

BURUNDI HUMAN RIGHTS LEAGUE 'ITEKA'

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

REPORT OF THE BURUNDIAN LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 'ITEKA' ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN BURUNDI DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 2026



Anyone should be respected

In memory of Mrs. Marie Claudette Kwizera, treasurer of the Iteka League, missing since December 10, 2015. From December 2015 to July 31, 2026, at least 876 victims of enforced disappearance have been documented by the Iteka League, at least 87 victims have reappeared, and 789 victims are still missing. The UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) has already reported 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 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.
- ♦ Is decentralized into 17 federations and 32 sections."

¹<https://docs.un.org/fr/A/HRC/57/54>

THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF BURUNDI

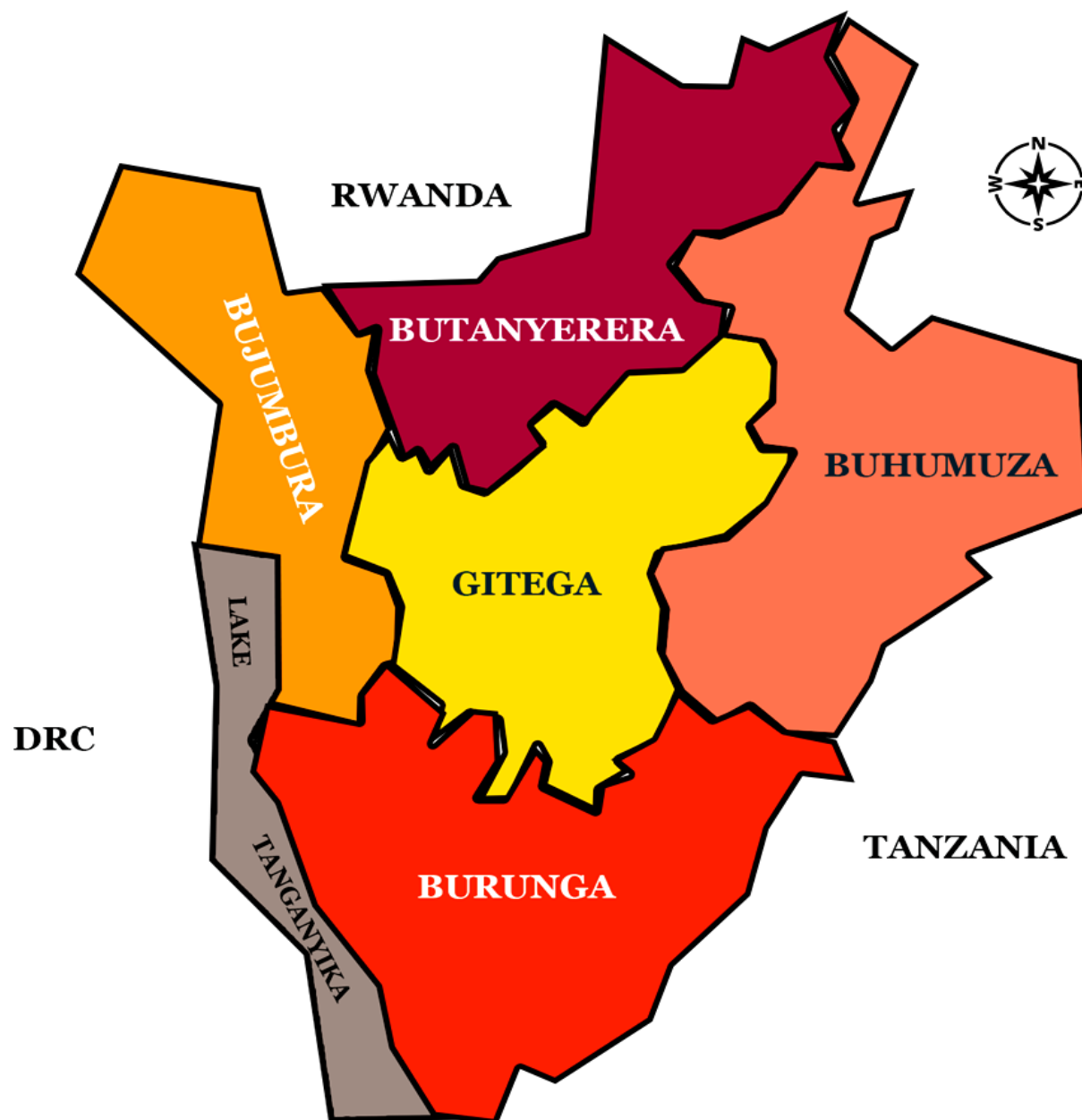


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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

UNGA: United Nations General Assembly

ECOFO: Primary 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

CNL: National Congress for Liberty

ECCAS: Economic Community of Central African States

ESCR: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

FRODEBU: Front for Democracy in Burundi

FDLR: Democratic Front for the Liberation 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 Genre

SNR: National Enquiry Service

TGI: High Court

I. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT

This monthly report for July 2026 is a summary of the weekly Iteka n' Ijambo bulletins from issue 533 to 537. This report analyzes the human rights situation. It reviews civil and political rights, as well as economic, social, and cultural rights, and specific rights, particularly the rights of the child. The report concludes with a summary and recommendations.

