

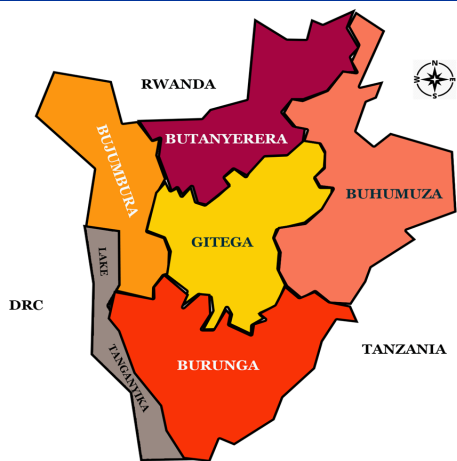


BURUNDIAN LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS "ITEKA"
WEEKLY REPORT
"Iteka n' Ijambo"

Anyone should be

N°520 from 30 March to 05 April 2026

Approved by Ministerial Order No. 530/0273 of November 10, 1994, revising Order No. 550/029 of February 6, 1991



In memory of Mrs. Marie Claudette KWIZERA, treasurer of the Iteka League, missing since December 10, 2015. From December 2015 to April 5, 2026, at least 862 victims of enforced disappearance have been documented by the Iteka League, at least 86 victims have reappeared, and 778 victims are still missing. The UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) has already communicated at least 252 victims to the government of Burundi.

The ITEKA League:

- ◆ "Is a member of the Inter-African Union for Human and Peoples' Rights (UIDH), is an affiliated member of the International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (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



ABR: Burundian Roads Agency

BRB: Bank of the Republic of Burundi

CDFC: Center for Family and Community Development

CNDD-FDD: National Council for the Defense of Democracy – Forces for the Defense of Democracy (Ruling Party)

CDS: Health Center

COOPEC: Savings and Credit Cooperative

ECOFO: Fundamental School

FENACOBU: National Federation of COOPECs of Burundi

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

OBM: Burundian Mining Office

OPJ: Judicial Police Officer

PNB: Burundi National Police

MIPAREC: Ministry for Peace and Reconciliation under the Cross

SNR: National Enquiry Service

REGIDESO: Water and Electricity Production and Distribution Authority

RN: National Highway

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

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0. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin presents the human rights situation in Burundi during the week of March 31 to April 5, 2026. In this report, the Iteka League also examines the political, security, governance, and humanitarian context. It also analyzes illustrative cases of violations of civil and political rights.

The human rights violations observed and documented by the Iteka League are as follows for this period: at least 10 people killed, including 7 bodies found, 4 victims of GBV, all girls raped, as well as 1 person abducted.

Among these victims are 4 women killed, 4 young girls victims of GBV, and one child killed.

Members of Imbonerakure from the ruling CNDD-FDD party, SNR agents, police officers, and administrative officials are accused of being the main alleged perpetrators of these human rights violations.

I. CONTEXT

I.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT

Forced contributions related to the visit of the Secretary General of the CNDD-FDD party, Révérien Ndikuriyo, and militization of the Imbonerakure in Ruyigi commune, Buhumuza province

On April 2, 2026, the secretary-general of the ruling single-party CNDD-FDD, Révérien Ndikuriyo, visited the commune of Ruyigi, located in Buhumuza Province. During this visit, the secretary-general held a meeting with party members in the commune. The main objective of this meeting was to raise awareness among the general population, and among young Imbonerakure members in particular, to monitor all movements in order to prevent any form of infiltration within the CNDD-FDD party. He also took the opportunity to remind participants of the importance of the presidential elections scheduled for 2027.

