



BURUNDIAN LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS "ITEKA"

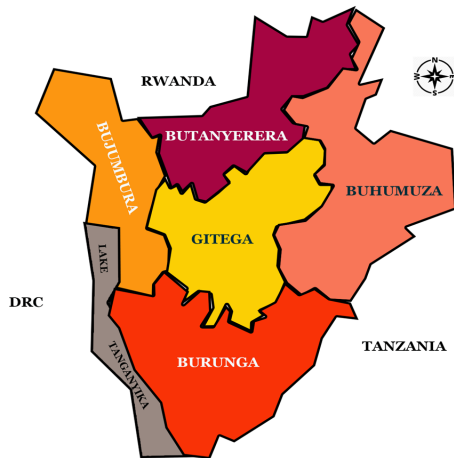
WEEKLY REPORT

"Iteka n' Ijambo"

Anyone should be respected

N°525 from 04 to 10 May 2026

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



In memory of Madame Marie Claudette KWIZERA, treasurer of the Iteka League, missing since December 10, 2015. From December 2015 to May 10, 2026, at least 866 victims of forced disappearance have been documented by the Iteka League, at least 86 victims have reappeared, and 782 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



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CENI: Independent National Electoral Commission

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

CNL: National Liberation Council

FRODEBU: Front for Democracy in Burundi

CDP: Council of Patriots

CODEBU: Council for Democracy in Burundi

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 Office of Mines

OPJ: Judicial Police Officer

PNB: National Police of Burundi

SNR: National Enquiry Service

REGIDESO: Water and Electricity Production and Distribution Authority

RN: National Road

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

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0. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin presents the situation of human rights in Burundi during the week of May 4 to 10, 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 that marked this week.

The human rights violations observed and documented by the Iteka League are as follows: 2 homicides, both bodies found, and 3 cases of infanticide, including one forced abortion without the mother's consent, 3 victims of sexual violence, all girls under 18, and 1 case of domestic violence, 1 person kidnapped, 2 people subjected to inhuman treatment, including one child, and 1 case of arbitrary arrest and detention.

The main suspects of these violations are administrative officers, police, military personnel, and young Imbonerakure of the ruling party, the CNDD-FDD.

I. CONTEXT

I.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT

Meeting of CNDD-FDD party members in Gisagara Commune, Buhumuza Province.

Friday, May 8, 2026, in Gisagara commune, Cendajuru zone, the CNDD-FDD party organized a meeting with its members and supporters. This meeting also saw the participation of members of this party from neighboring zones, including Twinkwavu Zone and Nyamugari Zone. It was chaired by Frédéric NZOYISABA, the communal leader of this party in Gisagara commune.

Everyone who spoke, beginning with the party's zonal representative in Cendajuru zone, Mr. NDAYISABA Michel, and the communal representative of the same party in Gisagara commune, returned to the topic of the presidential elections scheduled for next year in 2027. They asked the Bagumyabanga to raise awareness so that the victory in the presidential elections would be 100%, just like in the 2025 communal and legislative elections.

It will not be understandable if it happens that they get fewer votes than those obtained in 2025.

They also spoke about the vision of an emerging country in 2040 and a rich country

in 2060. They raised awareness that it is necessary to plant avocados, coffee, without forgetting the recent government measures on hygiene and sanitation. Before closing the meeting, they showed the Bagumyanga the new party t-shirts that each party member is called to buy at a price of 3,500f for the next campaign.

They also presented the new member adherents welcomed into the party. According to some sources within the party, these were not new member adherents; it was a maneuver to discourage public opinion. Regarding the 2040-2060 vision slogan, some opinions from the city of Ruyigi say that these are political speeches of a propagandist nature.

It will not be easy to achieve this vision at a time when the country has no energy, which is a sine qua non condition for the country's development. The most striking example is that the city of Ruyigi has just spent about a week without electricity, which has hindered many activities.



1.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT (the following of page 5)

Seven political parties boycott a CENI meeting and call for an inclusive dialogue in Burundi.