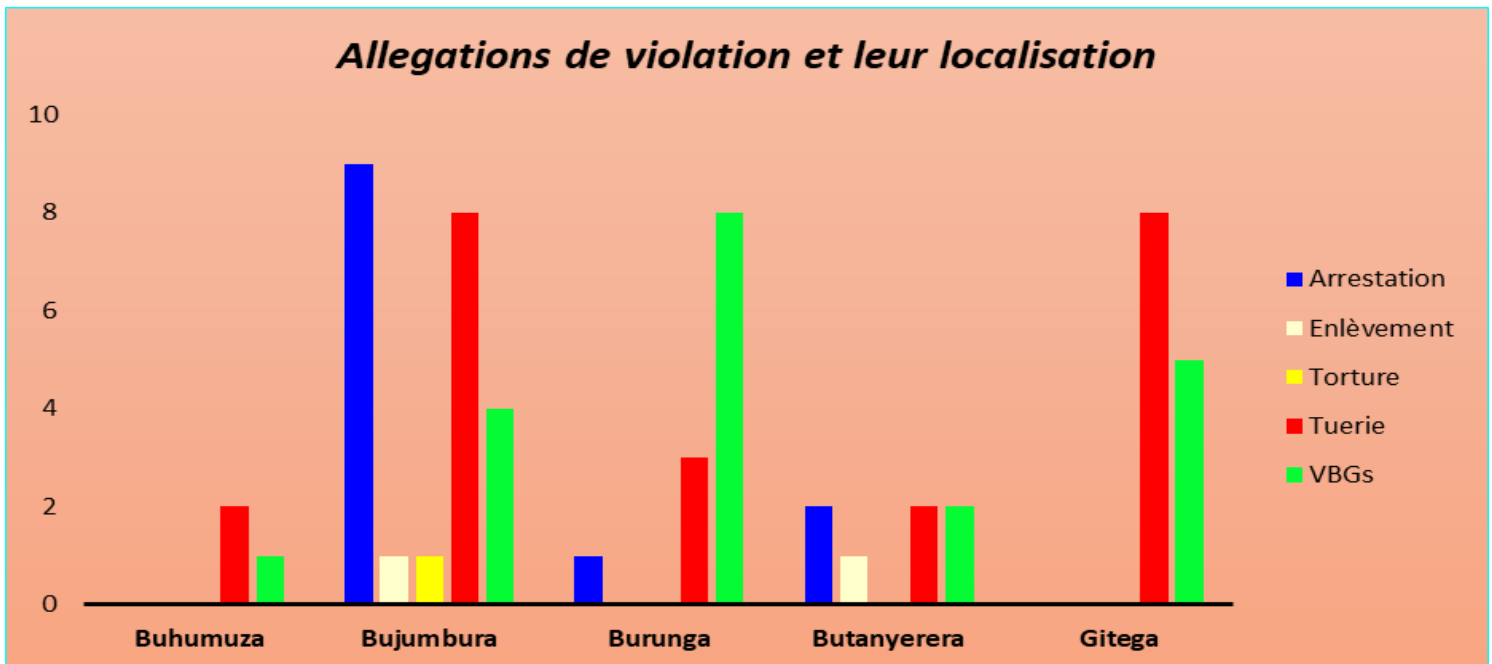
The civil and political rights situation for the period covered by this report is illustrated as follows: 23 people were killed, including 12 bodies found scattered in various locations; 1 person was tortured; 2 people were abducted; 20 people were victims of gender-based violence (GBV), including 17 women and 3 men. Among the 17 women, 8 were victims of rape, including 7 minors; 12 people were arrested.

Among the victims are 6 women killed and 17 women and girls who were victims of GBV, including 8 rapes. Imbonerakure members, police officers, administrative staff, military personnel, and others closely associated with members of the ruling CNDD-FDD party are being singled out as the alleged perpetrators of most of these human rights violations and killings. Although some perpetrators remain unidentified, their methods often appear similar to those used by these groups.