This meeting brought together members of the party's hill committees in the commune of Ruyigi as well as the hill representatives of the young Imbonerakure, with each hill represented by four delegates. The meeting

was held in the meeting room of the reception center at the Diocese of Ruyigi's commissary. Following this visit by the CNDD-FDD secretary-general, residents of the Ruyigi commune voiced their concerns, stating that the Imbonerakure had allegedly used this opportunity to collect food and funds intended to provide refreshments after the meeting. Each household was required to pay the sum of 5,000 FBu or, failing that, to provide 4 kilograms of corn, while officials were required to contribute between 10,000 FBu and 100,000 FBu depending on their responsibilities. This collection of food and money takes place in a context where the population is facing extreme poverty, according to the testimonies of some residents of the Ruyigi commune.



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1.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT (the following of page 5)

Divisions among the leaders of the CNDD-FDD are producing the first effects in Muramvya Commune, Gitega Province.

Since the series of appointments made in August 2025 to various municipal positions, internal divisions within the CnDD-FDD have continued to grow. For example, during the extraordinary session of the Municipal Council on March 29, 2026, council members addressed a single item on the agenda: the proposal for a new head of the Municipal Department of Education (DCE) for the municipality of Muramvya. Originally, the head of the municipal education department, Nsengiyumva Désiré, who was appointed in August 2025, was accused of appointing a school principal (ECOFO Kabonobono)

without consulting the party's municipal leaders.

This official was therefore removed from his post on Monday, March 30, 2026, and was replaced by the current head of the Muramvya zone, Habonimana Remy. According to sources close to the Municipal Council, its members were unable to reach a consensus and were forced to hold a vote. Following the appointment of the DCE chief by municipal administrator Nkurunziza Éric, tensions remain high among CNDD-FDD activists, and further dismissals are anticipated.

1.2. SECURITY CONTEXT

Several human and material losses following the explosions of a warehouse of an 'Armed Forces Base' camp located in Musaga, Mugere commune, in Bujumbura province.

The toll, both heavy and mixed, stands at about 15 dead and 100 injured following an explosion that occurred on the night of Tuesday, March 31, 2026, in Burundi's economic capital. The explosion took place at a warehouse storing ammunition and other military supplies located within an armed forces base camp in Musaga, in the municipality of Mugere. There was significant human suffering; the dead and injured were counted in the Mugere commune, especially in the Musaga area particularly in the Mpimba, Kamesa, and other neighborhoods as well as in the Ntakangwa commune, especially in the Gihosha neighborhood. As for material damage, there were significant losses of ammunition, medicines, food supplies, and other military equipment, such as stockpiles of military clothing and footwear, as well as a large number of vehicles at the armed forces base camp. In addition, dozens of houses were completely destroyed and approximately one hundred were partially destroyed, along with other damage such as the destruction of household appliances and vehicles.

The official toll, as reported by the spokesperson for the National Defense Forces, is 13 civilians killed and 57 injured, including

three soldiers, along with unspecified property damage. The Burundi Red Cross reported 14 deaths and 108 injuries, as well as 16 houses completely destroyed, 108 houses partially destroyed, and other household goods destroyed in various neighborhoods of the economic capital. Despite conflicting reports, no precise figures regarding casualties at the armed forces base camp or other nearby camps such as ISCAM have been disclosed, nor have any details on property damage. This may be considered a military secret, but the Burundian government should take into account the public's right to be informed as taxpayers, especially since effective communication helps limit the spread of rumors.

It should be noted that in addition to the direct damage caused by these explosions, other consequences have been reported following the panic and fear at this time, mainly thefts in households, stores, and bars, and massive population movements have been noted, particularly residents of the southern neighborhoods of the economic capital heading towards the nearby mountains. About thirty children sought refuge with the chief of the

