



Anyone should be respected

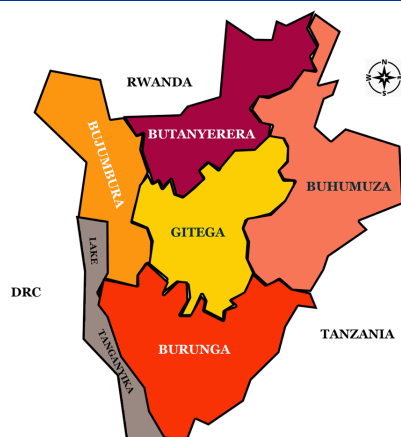
BURUNDIAN LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS "ITEKA"

WEEKLY BULLETIN

"Iteka n'Ijambo"

N°501 from 17 to 23 November 2025

Approved by Ministerial Statutory Instrument N°. 530/0273 of November 10th, 1994
revising Order N°. 550/029 of February 6th, 1991



In memory of Marie Claudette Kwizera, treasurer of the Iteka League, missing since December 10, 2015. From December 2015 to November 23, 2025, at least 847 victims of enforced disappearance have been documented by the Iteka League, at least 86 victims have reappeared, and 762 victims are still missing. The UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGIDE) has already communicated at least 252 victims¹ to the Government of Burundi.

¹<https://docs.un.org/fr/A/HRC/57/54>

The ITEKA League :

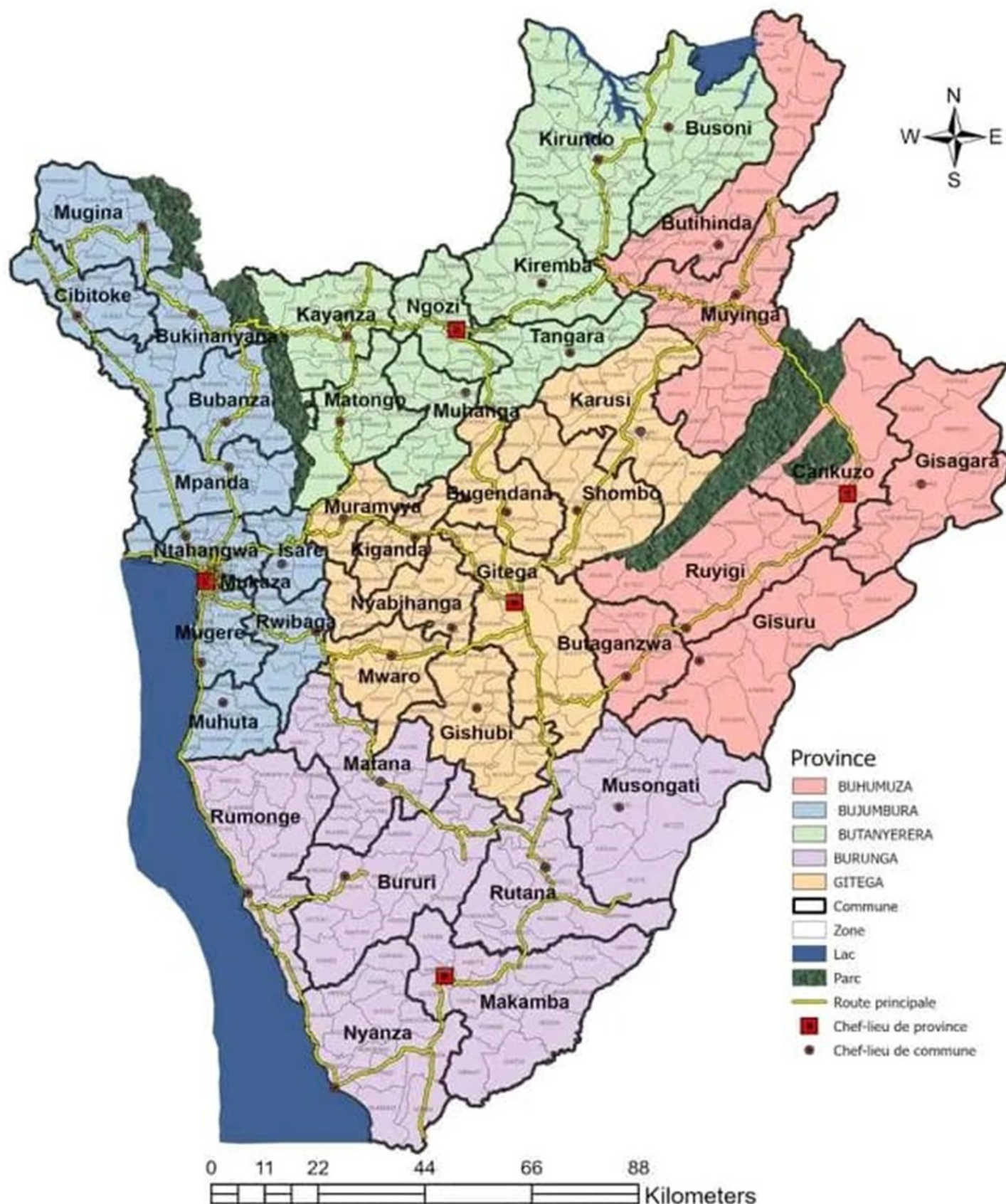
- ♦ "Is a member of the Inter-African Union for Human and Peoples' Rights (UIDH), is an affiliate member of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH),
- ♦ Has observer status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights under reference number OBS.236, and is a member of ECOSOC."
- ♦ The ITEKA League is decentralized into 17 federations and 32 sections.