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

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

Place of incident / Province	Number of Victims					Total
	Arrest	Kidnapping	Torture	Killing	GBV	
Buhumuza	0	0	0	2	1	3
Bujumbura	9	1	1	8	4	23
Burunga	1	0	0	3	8	12
Butanyerera	2	1	0	2	2	7
Gitega	0	0	0	8	5	13
Total	12	2	1	23	20	58



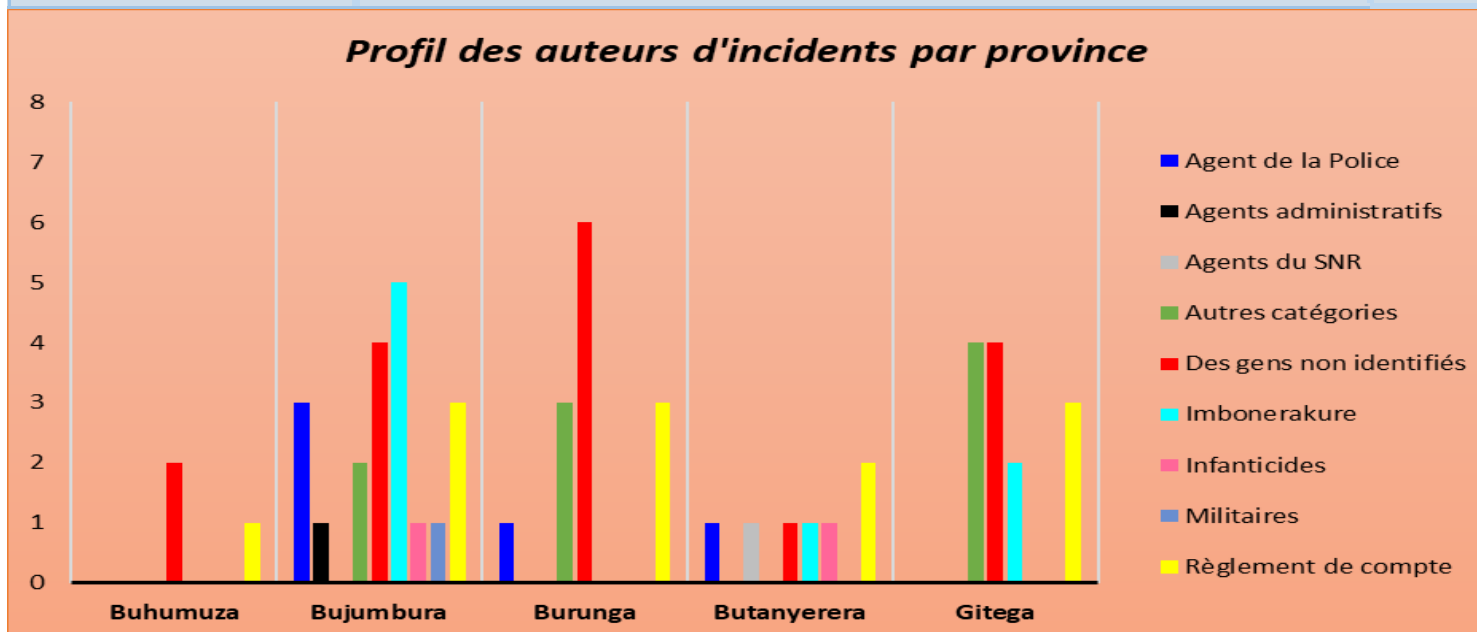
I. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT (the following of page 5)

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 23 cases and 13 cases respectively, followed by Burunga with 12 cases, then Butanyerera with 7 cases, and finally Buhumuza with 3 cases.

So, during this month of July 2026 covered by this report, the Iteka League recorded 58 victims of allegations of civil and political rights violations across the country. These human rights violation allegations break down mainly as follows: 23 people killed, 2 people kidnapped, 20 people victims of GBV, 1 person tortured, and 12 people arrested.

