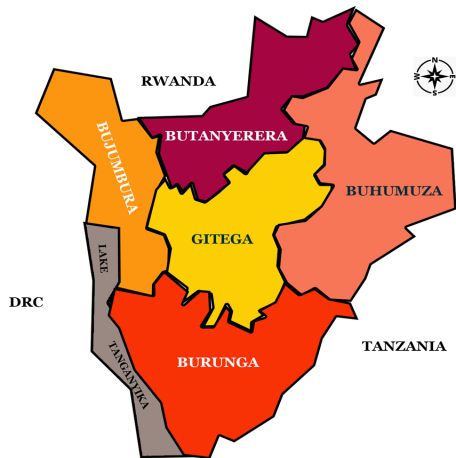




BURUNDIAN LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS "ITEKA" WEEKLY REPORT

N°532 from 22 to 28 June 2026

Approved by Ministerial Ordinance No. 530/0273 of November 10, 1994,
revising 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 June 28, 2026, at least 874 victims of forced 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 at least 252 victims to the Government of Burundi.

The ITEKA League:

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

CEPI: Independent Provincial Electoral Commission

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

CNL: National Congress for Freedom

CODIP: Collective of Organizations for the Integrated Development of the Population

DCE: Communal Directorate of Education

DPE: Provincial Directorate of Education

DAP: Diammonium Phosphate (type of mineral fertilizer)

DZE: Zonal Directorate of Education

ECOFO: Fundamental School

FARDC: Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

FDLR: Rwandan Defense and Liberation Force

FDN: National Defense Forces

FNL: National Liberation Front

FOMI: Organo-Mineral Fertilizers Industries

M23: March 23 Movement

OPJ: Judicial Police Officer

PADER: Party for Democracy and Reconciliation

RDC: Democratic Republic of the Congo

UPRONA: Union for National Progress

SNR: National Investigation Service

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0. INTRODUCTION

During the week of June 22–28, 2026, a troubling situation is unfolding in Burundi with regard to human rights. This bulletin outlines key developments in the political, security, judicial, and governance spheres, highlighting the tension prevailing in the country. Significant events during this period have been frequent and alarming, illustrating violations of civil and political rights.

The Iteka League has documented several tragic incidents: at least 5 people lost their lives, including 3 whose bodies were found. In addition, 4 women and girls were raped, including 3 minors. One person was also subjected to acts of torture.

Among the victims are 2 women who were killed, as well as 1 woman and 3 minor girls who were raped. Those primarily responsible for these atrocities are the young Imbonerakures, members of the ruling CNDD-FDD party, as well as local officials and police forces. Although some perpetrators remain unidentified, the methods used often appear similar to those employed by these groups, creating a climate of impunity.

I. CONTEXT

I.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT

Solemn opening of a radio station spreading hate in the Butanyerera province

On June 26, 2026, at the Buhiga Center, located in the commune of Ngozi, Butanyerera Province, a formal inauguration ceremony was held for Rondera FM, a radio station that broadcasts speeches and ethnic programs focused on the history of Burundi and the subregion. Thadée Nzigamasabo, the legal representative and director of this fourth station based in the city of Ngozi, stated that Rondera FM is a station of particular importance, dedicated to tracing Burundi's history with the goal of identifying the most appropriate solutions to the challenges facing the country.

Thadée Nzigamasabo has so far disseminated ethnic content that fuels hatred in the subregion via WhatsApp groups under the name Bimenye Ntacobitwaye Communication Center. Victor Segasago, governor of Butanyerera Province, emphasized that the

media play a crucial role in the country's development but must, above all, promote the truth and respect for the law. The ceremony was also attended by the vice president of the Senate, the executive secretary of the CNC, and other guests of honor. Observers present in Ngozi point out that this station could reignite the hatred and ethnic divisions that have plunged Burundi into mourning.

The Iteka League has already denounced the divisive content broadcast by the Bimenye Communication Center, yet the Burundian authorities have not responded. This ethnic manipulation remains a tool used by the ruling party, the CNDD-FDD, to present itself as the defender of the ethnic majority, at the expense of a genuine commitment to sustainable development and the future of Burundi.