1.2. SECURITY CONTEXT (the following of page 6)

Ruyaga zone, while about twenty took shelter at the Buhonga parish; others even arrived in the Nyabiraba area, located in the commune of Rwibaga. The Iteka League was also informed of the escape of a large number of prisoners from the Mpimba Central Prison. Regarding the causes of the fire and the public's concerns, Brigadier General Gaspard Baratuza attempted to reassure residents by attributing the warehouse explosion to a major electrical fire. However, corroborating reports suggest other causes, such as arson committed to cover up financial embezzlement related to the procurement and management of ammunition, food, and other military supplies. Another hypothesis is the explosion of deteriorated ammunition due to poor storage conditions or defective weapons belonging to the FARDC that were brought in by soldiers who had fled the fighting in eastern Congo, particularly following the fall of Uvira. During a press conference held on

the evening of Wednesday, April 1, 2026, General Baratuza formally denied any responsibility or government support for the victims. He emphasized that "our army has also suffered significant losses and that there is no insurance for weapons anywhere."

The population demands thorough investigations and the punishment of those responsible, not forgetting that the government must compensate the families of the victims and repair the damage caused by this disaster while taking measures to prevent such incidents from happening in the future.

1.3. GOVERNANCE CONTEXT

Acts of embezzlement and abuse of power characterize the Administrator of Muyinga Commune in Buhumuza Province.

On March 31, 2026, the Iteka League announced news that sparked strong reactions within the Muyinga community. On March 25, the local administrator, the Honorable Amédée Misago, had announced a decision regarding the monthly fees required of residents to ensure the cleanliness of the town center. The contribution amounts ranged from 1,000 F to 50,000 F, depending on household size, but this only added to the confusion and discontent among the population.

The residents of Muyinga did not understand why these fees had risen from 3,000 F to 4,000 F per household. They point the finger at the AKEZA ZERO DECHET association, which, although a nonprofit organization, appeared to be used by the local administration to line its own pockets without explanation. In the statement issued by the administrator, it was claimed that this association had won a contract without any call for expressions of interest having been published, which cast doubt on the legitimacy of this decision.

Moreover, the cleaning services delegated to this association did not satisfy the population. The residents complained that, despite the payments made, the waste was not collected properly. In the Gasenyi neighborhood, complaints were everywhere: "Currently, no negotiation, why? Are you suggesting as if you were the ones going to pay?" they worried. "You raise the prices while claiming that we are satisfied with your services?" "The three thousand suddenly becomes four thousand?" they wondered, confused by this sudden increase.

After this announcement, it clearly appears that the amount to be collected was excessive, raising concerns about possible illicit enrichment. In response to this situation, the population is demanding a revision and reduction of the contributions, especially since some households now had to juggle between paying these fees and other contributions requested by the governor of the province, Buhumuza, for the construction of new offices. A situation that only worsened the already

I.3. GOVERNANCE CONTEXT (the following of page 7)

difficult living conditions of many residents of this municipality.

I.4. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Congolese refugees ordered to pay money to return home to Busuma camp in Ruyigi Commune, Buhumuza Province.

Some Congolese refugees in the Busuma camp who want to return to their country are facing resistance from Burundian government authorities. Some prefer to return via clandestine roads, where they pay exorbitant sums up to one million Burundian francs to the police and members of the ruling party's youth league. To effectively control this movement, the police and Imbonerakure youth have stationed informants along the entire route from the camp's exit to the entrance of the city of Ruyigi.

For example, on March 26, 2026, three refugees who attempted to escape the camp on a motorcycle were arrested at the entrance to the town of Ruyigi near the Notre Dame de la Joie high school in Ruyigi.

It was around noon when the three refugees dismounted from a motorcycle to avoid entering the city of Ruyigi with three people on a single motorcycle.

They were in contact with a taxi driver who was supposed to pick them up from that location and drive them to the Gatumba border. Just as they were about to get into the taxi, there was a woman standing nearby taking photos; she appeared to be a civilian but was a member of the Imbonerakure youth league. The taxi driver asked the woman why she was photographing his car. She replied, "ndi kukazi kanje wewe ntibikuraba," which means, "I'm doing my job; it's none of your business." A few hours later, when the car had traveled at least 500 meters, the pickup truck belonging to the Ruyigi Provincial Police Commissioner came speeding up and ordered the taxi driver to stop, which he did. The police officers in the pickup truck all got

out. The commissioner ordered the three passengers to get out of the car and show their identification.

