

BURUNDIAN LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 'ITEKA'

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

REPORT OF THE BURUNDIAN LEAGUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS "ITEKA" ON THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN BURUNDI DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2026



Anyone should be respected

In memory of Madam Marie Claudette Kwizera, treasurer of the Iteka League, reported missing since December 10, 2015. From December 2015 to June 30, 2026, at least 874 victims of enforced disappearance have been documented by the Iteka League, at least 87 victims have reappeared, and 787 victims are still missing. The UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) has already communicated to the Government of Burundi at least 252 victims.

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 the reference number OBS.236 and is a member of ECOSOC,
- and is decentralized into 17 federations and 32 sections."

¹<https://docs.un.org/fr/A/HRC/57/54>

THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF BURUNDI

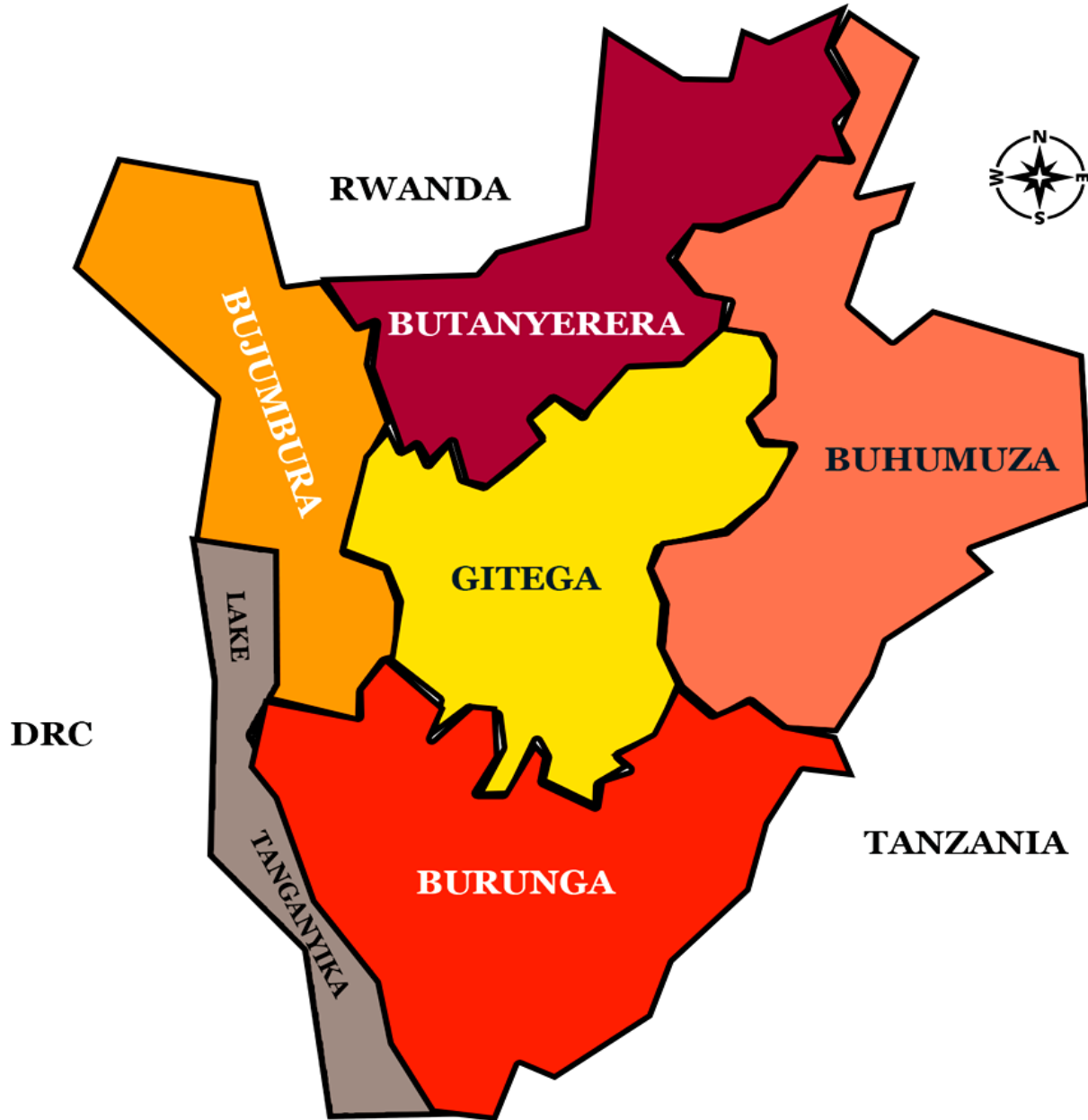


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ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

UNGA: United Nations General Assembly

ECOFO: Fundamental School

CNDD-FDD: National Council for the Defense of Democracy- Defense Forces

CNL: National Congress for Liberty

CNIDH: National Independent Human Rights Commission

CENI: Independent National Electoral Commission

CEPI: Independent Provincial Electoral Commission

ECCAS: Economic Community of Central African States

ESCR: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

FRODEBU: Front for Democracy in Burundi

FDLR: Democratic Liberation Front of Rwanda

OPJ: Judicial Police Officer

UN: United Nations

PNB: National Police of Burundi

DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo

UPRONA: Union for National Progress

SGBV: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

SNR: National Investigation Service

TGI: High Court

I. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT

This monthly report for June 2026 is a summary of the weekly bulletins *Iteka n'Ijambo*, issues 529 through 532. This report analyzes the human rights situation. It examines civil and political rights, as well as economic, social, and cultural rights, and specific categories of rights, particularly the rights of the child. Finally, this report concludes with a summary and recommendations.