The CNDD-FDD party is demanding forced contributions from the people of Bujumbura province.

Since early June 2026, the announcement of the upcoming visit by Réverien NDIKURIYO, secretary-general of the CNDD-FDD, to the communes of the former Cibitoke province has led to a fundraising drive, which party officials claim is intended to host this dignitary. This

collection, which victims describe as a coercive contribution, has sparked discontent among department heads in various sectors such as education, health, and justice.

Officials at various levels, including those in the hills and zones, continue to demand these

1.1. POLITICAL CONTEXT (the following of page 5)

contributions, affecting all zones and hills in Mugina, Cibitoke, and Bukinanyana. Currently, the collection is carried out systematically, household by household, with a fixed amount of 2,000 francs for each farming household, 5,000 francs for each small business owner and teacher, and contributions ranging from 10,000 to 15,000, and 20,000 francs for civil servants assigned to zonal and municipal services.

The victims, although mostly members of the CNDD-FDD, are concerned because those who express reservations or refuse to pay these contributions face threats and intimidation, including the denial of some administrative documents, job reassignments, and obstacles to benefits such as promotions within their department, which constitutes a violation of fundamental rights and labor law.

1.2. SECURITY CONTEXT

A house burned in Kirundo commune, Butanyerera province

On June 22, 2026, around 11 p.m., on Kinyangurube Hill, Gihosha area, Kirundo commune, Butanyerera province, Mr. Kabadugaritse's house was burned down by people who are not yet known. According to local witnesses, he managed to escape death

despite the complete destruction of his house by fire and the loss of all his belongings. He is staying at the Gihosha area headquarters while waiting for the results of the investigation. Some call him a sorcerer, although there are no tangible facts or prior accusations.

1.3. JUDICIAL CONTEXT

Two people sentenced to life imprisonment for desecrating cemeteries and mutilating corpses in Matongo commune of Butanyerera province.

On June 22, 2026, the Matongo District Court in Butanyerera Province held a hearing in a case involving an arrest in flagrante delicto. The defendants were Nyabenda Ildephonse, Minani Laurent, Ndayishimiye Pontien, Hatungimana Béatrice, and Habonimana Régine, all from Gitwe Hill in the Kabuye zone of Matongo commune in Butanyerera province.

life imprisonment and ordered to pay ten million in moral damages to the victim's family; Régine Habonimana was charged with superstitious rituals and barbaric practices and was sentenced to two years in prison and ordered to pay a fine of one hundred thousand. The defendants pleaded not guilty.

They were accused of participating in the crime that took place on June 9, 2026, when the body of a young girl named Akimana Divine was exhumed from the Rukoma cemetery and found the next day decapitated; her head was later found on the 12th, wrapped in a bag. After the trial went into deliberation, Nyabenda Ildephonse and Ndayishimiye Pontien were charged with desecration of a cemetery and mutilation of a corpse and were sentenced to

During the same trial, Laurent Minani and Béatrice Hatungimana were acquitted by the Matongo District Court. On June 27, 2026, the same crime occurred in the same commune of Matongo, where 79-year-old Marie Claire Ndimurwanko who had died and been buried in March of that same year was resurrected by individuals who have not yet been identified.



Anyone should be respected

I.3. JUDICIAL CONTEXT (the following of page 6)

Alarming living conditions in Rumonge (Murembwe) prison, Rumonge commune, in Burunga province.

In recent months, the Iteka League has been contacted by several inmates and some prison staff regarding the alarming situation regarding prisoners' rights. The grim reality is that all reports from the various prisons confirm an alarming situation in every respect.

Today, the Iteka League is reporting on the situation at the Rumonge Central Prison commonly known as Murembwe located in the Gatete area, Rumonge commune, Burunga province, as of June 25, 2026.

Indeed, Rumonge Prison has a capacity of 800 inmates; as of June 30, 2025, the prison population stood at 1,384 inmates representing 173% of capacity and one year later, as of June 25, 2026, the prison population was 1,620 inmates representing 202.5% of capacity. This represents a 29.5% increase over a 13-month period.