After this, the provincial police commissioner ordered them to get back in the car and told the driver to go to the police station. At the police station, the driver and the three refugees were asked questions before the driver was placed in a cell and the three were forced to pay 1 million CFA francs each and were sent back to their original camp.

Clovis spent nearly a week in that cell, from Thursday, March 26, to Tuesday, March 31, 2026. To be released from the cell, Clovis was fined 500,000 Burundian francs, and his car was impounded at the police station; it will not be released back onto the road until three months have passed, starting from March 26, 2026.

According to our sources within the Imbonerakure youth group who did not wish to reveal their identities this practice of extorting money from Congolese refugees at the Busuma camp who wish to return to their country has become routine, as this is not the first time such incidents have occurred. Any refugee wishing to return to their country must pay between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 francs to the police, who act in collusion with the young Imbonerakure.

II. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

II.1. RIGHT TO LIFE

II.1.1. INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES

II.1.1.1. PEOPLE KILLED BY STATE AGENTS

A man was killed by a police officer in Nyabihanga Commune, Gitega Province.

During the night of Saturday, April 4, 2026, to Easter Sunday, April 5, 2026, a police officer named Irankunda Osias shot and killed Nininahazwe Nestor, a 30-year-old man who owned a bar called “Kwihuriro,” on Kibungere Hill in Nyabihanga Commune, Gitega Province. The deceased was married and had two children.

Sources on the scene say that this police officer, assigned to the Kibungere Parish in that commune, arrived at the bar that night and began provoking the customers who were there quenching their thirst. He started drinking from their bottles.

But Nestor Nininahazwe, the bar owner, refused to let the police officer drink from his bottle.

In a fit of anger, he went to the area where the police officers assigned to the parish sleep and returned with his rifle. He immediately fired several shots at Nestor in the chest. He died instantly. The officer then went to hide within the grounds of the Kibungere parish.

That is where the local population apprehended him before handing him over to law enforcement to be taken to the Nyabihanga municipal jail for questioning.

The residents of this town want this police officer to be punished according to the law. They are also asking the relevant authorities to ban the carrying of firearms in bars.

II.1.1.2. PERSONS KILLED AS A RESULT OF SETTLEMENTS OF SCORES OR POPULAR JUSTICE

A woman was killed in Ruyigi Commune, Buhumuza Province.

According to information received by the Iteka League on April 1, 2026, on Sunday, March 29, 2026, around 7:00 p.m., a woman named KAMIKAZI Gilberte from the Kayongozi area, in Ruyigi, Buhumuza Province, was killed with a machete.

According to local sources, the crime took place at 7:00 p.m. as she was returning from downtown Kayongozi. When she was just a few meters from her home, the assailant, who had been hiding in a banana grove, jumped out and struck her twice with a machete once in the face and once in the neck. Gilberte fell

to the ground. Neighbors tried to help her and took her to the Kayongozi health center, but she died on the way. The perpetrator of this crime is a man named SINZINKAYO Dieudonné. After the crime, the perpetrator turned himself in to the police station chief in the Kayongozi area, where he is currently being held in the Kayongozi detention cell. The victim was buried on Monday, March 30, 2026, by her family. The motives for this crime are not yet known.

A woman was killed in Ruyigi Commune, Buhumuza Province.

According to information received by the Iteka League on April 1, 2026, on March 29, 2026, a woman named Ndayishimiye Elisabeth, aged 43, a resident of Kireka Hill in the Bwagiriza Zone of Ruyigi Township, was attacked with a machete by an unidentified individual who

immediately fled the scene. Subsequently, Niyokwizera Emmanuel, a 23-year-old man from the same hill, presented himself to the police at the Nyankanda camp and admitted to the crime, claiming that the victim had cast a spell on him. The investigation is ongoing, and

II.1.1.2. PEOPLE KILLED FOLLOWING SETTLEMENTS OF SCORES OR POPULAR JUSTICE (THE FOLLOWING OF PAGE 9)

the suspect remains in custody.