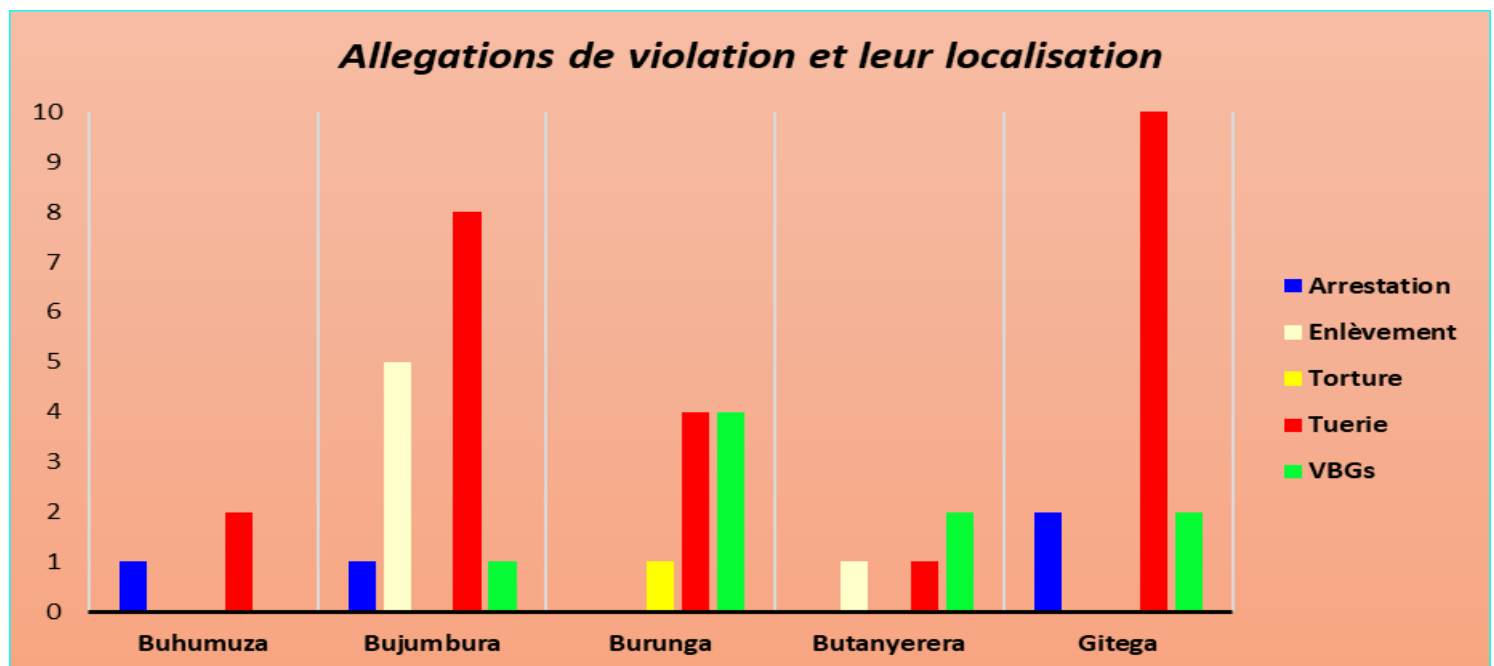
Thus, the situation regarding civil and political rights for the period covered by this report is illustrated as follows: 25 people were killed, including 15 bodies found scattered in various locations; 1 person was tortured, 6 people were abducted, 9 people were victims of gender-based violence (GBV) including 7 women and girls who were raped, 6 of whom were minors and 4 people were arrested. Among the victims were 6 women killed and 7 women and girls who were victims of GBV, including 7 rapes.

Members of the Imbonerakure, police officers, government officials, military personnel, and others with ties to the ruling CNDD-FDD party are being identified as the alleged perpetrators of most of these human rights violations and murders. Although some perpetrators remain unidentified, the methods used often appear similar to those employed by these groups.

I.1. MAPPING ALLEGATIONS OF VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Figure 1: Graph showing the main cases of civil and political rights violations observed in Burundi during June 2026.

Place of Incident / Province	Number of Victims					Total
	Arrest	Kidnapping	Torture	Killing	GBV	
Buhumuza	1	0	0	2	0	3
Bujumbura	1	5	0	8	1	15
Burunga	0	0	1	4	4	9
Butanyerera	0	1	0	1	2	4
Gitega	2	0	0	10	2	14
Total	4	6	1	25	9	45



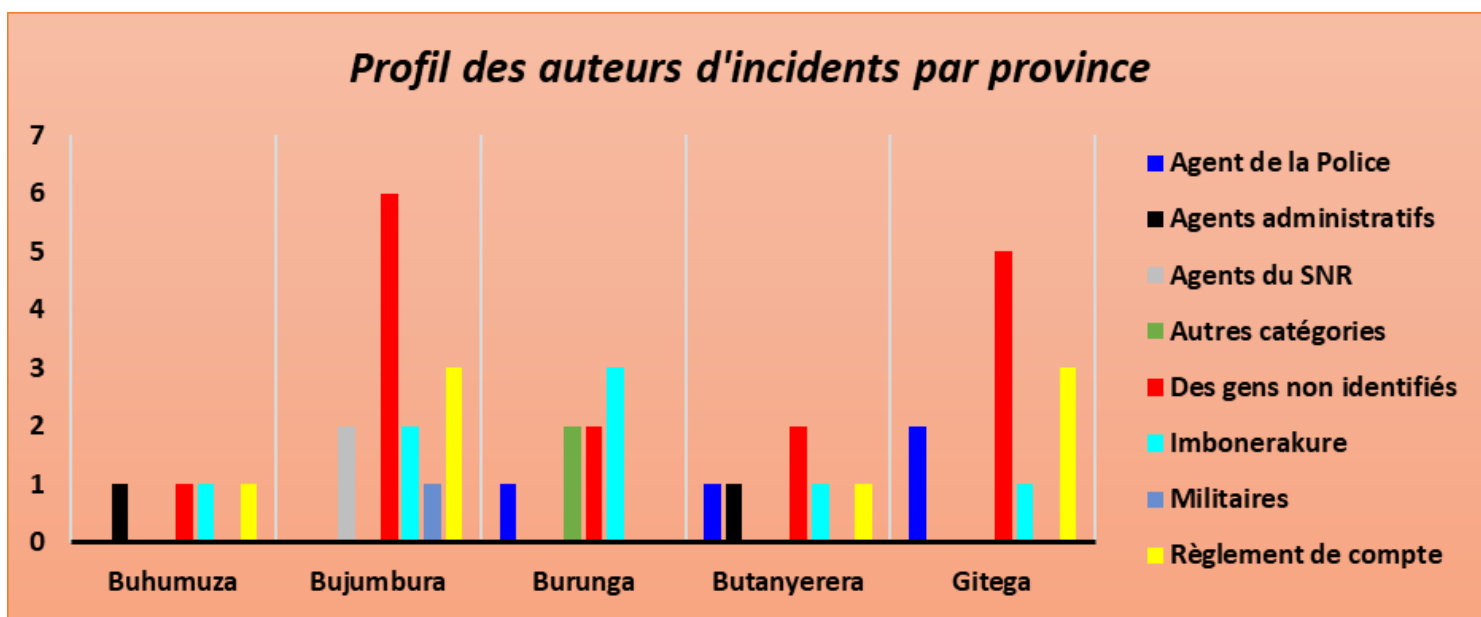
I. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT (the following of page 5)

The chart above shows the 5 categories of violations across the 5 different provinces of the country, with Bujumbura and Gitega leading in the number of human rights violation allegations, with 15 and 14 cases respectively, followed by Burunga with 9 cases, then Butanyerera with 4 cases, and finally Buhumuza with 3 cases.

