



BURUNDIAN LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Anyone should be respected

N°521 from 06 to 12 April 2026

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In memory of Madame Marie Claudette KWIZERA, treasurer of the Iteka League, missing since December 10, 2015. From December 2015 to April 12, 2026, at least 864 victims of forced disappearance have been documented by the Iteka League, at least 86 victims have reappeared, and 780 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.

SUMMARY

0. INTRODUCTION.....P.5

I. CONTEXT.....P.5

II. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.....P.12

III. CATEGORICAL RIGHTS.....P.14

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....P.15

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)

M23: March 23 Movement

DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo

FARDC: Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

FDLR: Democratic Liberation Front of Rwanda

CDS: Health Center

ECOFO: Fundamental School

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

OBM: Burundian Mining Office

OPJ: Judicial Police Officer

PNB: Burundi National Police

SNR: National Enquiry Service

REGIDESO: Water and Electricity Production and Distribution Authority

RN: National Highway

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

TABLE OF CONTENT

<i>0. INTRODUCTION.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>I. CONTEXT.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>I.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>I.2. SECURITY CONTEXT.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>I.3. JUDICIAL CONTEXT.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>I.4. ECONOMIC CONTEXT.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>I.5. GOVERNANCE CONTEXT.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>I.6. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>II. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>II.1. RIGHT TO LIFE.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>II.1.1. VOLUNTARY HOMICIDE.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>II.1.1.1. BODIES FOUND LIFELESS.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>II.1.1.2. KIDNAPPED AND/OR MISSING PERSONS.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>II.2. PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL INTEGRITY.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>II.2.1. RAPE.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>II.2.2. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>III. CATEGORICAL RIGHTS.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>III.1. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>III.1.1. INFANTICIDE.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</i>	<i>15</i>

0. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin presents the human rights situation in Burundi during the week of April 6 to 12, 2026. In this report, the Iteka League also examines the political, security, judicial, economic, governance, and environmental context. It also analyzes illustrative cases of violations of civil and political rights, as well as category-specific rights.

The human rights violations documented and reported by the Iteka League are as follows for this period: at least 3 people killed, including 2 found dead and 1 newborn killed by its mother, 2 victims of GBV, including one raped girl, as well as 2 people abducted.

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

I. CONTEXT

I.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT

Mandatory financial contributions were imposed as part of the celebrations surrounding the reelection of the secretary-general of the CNDD-FDD in the province of Burunga

On Monday, March 6, the ceremonies though described as joyful were perceived by residents as a heavy burden to bear. Intended to pay tribute to Révérien NDIKURIYO, these celebrations were marked above all by financial demands imposed on various civil servants and public officials, sparking outrage and despair among the population.

Testimonies gathered on the ground reveal that the amounts demanded were carefully calculated: more than 50,000 Burundian francs for the heads of education departments in the seven departments concerned, 50,000 for department heads, 20,000 for their advisors, 5,000 for secretaries, 20,000 for zonal service heads, at least 5,000 for zonal secretaries, 15,000 for school principals, and a minimum of 5,000 francs for teachers and supervisors. These amounts reflect tragic human realities. “We are being asked to contribute when we are already struggling to provide for our families,” confides a teacher, his voice betraying deep bitterness. For many, these demands seem like a burden that is difficult to bear in an already precarious economic climate.

Worse still, some heads of department report having been forced to pay up to 250,000 Burundian francs, a sum far exceeding the amounts announced. “It’s immense pressure.

Refusing isn’t an option, but paying means going into debt or sacrificing the basic needs of our households,” says one of them, speaking on condition of anonymity. The overall goal of this fundraising drive is said to have reached 115 million Burundian francs. During the ceremonies held in the provincial capital, a cow, several sheep, and various baskets were offered in a display of generosity, starkly contrasting with the sacrifices demanded beforehand.