The chief of Kireka Hill, Ntabanganyimana Theodore, stated that the administration continues to urge the population to seek medical attention at hospitals in case of illness and to turn to the justice system rather than

seek revenge. The head of the Bwagiriza zone has scheduled an emergency meeting with the residents of Kireka for Tuesday, March 31, 2026, to reassure them and also to raise awareness about the need to stop taking the law into their own hands.

II.1.1.3. PERSONS KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED PEOPLE OR BODIES FOUND DEAD

A little boy killed with machetes on Mpundu hill, Rusaka zone, Nyabihanga commune, Gitega province.

On April 2, 2026, a 4-and-a-half-year-old boy was killed by unknown persons during the day around 11 a.m. on Mpundu Hill, Rusaka zone, Nyabihanga commune, Gitega province. According to information on the scene, this boy was returning home, leaving his father in the bush where he was tending the cattle.

The chief of Rusaka zone, Nestor Niyongabo, deplores and condemns this heinous and

despicable crime; he asks the population to provide all information related to this killing so that the perpetrators can be identified and punished according to the law in order to eradicate this inhumane behavior.

The police and the administration say that 5 people, including some family members and neighbors, have been arrested for investigation purposes.

A lifeless body of a woman found in Gisagara commune, Buhumuza province

On the evening of April 3, 2026, around 7 p.m., on the road connecting Camazi to Rusigabangazi in the Bumba area, Gisagara commune, Buhumuza province, the lifeless body of a woman named Marthe Niyibizi, aged 80, was found. The victim was returning from a Good Friday Mass celebrated at the Camazi Catholic Church, according to family sources. The local administrative and police

authorities went to the scene to verify the facts. According to the initial observations of the police and health officers, no injuries or signs of violence were found on the body. The body was transferred to the morgue of Cankuzo hospital.

A lifeless body of a 30-year-old man found in Kanyami, Ngozi commune, Butanyerera province.

This lifeless body found is of a certain Pascal Nkurunziza known by the nickname of Nyamirenda, it was found in a small bush on the morning of Friday, April 3, 2026 very close to the Burundi Brewery beverage company Kanyami hill Ngozi area and commune in the province of Butanyerera.

According to police and administrative sources, the victim had a wound on his head and after-effects on his throat, which shows

that he was killed; Close to this body was a large knife with blood.

The neighbors of this deceased say that on April 02, 2026, Pascal had misunderstandings and a fight with his wife and that a certain Sotaire came to intervene and he injured this man on the head and arm, the police quickly arrested Jean Marie Sotaire for further investigations.

II.1.1.3. PERSONS KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED PEOPLE OR BODIES FOUND DEAD (the following of page 10)

Discovery of a lifeless body in Gishubi Commune, Gitega Province.

On April 1, 2026, the Iteka League was informed that on March 31, 2026, around 9 a.m., on Mponyi Hill, Bubaji Hill, Buraza area, Gishubi commune, and Gitega province, a man named Nshimirimana Étienne, aged 33, was found hanging from a rope in the living room of his home. The victim was married to Tuyisenge Emelyne and was the father of one child.

According to the information gathered, his wife stated that the deceased had returned home the previous evening in an unusually intoxicated state. On the morning of the incident, he had gotten up early to sit in front of his house.

While holding his one-year-old baby, he made unusual remarks, mainly telling the child, "May you be a brave one, my child," and to his wife, "You must raise my child well; today is my last day,

given what I drank yesterday." Concerned by these words, the wife alerted the neighbors. Upon their arrival, they found that the man had already hanged himself in the living room.

The police officer who arrived at the scene ordered the body to be transferred to the morgue at Ntita Hospital and opened an investigation to determine the circumstances of the suicide.