So, during this month of June 2026 covered by this report, the Iteka League recorded 45 victims of allegations of civil and political rights violations across the country. These human rights violation allegations are mainly distributed as follows: 25 people killed, 6 people kidnapped, 9 people victims of GBV, 1 person tortured, and 4 people arrested.

Figure 2: Chart illustrating the main alleged perpetrators of civil and political rights violations observed in Burundi during the month of June 2026

Perpetrators	Buhumuza	Bujumbura	Burunga	Butanyerera	Gitega	Total
Police Agent	0	0	1	1	2	4
Administrative Agents	1	0	0	1	0	2
SNR Agent	0	2	0	0	0	2
Other Categories	0	0	2	0	0	2
Unidentified People	1	6	2	2	5	16
Imbonerakure	1	2	3	1	1	8
Soldiers	0	1	0	0	0	1
Settling of Scores	1	3	0	1	3	8
General Total	4	14	8	6	11	43

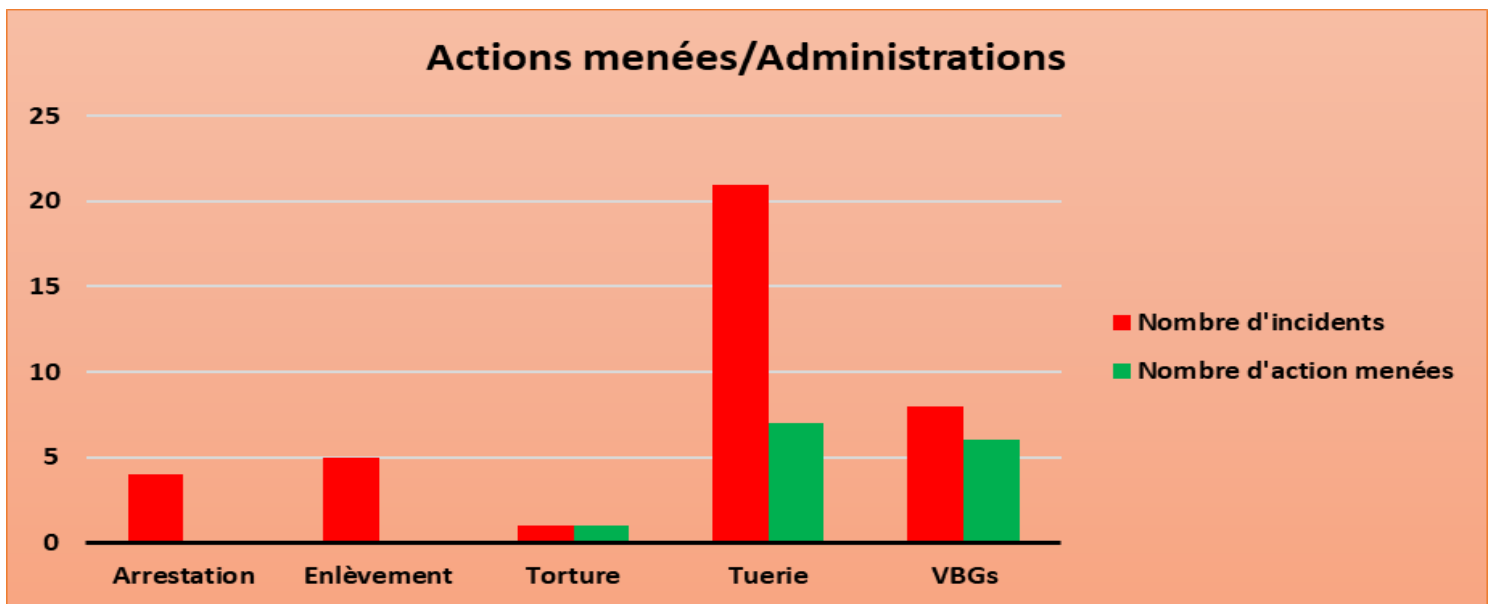


According to the chart, out of all the human rights violation allegations recorded during this period in June 2026, cases carried out by unidentified people stand out as the highest with 16 cases, followed by acts committed by Imbonerakure with 8 cases, then a “Settling Scores” category with 8 cases, and then 4 cases committed by the police. After that, acts committed by the police, SNR agents, administrative agents, and the “others” category, including individuals like shopkeepers and domestic violence cases including GBV, each had 2 cases.

I. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT (the following of page 6)

Figure 3: Chart showing the main actions taken by administrative agents due to the reported human rights violations.

Types of incidents	Number of Incidents	Number of actions carried out	No action
Arrest	4	0	4
Kidnapping	5	0	5
Torture	1	1	0
Killing	21	7	14
GBV	8	6	2
General Total	39	14	25



Out of the 39 incidents recorded during the period, 14 actions were taken, divided into three main groups, to address them. Some incidents have been resolved, while others are still being handled, with ongoing investigations to find the best solutions.

Types of Incidents	Internal Investigation	Opened Judicial Investigation	Statement	No action
Arrest	0	0	0	4
Kidnapping	0	0	0	5
Torture	0	1	0	0
Killing	0	5	2	14
GBV	0	6	0	2
General Total	0	12	2	25