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

Suspected Authors	Buhumuza	Bujumbura	Burunga	Butanyerera	Gitega	Total
Police Agents	0	3	1	1	0	5
Administrative Agents	0	1	0	0	0	1
National Enquiry Service Agents	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Categories	0	2	3	0	4	9
Unidentified Persons	2	4	6	1	4	17
Imbonerakure	0	5	0	1	2	8
Infanticides	0	1	0	1	0	2
Militaries	0	1	0	0	0	1
Score Settlings	1	3	3	2	3	12
General Total	3	20	13	7	13	56

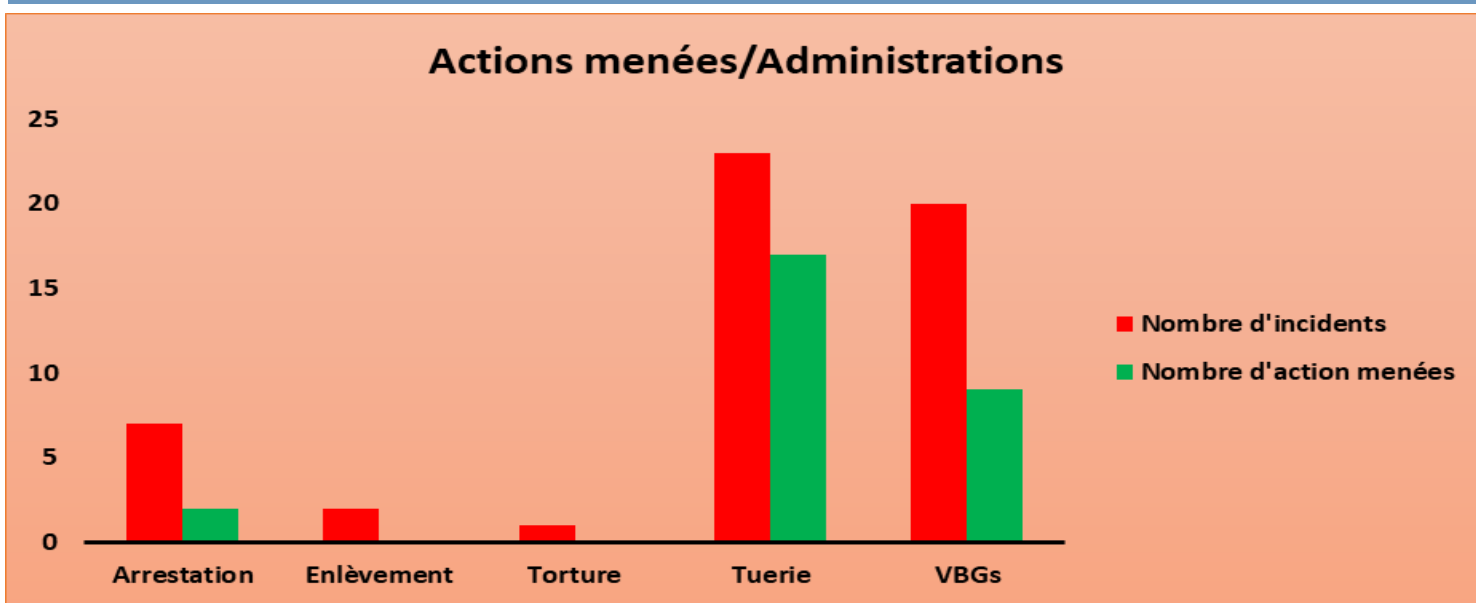


According to the chart, out of all the reported human rights violation allegations during this period in July 2026, the cases carried out by unidentified people were the highest, with 17 cases, followed by a 'Settling Scores' category with 12 cases and other categories, including individuals like shopkeepers, with 9 cases. Then, acts committed by the Imbonerakure totaled 8 cases, followed by 5 cases committed by the police. SNR agents, administrative officers, and military personnel each committed 1 case respectively.

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

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

Types of incidents	Number of Incidents	Number of actions done	No action
Arrest	7	2	5
Kidnapping	2	0	2
Torture	1	0	1
Killing	23	17	6
GBV	20	9	11
General Total	53	28	25



Out of the 53 incidents recorded during the period in question, 28 actions were carried out, divided into three main groups, to address them. Some incidents have been resolved, while others are still being handled, with ongoing legal investigations to find the most appropriate solutions.

Types of Incidents	Internal Survey	Judicial investigation opened	Declaration	Other action
Arrest	1	1	0	5
Kidnapping	0	0	0	2
Torture	0	0	0	1
Killing	3	14	0	6
GBV	2	7	0	11
General Total	6	22	0	25



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II. ALLEGATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