In the neighborhoods of Burunga, frustration is palpable. Families report having been forced to cut back on food expenses or delay school fees to meet these contributions. “They’re celebrating at the top, but down here, we’re suffering,” sums up one resident, capturing the general sentiment. What was supposed to be a moment of political celebration has turned, for a large part of the population, into a symbol of injustice and inequality.

Between implicit obligations and hierarchical pressures, the inhabitants of Burunga denounce a practice which, according to them, increases precariousness and further weakens the already vulnerable layers of society.

After songs and festivities, it is above all the lamentations of an exhausted population that

1.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT (the following of page 5)

resonate, calling for more fairness, consideration, and respect for daily realities

Families denounce a forced land expropriation by the ruling party CNDD-FDD, in the Burambi and Rusabagi areas, Rumonge commune, in Burunga province.

Information received by the Iteka League on April 9, 2026, indicates that since March 12, 2026, a sharp land tension has shaken the commune of Rumonge, in Burunga province. In total, twenty-one families from the Gahinda and Busaga hills (Burambi area) as well as Muyange (Rusabagi area) claim to have been victims of a forced expropriation of their lands, now claimed by the local authorities.

According to testimonies collected on site, a communal commission of the CNDD-FDD entered these properties, carried out their demarcation before declaring that they now belong to the State. Following this, the residents exploiting these lands received the formal order not to access them anymore, neither to cultivate nor to harvest.

Among the affected families, eleven are from Gahinda hill, nine from Busaga, and one from Muyange. All denounce a unilateral decision made without prior consultation or compensation.

The case of the family of the late Ndaokoze André draws particular attention. This succession claims to have lost a seven-hectare property. In a letter addressed to the Rumonge municipality, it denounces an arbitrary expropriation and recalls that its

property rights are guaranteed by the Burundian Constitution as well as by several international conventions ratified by Burundi.

According to this family, these lands were legally acquired by their ancestor, former chief Baganwa, who administered the regions of Mugamba, Bururi, and Imbo during the monarchical era.

The Ndaokoze succession also mentions possible ethnic discrimination and demands its rehabilitation as well as the restitution of its property. Other concerned families support these claims and call for the intervention of justice.

On the ground, the disputed plots are currently reportedly guarded by young Imbonerakure affiliated with the ruling party CNDD-FDD, preventing any access to the former users.

The communal administrator, Augustin Minani, had announced his intention to go to the site to assess the situation, but according to several local sources, this visit has not yet taken place.

These families are demanding respect for their rights and a quick resolution of this land conflict, which threatens their livelihood.



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1.2. SECURITY CONTEXT

The residents of Kibira are concerned about their safety in the face of the redeployment of FDLR rebels

On April 8, 2026, the Iteka League received information that caused widespread concern, revealing that over the past three weeks, the Kibira region had seen an influx of new residents. In addition to Burundian soldiers, deployed to guard the border separating Kibira from Rwanda, armed groups speaking Kinyarwanda had also settled in the communes of Mugina and Bukinanyana. This situation was a cause for concern among the local population, especially since these rebels—infamous for the atrocities committed in Rwanda in 1994 and for the crimes that occurred in the former communes of Mabayi and Bukinanyana—had fled Kibira to join the M23, in alliance with the FDN and FARDC forces. Their return to Kibira appeared to coincide with announcements of manhunt operations by the DRC, suggesting a strategy aimed at hiding these individuals on Burundian territory while consolidating alliances that could threaten the Kigali regime.

Rebels moved into Kibira after reports emerged in early February 2026 of military training in the Butahana and Bumba areas, where isolated training centers had existed. During these sessions, men speaking

Kinyarwanda were seen, suggesting that they had begun military preparations before settling in the area. It should be recalled that these insurgent groups had taken control of Kibira since the first term of the late Pierre Nkurunziza, benefiting from the regime's support through civilian networks led by the late Lieutenant General Godefroid Bizimana and the current President of the Senate, Gervais NDIRAKOBUCA, also known by the nickname Ndakugarika.

