TPE0070](#) (left) and [TPE0076](#) (right).

Whilst groups of armed plain-clothed individuals were regularly seen on police vehicles (as shown in [Section 5.3.2](#)), they were more regularly identified driving on white trucks (Figure 36). These cars do not contain the same identifiable features as police or military vehicles, though CIR has noted some features like matching spare tires and numberplates in different pieces of footage. The white vehicles typically seem to be Toyota models (for example in [TPE0132](#)), which are also [used](#) by the Tanzanian immigration police. However, CIR could not verify whether the vehicles used by armed plain-clothed groups were provided by the Tanzanian immigration police at the time of writing.



Figure 36: Plain-clothed armed individuals were seen operating from white trucks in multiple locations. Source: [TPE0170](#).

Satellite imagery of busses in military base, Dar es Salaam

CIR also analysed SkySat satellite imagery from the period of post-election violence to determine whether additional numbers of military vehicles could be seen at military bases. Satellite imagery from 29 October 2025 shows that the number of military buses at the Twalipo Administrative Unit military base in Dar es Salaam was unusually high compared to previous months (Figures 37 and 38). At least 53 military buses are visible, whereas six previous images from September and October 2025 show between 30 and 40 buses. This shows that Tanzania's military was prepared for increased operations and military pressure on election day.

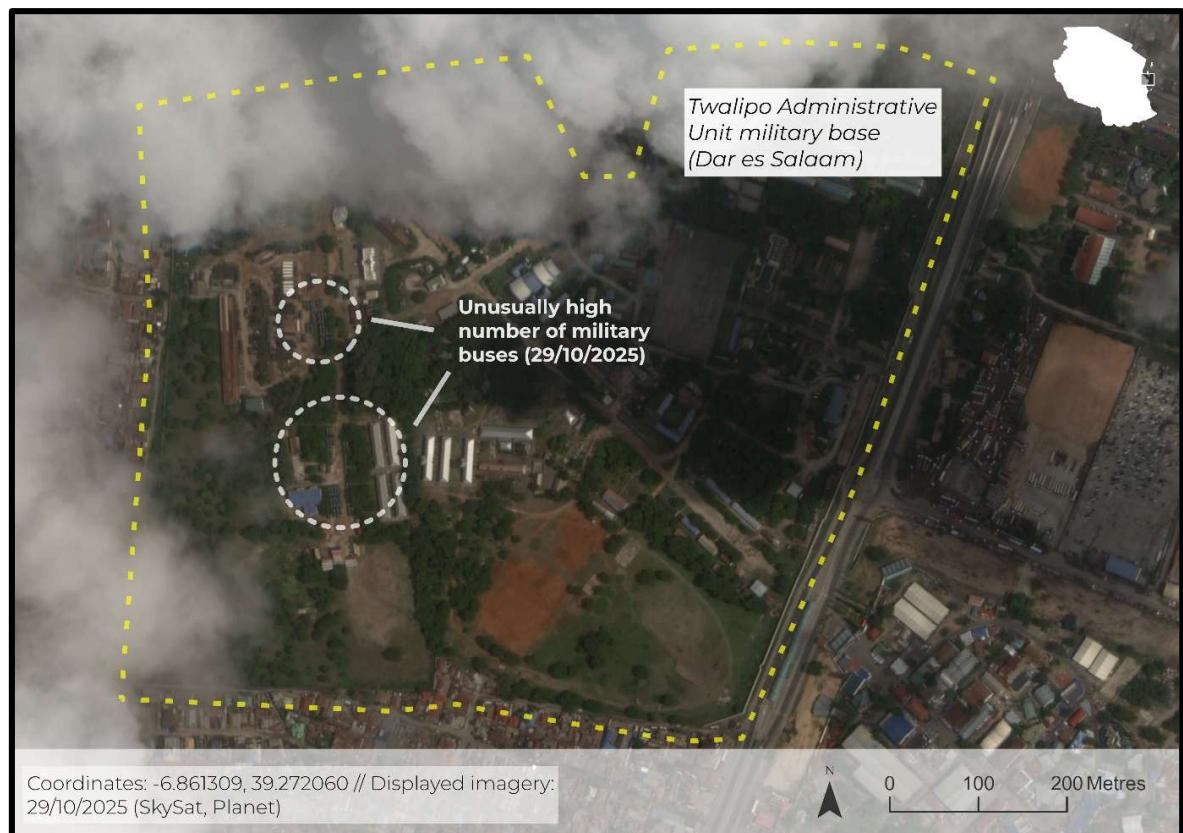


Figure 37: Security analysis of satellite imagery of TAU military base (Dar es Salaam) showing an unusually high number of military buses on 29/10/2025. Source: Planet Labs.