II.1. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

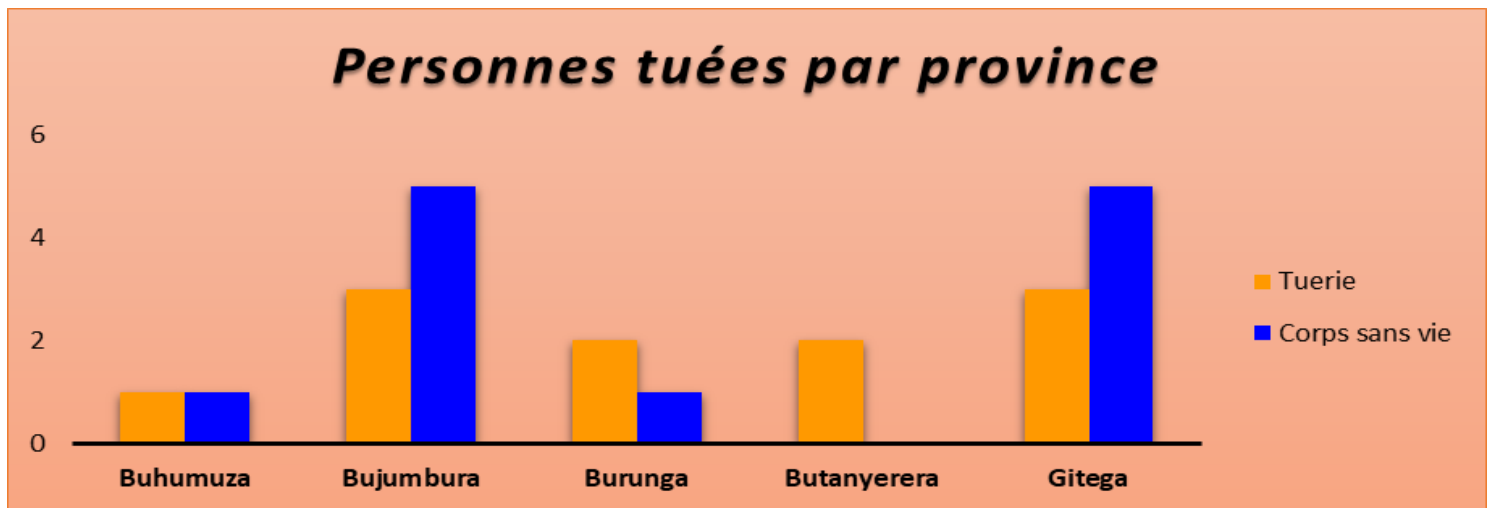
Burundi is among the countries adhering to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1965) and its Optional Protocol (1976) without any reservations on June 9, 1990. As part of its implementation, Burundi has taken measures in domestic legislation, notably in its Constitution of June 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. Implementing texts have been put in place, notably the Penal Code of December 29, 2017, and the Code of Criminal Procedure of June 11, 2018, and other institutions for the protection of human rights have been created in Burundi.

II.1.1 RIGHT TO LIFE

II.1.1. 1. INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE

During the period of this report, the Iteka League recorded 23 people killed, including 12 lifeless bodies, in various parts of the territory. Among the 23 victims, there are 17 men and 6 women. Among the victims, there are 19 adults and 3 children.

Province	Case of killings	Number of victims		Men	Women
		Killing	Lifeless bodies		
Buhumuza	2	1	1	1	1
Bujumbura	8	3	5	7	1
Burunga	3	2	1	2	1
Butanyerera	2	2	0	0	2
Gitega	8	3	5	7	1
Overall Total	23	11	12	17	6



⇒ **Some illustrative examples:**

Example 1: In Bubanza, a man in his sixties was killed on July 4, 2026, around 9:00 AM. He was on his way to prayer when two Imbonerakure (youth wing of the ruling party) attacked him with machetes. He died instantly. The tragedy occurred on Gitanga Hill, Muramba area, Bubanza commune, Bujumbura province.

According to local authorities, he was accused of witchcraft. However, a few years prior, he had a dispute with extended family members over land. Two main suspects in this case fled. In retaliation, his family members attempted to take matters into their own hands, cutting down

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

banana plantations and burning down the homes of the opposing family. Three households within the targeted family fled their homes, fearing for their safety. Police have arrested two of Tite's sons, who are being held at the Bubanza police station.

Example 2: *On July 9, 2026, on Nyamikoma Hill, Buhoro area, Mugina commune, Bujumbura province, the lifeless body of 20-year-old Olivier Nzoyihaya was found in a well. He was naked and had head injuries. A message from a CNDD-FDD party official in Buhoro was posted in a party WhatsApp group announcing that Olivier's body had just been found in a well.*

On July 8, 2026, his family had issued an alert with an audio message and his photo, announcing his disappearance and asking anyone who saw him to inform them. Olivier Nzoyihaya, 20 years old, from Gafumbegeti Hill, Butahana Zone, Mugina Commune, Bujumbura Province, was a student at Kiriba Technical High School, located near the Mugina commune capital, in his second year of Computer Science and Telecommunications. Like other young people during the holidays, he had chosen to occupy himself by looking for work as a gold panner for a gold mining cooperative operating at the Nyamikoma site, Buhoro Hill, Buhoro Zone, Mugina Commune.