Apart from the tragic events of March 26 and 27, 2026, during which an Imbonerakure was burned and the fields of farmers from Gihura and Mukongoro on Gafumbegeti Hill were looted, these rebels continued to receive supplies from the Burundian government via the FDN. While the population hoped this situation would continue, they could not help but express concerns for their safety, fearing that these rebels might provoke neighboring Rwanda or resume their acts of theft and looting in local communities

A fire burned part of the school in Matana Commune, Burunga Province.

A fire destroyed part of the school located in the town of Matana, in Burunga Province. The fire broke out on the evening of Wednesday, April 8, 2026, around 5 p.m., primarily affecting the offices and administrative offices of the Amis des enfants school, which is located on Gitandu Hill in the Matana area. According to information gathered on site, school, administrative, and police authorities mobilized to bring the fire under control. According to the same source, school officials reported various damages, including desktop

computers and related equipment, as well as several school supplies that were damaged by the flames. The school principal, Mr. Gilbert Rucintango, confirmed the extent of the damage. The exact cause of the incident remains to be determined, although suspicions have been raised regarding a short circuit in the Regideso system, which may have sparked the fire.

1.2. SECURITY CONTEXT (the following of page 7)

Two people dead in Karusi commune, Gitega province following an armed robbery

On April 5, 2026, around midnight, on the Butanda sub-hill, Ruvumu hill, Buhiga area, Karusi commune, Gitega province, a man named Macumi, from the Twa social class of the CNDD FDD, over 40 years old, was killed by a man named Ciza, a member of the CNDD FDD. According to local witnesses, the victim went to steal at Ciza's place, and Ciza heard

him and struck him with a machete; the thief defended himself with his machete, and both were injured on the head and while fleeing. The thief fell on the way and died on the spot, while Ciza's family and neighbors took him to Buhiga hospital, but he also died before arriving there.

1.3. JUDICIAL CONTEXT

Burundi is increasing the number of its courts to promote local justice:

The creation of 316 new local courts by presidential decree. The Burundian judicial landscape is about to undergo a major transformation. A presidential decree dated March 12, 2026, was issued to establish 316 new residence courts as well as 20 high courts across the entire national territory. This announcement was explained on Friday, April 10, 2026, in Gitega, during a seminar organized by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, and Gender.

The country will now have 451 residence courts, one per administrative zone, thus increasing from the previous 135. The number of high courts will rise from 22 to 42, with one court per municipality. "Justice must be a space of trust for all, without distinction," stated Minister Alfred Ahishakiye. "This reform aims to decentralize the judicial system in order to establish courts close to citizens." The minister also emphasized the importance of integrating women and vulnerable groups into this system. Easing congestion and speeding up the judicial process is another objective.

Each province will have its own Court of Appeal, while Bujumbura will have three. The

stated ambition of this reform is to relieve congestion in the courts, speed up the processing of cases, and fight corruption. On the ground, this initiative is eagerly awaited. The local courts will be responsible for handling everyday disputes and issuing supplementary judgments concerning civil status acts. These documents are essential for enrolling children in school or initiating family reunification procedures, but obtaining them could take several months due to the lack of nearby courts. The decree of March 12 implements Organic Law No. 1/26 of December 26, 2023. To date, the Ministry has not yet disclosed the schedule for establishing the new courts nor the procedures for recruiting magistrates.

The Iteka League welcomes this reform with satisfaction, while reminding that mere physical proximity will not be sufficient and that it is therefore imperative to initiate support measures to ensure real access for the most vulnerable to these new jurisdictions.



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1.3. JUDICIAL CONTEXT (the following of page 8)

Judgment in flagrante delicto before the High Court in Nyabihanga Commune, Gitega Province.