The Independent National Electoral Commission has scheduled the presidential election for May 3, 2027, with a second round planned for June 1, 2027. This announcement was made by Prosper Ntahorwaiye, president of the CENI, during a meeting held on Friday, May 8, 2027, in Bujumbura, in the presence of stakeholders and electoral partners. Five political parties, namely UPRONA, Sahwanya Frodebu, CODEBU, CNL, and CDP, chose to boycott this meeting, as indicated in the co-signed statements. They are demanding an inclusive dialogue and state that they will suspend all participation in activities organized by the CENI until their request is fulfilled.

In this statement, these parties report having filed several appeals with the competent authorities, including the President of the Republic of Burundi, to denounce the serious shortcomings which, according to them, have undermined the credibility of the 2025

elections. The signatories emphasize that the lack of adequate responses to their appeals raises serious concerns about the credibility of the electoral institutions. They believe that the CENI, in its current configuration and considering its actions, is not capable of organizing elections that meet the required standards of transparency and fairness. Furthermore, two other political parties, RANAC and APDR, left the meeting on Friday, May 8, 2026, which was dedicated to the state of preparations for the 2027 presidential election and the upcoming steps in the process.

According to the presidents of these parties, respectively Aloys Baricako and Gabriel Banzawitonde, disagreements that arose during the discussions led them to withdraw before the conclusion of the meeting. These political leaders also call for the promotion of dialogue to ensure the smooth conduct of the next presidential election.

1.2. SECURITY CONTEXT

A fire ravaged the Kinama market in Ntahangwa Commune, Bujumbura Province.

Thursday, May 7, 2026, the Kinama market located in the Ruyigi neighborhood of the Kinama Zone in the Ntahangwa Commune of Bujumbura Province, was devastated by a fire.

According to our source, it was around 8 a.m. when the fire broke out in an area where mobile phones are regularly sold and repaired. The flames spread quickly, and people rushed to save some of their belongings.

According to the same source, many goods were burned and others stolen, especially since there were many thieves present. Some merchants plainly stated that they lost

everything, while others said they were struck while trying to recover their belongings. Fire trucks did not arrive until an hour after the fire had destroyed a large part of the market.

Let us emphasize that the merchants of the Kinama market are in total dismay and are asking the public authorities to come to their aid. The public authority said that the market had been insured by the municipality and that consequently the merchants will be compensated.



1.2. SECURITY CONTEXT (the following of page 6)

The increase in the number of FDLR personnel in Kibira and the presence of Wazalendo on Burundian soil worries the residents of the Bukinanyana and Mugina communes in Bujumbura province.

The crisis unfolding in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the two Kivu provinces, involves various armed groups. Among them, the Imbonerakure, Wazalendo, and FDLR Interahamwe militias showed signs of their presence on Burundian territory at the end of 2025, when Goma and Bukavu fell to the AFC/M23. Their presence at the time was not a major cause for concern, as these armed groups were moving back and forth between the DRC and Burundi to resupply themselves with weapons. However, in December 2025, during a battle for Uvira, these militiamen sought refuge in a camp in Muremera, in the commune of Bukinanyana. Recently, their presence has become a cause for concern, as it is creating tensions within the community. Villagers complain that the camp obtains firewood by clearing their fields, which they also need. Furthermore, they point the finger at the government, which supports these militias while remaining suspicious of their wood supply.

The economic situation of the inhabitants of Muremera has deteriorated with the arrival of these groups, exacerbated by a rise in prices across the country. They believe that the growing demand makes life unbearable and heavily burdens their finances. If these militiamen are supposed to come to the aid of the State, it would be imperative that they be placed in conditions that do not harm the lives of the farmers who struggle every day to survive. The men of the region, including fathers, brothers, and husbands, also express concerns for the safety of women and girls, fearing assaults. Reports indicate relationships between the armed men and the women of the region, and several births result from this. In the context of harsh realities and extreme poverty, it is difficult for these women to resist the temptations posed by the money these men offer them, especially after the State has paid them.

Alongside these fears, another reality is emerging: the Muremera camp has become a transit point for the FDLR Interahamwe. They

arrive from the DRC at night, rest there for a few days before continuing their journey toward Kibira. Rumors have been circulating for several months about arms in circulation in the region, and the possible preparation of an attack on Rwanda by a coalition including Burundi, the FDLR, and its allies. Whether these rumors are founded or not, they deserve the attention of the international community and human rights defenders in order to prevent a new cycle of violence in the Great Lakes region.