Police and civilian sources who arrived at the scene of the crime indicated that the victim was strangled before succumbing to his injuries.

The police arrested the site's guards and two other suspects who worked with the victim at the same site. Dieudonné Hategekimana, better known by the alias Nyabusorongo, and a man named Emmanuel, both leaders of the cooperative, were also arrested. His family proceeded with the victim's burial while awaiting the results of the police investigation, but they do not have confidence that it will be successful because, on July 10, 2026, around 8:00 PM, the two cooperative leaders were released. A police source indicates that their release was negotiated in exchange for a bribe of 25,000,000 Burundian francs. The same source specifies that this sum is irrefutable proof that the two leaders knew something about Olivier Nzoyihaya's death.

One hypothesis is that the victim had frequent contact with the military, which could have led to suspicions that he was disclosing the actual quantities of gold produced to them; something the shareholders of several cooperatives do not want.

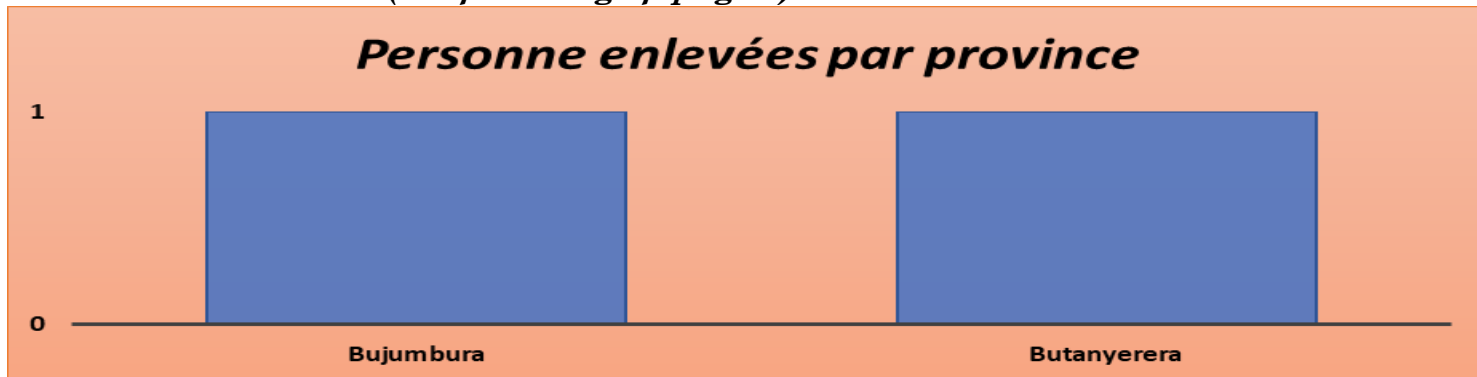
It is after a quota is set that each gold miner in these areas must give to the military.

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

The Constitution of Burundi guarantees everyone a fair trial, as well as a hearing and a judgment within a reasonable time, as stated in Article 38. The Iteka League recorded 2 people being kidnapped, both men. The provinces of Bujumbura and Butanyerera each had 1 victim.

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

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



Documented Cases:

Example 1: On July 10, 2026, at the Kayanza market, Musave neighborhood, Kayanza zone, Kayanza commune, Butanyerera province, Joël, a man in his forties and a father from Mageyo hill, Butahana zone, Mugina commune, Bujumbura province, was abducted for the second time. The victim resides on Kabere hill, the main town of Mugina commune, where he runs a bar. Every Friday, Joël goes to the Ngozi and Kayanza markets to buy products such as Brarudi drinks, goats, and potatoes, which he uses to serve his customers. His acquaintances and some friends have searched the Kayanza and Ngozi jails, unfortunately without success, and his family has not yet been able to find him. His neighbors describe him as a kind, warm, and welcoming person who has never had any known conflicts with anyone. Furthermore, he has friendly ties with soldiers stationed in the Kibira area, who are also his customers at the bar and who sell him potatoes grown in the same region.

On June 19, 2026, Joel was at the Ngozi market when SNR agents abducted him. However, his acquaintances in Ngozi quickly alerted people in Mugina, Cibitoke, and Bujumbura, and a few hours later, he was released by his captors, who claimed they had mistaken him for a motorcycle thief they were looking for. These two abduction incidents, occurring in close succession and involving individuals from the same commune, are reminiscent of numerous cases of abductions and disappearances in Mugina, whose families have yet to find any news of their loved ones, whether alive or deceased. The intelligence services in Mugina, as well as the administrator Anicet Saidi and the local police commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Claude Nkunzimana, are aware of this situation but have not yet commented on it.