Thursday, April 9, 2026, the Nyabihanga High Court sentenced the policeman Irankunda Osias to life imprisonment for killing Nininahazwe Nestor. The court also ordered him to pay 100 million Burundian francs as compensation for the moral damage caused to the deceased's family. In case of non-payment, he will have to endure

imprisonment for 6,000 months. It should be noted that the acts he is accused of date back to the night of April 4, 2026, when this same policeman Irankunda Osias shot and killed Nininahazwe Nestor, the owner of the bar, for refusing him to drink from his bottle.

1.4. ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Militarization of the mining sector, a means for the CNDD-FDD regime to stifle the country's economy

We have witnessed all the scourges that have followed the presidency of the CNDD-FDD. The fact that civilian elites and senior officers appropriate all the activities and professions of civilians only surprises those who are unaware of the ins and outs of this situation. However, the militarization of mineral resources, which triggers wars and conflicts within the regime, raises considerable concerns. This phenomenon is not only harmful to the entire country, but it also constitutes an obstacle to the economic development of the population.

Last March, while two officials from the mining company SERENA were being questioned in connection with a case of mineral theft and associated funds, our sources revealed that at the same time, three executives from the Burundian Mining Office (OBM) were also being interrogated and were imprisoned at the SNR. The involvement of soldiers and police officers from the ranks of the guerrilla proves to be crucial during these interrogations. In both cases, it was Lieutenant General Silas NTIGURIRWA, now chairman of the board of SERENA, who took the initiative to order the supervision of these interrogations, arrests, and imprisonments, on the instructions of President Evariste NDAYISHIMIYE, a former soldier.

To take a step back, former President Nkurunziza had entrusted the mining sector to Lieutenant-General Godefroid BIZIMANA, who carried out this role from the presidential offices. Although Evariste NDAYISHIMIYE

has undertaken many changes to correct the abuses established by his predecessor, he has not neglected the mining sector in which he personally invests, alongside his wife, throughout the country. To ensure his total control, the Burundian Mining Office, despite recent changes within its staff, remains without a real function, even though it was supposed to oversee this essential sector. A commission was created to regulate all matters related to minerals, composed exclusively of high-ranking military and police officers, and led by Minister Léonidas NDARUZANIYE. Although he has become a civilian since entering politics, the latter was a military officer until 2025, the period during which he was put into early retirement.

Next, we find Lieutenant-General Silas NTIGURIRWA, chief of the military cabinet at the presidency, followed by a colonel also serving at the presidency, not to mention the Inspector General of the police and his deputy. This commission now controls all aspects related to minerals, including the creation of cooperatives as well as the granting of exploration and exploitation permits, which require its approval. It is important to recall that the presidential couple, in collaboration with the army chief of staff, manages alone the income from gold extracted in Kibira, notably in the areas of Butahana, Mabayi, and Ruhororo, the supervision of the extractions also being carried out by military personnel. According to local sources, at the beginning of March

1.4. ECONOMIC CONTEXT (the following of page 9)

2026, on Kajerama hill in the Buhindo area of the Cibitoke commune, Silas NTIGURIRWA personally landed by helicopter to prohibit any gold extraction activity on this hill, specifying that even farmers could not carry out other activities without the commission's approval. Thus, farmers who have land containing gold are subject to expropriations, which constitutes a blatant violation of their property rights. The Cimba gold extraction site, located in the Butahana area of the Mugina commune, which was previously managed by the company Tanganyika Mining Burundi, now belongs to Prime NIYONGABO,

Chief of Staff. Our sources indicate that this same military officer acquires, through intermediaries, recently discovered lands for their gold potential in Ruramata, Rugendo hill, in the Rugajo area of Mugina commune.

The population of Mugina Commune and Bukinanyana, especially the part of Kibira, is a victim of illicit enrichment by the high authorities of the country.