Anyone should be respected

II. ALLEGATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

II.1. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

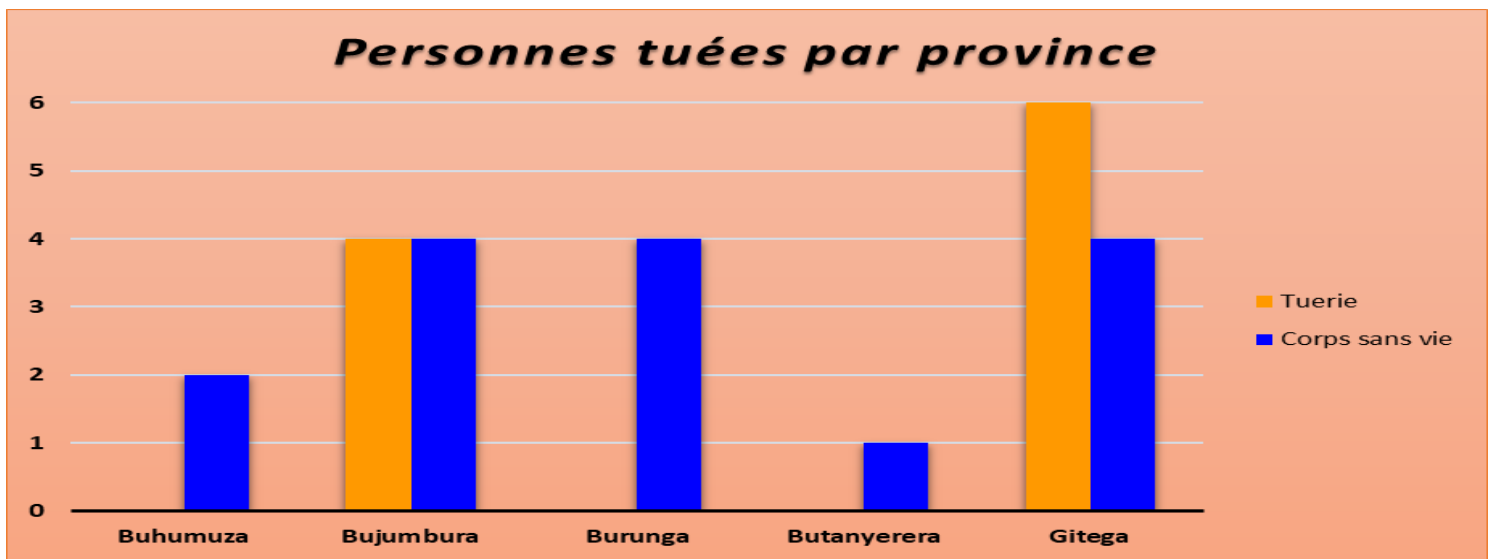
Burundi is one of the countries that adhered to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1965) and its optional protocol (1976) without any reservations on June 9, 1990. As part of implementing this, Burundi has taken measures in its domestic legislation, mainly in its Constitution of June 7, 2018 (main law), in Article 19, which guarantees that all rights proclaimed and guaranteed by regularly ratified international texts are an integral part of this constitution. Implementation texts have been established, including the Penal Code of December 29, 2017, and the Code of Criminal Procedure of June 11, 2018, and other institutions to protect human rights in Burundi have also been created.

II.1.1 RIGHT TO LIFE

II.1.1. 1. INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE

During the period of this report, the Iteka League recorded 21 cases with 25 people killed, including 15 dead bodies, in various places across the territory. Among the 25 victims, there are 19 men and 6 women.

Province	Case of killings	Number of victims		Men	Women
		Killing	Lifeless bodies		
Buhumuza	2	0	2	2	0
Bujumbura	8	4	4	5	3
Burunga	3	0	4	4	0
Butanyerera	1	0	1	1	0
Gitega	7	6	4	7	3
Overall Total	21	10	15	19	6



⇒ *Some illustrative examples:*

Ex1: Information received by the Iteka League on June 16, 2026, indicates that the body of a young woman was discovered on the morning of June 12, 2026, specifically in the Fifth Cell (Cell 5) of the Bukirasazi quarter, Kinama Zone, Ntakangwa Commune, Bujumbura Province.

The deceased was a young woman whose identity could not be established, as no identification documents were found on her. Witnesses who saw the body claim that her killers first raped her

II.1.1 RIGHT TO LIFE (the following of page 8)

before strangling her, and then came to abandon the body at that location. It is suspected that the perpetrators murdered her far away from there before transporting the body to abandon it in this wooded area of Cell 5 in the Bukirasazi Quarter.

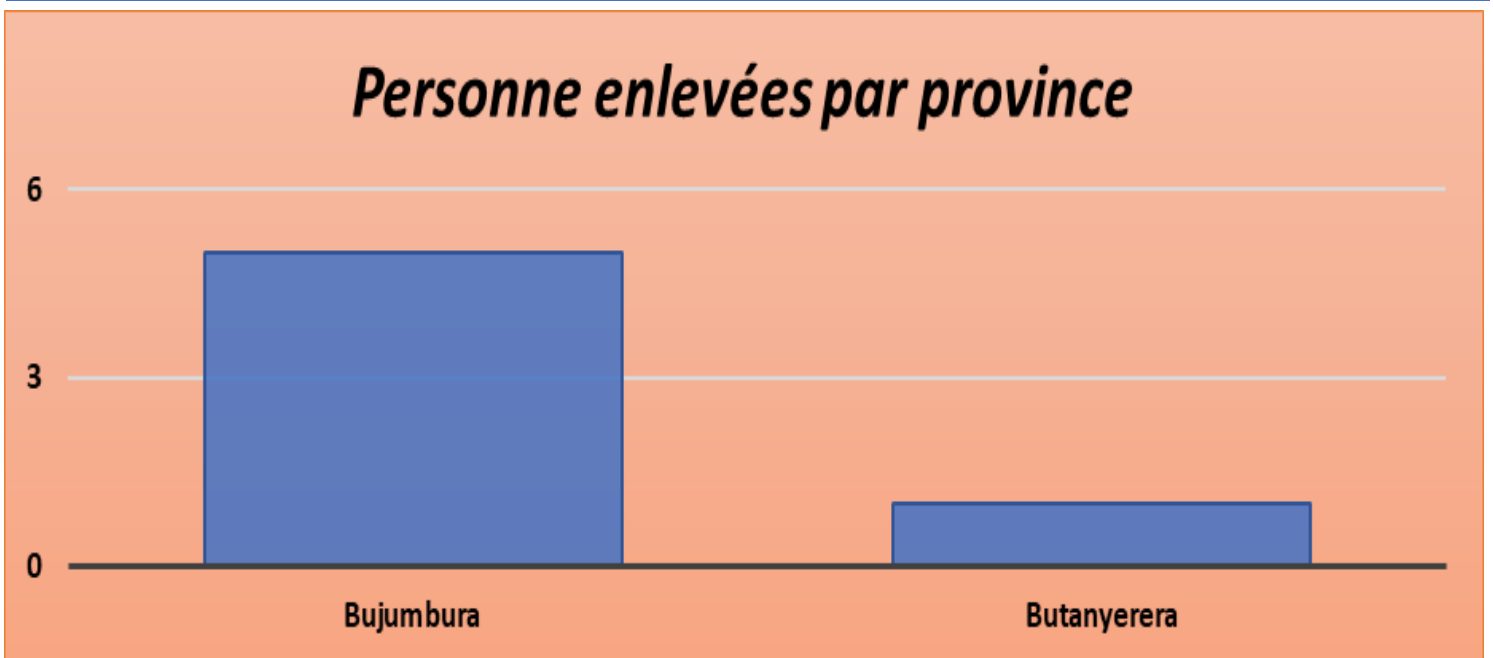
Ex2: On June 23, 2026, around 6:00 p.m., on Nkoto Hill, in the Taba area, Tangara commune, Butanyerera province, the body of an unidentified young boy, believed to be between 15 and 17 years old, was discovered. According to witnesses who saw the body, the boy had been beheaded by as-yet unknown individuals and was first spotted by children who were searching for firewood. His body was taken to the morgue at the Nyarunazi health center pending burial, following an order issued by Jean Pierre NDIKURYAYO, the administrator of Tangara commune. Residents of Nkoto Hill are demanding a thorough investigation to determine the motive and identify the perpetrators of this crime.