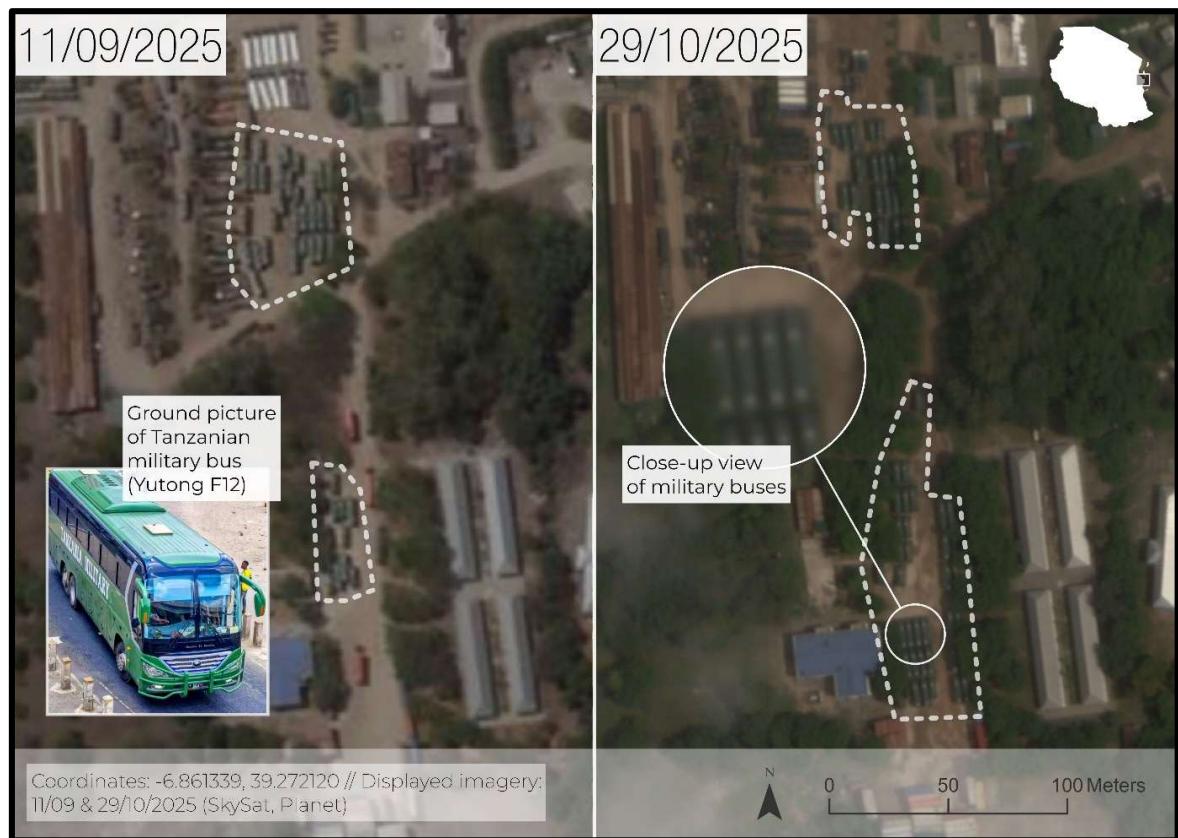


Figure 38: Security analysis of satellite imagery of TAU military base (Dar es Salaam) showing an unusually high number of military buses on 29/10/2025 compared to previous months, for instance 11/09/2025. Source: Planet Labs.