Under the regime of the late Nkurunziza, numerous cases of expropriation took place for the benefit of high-ranking officials wishing to invest in agriculture. The arrival of Evariste Ndayishimiye was somewhat reassuring at first, before a reversal occurred with the expropriation of residents of Buhoro, Rugombo, and Karuzi for agricultural land.

A new phase of expropriations has begun, this time targeting landowners with mineral deposits throughout almost the entire country. Recent cases of victims among the populations of the Nyampinda and Nyangwe hills, in the Rusenda area, Bukinanyana commune, Cibitoke province, are a typical example.

In 2025, a Chinese mining company deployed mineral researchers across the entire territory. Kibira (Mugina and Bukinanyana) and its surroundings, where gold is reported, are being exploited, not in the interest of the country, but for that of the presidential couple and the Chief of Staff.

The Economic Empowerment and Youth Employment Program (PAEEJ), actively involved in the mining sector with the support of Évariste Ndayishimiye, the Burundian Office of Mines (OBM), and a pro-CNDD-FDD mining company called FANALEK, has been extracting quartz, vanadium, and amethyst in Bukinanyana since December 2025.

In February 2026, a conflict escalated into

clashes between the workers of PAEEJ and FANALEK and the local population. The latter was expressing their dissatisfaction, on the one hand because of the lack of compensation for their lands being used for free, and on the other hand because the workforce came from elsewhere, with local able-bodied men not being employed. This discontent is said to be the cause of what many call "witchcraft": the workers claimed to be whipped by strangers at night, while their machinery broke down during the day, leading to a temporary halt of the work in March 2026.

Upon their return after Easter, our sources indicate that, on the orders of the President and the minister in charge of mines, the PAEEJ and FANALEK returned accompanied by two foreign marabouts (a Nigerian and a Tanzanian) to hunt down the victims of expropriations accused of witchcraft. This hunt affected other hills in the neighboring area of Butahana (Mugina commune), constituting a distraction and a threat to the safety of the populations.

Instead of addressing the issues of expropriation, the authorities and local administration encourage this disorder related to the 'hunt for witches.' The President of the Senate, a native of Bukinanyana, is being singled out for his complicity, remaining silent in the face of residents' complaints.

1.4. ECONOMIC CONTEXT (the following of page 10)

As long as the Burundian justice system does not allow the establishment of judicial institutions competent in the field of human rights and land law, these abuses will continue. Yet Bukinanyana was one of the few

communes so far protected from such violations, being the birthplace of four generals from the rebellion.

1.5. GOVERNANCE CONTEXT

Gaps in the distribution of agricultural fertilizers in the Commune of Mwaro, Gitega Province.

On Saturday, April 11, 2026, around noon, another distribution of chemical fertilizers took place for residents of the Mwaro area, in the Mwaro Commune, Gitega Province. According to witnesses present at the scene, this distribution was once again marred by irregularities. Prior to the distribution, the supervisors in charge forced the farmers who had applied to participate in community activities aimed at clearing the ditches along National Road 18 of trash. Those present refused, arguing that they already clean these areas from their homes. According to our sources, farmers had to share a 25-kg bag of

fertilizer among five or six people, depending on the hill.

In some hills where the number of applicants was low, a farmer could be allocated one or two bags of fertilizer. The operation was supervised by the head of the Mwaro zone, Viola Ntakarutimana. Questions have arisen regarding the fact that this small quantity was distributed more than a month after the end of the bean planting season. Many farmers were forced to plant beans without fertilizer, which jeopardizes the harvest.

Collection of forced contributions in Bugendana Commune, Gitega Province.

Since April 2026, throughout the hills of the Rwisabi zone, Bugendana commune, Gitega Province, the Rwisabi zone chief, Habumukiza Floribert, has been collecting funds intended, according to him, for the construction of a CNDD-FDD party office in the zone.

According to our source, the population is refusing to make this contribution, stating that the sum of 5,000 FBu is also being demanded from people who do not even belong to the party.