At the same time, the Interahamwe of the FDLR are strengthening their presence on the ground, and since Sunday, May 3, 2026, several military trucks have been deployed, carrying soldiers, some of whom speak Kinyarwanda. Gold panners, who are resuming their activities after a suspension, as well as farmers from the Mabayi and Ruhororo areas, say they are distressed by this deployment, as they are forced to transport military equipment to Kibira, thus disrupting their daily lives and economy.

Fear is growing among the population, particularly in the areas of Butahana, Mabayi, and Ruhororo, which are adjacent to the Kibira and represent a large part of the former commune of Mabayi. The majority of the inhabitants of these places have experienced episodes of war, and the Kibira evokes painful memories. Between 1996 and 1998, this area was the scene of violent clashes between the Rwanda Defense Forces and the Interahamwe allied with CNDD rebels, causing numerous family tragedies. The current alliance between the CNDD-FDD regime and the FDLR, aimed at fueling tensions against Rwanda, is causing increasing concern among the population, particularly in a large part of Mugina, where six of the nine zones share a border with Rwanda and three touch the Kibira.

1.3. JUDICIAL CONTEXT

A soldier sentenced by the T.G.I in Rutana Commune, Burunga Province.

This Thursday, May 7, 2026, the Rutana High Court sentenced a military officer, Captain Étienne Barusasiyeko, in a flagrante audience hearing to a main penal servitude of 20 years and compensation of 10,000,000 Fbu for having kidnapped a girl named Évelyne Nininahazwe.

Indeed, Évelyne is an agent of Lumaticash in Gitega, and she saw Étienne ask her to withdraw 300,000 Fbu, and she did as usual. Afterwards, he told her that he needed another 400,000 Fbu, and Évelyne replied that her phone was discharged, and Étienne told her to get into his car to charge it in order to complete the transaction, and Évelyne entered without any concern.

After a few minutes, Étienne closed the car and took the Gitega-Rutana road. Arriving in Butomangwa, it diverted to Mpinga kayove around 6:30 p.m. On the way, armed with a

pistol, he stopped by the side of the road and he ordered Evelyn to get out and take off all her clothes and she executed under the effect of fear, Étienne also began to take off the military uniform at once.

Seeing that he puts his gun on the ground, Evelyn fled naked and arrived at a nearby household screaming a lot. Étienne chased Evelyn and was caught by the population of Nyanza hill, Nyanza Musongati commune zone in Burunga province. This population called the communal administrator of Musongati and the communal commissioner of Musongati to come and retrieve this alleged perpetrator and he was detained in the dungeon of the communal police station of Musongati and Evelyn returned home. So, Étienne was convicted of the kidnapping and the attempted rape.

The Minister of Justice wants to release a criminal without trial: The population denounces interference mixed with corruption in Mugina commune, Bujumbura province.

In a Burundi where freedom of expression is under an embargo by the ruling power and social networks have become the main sources of information, this is a particular case that has not circulated on social networks as has been the case for the past 11 years, a period during which around a hundred journalists fled the country following a controversial third term of the late Pierre NKURUNZIZA, opposed by political parties and a large part of civil society and the Burundian population.

Information received by the Iteka League on May 4, 2026, indicates that on February 8, 2026, in a context of ritual crimes as is often discussed in certain professions such as gold panning, D'Amour MAHORoyimana, 24 years old, a gold panner, disappeared after his employer came to pick him up from home, and since then, he has not returned.

According to meticulous investigations, Florence NDUWAYO with the support of Bonfils MPAWENIMANA with the collaboration of their workers threw the

victim D'Amour MAHORoyimana into a well located on an extraction site belonging to the sponsor of the crime Florence NDUWAYO. It was not a simple accident but a premeditated act aimed at obtaining large quantities of gold as many gold miners think, hence a ritual crime.