CIR also analysed satellite imagery of Mutukula and Tunduma border crossings to verify possible cross-border military movements reported by regional sources, such as [TPE0186](#). However, satellite imagery accessible to CIR does not allow for a detailed and comprehensive analysis. The spatial resolution of available products is too low to perform such a security analysis.

5.3.4 ARMS IDENTIFICATION

Within CIR's dataset of footage from Tanzania, the low quality of most footage did not allow for detailed weapons analysis. However, in cases where arms identification was possible, the most commonly identified weapons were AK-pattern rifles, such as the AK-47 and its derivatives, such as the Type 56, Type 56-1, VZ 58 or AKM (Figures 39 and 40). Both plain-clothed individuals and police officers were most identified using these rifles.



Figure 39: CIR verified the presence of two Type 56 and one Type 56-1 Chinese-made assault rifles in the possession of plain-clothed individuals. This imagery was geolocated by CIR on Morogoro Road in Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.796967, 39.223118. Source: [TPE005](#).



Figure 40: An image verified by CIR shows one Type 56 and five Type 56-1 Chinese-made assault rifles in the possession of uniformed police officers and individuals in plain clothes. CIR geolocated the image to Morogoro Road in Dar es Salaam, at the following coordinates: -6.796967, 39.223118. Source: [TPE0159](#).

5.4 HANDLING OF BODIES, MORGUES AND MASS GRAVE SITES

As shown in the aforementioned analysis, CIR has verified multiple incidents of security forces using live ammunition against protesters and perpetrating other violent acts Tanzania. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN OHCHR) [reported](#) that “at least 700” individuals died during the period of post-election violence, noting that there are “other estimates pointing to thousands of potential victims”. The UN OHCHR also acknowledged reports that victims’ bodies had disappeared from morgues, and “allegations that human remains are being incinerated or buried in unidentified mass graves”.

CIR has investigated possible mass graves using satellite imagery, as well as UGC showing the possible mishandling of bodies.

5.4.1 SATELLITE IMAGERY OF MASS GRAVES

Kondo cemetery, near Dar es Salaam

CIR analysed satellite imagery of Kondo cemetery (-6.645436, 39.193699) over the period of interest and found several significant changes (Figure 41). Most significantly, an area of newly disturbed earth was observed at the northern tip of the cemetery (-6.644323, 39.193245) between 2 November and 5 November 2025.

[CNN](#) reported on this area of the cemetery, with a source claiming that “local boys were paid to dig and bury bodies of protesters in mass graves here”. CNN reportedly obtained ground footage of the newly-disturbed soil; the [video](#) cannot be geolocated precisely given the lack of physical features, but the elements that are visible (such as the soil, vegetation, and antenna) do match the cemetery’s general area.

Additionally, a tree was removed in the south-eastern section of the cemetery (-6.645251, 39.195091) between 7 November and 9 November 2025, possibly to make space for new graves. During the period of interest, probable funeral canopies also appeared on at least two occasions near -6.645540, 39.192664, on 7 November and 10 November 2025.

The combination of these three developments over a short period of time denotes unusually high activity in the cemetery during the investigation period.