According to the same source, the deceased had no known conflicts either within his family or in the community.

A lifeless body was found in Kirundo Commune in Butanyerera Province

On April 01, 2026, the Iteka League was informed that on March 31, 2026, on the Nyange-Bushaza hill, in the Kirundo Zone and Kirundo commune and Butanyerera province, a corpse of Bujana Philippe alias Nyugururira was found on the side of the road in a gutter. His head had been cut off,

according to witnesses on the scene. No perpetrators have been identified. Nyugururira was known in the locality as a skilled thief. The administration and the police noted the case and forced the local administration to proceed with his burial. No investigation was preceded.

A lifeless body of a man was discovered in Kirundo Commune, Butanyerera Province.

On April 1, 2026, the Iteka League was informed that on March 30, 2026, a man named Bucumi André, 34 years old, working as a fisherman and a member of the CNDD-FDD party, took his tools and went to spend the night at Lake Nagitamo on Rugando hill, Kigoma area, Kirundo commune, Butanyerera province. In the morning, his lifeless body was found on the shore of this lake. His

colleagues say that he did not work that night and that he might have died before arriving at Lake Nagitamo. The administration decided to bury him, and the police took the matter of investigation from the head of the fishermen and the leader of the Imbonerakure, Kabingwa J Bosco.

A lifeless body found on Ruvumvu hill, Bamba area, Bururi commune, in Burunga province

On April 1, 2026, information received by the Iteka League indicates that the body of Emelyne NIBITURONSA, a 29-year-old single mother and farmer, was discovered on Saturday, March 14, 2026 in the bushes. It was a group of children looking for firewood on Ngendo hill, in the same area, who saw it and alerted the local residents, including their parents. However, as it was night, the body

was not immediately evacuated.

The next day, March 15, the community, accompanied by administrative officials and police officers, went to the scene. They then discover Emelyne's body, hidden under a heavy stone and without clothes.

Next to her lay the body of a premature newborn, revealing that the victim had been

II.1.1.3. PERSONS KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED PEOPLE OR BODIES FOUND DEAD (the following of page 11)

pregnant and that those who had committed this heinous act had likely tortured her until she miscarried. The decomposing bodies were buried by Emelyne's family on the hill where they were found.

As for the circumstances of her disappearance, her family members recount that Emelyne had gone to visit her maternal uncles on her native hill of Ruvumvu on the evening of March 5, 2026, but never returned. Worried, they searched everywhere, realizing she had never reached her destination. Meanwhile, Misago Sedikiya, her grandfather's brother, and his wife Denise Nibafasha claimed that the young woman had gotten married in the village of Muhwanya in Rutovu, thereby hindering the search efforts of her relatives. The victim's family explained that Misago Sedikiya was the father of the child Emelyne

was carrying, a situation that occurred in 2018, for which he had been imprisoned in Bururi before being released in 2024 following a presidential pardon. Since the day of the funeral, March 15, 2026, Misago Sedikiya, his wife Denise, and their son Kwizera Thérance have been held in police custody in Bururi while the investigation proceeds, according to official sources.

Facing this tragedy, the population of Ruvumvu and Emelyne's family called on justice to do its duty so that those responsible for this heinous act would be brought before the courts and punished in accordance with the law.

II.1.2. PERSONS ABDUCTED AND/OR MISSING

A person kidnapped in Ntakangwa commune, Bujumbura province

The League was informed on April 1, 2026, that on March 31, 2026, around 5 a.m., at the 13th transversal Maramvya, Mutimbuzi zone, Ntakangwa commune, Bujumbura province, Daniel BIZIMANA, pastor in charge of the Christian Church of the Apostles (ECA for short), was kidnapped by unknown individuals and taken to a location that is still unknown. According to local witnesses, Daniel BIZIMANA was abducted in the morning of March 31, 2026, after responding to a phone call he received while he was at home.