Since this incident, Florence NDUWAYO and Denis, another alleged co-accused in this crime, have been arrested at the Mabayi Brigade after D'Amour MAHORoyimana fled to Tanzania and then to Rwanda where his mother is from. After the bribes were paid to the police, they were released but unfortunately for Florence NDUWAYO, this crime made too much noise until she ended up at the Cibitoke High Court and then in Bujumbura.

At the moment when the victim's families were expecting a fair and just trial, and at the moment when the Ntahangwa Court of Appeal had decided to keep the accused in custody pending the trial, our sources indicate

I. 3. JUDICIAL CONTEXT (the following of page 8)

that Alfred AHINGEJEJE, Minister of Justice, originally from Butahana, close to the Mabayi area where the culprit resides, would like to release Florence NDUWAYO in exchange for negotiations with her in-laws against a backdrop of a bribe that would amount to more than 10 million. Other sources specify that Evariste NDAYISHIMIYE, whose Minister of Justice is one of his favorite ministers, would like to facilitate the release of Florence NDUWAYO

so that in exchange, he can access this extraction site located in the Nyamagana valley, Mabayi zone, Mugina commune which Florence NDUWIMANA owns.

The families of the victim denounce this act of interference and/or corruption and have reportedly sworn to execute Florence NDUWAYO as soon as she is released.

A captain of the Burundian army sentenced for crimes committed with his service weapon.

The multiplication of cases involving military officers in Burunga is causing concern. In a few weeks, two serious cases have shaken the 4th Division: a captain convicted of armed kidnapping and attempted rape, and a major imprisoned for torture leading to the death of a corporal. These cases revive accusations of violence and abuse of authority among certain officers.

On May 7, 2026, the Musongati High Court sentenced Captain BARAGUNZWA Célestin to 20 years in prison. This officer, assigned to the Kayero camp, was found guilty of kidnapping and attempted rape of a young girl, Ikorineza, in Gitega. According to the prosecution, he used his weapon to threaten and forcibly try to take his victim away. She managed to escape and found refuge with a nearby resident. This conviction shocked public opinion, with many denouncing the abuse of power by an officer who was supposed to protect the population.

The case of Corporal HATUNGIMANA Albert, who died after being tortured, is creating military tensions. Major

MANIRAKIZA Gilbert, already accused of abuse, is incarcerated while awaiting trial. After being arrested for an altercation, HATUNGIMANA, placed in a disciplinary cell, suffered abuses ordered by MANIRAKIZA, leading to his death. This case revives informal accusations against the major, accused of disciplinary violence and intimidation.

Questionable disciplinary methods in some military camps are also coming back into the spotlight. Physical sanctions against soldiers are reportedly still practiced, despite regulations. HATUNGIMANA's death raises concerns about the chain of command within the 4th Division.

These cases tarnish the image of the defense forces in Burunga, with calls for thorough investigations and sanctions against those responsible. Some soldiers hope that these proceedings will mark a turning point in restoring discipline and confidence within the army.



Anyone should be respected

I.4. ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Increase in basic necessities in the Karusi Commune in Gitega Province.

Following the fuel shortage, transportation has become difficult. A 1.5-liter bottle already costs 28,000 Frbu. The prices of basic necessities have multiplied in recent days.

Taking this increase into account, complaints from people are observed, who have plots on the RN12 and in urban centers and were forced to pave the 6-meter spaces between their plots and the main roads in order to lay down paving stones.

Construction materials continue to rise. For example, a 50 kg bag of BUCECO cement costs 65,000 Frbu. Imported cement costs between 75,000 to 80,000 Frbu. A dump truck of rubble costs 190,000 Frbu, and that of sand depends on its quality and costs between 200,000 to 220,000 Frbu. Additionally, they were also forced to color the paving stones with powders.

I.5. GOVERNANCE RIGHT

Lack of transparency in the delivery of chemical fertilizers in Ruyigi Commune in Buhumuza Province.

The farmers of the commune of Cankuzo, in Buhumuza province, do not know which way to turn after a long period of waiting for chemical fertilizer from the FOMI factory.

These complaints arose after the delayed delivery of fertilizer and even the amount that was provided was far below the quantity paid for. Each farmer was able to receive only a fifth of the expected quantity.