Example 2: On July 4, 2026, at approximately 9:00 a.m., on the Gasenyi road in Ntahangwa commune, Bujumbura province, Déogratias Ndayisaba, 37 years old, a resident of the Gikungu neighborhood and zone in Ntahangwa commune, Bujumbura province, was kidnapped by individuals dressed as Burundian police officers.

According to witnesses and relatives who saw the incident, this young man was on a motorcycle taxi as a passenger on his way to buy electrical wire at the North Station in the economic capital, Bujumbura. Upon reaching the end of the Gasenyi road, Déogratias Ndayisaba was apprehended by members of the national police force immediately after dismounting his motorcycle. Witnesses report that the officers forced him into a white, double-cab Toyota pickup truck with tinted windows, the license plate of which could not be identified, and then sped off towards an unknown destination.

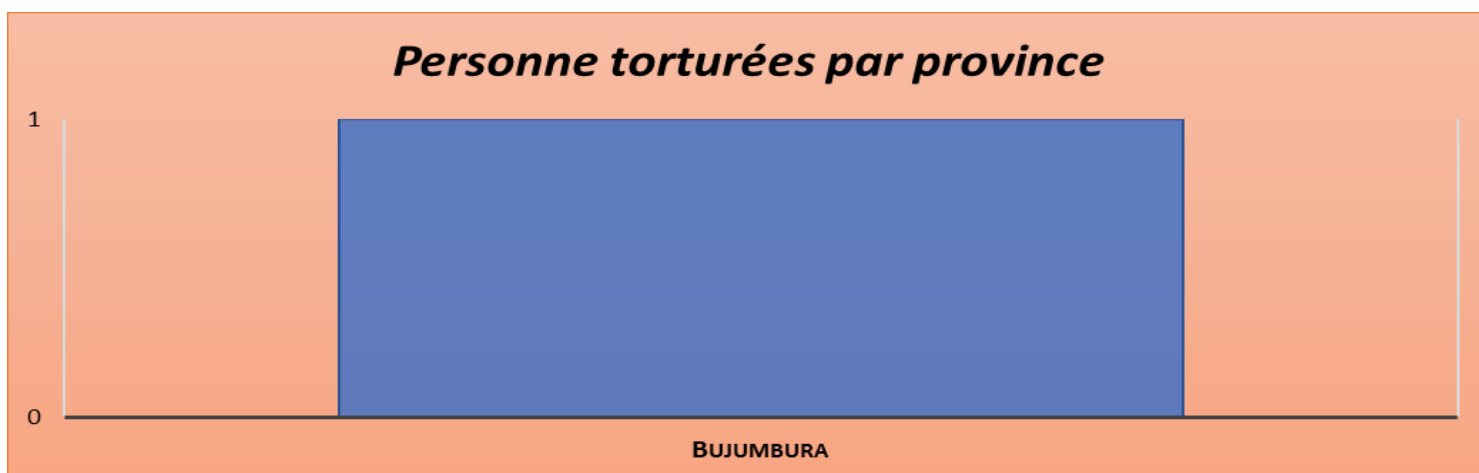
II.1.1.3. RIGHT TO PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL INTEGRITY

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, INHUMANE OR DEGRADING TREATMENTS

For this July 2026, the Iteka League recorded 1 victim of torture in Burunga province. It should be noted in passing that some acts similar to mistreatment are noticeable on people in detention at SNR locations according to their families.

Province	Case of tortures	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



Documented case:

Ex1: On July 28, 2026 around 10 p.m., a young man named NDABIHIMANA Audace was violently attacked by young Imbonerakure in the commune of Mugere, on Kabezi hill, in the province of Bujumbura.