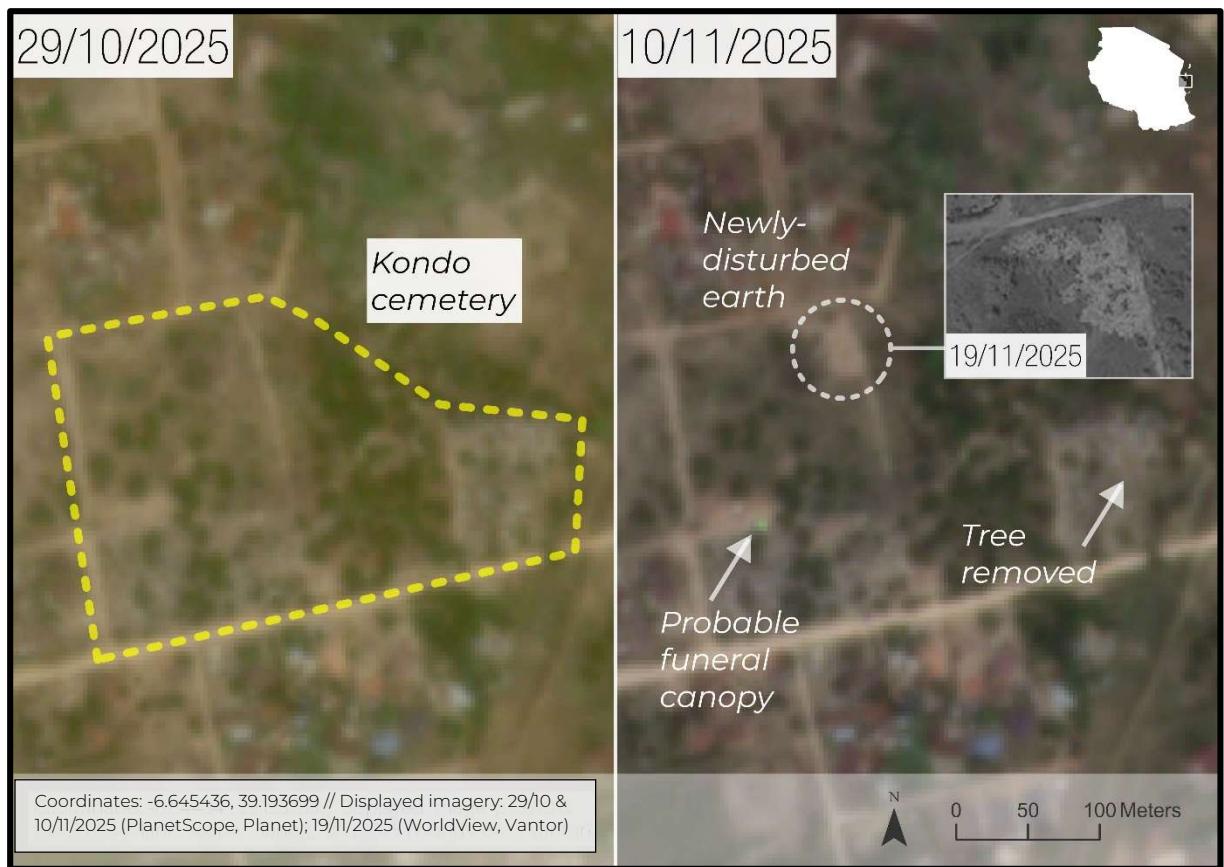


Figure 41: Satellite imagery analysis of Kondo cemetery, Dar es Salaam.

Kivule District Hospital

Regional sources indicated to CIR that many dead and wounded individuals were taken to Kivule District Hospital in Dar es Salaam (-6.955102, 39.172469). The facility was reportedly beyond capacity, and staff therefore decided to place casualties in a makeshift mortuary building, which was hastily constructed.

CIR satellite imagery analysis shows that new temporary structures were visible on site (-6.953333, 39.171667) from at least 29 October until 30 October 2025 (Figure 42). Satellite imagery from 7 November 2025 shows that the structures are no longer visible. It is probable that these new temporary structures correspond to the “hurriedly finished mortuary building” mentioned by CIR’s sources on the ground.