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ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF BURUNDI

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE REDIVISION OF MARCH 16, 2023



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CNL	: <i>National Congress for Liberty</i>
CNDD-FDD	: <i>National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy</i>
CVR	: <i>Truth and Reconciliation Commission</i>
DCE	: <i>Municipal Education Department</i>
ECOFO	: <i>Elementary School</i>
FOCODE	: <i>Forum for Conscience and Development</i>
FOMI	: <i>Organo-Mineral Fertilizers Industry</i>
SNR	: <i>National Enquiry Service</i>

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0. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin presents the human rights situation in Burundi during the week of November 17 to 23, 2025. In this report, the Iteka League also examines the political, judicial, and economic context. It also analyzes illustrative cases of violations of civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights.

The human rights violations observed and documented by Ligue Iteka during this period are as follows: at least 11 people killed, including 9 whose bodies were found, 3 victims of rape, one of whom was a minor under the age of 2, and 2 people tortured, including a journalist. Among the victims were a baby and his mother who were killed, and a newborn baby killed by his mother. Imbonerakure members of the ruling CNDD-FDD party, SNR agents, police officers, and administrators are accused of being the main alleged perpetrators of these human rights violations.

I. CONTEXT

I.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT

Teachers are summoned to participate in ceremonies introducing a new Nyabihanga administrator for Gitega province

On Wednesday, November 19, 2025, in Nyabihanga, in the province of Gitega, teachers in the municipality had been given strict orders to attend the introductory ceremonies for the newly appointed Administrator. This was not a mere formality; the Head of State was there to officially introduce this new figure to the population, and the DCE of Nyabihanga was not joking. He had insisted that all teachers be present, dressed appropriately in formal attire. Failure to comply with this requirement would have repercussions, and the DCE had warned those who dared to ignore this call.

With the recent reorganization of administrative boundaries, some hills that had

previously been part of the Rusaka Commune were now part of Nyabihanga. Among them, the Rucunda, Namande, and Mahonda hills, which were close to the former province of Muramvya, are now part of the new commune. However, the situation was not easy for everyone. Many teachers from these hills felt the weight of a decision they had not chosen. They complained about being forced to pay 50,000 Burundian francs for a round trip by motorcycle to attend the ceremony. This was a considerable sum, especially in a context where poverty was rampant in their households. After their monthly salaries were paid, many of them found it difficult to keep such a large sum, especially due to rising prices and the exorbitant cost of living.

1.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT (the following of page 5)

President Ndayishimiye's untruthful words do little to reassure gold miners in Mugina, in Bujumbura province

President Ndayishimiye's words, devoid of truth, fail to reassure the gold miners of Mugina, in the province of Bujumbura. On that day, Friday, November 14, 2025, President Evariste NDAYISHIMIYE visited the Mabayi area, the capital of the Mugina commune, to formalize the appointment of the new administrator, Anicet SAIDI. However, according to sources from the Iteka League, his visit also had a darker purpose, according to information from the SNR, which was to inspect a gold processing plant belonging to the DUKORERAHABONA cooperative, which, according to the same sources, was siphoning off a large part of the president's funds.

A week before this announced visit, a large delegation of police, military, SNR agents, and officials from the Ministry of Mines had gone to Nyarure, on Buhoro Hill, to remove the gold miners who had settled on the Nyamikoma site, where they had been mining for over a year. This site, which covers around 100 hectares, includes land belonging to villagers. The villagers, who are often fighting to obtain compensation for their expropriations, had placed their hopes in the president, but their expectations were in vain.