II.1.1.2. PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED AND/OR MISSING

The Constitution of Burundi guarantees all individuals a fair trial, as well as a hearing and a judgment within a reasonable time, as stated in Article 38.

The Iteka League recorded 6 people who were kidnapped, all men. Bujumbura province is the most affected with 5 victims, followed by Butanyerera with 1 victim.

Province	Kidnapping Cases	Number of victims	Men	Women
Buhumuza	0	0	0	0
Bujumbura	4	5	5	0
Burunga	0	0	0	0
Butanyerera	1	1	1	0
Gitega	0	0	0	0
overall Total	5	6	6	0



II.1.1 RIGHT TO LIFE (the following of page 9)

⇒ **Some illustrative examples:**

Ex1: On June 21, 2026, the Iteka League received a report from a source close to the family of Jean Claude Nduwimana, a retired military officer originally from Gitaba Hill, Rutana commune, Burunga province, and residing in the Busoro neighborhood, Kanyosha area, Mugere commune, Bujumbura province, who is reported missing.

He left his home on the morning of June 20, 2026, to exercise, but has not returned since. His family has had no news of him to this day.

Ex2: On June 5, 2026, a soldier known as Bizimana Gérard was abducted in Musaga, Mugere commune, Bujumbura province.

According to an eyewitness, he was with a man named Cédric, and they were having a meal at a bar owned by former congressman Lewis. That is when a double-cab vehicle with tinted windows arrived at the scene. Individuals wearing military uniforms got out, seized Bizimana Gérard, and forced him into the vehicle, which then drove away.

Since that incident, no one knows where he is being held or what has become of him. His family is deeply concerned for his safety, especially since the perpetrators of this abduction are believed to be uniformed government agents.

II.1.1.3. RIGHT TO PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL INTEGRITY

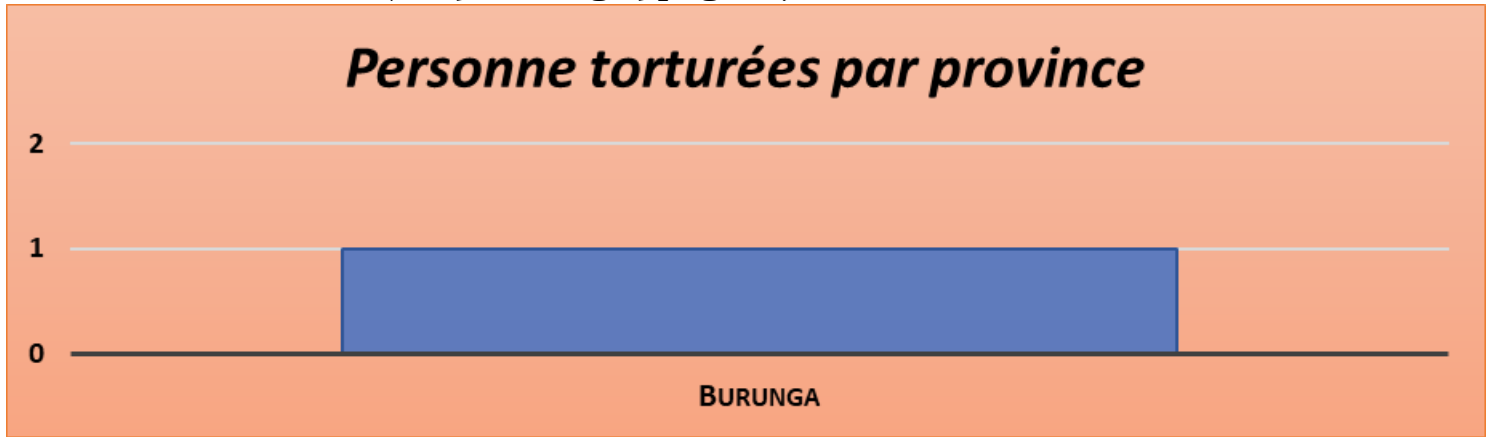
The Burundian Constitution in its article 21 states that 'No one may be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment or treatment.' In addition, law no. 1/04 of June 27, 2016, on the protection of victims defines the rights of victims and provides measures to protect their physical and mental integrity. This clearly shows the country's commitment to protecting the physical integrity of its citizens.

II.1.1.3.1. TORTURE, PUNISHMENTS AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENTS

For this June 2026, the Iteka League recorded 1 victim of torture across the entire territory. The victim was recorded in Burunga province. By the way, it should be noted that some acts similar to ill-treatment are noticeable on people detained in SNR locations, according to their families.

Province	Cases of torture	Number of victims	Men	Women
Buhumuza	0	0	0	0
Bujumbura	0	0	0	0
Burunga	1	1	1	0
Butanyerera	0	0	0	0
Gitega	0	0	0	0
Overall Total	1	1	1	0

II.1.1 RIGHT TO LIFE (the following of page 10)



Some illustrative examples:

Ex1: A shopkeeper named Léandre Nsabiraduha, a resident of the Bururi quarter in the Bururi commune, Burunga province, was assaulted on June 24, 2026, at around 4:00 p.m. by police officers at the Kiryama station, located in the Matana commune, Burunga province, according to information from local sources. While attempting to get fuel, his black Probox-model vehicle drove through the barrier set up by the police officers in charge of managing fuel distribution.