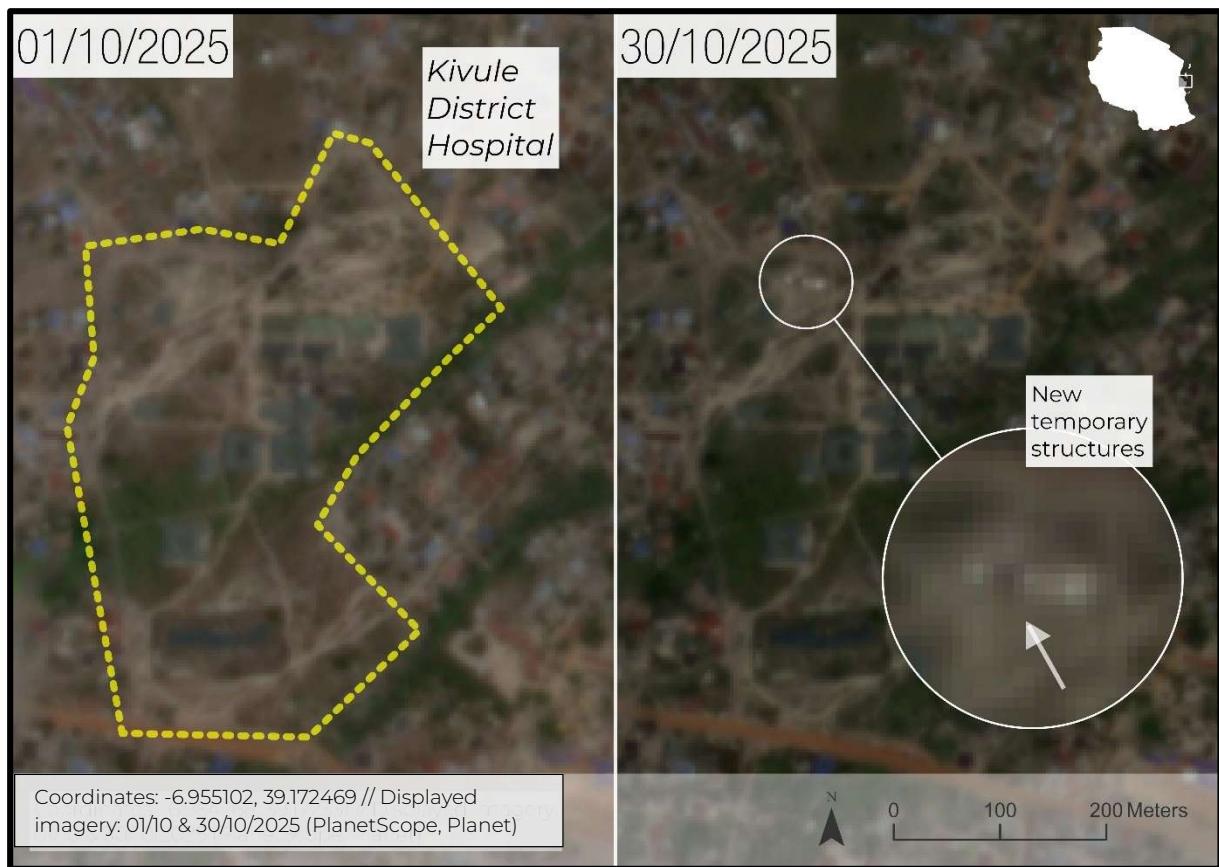


Figure 42: Satellite imagery analysis of Kivule District Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

Tengeru Agricultural College and Livestock Research Institute

According to regional sources, an excavator in the vicinity of the Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology was used by government officials to dig a mass grave at Tengeru Agricultural College, in Arusha. Satellite imagery analysis shows a possible mass grave site (-3.391007, 36.817019), likely located on Tengeru Agricultural College grounds, approximately 2 kilometres east of the excavator (Figure 43). Newly disturbed earth became visible in this area from at least 1 November 2025 and in following days, possibly until 8 November 2025 (Figure 44).



Figure 43: Overview of the general area surrounding Tengeru Agricultural College in Arusha, including the location of a suspected mass grave.