For example, someone who was supposed to receive 5 sacks was given only one sack, so 4 sacks remained for them. The remaining 4 sacks were recorded on a slip, and FOMI agents collected the slips to keep them, telling

the farmers that they would return to regularize the remaining quantities.

After a few days, the farmers were informed that their tickets had been stolen by people not yet identified who had broken into the stock. The farmers were not convinced by this response from the FOMI agents and believe it is a maneuver to divert their money. For the moment, the farmers are living in total desolation and are asking the administration to intervene in resolving their problems.

School desks stolen in Bugabira Commune, Butanyerera Province .

The educational sector in Commune Bugabira suffers from a lack of school equipment, notably benches and desks. In 2023, the DCE Bugabira received a new school called Ecofo Ruhehe2 with 225 benches and desks. As of May 2, 2026, at this school, it was noticed that there were only 125 benches. Planks were found scattered in the yard. Some were kept in unoccupied classrooms while others were thrown into the septic pits.

It was observed that the tubes were intended to be sold to those who buy used iron tools. The alleged thief was arrested. At Ndibanje

Louis's place, in his stock, 31 kg of used iron from the said school was found. The night watchman and Louis were arrested but released. Rumors circulated that O.P.J Anicet had received a bribe of 3 million Fbu. By taking this measure, the O.P.J accused the director of irresponsibility because 100 benches had disappeared and the director had left it unnoticed.

I.6. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Rains mixed with strong winds carried away the roof of a primary school in Cankuzo Commune, Buhumuza Province.

Five classrooms were stripped of their roofs by rain mixed with strong winds at Nyamashishi Primary School, Kigamba area, Cankuzo commune.

On the afternoon of May 7, 2026, a less heavy rain but accompanied by strong winds damaged this school; fortunately, no student or teacher was present, according to the testimonies of the

school staff. They believe that it is thanks to God that no loss of human life was recorded. The teachers are calling on people of good will to help them rehabilitate this school, especially during this rainy season.

II. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

II.1. RIGHT TO LIFE

II.1.1. INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES

II.1.1.1. PERSONS KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED PEOPLE OR BODIES FOUND DEAD.

A lifeless body found rubbing in a ravine in Kanyosha, Mugere commune, in Bujumbura province.

This lifeless body of an unidentified man was seen on Monday, May 4, 2027, around 9 a.m., floating on the water in a ravine located in the Gisyo neighborhood, Kanyosha Zone, Mugere commune, in the province of Bujumbura, below the Lycée de la Convivialité. The local residents watched without knowing what to do because this ravine continues to grow, and the waters are very deep; the civil protection police tried without success, but later around 5 p.m., they used a canoe and a net to fish out this body and brought it to the shore.

According to the Kanyosha zone chief, this man is said to have lost his life by slipping into this

ravine on Saturday, May 2, 2026, and he disappeared because no one dared to enter this ravine to look for him. But despite these claims, nothing proves the true cause. Habonimana Moïse says that this ravine is dangerous for the residents of this area because it keeps expanding and holding all the runoff water. He asks the Burundian Office of Housing to resume the work of redeveloping this ravine, which was suspended three months ago, in the interest of the safety of the population.

A lifeless body of a man was found hanging lifeless in a house in Ngozi Commune Butanyerera Province.

On May 7, 2026, on Rumbaga hill, Rukeco area, Butanyerera province, the lifeless body of Apollinaire Miburo, over 50 years old, resident of Kigarama cell, was found dead, hanging with a rope tied in his brother's son's house.

According to witnesses from the locality, the victim was in family conflicts with his wife and son and his death is linked to this conflict. According to information provided by neighbors on this hill, the victim had been abused for some time by his wife and his son. This information is confirmed by Pacifique NIYONKURU, head of the Rukeco zone, who says that this man committed suicide. He says

that this citizen had already referred these threats to the administration. The neighbors explain that they were always alerted by screams in this family at the time Apollinaire Miburo was beaten and sometimes even slept outside the house. According to the same witnesses, this body was found when he was supposed to appear with his wife and son before an OPJ on the same day on his filing of complaints. The inhabitants of this hill believe that Apollinaire Miburo was killed to cover up the affair

II.1. 2. ABDUCTION AND/OR FORCED DISAPPEARANCE

A young man kidnapped in Gisyo, Kanyosha area, Mugere commune, in Bujumbura province.