The day after his visit, rumors emerged within the municipal administration and the SNR in Mugina, suggesting a manhunt targeting influential figures in the gold mining sector. Among them was Gervais NDIRAKOBUCA, the president of the Senate, who was involved through his company AJENITEKA MINING, as well as his allies, including Elias NAHAYO,

a gold trafficker who was arrested on Sunday, November 16, 2025, by the intelligence services and is currently being held in Bujumbura. Other suspects went into hiding, fearing arrest after the president accused them of fraudulently selling more than 100 kilograms of gold. Rumors circulated that the president planned to take over the site to continue these same activities.

In his speech, he stated that “the owners of the land where gold is discovered will not be entitled to any compensation,” adding: “The people of Mabayi, if you fail to exploit this gold and develop yourselves, I will bring in my own men to do so.” These words did not go down well with the audience, particularly the owners of the Nyamikoma site.

Through these presidential tours, which were supposed to formalize the appointment of new administrators, the population hoped to hear comforting messages and solutions to the socio-economic ills plaguing Burundi, and more particularly the commune of Mugina. However, the population, forced to gather to welcome the president, did not know what to do with their enthusiasm. They perceived these visits as reflecting the president's personal ambitions and an opportunity to squander public money, and they denounced this. They also insisted that the villagers were struggling to survive, while students, who were supposed to be in school, were forced to put their studies aside to welcome a president whose words left a bitter taste.

1.2. JUDICIAL CONTEXT

The nine alleged perpetrators of murder transferred to the provincial police station jail in Rumonge, Burunga province

On November 18, 2025, nine people suspected of murdering a woman and her one-year-old child were transferred. The crime took place on November 4, 2025, on Muzi Hill in the Maramvya area of Rumonge commune, Burunga province. For two weeks, the alleged perpetrators had been held in the Burambi jail. On that day, the priest of the Kiyagayaga parish took the initiative to escort them to the Rumonge municipal police station. Upon their arrival shortly before noon, they were accompanied by two police officers. Everyone is

eagerly awaiting the decision of the public prosecutor's office, which could determine whether or not they will be released on bail. The victim was a young mother named Irangabiye Nadine. The names of those allegedly involved in this grim case are as follows: 1. Ntezukobagira Fidèle, 2. Nintunze Floride, 3. Nduwayezu Gloriose, 4. Nizigama Judith, 5. Kabura Sylvestre, 6. Hatungimana Gabin, 7. Hakizimana Jonathan, 8. Ndikumana Evariste, and 9. Ndayitakambiye Thierry.

The lawyers of journalist Sandra Muhoza are calling for her provisional release in Ngozi

On November 19, 2025, Sandra Muhoza, a journalist with the Lanova newspaper, appeared again before the Ngozi Court of Appeal in connection with the proceedings against her. Her lawyers denounced her detention as “without legal basis” and requested her provisional release. According to the defense, the journalist's incarceration does not comply with the rules of criminal procedure. Her representatives assert that “there is no justification” for her continued detention when her case has not yet been

examined on its merits. They are requesting that she be allowed to appear in court as a free woman, in accordance with the guarantees provided by law. The prosecution, on the other hand, requested that Sandra Muhoza remain in preventive detention, arguing that she should stay in prison until her case has been thoroughly examined. After hearing the arguments of both sides, the Court of Appeals withdrew to deliberate. The defense requested that the decision be handed down within the legal time limit of 48 hours.

1.3. ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Administrative authorities continue to issue notes requiring the population to incur enormous expenses, while the same population languishes in unprecedented misery

On November 20, 2025, the Iteka League received information regarding a decision made by the governor of Butanyerera province, Police Brigadier General Victor Segasago. He issued a statement on November 4, stipulating that all students from the seventh year of primary school onward must wear properly

closed shoes, accompanied by socks. He also asked school officials to exercise their authority to ensure the implementation of this new directive. However, it is clearly established that many of the families these students come from struggle daily to feed their children due to overwhelming poverty in Burundi.

I.2. ECONOMIC CONTEXT (the following of page 7)

Many students therefore end up wearing plastic or rubber shoes, commonly known as “ebo ebo,” which they buy at the market for as much as ten thousand francs or more, while the reasonable price for shoes is set at fifty thousand francs or more.