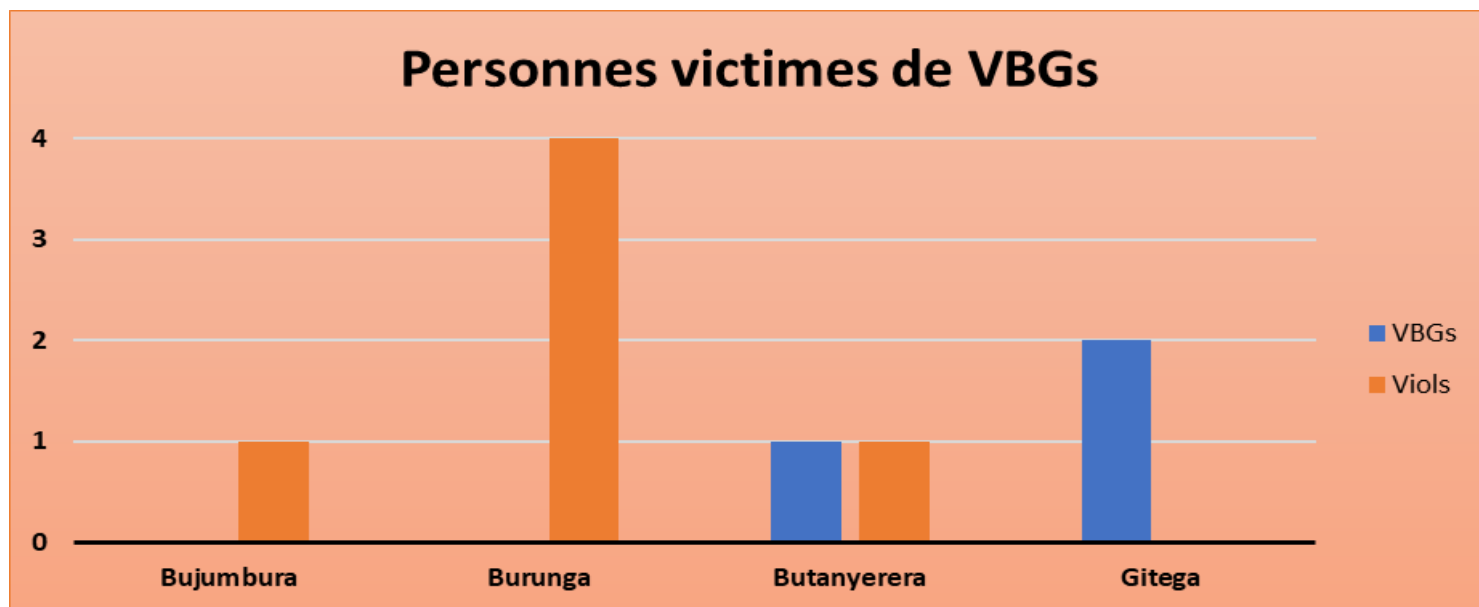
He then got out of his vehicle to inquire about the situation. A police officer, Staff Sergeant Nzoyisaba J. Claude, stationed in Ruvumu, in the commune of Songa, detained him. The officer and other colleagues, whose names remain unknown to this day, kicked him in the chest. In critical condition, the victim was transported to the Bururi Hospital by this police officer and two other officers who were waiting to be served, under the authority of the Matana municipal police commissioner. This police officer is currently covering all medical expenses related to Léandre's care at Bururi Hospital, where he is in Room 27. This information has also been confirmed by the victim, who is demanding that this police officer and his colleagues be punished. As of June 27, 2026, Léandre remained hospitalized at that facility.

II.1.1.3.2. GBV/RAPE

During the period covered by this report, the Iteka League recorded 9 victims of gender-based violence (GBV) across the country. Among the victims, 6 girls, including 5 minors, were victims of rape. The table below shows the breakdown by province, with Burunga leading with 4 victims, followed by Gitega and Butanyerera with 2 victims each, and Bujumbura with 1 victim.

Province	Cases of GBV	Number of victims		Men	Women
		GBV	Rape		
Buhumuza	0	0	0	0	0
Bujumbura	1	0	1	0	1
Burunga	4	0	4	0	4
Butanyerera	2	1	1	1	1
Gitega	1	2	0	1	1
Overall Total	8	3	6	2	7

II.1.1.3.2. GBV/RAPE (the following of page 11)



⇒ *Some illustrative examples:*

Ex1: On June 14, 2026, a man named Nimbona Tharcisse was scalded with boiling water by his wife, Ahishakiye Joselyne, both residents of Gahahe Hill in the Kayanza commune of Butanyerera province.

According to information provided by the victim, he was returning home at night when his wife attacked him, accusing him of failing to properly fulfill the duties assigned to the head of the household particularly by providing the family with an inadequate food ration. Nimbona Tharcisse says that, feeling threatened, he locked himself in the bedroom, and that his wife, Ahishakiye Joselyne, continued to threaten to break in until he finally opened the door of his own accord. “I opened the bedroom door, and suddenly, my wife poured boiling water on my left side,” said the victim, Nimbona Tharcisse, regretfully.

The organization “Men in Distress,” which advocates for men’s rights, deplors the fact that the alleged perpetrator remains free and demands that women who commit gender-based violence against men be brought to justice and punished in accordance with the law, just as men who subject their wives to gender-based violence of any kind are.

Ex2: On June 16, 2026, a 17-year-old girl named I. R. was raped on Kabezi Hill, in the Kabezi area of Mugere commune, Bujumbura province.

R. is a student at L.Co KABEZI. That day, she was returning from school when, along the way, she encountered a motorcyclist she knew, named Gamariel, who usually gave her rides. While they were on their way, the motorcyclist suggested that she go home with him to share a meal. The girl agreed. Once they arrived at his home, they ate, and then the motorcyclist ordered alcohol, and they drank together. She did not return home and spent the night there with the motorcyclist.

The next day, when she woke up, she realized she had been raped. Her parents, having learned where she had spent the night, came to pick her up. When they arrived, they found her coming out, and the young man had already left. She told them what had happened, and they reported the young man to the police, but he had already fled.

II.1.1.3.2. GBV/RAPE (the following of page 12)

Ex3: A report received by the Iteka League on June 28, 2026, indicates that on June 9, 2026, on Cabara Hill, in the Kigwena area, Rumonge commune, Burunga province, a woman named N. E, 38, was raped during the night of June 9, 2026, by men who took advantage of her husband's absence to break down the door while he was at his job as a night watchman.