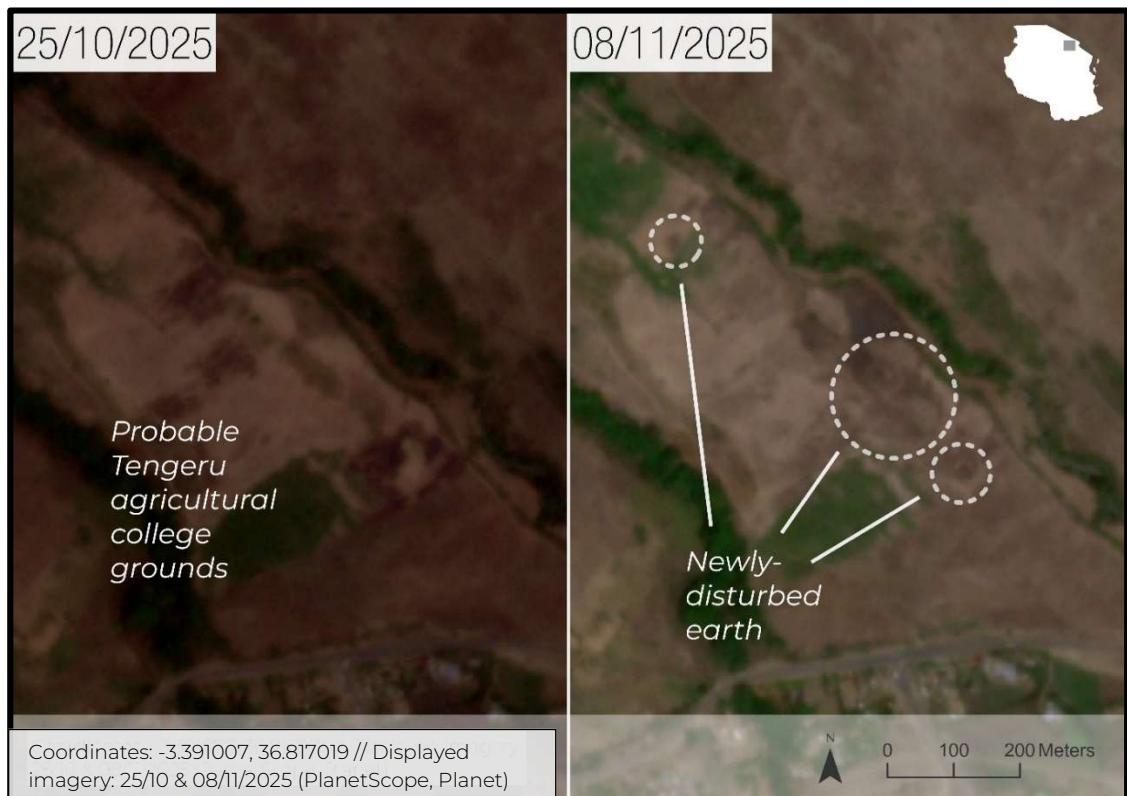


Figure 44: Satellite imagery analysis of the suspected mass grave site.

Other sites of interest

CIR received additional information about seven other sites of interest related to mass graves or large amounts of bodies. Findings related to these are less conclusive. These locations include:

- **Area near a military base in Mikumi National Park**
 - CIR identified a possible location for this site (-7.383860, 37.004052) but did not find any suspicious elements on satellite imagery.
- **Pande Game Reserve**
 - CIR did not identify any signs of suspicious activity in this area on satellite imagery.
- **Mwananyamala cemetery, Dar es Salaam**
 - Satellite imagery analysis shows that a specific patch of newly disturbed land (-6.783611, 39.251944), though this is visible on 24 October 2025, before protests began. The rest of the cemetery did not show any significant changes over the period of interest.
- **Twiga cement factory & quarry site, Dar es Salaam**
 - Many areas show newly disturbed earth in the last days of October and early November, including at -6.636130, 39.146830 or -6.658080, 39.154090 for instance. However, as the location is a mining site, such changes are likely a common occurrence.
- **The Makondeko area of Bagamoyo district, north of Dar es Salaam**
 - CIR could not identify the precise location of Makondeko area.
- **Mwanza-Igombe military reserve, north of Mwanza**
 - CIR identified a possible location for this site (-2.429125, 32.931697) but did not find any suspicious elements on satellite imagery.
- **Chipogolo mountains**
 - CIR analysts identified several sites that could correspond to a mass grave in the general area of the mountains, including at -6.849444, 36.058056 and -6.844167, 36.063889. However, these are more likely to be related to mining activities. The most suspicious site displaying newly disturbed earth is located at -6.824722, 36.026944. However, this site is located more than three kilometres northwest of the mountains.

5.4.2 USER-GENERATED CONTENT SHOWING THE MISHANDLING OF BODIES

DAR ES SALAAM

TPE0173 & TPE0124: Piles of bodies in the Mwananyamala morgue

CIR verified imagery captured at the Mwananyamala morgue, in northern Dar es Salaam (6.784544, 39.2620480000), showing piles of bodies within the morgue's hallways [\[TPE0124\]](#)[\[TPE0173\]](#). At least 15 bodies are visible within the footage, though the total number could not be verified due to the placement of the remains.