According to the same sources, inmates are living in conditions that violate their fundamental rights, particularly with regard to housing, food, and health. Furthermore, prison overcrowding is a major factor in this situation. Regarding the right to food, our sources report that prisoners receive only one meal a day, typically consisting of beans and cornmeal a ration considered insufficient to meet their nutritional needs.

I.4. GOVERNANCE CONTEXT

The zone chief dismissed from his duties by the governor of Buhumuza province

The zone chief of Rugabano, located in the commune of Muyinga, has been relieved of his duties by the governor of Buhumuza province, Denise Ndaruhekere, according to a decision dated June 24, 2026. This is the second zone chief to be dismissed within a week in this province. The first to face such action was the zone chief of Gashoho, who was suspended on June 17, 2026, due to accusations related to

Regarding the right to health, prisoners suffering from illnesses reportedly do not receive regular care and are frequently forced to seek assistance from their families in order to access medication or medical care. However, nurses are assigned to the prison, but they lack both adequate medical equipment and sufficient quantities of medication. The same sources indicate that, due to prison overcrowding, many inmates lack bedding, and prisoners also do not have access to mosquito nets, even though the prison is located near Lake Tanganyika, a region known for its high density of mosquitoes. This situation reportedly exposes them to an increased risk of contracting malaria. According to the information gathered, inmates suffering from this disease do not always have access to the necessary antimalarial medications.

Compounding these difficulties is the problem of access to drinking water; according to the sources consulted, Rumonge Central Prison has no water supply, which further complicates the inmates' living conditions and increases health risks.

poor implementation of hygiene and sanitation standards. As for the zone chief of Rugabano, the reasons for his suspension are not specified in the letter issued by the governor. However, it is mentioned that the decision follows a request made by the communal council during a meeting held on June 21, 2026.

I.4. GOVERNANCE CONTEXT (the following page 7)

Repeated money extortions by the CNDD-FDD in Ruyigi Commune, Buhumuza province

A report received by the Iteka League on June 27, 2026, indicates that residents of the Sanzu neighborhood, located in the commune of Ruyigi, Buhumuza Province, say they are exhausted by these incessant forced cash collections carried out by members of the CNDD-FDD party. A few days ago, the collection was for funds intended to celebrate Patriotism Day.

Currently, the collection is intended to finance the construction of the party's local office in the Sanzu neighborhood. Residents suspect that the funds may be misappropriated, especially since no receipt is provided to confirm the transaction between the donor and the recipient. Each household is required to pay 2,000 Fbu, while households of civil servants and merchants are required to pay 5,000 Fbu. This collection affects the entire population, including both members and non-members of the CNDD-FDD.

In addition, mandatory community service is scheduled for Saturdays, during which each household must have a household register

that the head of the household must present during the work and have it signed by the village chief. This document must also include the names of all household members. The police, accompanied by young Imbonerakure members, visit each household to ensure that this document is in their possession. In the event of non-compliance, the household in question faces a fine of up to 50,000 Fbu.

Residents believe this is a ploy devised by the police and the Imbonerakure to extort money from a population living in conditions of extreme distress. To obtain administrative documents such as a national ID card and various certificates from the local municipality or the civil registry, it is mandatory to present this household register, which the population considers an injustice, believing they should have unconditional access to these documents.

II. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

II.1. RIGHT TO LIFE

II.1.1. VOLUNTARY HOMICIDES

II.1.1.1. PEOPLE KILLED BY STATE AGENTS

One person killed in Ntakangwa commune, Bujumbura province

According to information received by the Iteka League on June 23, 2026, as of May 31, 2026, a citizen named Seif Ntakirutimana died from his injuries after being beaten by youths affiliated with the ruling party on May 27, 2026, in the Buterere area of Ntakangwa commune, in Bujumbura province.

Around 11:00 p.m., as he was preparing to return home, Seif was intercepted by Imbonerakure members who were conducting a night patrol. They demanded to see his ID card. Since he did not have it on him at that moment,

the victim offered to walk with them to his nearby home to retrieve it.