According to collected testimonies, the victim was in conflict with François NDAYISHIMIYE, nicknamed RABERO. After leaving the church led by François NDAYISHIMIYE six months ago and establishing another place of worship in the area called ku Masanganzira, he was joined by quite a few followers. François NDAYISHIMIYE had sworn to harm him since their separation.

II.2. RIGHT TO PHYSICAL INTEGRITY

II.2.1. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE / RAPE

A minor girl was raped in the commune and Province of Gitega.

According to information received by the Iteka League on April 1, 2026, on March 24, 2026, at approximately 3:00 p.m., on Gihamagara Hill, Buhevvi Zone, Gitega Municipality and Province, a 5-year-old girl named M H O, daughter of Nyandwi Thérance and Nshimirimana Pascaline, was raped. The alleged perpetrator is a 15-year-old named Irishura Promesse, a neighbor of the victim's parents.

According to local sources, the victim had been left at home with the alleged perpetrator. Around 5 p.m., her mother found her crying. After questioning, the child stated that she had been subjected to sexual touching.

The victim was taken to Kidonzi Hospital, where medical staff confirmed the presence of injuries to her genitalia.

II.2. RIGHT TO PHYSICAL INTEGRITY (the following of page 12)

The victim received medical care, while the alleged perpetrator was arrested and then released the following day, according to the information gathered.

The victim's parents report a lack of support and protection from the relevant authorities.

A girl raped in Gatete, Rumonge commune, Burunga province.

Information received by the Iteka League on April 1, 2026, indicates that on March 21, 2026, on Busebwa hill, Gatete area, Rumonge commune, Burunga province, a young girl named N C, 11 years old, a student at Ecofo Buganga, was a victim of rape, and the alleged perpetrator is named Miburo Shabani, a domestic worker - goat herder who fled after

the act. Originally from Gashasha hill, she had come to visit her relatives and was raped when they sent her to fetch firewood. The police are still searching for the perpetrator. The girl was taken to the Mugara Health Center for medical care.

A 4-year-old girl raped in Muyama, Rumonge commune, Burunga province.

Information received by the Iteka League on April 1, 2026 indicates that on March 28, 2026, on Nyarunshinga hill, Muyama area, Rumonge commune in Burunga province, a little girl named I O, aged 4, was the victim of rape, the perpetrator of which remains unknown. She had been left in the care of her grandparents and was found crying behind

the house. After examining her, signs of sexual violence were found and she was taken to the Muyama Health Center for medical care, and the police have begun investigations to find the perpetrator of this heinous act.

A little girl raped in Mutobo, Rwibaga commune, in Bujumbura province.

Information received by the Iteka League on April 4, 2026, indicates that an 11-year-old girl named I G was raped on March 26, 2026, around 10 p.m. This took place on Mutobo Hill, Rwibaga commune, Bujumbura province. According to collected information, the victim is the daughter of MANIRAKIZA Alexis and NIZIGAMA, and she is in the 2nd grade. She was living with her aunt and sleeping in the kitchen. The domestic worker named Irakoze

Jean Marie, son of Kayanda and Ndayisenga Epiphanie, found her in the kitchen and raped her. The next day, she told her aunt named Chantal about the act. The victim was taken to and treated at Rwibaga hospital, and the perpetrator was arrested by the police and is currently held in the Rwibaga commune jail.



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III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

That the Government of Burundi:

1. Systematically conduct transparent judicial investigations whenever bodies are discovered;
2. Guarantee the families of victims the right to file complaints and to access the findings of autopsy reports prior to any burial;
3. Investigate the phenomenon of unclaimed bodies in various parts of the country where no action has been taken by the government;
4. Take measures to end impunity for crimes and ensure that those responsible for human rights violations are held accountable for their actions.
5. Provide clear information to the public regarding the weapons explosions that occurred on March 31, 2026.
6. Compensate the victims of this unspeakable disaster, which caused both material and human damage.