On May 5, 2026, around 10 a.m., a citizen known as Samuel Nshimirimana was kidnapped by unidentified individuals. According to information gathered on site, Samuel was at home, at his residence located in the Gisyo neighborhood, Kanyosha area, Mugere commune, Bujumbura province. It was there that he received a phone call. Once he went outside, he was immediately seized by individuals who forced him into a Toyota Probox taxi with tinted windows, bearing the license plate JA7135.

According to on-site sources, the circumstances under which NSHIMIRIMANA Samuel was kidnapped resemble the numerous cases of abduction carried out by agents of the

Burundian National Intelligence Service. The same sources indicate that NSHIMIRIMANA Samuel, a man in his thirties from the Rugombo area in the Cibitoke commune, like other unemployed Burundians, manages through agriculture and other small businesses and lives between Cibitoke and Kanyosha; he is not known as a fervent member or supporter of any political party.

The vehicle left the scene at high speed heading in the direction of Kabezi. Since that moment, his family has had no news of him or of his whereabouts and is worried about his security situation.

II.2. RIGHT TO PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL INTEGRITY

II.2.1. TORTURE, INHUMAN AND/OR DEGRADING TREATMENT

A violent bite tears off a man's nose in the middle of the night in Makamba, Burunga province.

According to information received by the Iteka League on May 5, 2026, a man was brutally mutilated around 8:00 p.m. on the night of April 30 in Nyaburumba, Makamba commune, Burunga province. The victim, a returnee who had recently come back from Tanzania, was walking home with his wife after drinking local beverages at a bar.

Having fallen slightly behind, he reportedly found his wife talking with another man. The latter, identified as Evariste Mpayimana, a teacher at a secondary school in the Saint Pierre Claver parish of Makamba, allegedly then provoked the victim. An argument broke out and escalated. The teacher allegedly bit the victim in the face, tearing off his nose. Witnesses, shocked by the severity of the injury, wondered, however, whether a sharp object might have been used. On the morning of May 1, the victim arrived at the Makamba hospital with his nose severed, hoping for a reattachment that doctors deemed impossible.

After receiving first aid, he was transferred to Bujumbura for specialized care. According to local accounts, both men are known for practicing traditional healing: Evariste Mpayimana as a witch doctor, and the victim as a healer.

Sources also claim that the suspect had already committed a similar act, the amputation of a finger with his teeth, in the provincial capital of Makamba, without any investigation being opened due to fear related to his practices. Authorities confirm that Evariste Mpayimana has been in custody since May 1, 2026. An investigation is underway. This act rekindles concerns about the rise of extreme violence and the impact of beliefs and social tensions in certain localities.

II.2.2. GBVs

II. 2.2.1. RAPE

A 7-year-old girl raped in Kivumu, Matongo commune, in Butanyerera province.

On May 6, 2026, a 7-year-old girl from Kivumu Hill in the Matongo commune of Butanyerera province was raped by a 25-year-old man named Nzojibwami Richard. The alleged perpetrator of the violence and the victim both come from the Batwa community in Matongo. Nzojibwami Richard took the victim into the

bush located in the Nkuyenke sub-hill of Kivumu Hill. Nzojibwami Richard was arrested and taken to the Matongo communal jail, and the victim was evacuated to Kayanza Hospital for medical care.

A little girl raped in Nkongwe, Kayanza commune, in Butanyerera province.

Information received by the Iteka League on May 6, 2026, indicates that on April 27, 2026, at Mutana hill in the Nkongwe area of Kayanza commune in Butanyerera province, a 7-year-old girl named I. C was raped by a 17-year-old Imbonerakure named Cimanayitungiye Prosper. The alleged perpetrator of the rape fled after the act and was later apprehended

on May 2, 2026, by other Imbonerakure who handed him over to the Muruta police station before he was transferred to the Kayanza police station's jail the next day, on May 3, 2026. The victim was taken the same day to Kayanza hospital for medical care.

A young girl was raped in Buruhukiro, Rumonge commune, Burunga province.