Parents interviewed believe that instead of introducing measures that have no significant impact on academic performance, the administration should recruit qualified teachers to replace those who are leaving their jobs in search of better living conditions. In the same vein, on November 10 of this year, the municipal administrator of Kayanza, Godefroid Niyonizigiye, followed the governor's lead by issuing a statement prohibiting the commercial sale of roasted corn along roads and in neighborhoods. This activity was an essential source of income for many mothers, enabling them to survive and buy even a single kilogram of corn flour, while many families now have to make do with just one meal a day due to rampant inflation in basic foodstuffs.

The people of Kayanza are questioning whether the administrative authorities are really taking into account the poverty affecting the community before taking such measures. Prior to these decisions by the governor and the municipal administrator of Kayanza, the administrative head of Matongo, Kanyana Janvière, had already urged the zone chiefs and their advisors at a meeting in early October to require the population to build houses out of durable materials, covered with sheet metal, within a period not exceeding one year. However, residents are wondering how they can demolish their houses and build new ones with solid materials when the prices of building materials continue to rise. For example, a fired brick that cost \$2 in the last two years now sells for \$150, and sheet metal, which used to sell for \$25,000, now sells for \$50,000 or more. In addition, a bag of cement produced by Buceco is now sold on the black market for 60,000 francs.

II. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

II.1. RIGHT TO LIFE

II.1.1. INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE

A young man killed on Dusasa hill, Rugazi area, Kayanza commune in Butanyerera province

On November 16, 2025, at around 8:30 p.m., at Dusasa Hill in the Rugazi area of Kayanza commune, Butanyerera province, a certain Sibomana Vincent, 39 years old, was killed by slitting his throat by a certain Kayiranga Silas, 37 years old, from the same locality. Information on the spot says that the alleged

perpetrator of the crime is a bistro owner and that on Sunday night he learned from a certain Bahigirora Paul, the pikeman of the cabaret, that Silas' wife, named Mukamuzima Jeanette, 30 years old, is sleeping with Vincent, whom he killed by slitting his throat after breaking down the door of the small room in which were located. Both.

II.1.1. INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE (the following of page 8)

The door of the small room in which the two were.

This information is confirmed by Manirambona André, the chief of the Rugazi

area. He states that Kayiranga Silas, the alleged perpetrator of the crime, his wife Jeanette Mukamuzima, and Bahigirora Paul were arrested on the same night and taken to the Rugazi area jail for judicial investigations, where they are currently being held in custody.

A newborn is killed by his mother in Kivumu, Ndagó hill, Matana commune, in Burunga province

Since November 18, 2025, a young woman named Ndayikunda Alice, aged 21, daughter of Niyongabo Jean and Nibitanga Agathe, originally from Songa on Musenyi hill in the Muheka area of Matana commune, Burunga province, has been in prison at the police station in Songa for infanticide.

The news comes from Kivumu sub-hill, located on Ndagó hill, in the same commune where the young woman lived. She is accused of killing her newborn baby and throwing it into a 5-

meter toilet. She gave birth to the child on the evening of November 17, 2025. Judicial police officer Mpayimana Willon explained that he arrived at the scene on the morning of November 18, 2025, when the community had already removed the baby's body from the toilet with the help of local officials.

He added that the young woman admitted to killing her child. The victim's body was buried the same day in Kivumu, and the suspect was taken to the police prison in Songa.

II.1.2. PERSONS KILLED, UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS OR BODIES FOUND

A woman and her baby killed in commune, Burunga province

Information received by the Iteka League on November 22, 2025 indicates that on November 4, 2025, on Muzi Hill, Maramvya area, Rumonge commune, Burunga province, a woman and her baby were killed. According to witnesses, the woman had been reported missing on November 1, 2025. The woman's lifeless body was found in a wooded area on the same hill, and her baby's body was found in a bucket filled with water inside her parents' home. The woman's husband was in Tanzania at the time of the crime.

The police conducted investigations to try to find the alleged perpetrators and the motives behind this act. It was in this context that the nine individuals were arrested. They were

taken to the Burambi detention center before being transferred on November 18 to the provincial police station in Rumonge, where they are being held. The public prosecutor's office in Rumonge is continuing its investigation. The names of the suspects in the November 4, 2025 murder case are: Fidèle Ntezukobagira, Floride Nintunze, Glorioso Nduwayezu, Judith Nizigama, Sylvestre Kabura, Gabin Hatungimana, Jonathan Hakizimana, Evariste Ndikumana, and Thierry Ndayitakambiye.

After spending two weeks in the Burambi district jail, the priest of the Kiyagayaga parish transferred them to the Rumonge municipal police station. They arrived at noon, accompanied by two police officers.