The patrol members refused and forcibly took him to the sewage collection site, commonly known as "muma bassins." There, they beat him violently until he lost consciousness, then left him there.

After regaining consciousness, Seif managed to stagger back to his home. Severely weakened and ill since the attack, he succumbed to his injuries a few days later, on May 31, 2026.

II.1. RIGHT TO LIFE (the following of page 8)

The day after his death, he was buried at the Mpanda cemetery. Following this tragedy, the leader of the Imbonerakure group involved, identified as Élie, was arrested by the authorities and is currently being held at the Mpimba detention center.

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

A lifeless body of a woman was found in Murwi commune, Bujumbura province

On the morning of June 22, 2026, on the hill and in the Gitohera area of Murwi commune, Bujumbura province, the lifeless body of Associate NIYONZIMA, 26 years old, originally from Nyamugari hill in Muramvya commune, Gitega province, was found in a river located on that hill.

According to local witnesses, the victim was killed on the evening of June 21, 2026, after answering a phone call from a man with whom she was in a romantic relationship. This man had impregnated her, and she was about to give birth. According to the same accounts, Associate NIYONZIMA had divorced her first

husband, with whom she had two children, and had given birth to another child out of wedlock. These sources report that the family of Associate's second husband swore that she would not give birth.

Residents of Gihotera Hill say they are outraged by the behavior of certain administrative officials who are rushing to bury the discovered bodies without conducting investigations. It should be noted that Associate NIYONZIMA's body was buried on the morning of June 23, 2026, on the same hill.

A lifeless body found in Tangara commune, Butanyerera province

On June 23, 2026, at around 6 p.m., on Nkoto hill, Taba zone, Tangara commune, Butanyerera province, a body of an unidentified young boy between the ages of 15 and 17 was discovered. According to witnesses who saw the body, the boy was beheaded by people not yet known and was first seen by children who were looking for firewood.

His body was taken to the morgue of the Nyarunazi health center pending burial, on an order that was given by the administrator of the commune of Tangara Jean Pierre NDIKURYAYO. The inhabitants of Nkoto Hill demand a thorough investigation to know the motive and the perpetrators of this crime.

Discovery of an unidentified body near the Ruvyironza River.

On Monday, June 22, 2026, around 10 a.m., the lifeless body of a man about 50 years old, not yet identified, was discovered in a ravine of the Ruvyironza River, near Rwingiri hill, in the commune and province of Gitega, about 100 meters from the bridge connecting the communes of Bugendana and Gitega on Route RN15 (Gitega–Ngozi).

According to our source, it was farmers who found the body. Locals are surprised that

farmers discovered it, given that a police post responsible for monitoring the bridge is less than 100 meters from where the body was found.

According to the same source, the victim had serious wounds on the forehead and his body was wrapped in a plastic bag.

Civil protection police arrived around noon and transported the body to the morgue of the Gitega Regional Hospital.

II.1. RIGHT TO LIFE (the following of page 9)

Death of a young pregnant woman in a hotel in Gitega.

On Wednesday, June 24, 2026, around 5:30 p.m., a 24-year-old pregnant woman named Nduwayezu Francine, daughter of Nduwimana and Ndayishimiye, originally from Bugera Hill, Nyabihanga commune, Gitega province, died in a room at the Nabelle Hotel, located in the Shatanya quarter of Gitega city, commune, and province.

According to witnesses, the victim arrived at the hotel around 3:00 p.m. to request a room. As usual, she presented her national ID card before going to her room.

Hotel staff then heard noises suggesting that another person was in the room with her and

assumed it was her companion. Around 5:30 p.m., noticing that the room door was open, employees went inside to return the national ID card to the guest. They then discovered her lifeless body, lying on the floor with no visible injuries. The hotel manager immediately alerted the police to report the incident.

Upon arriving at the scene to conduct the initial investigation, Detective Bitangimana Evelyne arrested the hotel manager and the other staff member in order to continue investigating the circumstances of the death.

II.2. PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL INTEGRITY

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

A shopkeeper beaten to death by the police at the Kiryama police station, Matana commune, Burunga province.