On May 6, 2026, on Muhanda hill, Buruhukiro area, Rumonge commune, Burunga province, a girl named I. L, aged 15, was raped by a boy named Kabura Israël, a farmer, aged 17. The latter was arrested and taken to the Buruhukiro police station cell around 10:00

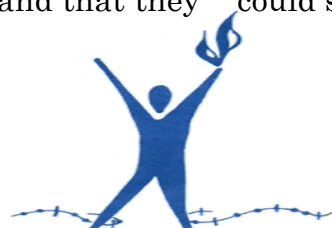
PM. The victim was taken to the Buruhukiro Health Center the next day for medical care. The alleged perpetrator was transferred to the Rumonge police station on Friday, May 8, 2026.

II. 2.2.2. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

A young boy beat and wounded his mother and sister in Karusi Commune in Gitega Province.

It was this Wednesday, May 06, 2026 at around 3 p.m. on the Rwingoma hill, Buhiga zone of the KARUSI commune, when a young boy named NKURUNZIZA Pierre, a 22-year-old member of the CNDD FDD, beat his mother KAMANZI Séraphine of the CNDD, FDD, 52, and his sister Jeannette IRADUKUNDA, a Hutu of the CNDD, FDD, aged 26, accusing them that they do not want to give him his share of property and that they

does not also give him food. Using a sickle, he injured his sister's fingers and nearly killed his mother when he tapped her on the shoulder with a hoe. According to a close source, the neighbors intervened and this young boy was taken to the police cell of the Buhiga zone. The same source says that they don't give him the food because he doesn't want to work and the property he wants, could sell it immediately.



Anyone should be respected

II.3. RIGHT TO FREEDOM

II. 3. 1. ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION

The arrest and abusive imprisonment of a member of SAHWANYA FRODEBU in Bururi, Burunga province.

Since Monday, May 4, 2025, the named Séverin Bigirimana, a teacher at Nyabihunge Primary School in Bururi commune, Burunga province, has been incarcerated in the police cell in this commune. According to information gathered from his family, this man, a resident of this neighborhood and an influential member of the SAHWANYA FRODEBU party, is accused of slandering and insulting 3 members of the ruling CNDD-FDD party, elected from this neighborhood, but he denies

these accusations. These elected officials demand that he ask for forgiveness, but he refuses to apologize for baseless accusations. Some residents of this neighborhood say he is illegally imprisoned due to his political affiliation. They confirm that he is imprisoned for refusing to join the CNDD-FDD party. His family and neighbors are asking for him to be released unconditionally so that he can return to work.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

III.1. RIGHT TO HEALTH

An as-yet unidentified disease reported at Kigutu Hospital, Bururi commune, in the province

Two cases of a disease not yet identified have been under treatment in isolation at the Kigutu hospital in Bururi commune of BURUNGA province since April 28 of this year.

According to the chief doctor of the Bururi health district, Jérémie Niyonkuru, on the day of their admission to this hospital, these two young men, both residents of the Birimba neighborhood in the city of Rumonge, showed symptoms of hemorrhagic fever, but the results of tests already conducted are negative. This was said on Friday, May 8, 2026, during a meeting organized in Bururi by the Bururi

health district office aimed at raising awareness among community health workers, grassroots administrators, religious leaders, and others to address rumors, to call on them to be vigilant, and above all, to share information with health facilities in the case of any disease whose symptoms are unusual. Dr. Jérémie Niyonkuru says that the ministry responsible for health continues investigations to determine the nature and origin of this disease.



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IV. CATEGORICAL RIGHTS

IV.1. CHILD'S RIGHTS

IV.1.1. INFANTICIDES

A two-year-old child accidentally left alone died in Commune Ruyigi in the Province of Buhumuza.

On this Saturday, May 9, 2026, in the Kinyabakecuru neighborhood, Ruyigi commune, a two-year-old child drowned in a water basin. The victim was named IHOZO Lucky, son of CITEGETSE Fridolin and ZAWADI Odreille. This accident occurred while the caretaker was elsewhere, returning only after the child had already been

transferred to the Ruyigi hospital. The O.P.J. who recorded the report is Ndikumana Leonidas. Many families in this neighborhood store water even in utensils without lids to cope with the water shortage. Regideso water may be distributed once every two weeks.