Of the seven hills in this zone, two hill chiefs, accused of not being members of the CNDD-FDD, are being subjected to threats and intimidation. They are accused of preventing the population from contributing and of having broadcast information on the radio,

which, according to the zone chief, is intended to discredit the administration.

According to the same source, these hill chiefs are also accused by the zone chief of discouraging the population from paying these contributions.

According to one of the village chiefs involved, even the contributions already collected are being contested; some people believe this amounts to embezzlement, claiming that the administrative infrastructure in the area has already been built by the state.

Furthermore, it is reported that anyone who does not pay the 5,000 FBu is forced to give corn kernels in lieu of this contribution.

I.6. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

A drought is striking Kirundo Commune, in Butanyerera Province.

The ITEKA League received information that since March 14, 2026, a drought has been affecting a large part of the Kirundo commune. According to sources on the ground, many areas are currently suffering from oppressive sun, which has destroyed various crops in the fields. Among these areas, we can mention: CEWE, KIYONZA, KIRI, RUNYANKENZI, BUGABIRA, KIGINA, MUGENDO. The same sources state that the

situation is alarming, with a kilogram of beans, commonly called Kirundo, currently selling for 5000 Fbu. The residents of the Kirundo commune say that this is the highest price in history. Furthermore, this rise in food prices will lead to a difficult life for the people for the simple reason that these food prices are no longer affordable.

II. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

II.1. RIGHT TO LIFE

II.1.1. INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES

II.1.1.1. CORPSES FOUND

A lifeless body found in Kiganda commune in Gitega Province.

On April 6, 2026, at around 6 a.m., on Nkomwe Hill, Kiganda Zone, Kiganda Commune, Gitega Province, a lifeless body of a man was found by passers-by in a small bush near a path.

According to sources on the ground, the tongue was cut out and the eyes removed. According

to the same sources, this man in his fifties could not be identified. He would have been killed elsewhere and brought there because there was not a drop of blood.

He was buried the same day on the order of the municipal administrator Irakoze Diane.

Discovery of a lifeless body in Gisagara Commune, Buhumuza Province.

On April 3, 2026, at Musenga Hill, Camazi Zone, Gisagara Commune, Buhumuza Province, the body of a certain BIZIMANA Emile, from Bumba Hill, was found dead. On Good Friday, the deceased had spent the day at the Camazi trading center located in the capital of the Zone. In the evening at around 7 p.m., his body was found at Musenga Hill, located about 2km from the center of Camazi. The body of the victim was found in the road on the Camazi-Rusigabangazi axis by

passers-by. The victim's body had a large wound on the face.

The head of the Camazi Zone, Mr. Kanyanzira Hamed, told us that investigations are underway to identify the perpetrators and motives of the crime.

The victim was buried the next day, April 4, 2026, by his family in collaboration with the administration.



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II.1.1.1. ABDUCTION AND/OR FORCED DISAPPEARANCE

A woman kidnapped in Mugere commune, Bujumbura province

On the afternoon of April 11, 2026, in the Musama neighborhood, Kanyosha area, Mugere commune, Bujumbura province, a young woman was abducted from her home by individuals in official uniforms.

The victim has been identified as Elysa Mutoni. She is employed at La Silhouette restaurant, located in downtown Bujumbura. To the knowledge of her relatives, she was not the subject of any prior legal proceedings.

According to witness accounts, three men wearing Burundi National Police uniforms burst into the victim's home. After conducting a formal identity check, the officers forced Ms.

Mutoni to get into a civilian vehicle of the Probox type.

The arrest took place without the presentation of an arrest warrant or notification of a legal ground for arrest, which constitutes a violation of current criminal procedures.

Since the abduction, the victim's family and relatives have visited various police stations and official detention facilities in the municipality of Bujumbura. As of now, no security agency has acknowledged holding the young woman.