A shopkeeper named Léandre Nsabiraduha, a resident of the Bururi neighborhood in the commune of Bururi, Burunga Province, was assaulted on June 24, 2026, at around 4:00 p.m. by police officers at the Kiryama station, located in the commune of Matana, Burunga Province, according to information from local sources. While attempting to obtain fuel, his black Probox-type 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, restrained 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 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 the care Léandre is receiving at Bururi Hospital, in room number 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.



Anyone should be respected

II.2.2. RAPES

A young girl living with a mental disability was raped in Camazi, Kayanza commune, in Butanyerera province.

A report received by the Iteka League on June 23, 2026, details a tragic incident that occurred on June 18, 2026, around 11:00 a.m., on Canzara Hill, located in the municipality of Kayanza, Butanyerera Province. A 16-year-old girl named B, who has an intellectual disability, was raped by an unidentified individual. According to statements gathered from her mother, C, the victim often stays at home because she has difficulty moving quickly or over long distances. That day, while her mother was working in the field, she returned home to find her daughter B in tears and unable to stand up. Unable to put into words what had just happened to her, B pointed to

her genitals with her finger, thus highlighting the severity of the situation.

Upon seeing this, her mother let out a desperate cry when she discovered significant blood loss and a severe tear in her daughter's genital area. Alarmed by this discovery, neighbors quickly offered their assistance and rushed the victim to Kayanza Hospital so she could receive appropriate care. Following a medical examination, it was confirmed that B had been raped by an adult man, an act that deeply shocked her family and the community. B is currently receiving medical care at Kayanza Hospital.

A girl was raped on Nkayamba hill, Rumonge area, Rumonge commune, Burunga Province

Information received by the Iteka League on June 28, 2026, indicates that on June 10, 2026, at 4 p.m., the incident took place on Nkayamba hill, Rumonge area, Rumonge commune, Burunga Province. A girl named M. Ch, 14 years old, who dropped out of school in 6th grade two years ago, originally from the same hill, was the victim of rape. The alleged perpetrator is Ndayisenga Emile, 26 years old,

a fisherman and neighbor who tricked the child by giving her gifts. On that day, he asked her to go pick up a gift, locked her up, and raped her. It was neighbors who heard her screams and came to help the child. She was taken to ABUBEF for medical care. The alleged perpetrator was arrested and taken to the Rumonge communal police station detention center.

A girl was raped on Mutambara Hill, Gatete area, Rumonge commune, Burunga Province

Information received by the Iteka League on June 28, 2026, indicates that on June 10, 2026, on Mutambara hill, Gatete area, Rumonge commune, Burunga Province, a little girl named N. A, a 13-year-old student at Ecofo Mutambara 2, was a victim of rape. The alleged perpetrator is named Ndayishimiye Idi, a 22-year-old shopkeeper, who called her

into his shop to offer her some donuts and then raped her. Passersby saw the child coming out crying; they took her to the Humura Center in Rumonge for comprehensive care, and the alleged perpetrator was arrested and taken to the local jail before being transferred to the Rumonge communal police station's jail.

A girl raped on Cabara Hill, Kigwena area, Rumonge commune, Burunga province

Information collected by the Iteka League on June 28, 2026, indicates that on June 9, 2026, at Cabara Hill, Kigwena area, Rumonge commune, Burunga province, a woman named

N. E, 38 years old, was raped during the night of June 9, 2026, by men who took advantage of her husband's absence to break the door while he had gone to his job as a night

II.2.2. RAPES (the following of page11)

watchman. When she screamed for help, one of the perpetrators fled, and the other, named Ndikuriyo Adrien, 30 years old, was caught and taken to the local jail before being

transferred to the Rumonge communal police station jail. The victim was taken to the Cabara Health Center for medical care.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

III.1. DISRUPTION OF ECONOMIC LIFE

Farmers' worries about the lack of fertilizer in Bujumbura province.