II.1.2. OF PERSONS KILLED, UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS, OR BODIES FOUND

(the following of page 9)

A lifeless body found in Commune and Gitega Province

On Monday, November 17, 2025, around 7 a.m., an unidentified man was found dead in a gutter in the Zege neighborhood, Commune and Province of Gitega.

According to witnesses at the scene, the body appeared to have been transported and placed there. They report that the victim may have been moved on an improvised wooden stretcher, suggesting that the perpetrators

transported him from another location before abandoning him in the gutter, our source adds. Clothing belonging to the victim was found thrown near the body, reinforcing the hypothesis of a deliberate movement aimed at concealing the circumstances of the death. The perpetrators have not yet been identified. The body was taken to the morgue of Gitega Hospital pending identification procedures and further investigation.

Discovery of a lifeless body in Rutana Commune of Burunga Province

On the morning of Saturday, 22/11/2025, around 5 a.m., Égide GAHITIRA, who was responsible for guarding the central market of RUTANA, was found dead near the office of

this market. The cause is not yet known, investigations are ongoing. He was taken to the morgue of RUTANA hospital.

A corpse found on the banks of the Mubarazi River in Muramvya commune, Gitega province

On November 20, 2025, on Biganda Hill, Muramvya Zone and Commune, Gitega Province, a body was found on the banks of the Mubarazi River.

He is a certain Sazoya André, 62 years old, from Biganda hill. He had been missing since November 16 and his family had searched for

him but in vain. According to the local hill administration, this corpse was seen by passers-by and had already decomposed.

The autopsy carried out by the services of the Muramvya hospital shows that he was killed before being thrown into the river. No investigation has been conducted so far.

Two lifeless bodies found near the Rusizi on the Burundi-DRC border, Rukana hill, Cibitoke commune, in Bujumbura province

As of November 19, 2025, a woman from the Democratic Republic of Congo and a man from Burundi were found dead near the Rusizi River, between Cibitoke and Kamanyola. This is another tragic incident on this border route, which has become very dangerous for migrants, causing great concern among local residents.

According to several people living in the area, the woman, who was from the DRC, was trying

to reach Kamanyola from Bujumbura, accompanied by a Burundian man who was supposed to help her cross. Both were reportedly swept away by the strong current of the Rusizi River. They had attempted an illegal crossing, which is often tragic. According to witnesses, this couple decided to cross the border by swimming, as they could not pass through an official checkpoint. It was a risky decision, but common since the migration rules have

II.1.1.2. PERSONS KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS OR BODIES FOUND

(the following of page 10)

hardened in the region. Residents have noticed that attempts at illegal crossings have increased in recent months, resulting in more drownings.

The Rusizi River is known for its dangerous and unpredictable waters. But for many people, the real danger doesn't come only from the river. Several locals mention assaults, disappearances, and attacks by armed groups called imbonerakure who operate on both sides of the border. These frequent rumors fuel fear along this

migration route, which has become one of the riskiest in the region. Some sources indicate that these two people may have been killed and thrown into the Rusizi by these imbonerakure who monitor this border.

The death of these two migrants adds to a long list of fatal accidents linked to the closure or strict control of certain official crossings. This situation drives many travelers to choose alternative routes, often at the risk of their lives.

A lifeless body found in Nyanza district, Burunga province

On November 21, 2025, on Mugerama Hill, Nyanza Lake area, Nyanza commune, Burunga province, a case of suicide was recorded involving a 24-year-old boy named Nduwimana Pascal, who had fallen in love with a girl named Aïsha, all residents of Mugerama Hill, about 200 meters apart. It was in the evening around 8 p.m. when Aïsha was accompanying her lover and informed

him that she no longer loved him. Pascal tore her skirt off, swearing that death was better than separation, and true to his word, a short time later, Aïsha came to help relatives after noticing her ex hanging from a tree. The girl and three boys, close friends of the victim, are being held in the Nyanza Lake police station cell for questioning. The body was buried immediately after the police examination.

A lifeless body of a 19-year-old man found mutilated in Gihanga, Bubanza commune in Bujumbura province

On November 17, 2025, the Iteka League received information that a 19-year-old man had been found mutilated in Gihanga, Bubanza commune, Bujumbura province. Shocked residents gathered near the irrigation canal where the body was recovered. The young man, a farm worker, had disappeared three days earlier. His body showed horrific injuries, with his arms tied and his eyes gouged out, causing anger and grief among witnesses.