TPE0156: Individual with possibly fatal head wound is dragged along a street

Footage uploaded to Facebook shows an individual with a head wound being dragged along a street by another individual in civilian clothing [\[TPE0156\]](#). Uniformed police and vehicles are seen nearby. Blood appears to be pooling near the victim's head, suggesting a strong likelihood this individual may have received a fatal injury. CIR geolocated the footage to the Barbara Segerea Road in western Dar es Salaam, at coordinates: -6.8302, 39.2273.

MWANZA

TPE0106: Piles of bodies at Sekou Toure Hospital

CIR verified footage showing two large piles of bodies at Sekou Toure Hospital. A pile of 13 bodies was located inside the hospital building, whilst another pile of 12 bodies was seen outside the hospital [\[TPE0106\]](#).

By cross-referencing the footage with satellite imagery from Google Earth Pro, CIR verified that it was recorded at the c, at the following coordinates: -2.510187, 32.905455 (Figure 45).



Figure 45: CIR's geolocation of a pile of victims outside Sekou Toure Hospital in Mwanza.

Sources: [TPE0106](#) and Google Earth Pro (Airbus, 17/06/2025).

ARUSHA

TPE0120: Unverified footage of bodies piled in a building, allegedly in Arusha

CIR identified footage of at least 28 bloodied and likely deceased bodies in various states of dress, some of which were covered with sheets, blankets or flags [\[TPE0120\]](#). The bodies are laid out in lines on the floor inside a building, with some piled on top of one another. As the footage was filmed indoors, there are no discernible details or signage that will allow for the footage's geolocation. Allegations which accompany the footage on X allege that it was captured in Arusa, though CIR could not verify this location.

6 DEFINITIONS ANNEX

Terms & Abbreviations	Definitions
Adults	Individuals over the age of 18.
Age unknown	Used for persons whose age could not be determined through open-source material.
Allegations	Within the scope of this project's contextual monitoring, allegations are made by media outlets, social media users, or human rights bodies.
Casualty	A casualty in conflict refers to a person who is killed or injured due to direct combat actions or indirect consequences of war, with a focus on those impacted by violence. This term applies to both armed and unarmed individuals. CIR defines casualties as individuals who are either injured or deceased.
Children	Individuals who appear to be persons aged 13 and under, aligning with the age many legislative bodies consider the threshold for consent.
Contextual analysis	Contextual analysis incorporates public statements, media allegations, testimonies, and communications from the actors involved. This is included to gain a greater understanding of the event and its broader impact.
Eurojust	European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation
ICC	International Criminal Court
Incident	An incident is a compilation of different types of open-source materials showing a single event. Each incident provides an independently verified account of

	the events on the ground, addressing the key questions of who, where, what, when and how.
Injured	In the context of conflict, injured refers to a person who has sustained physical harm, wounds, or bodily damage as a result of direct violence, combat actions, or war-related incidents. Injuries can range from minor wounds to severe trauma and may include cuts, bruises, burns, fractures, or shrapnel injuries.
TPE number	The reference number in CIR's dataset of individual pieces of content.
TPIN number	The reference number in CIR's dataset of verified incidents showing post-election violence in Tanzania.
Minor	A broader category that includes all individuals under the age of 18, consisting of children.
Open-source	Content that is publicly and freely accessible online.
OSINT	Open-source intelligence
Possible covered casualties (or PCC)	Possible covered casualties comprise possible casualties who appear to be fully shrouded, covered by blankets, covered by rugs, in plastic bags, or in body bags. CIR cannot independently verify what was covered in these cases. However, their shape may be deemed to be consistent with a human body or contextually may be assessed as being a covered person.
Statements	Within the scope of this project's contextual monitoring, statements are made by Tanzanian political and military leaders relating to recent post-election violence.
UGC	User-generated content encompassing videos or images which have been uploaded to the internet by social media users.