In Bujumbura Province, despair is setting in among farmers following a B growing season marked by poor harvests. This disillusionment, caused largely by a shortage of fertilizer supplied by the FOMI company, had given way to a glimmer of hope for the C growing season, which was underway at the time. The farmers, who had invested in fertilizer financed through promises, are hoping for bountiful harvests. However, this hope has been tragically called into question by the recent statements from Burundian Prime Minister Nestor NTAHONTUYE, who, in his speech, uttered words that sounded like a cry of alarm: *“Demand for fertilizer has increased significantly, but the FOMI company is facing a foreign currency shortage, making it impossible to import the raw materials needed to manufacture the fertilizers.”*

In an already tense climate, the terms of payment and distribution for these fertilizers have sparked controversy. Although farmers were required to make advance payments, the distribution of these long-awaited fertilizers was delayed for months, fueling rumors of

diversion to parallel markets. Angry farmers denounce a practice in which illegal resellers were taking advantage of the situation, imposing exorbitant prices at their own discretion.

In the hills and rural areas of Bujumbura, where agriculture remains the main source of livelihood for the majority, complaints are widespread. In Mugina, Rugombo, Bukinanyana, and Mpanda, fertilizer prices had reached unaffordable heights: a bag of DAP cost between 370,000 and 400,000 francs, a bag of urea between 90,000 and 110,000 francs, and a bag of Imbura between 280,000 and 310,000 francs. These amounts were three to four times the legally established price. This growing gap between supply and demand, combined with a lack of clear communication regarding delivery times, left farmers feeling abandoned. They felt neglected by an administration that seemed more focused on commercial interests than on ensuring good governance for the benefit of the population.

III.2. RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Preparing for the state exam is causing debates, with school principals, teachers, and parents protesting against the education department in the Makamba area, in Burunga province.

As the state exam approaches, a storm of controversy is rocking the educational community in Makamba, centered on Emmanuel Nkunzimana, the head of the regional education department. School principals, teachers, parents, and students accuse him of imposing a disruptive review

method that is jeopardizing students' preparation. Nkunzimana defends his position, asserting that he wants to ensure effective monitoring of the review sessions. However, his initiative to gather graduating students at designated schools has sparked widespread discontent. The educational

III.2. RIGHT TO EDUCATION (the following of page 12)

community is questioning the effectiveness of this approach and whether it adheres to each school's curriculum.

The controversy was exacerbated by a message summoning all candidates and their parents to a meeting at the Saint Pierre Claver Municipal High School. Many school principals are perplexed by this summons, which they consider vague. During the meeting, Nkuzimana reportedly announced the immediate assignment of students to designated schools to continue their exam preparation. Critics of this method point to a previous similar incident that disrupted school curricula. Their fear is that mixing students of varying skill levels will harm those who are better prepared.

Officials describe a climate of anarchy at the review centers, citing crowds of students disrupting the smooth running of classes. One incident even led to the hospitalization of a student injured by Nkuzimana. Although some parents had considered ta-

king legal action, they did not follow through, influenced by various interventions. The medical expenses were reportedly covered by Nkuzimana.

Parents are concerned about the late hours of the review sessions, fearing for their children's safety and social risks, such as early pregnancies. Nkuzimana justifies his strategy by citing the need to centralize the students, threatening those who leave prematurely. However, many teachers believe that success depends on quality supervision rather than coercive measures.

Faced with this situation, the educational community is turning to provincial and national authorities for a prompt evaluation of the method being used. Some are even calling for sanctions against Nkuzimana, highlighting the divisions within the education system in Burunga Province as the exam approaches.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Iteka League strongly denounces the ongoing deterioration of human rights in Burundi and condemns 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 and independent judicial investigations as soon as bodies are discovered in order to identify the victims and determine the motives for the killings.
2. Ensure that the victims' families have the legitimate right to file a complaint and to freely access the findings of autopsy reports and forensic examinations prior to any burial.
3. Implement rigorous measures to end impunity surrounding these crimes and ensure that all perpetrators of human rights violations are held accountable before an impartial court.
4. Uphold democratic principles during the elections to ensure representation for all and restore the rule of law in Burundi.
5. 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 of the presidential party.