Before his death, the young man had been working for a man on the hill and had been arrested after being accused of theft. He had

been detained for seven days and released on November 10, before disappearing. His devastated family refuses to accept a simplistic version of the circumstances surrounding his death, demanding truth and justice. They are opposed to burial until those responsible are identified, with suspicion falling on young Imbonerakure, according to rumors among neighbors.

The town of Gihanga is known for unsolved kidnappings and murders, which increases fear and mistrust. Residents feel deep sorrow and quiet anger in the face of this violence.

II.1.1.2. PERSONS KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS OR BODIES FOUND

(the following of page 10)

A woman from the community expresses her despair, saying that the silence is heavy, but this time, it is unbearable. A police officer states that investigations are underway and that those responsible will be found, but the patience of the residents is limited. Fear and outrage persist on the hill. The villagers

return home, carrying the weight of the tragedy. The young man, a humble worker from the village, will leave an immense void. His family remains determined to seek justice, while the community waits for truth and clarity to emerge regarding this murder, which they already describe as too cruel to be forgotten.

II.2. PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL INTEGRITY

II.2.1. TORTURE, CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

Kidnapping of a journalist in Makamba commune, Burunga province

On Tuesday, November 18, 2025, in Makamba, the capital of Burunga province, Maroha Léonard, a correspondent for the state newspaper *Le Renouveau du Burundi*, was targeted by Irakoze Dieudonné, a member of the youth league of the ruling party, the CNDD-FDD, while covering the distribution of agricultural inputs.

These young Imbonetakure from Makamba were supervising the activity. Mahoro Léonard was stopped and harassed, then dragged into the warehouse and forced to delete the images he had taken.

Residents of Makamba say that some Imbonerakure were chosen by the warehouse manager, in collusion with certain CNDD-FDD party officials, to supervise the distribution and cover up their shady dealings.

According to the same sources, the latter demand bribes to allow certain beneficiaries

to obtain large quantities of inputs, while others who cannot afford to pay bribes leave empty-handed.

According to residents interviewed at the scene, some Imbonerakure, in collusion with local chiefs, even divert the quantity intended for their hills to resell to traders.

Faced with this threat, the journalist contacted the governor, Parfait Mboninyibuka. According to information gathered from the victim, the governor referred the matter to the prosecutor at the Makamba Court of Appeal, Armand Bisesere, to open an investigation and bring Irakoze Dieudonné to trial. Certain administrative authorities and CNDD-FDD officials intervened to stifle the case and favor an amicable settlement.

In a context where the distribution of inputs is already marred by favoritism, embezzlement, and extortion in almost the entire country, the assault on a journalist on a government mission reveals a system that refuses to be transparent.

II.2.1. TORTURE, CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT (the following of page 12)

A person beaten by Imbonerakure in Tangara commune, Butanyerera province

On the night of November 19, 2025, on Mutobo Hill, Ruhororo area, Tangara commune, Butanyerera province, Joseph Bishajuko, over 60 years old, was attacked by patrolling imbonerakure who then beat him, accusing him of coming home late. According to local witnesses, this occurred as the elderly man was returning from his native hill of Mukoni, in the same Ruhororo area, heading

back to his home in the Ruhororo site of the same hill in Tangara.

The man was found by passersby on November 20, 2025, in a savanna located in the locality called Kw'Ijiti, where the imbonerakure had left him in a precarious state of health.

The same testimonies further indicate that the victim was taken to a nearby healthcare facility to receive medical care.

II.2.2. RAPE

A student of the Lycée Technique Communale de Cibitoke raped by her teacher in Cibitoke in Bujumbura province

On November 22, 2025, Jean Bosco Bikuru, a teacher at the Lycée Technique Communal (LTC) in Cibitoke in the province of Bujumbura, was caught in a room at the Confort Hotel, located near the Cibitoke hospital, raping a student he was supervising in her final year in the industrial electricity department.

The student, who is from Bujumbura and lives with her parents, was picked up by them after they were informed of the incident. They immediately took her to the hospital for a medical examination and to protect her from possible sexually transmitted infections. Outraged, the parents, along with women's

and children's rights advocates, denounced the situation as “scandalous” and claimed that cases of sexual harassment involving certain teachers persist in several schools. They are calling for exemplary sanctions to be taken to discourage this type of behavior.

The administrator of the municipality of Cibitoke, Euloge Najeneza, who was present during the arrest alongside the police, called on the police and the judiciary to conduct a thorough investigation so that responsibilities are clearly established and the alleged perpetrator is punished in accordance with the law.