A baby's corpse was found in the Cankuzo Commune in the Buhumuza Province.

The lifeless body of a baby was found on Wednesday, May 6, 2026, in a latrine of the Karago primary school located in the Minyare Zone in Cankuzo Commune of Buhumuza Province. According to a witness on site, a girl from this school who was going to the toilet saw the body and told the others, which led to

this information being known within the administration. They managed to remove the body that evening around 4 p.m., and the administration proceeded with the funeral. Investigations are ongoing to identify the perpetrator of this crime.

A 6-month pregnancy necessarily aborted on Kirema hill, Kayanza commune in Butanyerera province.

On April 25, 2026, an 18-year-old girl known as SIFIWE was arrested on charges of having performed a voluntary abortion with the complicity of the Niyongabo family, for whom she worked as a domestic employee. SIFIWE worked at the home of the Niyongabo family, located on Kirema Hill, in the Kayanza commune. This family has a son named Lionel, 22 years old and a final-year student at Accès School. According to the information gathered, Lionel is believed to be the father of SIFIWE's pregnancy.

According to the same information, after informing Lionel that she was pregnant, his family supposedly decided to drive the young girl out of their home. Back at her parents' house, SIFIWE was then sent back to Lionel by her own family, believing that the responsibility for the pregnancy lay with the young man. She thus returned to the home of Niyongabo, the father of the author of this pregnancy. According to the victim's testimony, Lionel's parents, seeking to protect their son, reportedly forced SIFIWE to

terminate her pregnancy. They allegedly gave her traditional medicines against her will. Following this forced administration, SIFIWE is said to have miscarried a pregnancy estimated at six months.

After this abortion, the girl's health deteriorated seriously. Despite this, the Niyongabo family reportedly did not provide him with any medical assistance. On the contrary, she was forced to remain locked in the house, without the possibility of receiving visitors.

A person who learned of the situation reportedly alerted SIFIWE's mother, informing her that her daughter was in danger. The mother then intervened on Friday, April 24, 2026. Thinking that her daughter was about to give birth, she was surprised to discover that she had actually just had an abortion and was in a state of great weakness. SIFIWE also reportedly confided in her mother that she lived like a prisoner in the house.

IV.1. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS (the following of page 15)

Noting the seriousness of the facts, SIFIWE's mother contacted the local authorities of Kirema hill, in the Kayanza commune, to report the incident.

On April 25, 2026, the local administration, accompanied by the police, went to the home of the Niyongabo family. The officers found SIFIWE there, while Niyongabo, his wife, and their son Lionel were absent. According to available information, they were at church,

being members of the Adventist Church. The police proceeded to arrest SIFIWE for the investigation.

Since that same day, Niyongabo, his wife, and their son Lionel have fled and have not yet returned to their home.

IV.1.2. RIGHT TO PROTECTION OF THE CHILD AGAINST VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

A little girl badly beaten by her father in Rwesero, Kayanza commune, in Butanyerera province.

On May 6, 2026, a 10-year-old girl named Liesse, a schoolgirl at the Rwesero primary school in Kayanza commune of Butanyerera province, was physically abused by her father named Ngendanzi Rénovat, a 40-year-old man.

Information provided by the victim's mother says that the child took a thousand-franc note home to pay the payment fees of the school sentry as required by the school authorities where the student studies. Back home, the

same victim testifies, Ngendanzi Rénovat gave his daughter a lot of kicks before plunging his handshakes into burning embers. The alleged perpetrator of the violence was arrested by the police and taken to the jachot of the police station in Kayanza and the victim was taken to Kayanza Hospital for medical treatment.



Anyone should be respected

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

To the Government of Burundi to:

1. Establish increased oversight mechanisms for local administrative and political officials to prevent targeted acts of violence.
2. Systematically conduct transparent judicial investigations when bodies are found.
3. Take measures to end the impunity of crimes and ensure that those responsible for human rights violations are held accountable for their actions.
4. Take effective measures to protect children's rights.
5. End political favoritism to ensure a fair electoral process for free, democratic, and inclusive elections.