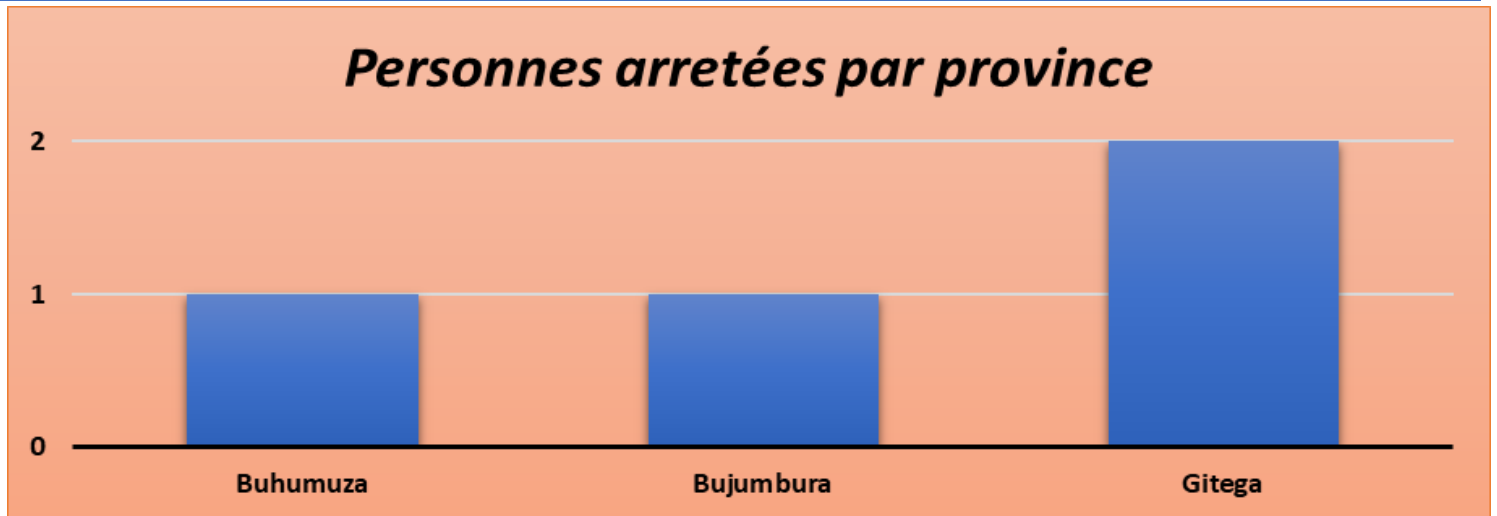
When she screamed for help, one of the perpetrators fled, and the other, identified as Ndikuriyo Adrien, 30, was apprehended and taken to the zonal detention center before being transferred to the Rumonge municipal police station's detention facility. The victim was taken to the Cabara Health Center for medical treatment.

II.1.2. RIGHT TO FREEDOM

II.1.2.1. ARBITRARY ARREST

In total, 4 cases of arrests were reported across the territory during the period covered by this report. Out of the four recorded cases, 4 people were arrested, all of them men. As shown in the table below, Gitega had 2 cases, while Buhumuza and Bujumbura had 1 case each.

Province	Cases of arrests	Number of victims	Men	Women
Buhumuza	1	1	1	0
Bujumbura	1	1	1	0
Burunga	0	0	0	0
Butanyerera	0	0	0	0
Gitega	2	2	2	0
Overall Total	4	4	4	0



⇒ Some illustrative examples:

Ex1: A man named Claude, an employee of the Bancobu Bank branch in Mwaro, has been held at the Mwaro Provincial Police Station, located in Gatare, for one week (as of the morning of Monday, June 15, 2026). This detention follows an incident between him and Uwayezu Claude, a prominent member of the ruling party in Mwaro, while they were at a nightclub on Saturday, June 13, 2026.

II.1.2. RIGHT TO FREEDOM (the following of page 13)

The confrontation stemmed from Claude's (a bank teller) refusal to congratulate Uwayezu Claude, who had recently been appointed head of the ruling party's Imbonerakure Youth League in the Mwaro area. Uwayezu also serves as head of the health department in the municipality of Mwaro, a position he has held since the country's administrative reorganization, which took place a year ago. Information gathered on the ground indicates that Uwayezu Claude filed a complaint with police authorities, accusing him of assaulting a party official ("yakubise urwego"). Uwayezu has a habit of provoking others in recreational establishments, relying on his affiliation with the ruling party an attitude that constitutes an abuse of power and is carried out with total impunity.

Ex2: *Since Wednesday, June 17, 2026, a teacher named KAZUNGU Fabrice a member of the CNDD-FDD, over 35 years old, and originally from Buhiga area of Karusi commune has been detained in the Buhiga jail. The alleged reason is that he refused to hand over his one-and-a-half-year-old (1 year and 6 months) child to his wife, Nshimirimana, a member of the CNDD-FDD who is over 30 years old and from the same hill.*

The conflict began on Tuesday, June 9, 2026, when they got into an argument during the night. Since the man was drunk, the woman injured him with a razor blade, inflicting several wounds, and he was taken to Buhiga Hospital, where he was hospitalized for four days. In addition, the woman left her one-and-a-half-year-old child with the man's parents. Thus, on Tuesday, June 16, 2026 one week later the woman went to the police station to file a complaint with a police investigator and was given a summons to appear the following day, Wednesday. When he showed up, he was arrested and jailed.

For now, the man's parents are concerned about what they consider to be an unjust arrest, but he was released this Friday, and we have learned of the measures that were taken.

II.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Economic, social, and cultural rights, known as second-generation rights, are set out in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Burundi ratified this pact on March 14, 1990, and incorporated it into its 2018 Constitution, particularly in Article 19. A unique aspect of these rights is that they are often realized gradually, unlike civil and political rights. Signatory states, including Burundi, commit to ensuring the exercise of these rights based on the resources they have available.

II.2.1. DISRUPTION OF ECONOMIC LIFE

In Burundi, during the month of June, economic activity was disrupted due to the events that took place on June 11 and 13, 2026. The Agasaka Stadium served as the venue for a prayer rally organized by the CNDD-FDD party in honor of former President Nkurunziza. However, this ceremony was not without incident. Members of the local population, although not all of whom belonged to the party, were forced to make financial contributions. School principals, prefects, and teachers were required to pay fixed amounts of 15,000, 5,000, and 2,000 FRBU, respectively. At the central market in Ngozi, female fruit vendors began to voice their discontent. They complained bitterly about a required contribution of 5,000 FRBU for the event, in addition to 3,000 FRBU for food at the closing ceremony and 30,000 FRBU for renting outfits. On the first day, the public's reaction was subdued.

However, the next day, the situation deteriorated alarmingly. Young Imbonerakure members, fervent party supporters, forced the population to suspend their farming activities, thereby

II.2.1. DISRUPTION OF ECONOMIC LIFE(the following of page 14)

causing unrest. The police imposed strict restrictions, closing shops and markets until 6:00 p.m. and penalizing anyone who violated these measures. On the final day of the event, tensions reached a critical level. Quasi-military demonstrations broke out, sparking discontent over these forced contributions and the financial losses suffered over the three days.