A girl was raped in the Bugendana Commune in Gitega Province

This Friday, November 21, 2025, around 4 p.m., in the village of Bugendana, on Mukoro Hill, Bugendana area and commune of the Province of Gitega, the named N. V, 23 years old, daughter of S. M. and H.C. was a victim of rape.

According to information gathered on the spot, Evariste Ndayisenga, the alleged perpetrator,

found the girl alone where she lived with her guardian. He allegedly forced her into the house, where he committed the sexual assault.

The victim tried to defend himself but in vain and screamed, which alerted the neighbors, pushing the attacker to flee.

II.2.2. RAPE (the following of page 13)

The neighbors immediately took the victim to the Bugendana Health Center. However, the nurse on duty made humiliating and discriminatory remarks, stating that "nothing could be done because she was already infected with HIV/AIDS."

These comments deeply shocked the victim, given that she had contracted this virus as a result of being raped at the age of 6, a fact confirmed by witnesses.

Even worse, instead of helping the victim, the same nurse rushed to suggest calling the attacker's wife to tell her not to have sexual relations with her husband anymore, as if the priority was to protect the perpetrator rather

than care for the victim.

Thus, the victim received neither the necessary medical care nor the psychological support she was entitled to.

Deeply affected by these remarks, the young girl ran away in extreme distress and attempted to take her own life. She was barely saved by another woman from the Gitega hill, 3 km from the Health Center.

That Saturday morning, around 9 o'clock, the alleged perpetrator Evariste Ndayisenga was arrested. He is currently being held in the Bugendana commune jail, pending interrogation scheduled for Monday, November 24, by a police officer.

A minor girl was raped in Karusi Commune of Gitega Province

A man named NDUWAYEZU Jean, a member of CNDD FDD over 46 years old and a retiree of the FDNB, impregnated a young girl who worked for him as a domestic worker and who took care of his children. Her name is K.N, 14 years old according to herself; she confirmed that the pregnancy is already 3 months along. This occurred exactly on BUHIGA hill, GATARE neighborhood, BUHIGA area of the KARUSI commune, where this man lives with his wife and five children.

According to sources on the ground, the girl claims that the man did not rape her but that it was a consensus. So, this Friday, November 21, 2025, this man had an argument with his wife, who was already aware of this incident; and decided to send this girl back to her home on Ruyaga Hill, Mayenzi area of the Karusi

Commune. But she refused to return. This is how the alleged perpetrator of the pregnancy gave her a sum of one hundred thousand francs (100,000 Swiss francs) but the victim preferred to go to the head of Colline Nizigiyimana Emmanuel who heard them.

Later, the man acknowledged the pregnancy and wrote a recognition note, which he gave to the girl before returning home. On Sunday, November 23, 2025, the girl's mother came, accompanied by her daughter, to see if what the girl had told them was true. The man hid, and they went to the Hill chief, who confirmed the exchange that had taken place between the two, and then they returned to take her to the health center for a check-up and to wait for her to give birth. Although the girl is still a minor, the man remains free.

III.1. DISRUPTION OF ECONOMIC LIFE

Farmers are denouncing the delay in the distribution of fertilizers for the growing season in Bururi, in Burunga province

In the Bururi commune, Burunga province, several farmers are outraged at not yet receiving the fertilizers for the agricultural campaign of season A, despite having already made the payments. They say it is incomprehensible to be required to pay for inputs that the state does not yet have in stock, and they believe that this will disrupt economic life.

Some farmers recall that they even took on debts in order to pay for these fertilizers, hoping to protect their fields from a drop in yield. They are therefore asking the state to

provide them with the promised inputs without delay.

According to information from the municipal agriculture service, the available quantities remain very insufficient: for the so-called imbura fertilizer, only 17% of the needs have been distributed; for totahaza, barely 2%.

Chrysogone Ndikuriyo, head of this service, acknowledges these shortages but assures that distribution will continue as supplies arrive. He calls on farmers to be patient, guaranteeing that everyone will receive the fertilizer they paid for.

The destruction of fields leads to the disruption of economic life in the Matongo commune of Butanyerera province

A resident of Nteko hill, in the Ngoro area of Matongo commune in Butanyerera province, was arrested by the police after destroying several fields belonging to his neighbor. Four plots are said to have been vandalized, including crops of cassava, beans, and other essential foodstuffs for the community, which will disrupt the economic life of this family.

According to several locals, this act stems from ongoing tensions related to accusations of witchcraft, a still sensitive topic in the region and often the cause of conflicts between neighbors.