A person kidnapped in Ntakangwa commune, Bujumbura province

On April 6, 2026, in the Mubone neighborhood, Buterere area, Ntakangwa commune, Bujumbura province, Julien MANIRAKIZA, a member of the ruling party and resident of the same neighborhood, was arrested and taken to an unknown location. According to local witnesses, the victim was intercepted at his home by a police officer named Eric, who lives on 2nd Avenue in Mubone, along with a group of Imbonerakure, including Amuri BUKURU, the current chief of the Mubone neighborhood, a man named Sylvat, head of a Russian center located on 1st Avenue in the Mubone neighborhood, a man named Lionel from 1st Avenue, a man

named Ernest, a brick supplier and resident of 5th Avenue in Mubone, a man named Madisi, and Eric, a records clerk residing on 12th Avenue. According to the same witnesses, Julien Manirakiza had been elected head of the Mubone neighborhood in the recent elections but was dismissed without valid reason, even though he was well-liked by the population; he had filed an appeal and was awaiting the results.

Unaccounted for since April 6, 2026, the friends and relatives of Julien MANIRAKIZA are asking to be informed of his whereabouts and the charges against him.

II.2. PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL INTEGRITY

II.2.1. RAPES

A teenage girl was raped in Bugendana Commune, Gitega Province

On Sunday, April 5, 2026, at approximately 5 p.m., a 16-year-old girl named I. J was sexually abused by a 70-year-old man named Gakindo Naboli.

According to our source, the facts took place on the hill of Rwingiri, Bugendana commune, Gitega province.

The same source indicates that this man, who is a neighbor of the victim, would have taken advantage of the fact that the girl was alone at home. He broke into her home with a

machete and threatened her with death if she refused to submit.

The victim gave in under duress. However, during the act, she screamed, which alerted her mother, who arrived immediately on the scene.

The attacker was subdued on the spot, while the victim was rushed to the Nkanda Health Center to receive first aid.

To date, the alleged perpetrator is being held in the Bugendana police cell.

II.2.2. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A woman was burned by her husband in the Kibezi area, Matana commune, BURUNGA province.

According to information received by the Iteka League on April 7, 2026, indicates that Nikundana Alice, a mother of five children married on Ruhinga Hill in Matana commune, Burunga province, was scalded with boiling water by her husband, Ndikumwenayo Gabriel, an Imbonerakure member of the CNDD-FDD, on April 4, 2026. Reports from the scene indicate that the man returned home around 8:00 p.m. and first spilled the water his wife had heated to prepare dough. Without delay, his wife put another pot of water on the stove. Her

husband waited until it came to a boil and then poured it over her. Neighbors, alerted by the victim, were able to intervene, but the perpetrator had already fled. The neighbors confirm that there is a history of domestic discord in this family.

The alleged perpetrator remains at large, much to the dismay of the residents of this neighborhood. The neighborhood leader, Raphaël Ninganza, explains that he has been untraceable since the day of the incident; according to sources who claim he is still at large, he may be complicit in ensuring the perpetrator is not arrested.

III. CATEGORY RIGHTS

III. 1. CHILD'S RIGHTS

III.1.1. INFANTICIDE

A high school student killed her newborn baby at the high school of Musema, Matongo commune, in Butanyerera province.

A 23-year-old girl named Tuyisenge Violette, a student at the Musuma high school, daughter of Nkurikiye Pascal and Nsengimana Laurence is behind bars in the dungeon of the Butangazwa zone in Matongo

commune of Butanyerera province. Information gathered at the Musema high school says that he gave birth to a child on April 11, 2026 and threw him into a school latrine after slitting his throat.



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:

The Government of Burundi should:

1. Systematically conduct transparent judicial investigations upon the discovery of dead bodies.
2. Guarantee the victims' families 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. Cease support for hostile forces and prevent cross-border incursions or regional destabilization.
6. Refrain from any interference and allow the Burundian Mining Office (OBM) to carry out the work entrusted to it.