Meanwhile, in Muyinga commune, the CNDD-FDD commune secretary was doing everything in his power to force the entire population to pay contributions, without distinction. Calls to pay 2,000 FRBU or more began to circulate, in addition to the monthly demands of 4,000 FRBU for the maintenance of party offices and 10,000 FRBU for a provincial office. These funds appeared to be primarily intended to cover the salaries of party officials, who remained indifferent to the fact that many citizens were not party members. In the neighboring commune of Muramvya, the food situation was reportedly deteriorating rapidly. Food prices were rising at an alarming rate, despite the hopes raised by a decree aimed at regulating prices. Meanwhile, farmers in Matana and Bururi were facing a fertilizer shortage, a problem directly hampering their harvests. At a loss, they expressed their distress over the lack of essential inputs, despite the fact that the ministry had already received payments in advance.

In response to this crisis, the authorities stated that fertilizer stocks had been fully distributed for Season C, with no new supplies from FOMI in sight. The Prime Minister himself acknowledged the complications arising from the increase in the number of farmers seeking assistance, as well as import difficulties due to a lack of foreign currency. Although proposals to liberalize the fertilizer sector had been circulating, no concrete action had been taken by the government. Farmers, for their part, feared that this shortage would lead to a dramatic drop in agricultural production, thereby threatening their livelihoods and the region's food security.

II.2.2. RIGHT TO EDUCATION

The month of June was marked by events affecting the right to education in Burundi. More than 3,400 students dropped out of school in the commune of Rumonge, where 3,493 cases of school dropouts were recorded during the first two quarters of the 2025–2026 school year. Of these, approximately 1,513 are girls. Education authorities cite poverty, academic failure, health issues, and unwanted pregnancies as causes. Approximately 80 girls left school due to pregnancy. Victims are often reluctant to report these incidents, which complicates legal action. Although many students enroll at the beginning of the year, many drop out over the course of the months, contributing to poor academic performance in the municipality, which consistently posts poor results on national exams. Rumonge's geographic location, near Lake Tanganyika, encourages some young people to turn to trade or fishing rather than education. Education stakeholders are calling for a general mobilization to combat school dropout rates. They emphasize the need to support vulnerable families, prevent early pregnancies, and keep children in school.

In this context, the Burundian government is planning an education system reform for the 2026–2027 school year. André Nduwimana announced this reform during an interview on Radio Nderagakura, and Prime Minister Nestor Ntahontuye confirmed the initiative on June 12, 2026. This reform follows evaluations of the elementary school system, which revealed shortcomings in

II.2.2. RIGHT TO EDUCATION. (the following of page 15)

the teaching of French, the country's primary language of instruction. The Ministry of Education is planning training sessions for teachers to prepare them for the new curriculum.

The reform will be rolled out gradually for students in grades 7 through 10. An in-depth assessment identified unnecessary repetition in certain subjects and gaps in others, due to the rapid implementation of the elementary school system. The low level of proficiency in French also affects students' understanding of other subjects. The ministry has established a new curriculum framework and a reform plan for the affected grade levels, incorporating recommendations from the evaluations. The 10th grade will be introduced starting in the 2027–2028 school year. The Prime Minister also announced the reopening of boarding facilities for 7th-grade students at schools of excellence, as well as the restoration of the meal program for students at the University of Burundi. Teachers' unions welcomed these announcements, while emphasizing the need for adequate support to ensure the success of the educational reform.

II. 3. CATEGORY RIGHTS

II.3.1. CHILD'S LIFE

Children's rights are protected in Burundi through the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which was ratified in 1990. The country has also adopted laws and policies to protect children.

This report, covering the month of June, shows how much children's conditions have been particularly affected. Sexual violence and other abuses, especially against minor girls, have been reported. Additionally, the Iteka League recorded six tragic cases, including infanticides and mistreatment justified by corporal punishment. These events reveal an alarming extent of violence experienced by children, as illustrated by the story of a young boy injured by his stepmother in the Musongati commune, Burunga province. The militarization of children in the Kirundo commune, Butanyerera province, raises serious concerns regarding the protection and pursuit of justice for the most vulnerable in Burundi.



Anyone should be respected

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The human rights situation in Burundi in June 2026 reveals systematic violations. The Iteka League and other organizations report the discovery of bodies, arbitrary detentions, torture, and abductions and/or disappearances, illustrating the chronic instability that threatens fundamental freedoms. The rights of women and children are also subject to severe violations, including sexual violence against children at an alarming rate. The Iteka League calls on the government and its officials to recognize the need to respect human rights and to implement urgent reforms. This period reflects a continuation of violations and a deterioration in various sectors. It is crucial to initiate coordinated actions and an inclusive national dialogue to strengthen the protection of human rights.

However, the Iteka League commends the actions taken by the government particularly the legal proceedings and statements against the perpetrators of violations and strongly encourages this best practice, which it considers vital in the fight against impunity.

Furthermore, the Iteka League condemns the impunity surrounding certain observed crimes and recommends the following:

⇒ ***To the President of Burundi:***

1. Guarantee democratic governance by ensuring respect for citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms.
2. Guarantee respect for human rights, particularly the right to life, physical integrity, and liberty,

⇒ ***To the Minister of Justice, Human Rights, and Gender, and the Minister of the Interior, Community Development, and Public Security:***

1. Take concrete measures to end impunity for crimes and ensure that those responsible for human rights violations are held accountable for their actions;
2. Investigate and severely punish acts of violence against minors, which have become commonplace in Burundi at the hands of local administrative officials and other activists from the presidential party;

⇒ ***Minister of Finance, Budget, and the Digital Economy, and Minister of the Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock:***

1. Ensure that farmers have timely access to agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizer, and that organizations involved in the collection and purchase of agricultural produce honor their commitments to the government;

⇒ ***To the Independent National Human Rights Commission of Burundi (CNIDH):***

1. Conduct independent investigations into human rights violations and publish regular reports, particularly on unaccounted-for bodies, sexual violence against minors, enforced disappearances, and arbitrary detentions.

⇒ ***To human rights organizations:***

1. Continue monitoring the human rights situation in Burundi and advocate for the protection of fundamental rights;

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (the following of page 17)

2. Prioritize collaborative efforts to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of their diverse interventions;
3. Provide support to victims of human rights violations and work to guarantee their access to justice.

⇒ ***To the technical and financial partners of the Government of Burundi, including the UN, the EU, and diplomatic missions accredited to Burundi, etc.;***

1. Support the protection of human rights defenders and journalists, whose role is essential in exposing abuses;
2. Rigorously monitor compliance with agreements concluded with the Burundian government and hold it accountable for respecting human rights;
3. Provide financial and logistical support to civil society organizations defending human rights operating in Burundi;



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