The Ngoro area chief, Pacifique Niyontesa, warned against these beliefs, which he described as "unfounded," and reminded that they can lead to serious injustices. He urged families in disagreement to turn to administrative or judicial authorities rather than resort to violence.

The police are continuing their investigation to determine responsibility in this case, which reignites the debate over the impact of traditional beliefs on community conflicts.

III.2. RIGHT TO EDUCATION

A fire ravages a boarding school, more than 100 students lose all their belongings at Musema High School, Kayanza municipality, in Butanyerera province

On November 18, 2025, a rare and violent fire devastated, in the evening, one of the dormitories of the Musema communal boarding high school, in Kayanza commune (Butanyerera province). More than a hundred female students saw all their school and personal belongings reduced to ashes.

According to the school principal, Pontien Kubwayo, the fire was caused by a short circuit due to worn electrical wires. The material damage is significant: 67 beds and 85 mattresses were burned, along with uniforms, notebooks, clothes, and various personal

items. "The children couldn't save anything. They were in tears, completely distraught," he said.

In the face of the scale of the losses, management is making an urgent call for solidarity. There are many needs to enable the 107 affected students to resume classes under acceptable conditions, with the first-term exams approaching. Local authorities say they are assessing the urgent needs in order to quickly restore a minimum of housing and learning.

The new communal and zonal positions created following the country's new structuring are causing problems in the educational system in Burundi: The lack of teachers in the commune of Tangara, Butanyerera province is not an isolated case

For some time now, and continuing to this day, many qualified teachers working in various municipal high schools in the Tangara Commune have been forced to leave their profession, overwhelmed by particularly difficult working conditions. According to a well-informed source, these departures are due to insufficient salaries, a lack of training, and relentless pressure from their authorities. This observation is echoed in the heartfelt words of a principal of a high school located in the Kananira area, who expressed his concerns as follows:

The beard has covered the mouth! Good evening, dear residents of the Kananira Zone! I am taking the liberty of reaching out to you again to announce that the Kananira Municipal High School, which I currently

represent, is in the process of shutting down. Allow me to explain the reasons: since the appointment of Mr. Ndikubwayo Désiré, a mathematician, and Mr. Nzotungwanayo Willy, a chemist, as directors of the ECOFOs, Mr. Hagirimana Egide, a psychologist, Mr. Niyonsenga Révérien, an English specialist, and Mr. Manirakiza Domitien, a graduate in ISCO, have been assigned to the MIDCSP as advisors to the zone chiefs. The situation is becoming increasingly alarming. Recently, I learned that Mr. Manirakiza Melchior, also a mathematician and working 30 hours a week, flew to Dubai, United Arab Emirates, for reasons that remain unclear. Shortly after, another piece of news came: a biology teacher, KWIZERIMANA Gérard, also left his position to join Melchior, without even informing his direct supervisor.

III.2. RIGHT TO EDUCATION *(the following of page 15)*

At the moment, I want to inform you that the Kananira Communal High School is almost entirely without teachers, as subjects such as Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Chemistry, not to mention ICT, Kiswahili, and Entrepreneurship (in certain classes), have no teachers, except for first-year Science Biology and third-year Science Chemistry, which are still being taught. Under these conditions, we see no possible solution for the time being. I therefore urge the competent authorities to speak out clearly so that these subjects can resume normally, otherwise the school risks closing its doors permanently after having lost seven of its teachers. We are out of breath, and the students end up

spending their days sitting in class without real learning, lulled by complaints that lead them to wonder if they will even be able to pay their tuition fees. However, I assure you that the lessons taught by the teachers who are still present continue as usual. In any case, the future of our learners seems completely uncertain if there is no remedy to this situation!

In short, if concrete actions are not taken quickly, the quality of education will suffer. The Burundian government must urgently work to improve teachers' working conditions and salaries while collaborating with its development partners.

IV. CONCLUSION ET RECOMMENDATIONS

The Iteka League strongly condemns the ongoing deterioration of human rights in Burundi and denounces the impunity of those responsible for crimes. It calls on the Burundian authorities to take all possible measures and recommends the following:

To the government of Gitega:

- ⇒ Take measures to prevent intentional homicides, including infanticides and revenge killings;
- ⇒ Conduct investigations into homicides, the phenomenon of bodies being found in different locations across the country, and identify those responsible in order to punish them according to the law;
- ⇒ Take measures to protect rape victims and provide them with adequate support;
- ⇒ Avoid and put an end to anarchic exploitation of mineral resources for sectarian interests of a small group of people, and take measures to promote economic stability and reduce poverty in Burundi.