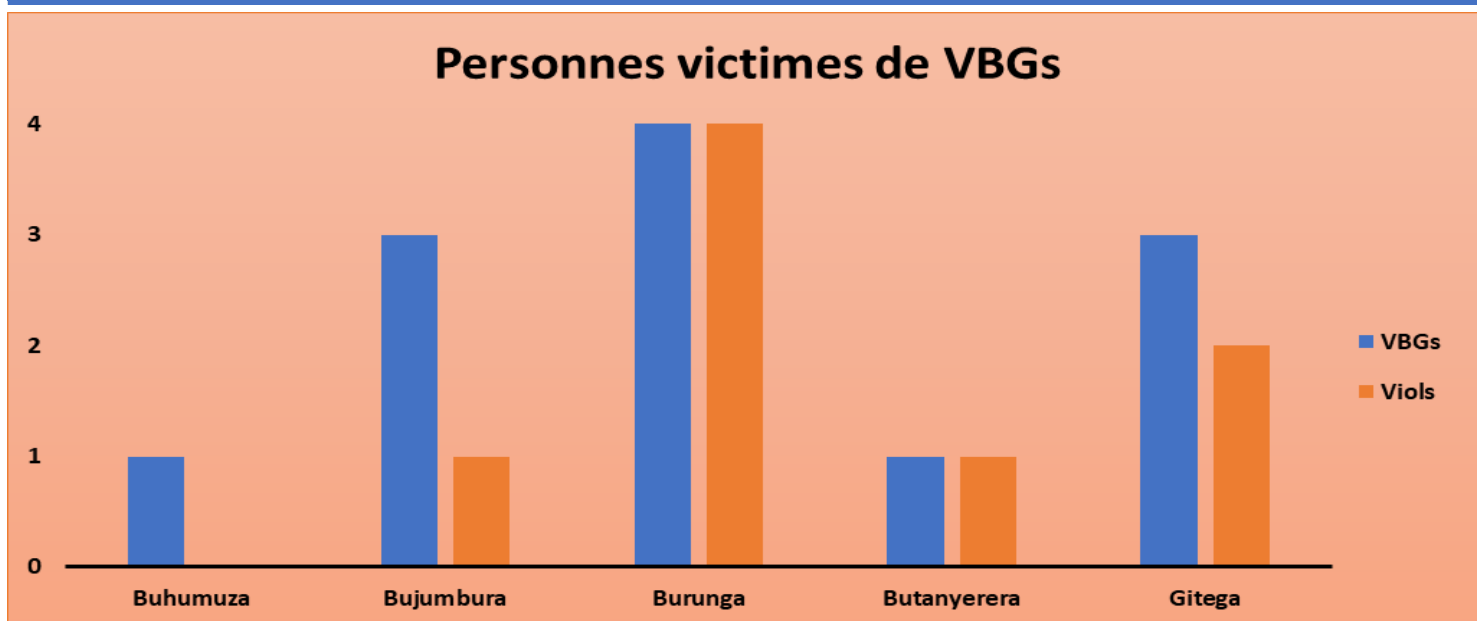
According to witnesses, while he was returning home, he encountered a group of Imbonerakure led by a man named HABONIMANA Vianney, nicknamed "Launcher". The group reportedly stopped him and questioned him about where he was coming from. He reportedly replied that he was returning from South Africa, where he had gone in search of means of subsistence. The members of the group then allegedly violently beat him, accusing him of being a member of the CNL. He was allegedly beaten until he lost consciousness. He was then transported to Kabezi hospital, where he received treatment. Currently, he is bedridden at home and cannot move around.

His family and loved ones demand that justice do its job and that the perpetrators of this attack be punished.

II.1.1.3.2. GBV/RAPE

During the period covered by this report, the Iteka League recorded a total of 20 victims of gender-based violence across the country. Among these victims, there were 17 women and 3 men. It is particularly tragic to note that among the women, 8 were victims of rape, including 7 underage girls. In the table below, a breakdown by province illustrates these alarming numbers. Burunga stands out at the top with 8 victims, closely followed by Gitega with 5, then Bujumbura with 4 and Butanyerera with 2. Finally, Buhumuza has 1 victim.

Province	Cases of GBV	Number of victims		Men	Women
		GBV	Rape		
Buhumuza	1	1	0	0	1
Bujumbura	4	3	1	1	3
Burunga	8	4	4	0	8
Butanyerera	2	1	1	1	1
Gitega	5	3	2	1	4
Overall Total	20	12	8	3	17



Illustrative examples:

Example 1: On the night of July 27, 2026, Damienne Girukwishaka was detained in the Muramba police station after allegedly injuring her husband, Émile Nyabenda, with a machete.

The incident occurred at the couple's home on Ngara Hill, in the Muramba area of Bubanza commune, Bujumbura province.

According to local sources, the couple, married for twenty years, had been experiencing recurring conflicts related to the management and division of their shared assets.

Attacked during the night, the husband suffered severe head and arm injuries, requiring his emergency evacuation to Bubanza Hospital where he is receiving intensive care.

The alleged assailant remains in police custody pending the commencement of legal proceedings.

Example 2: Information received by the Iteka League on July 15, 2026, indicates that on July 11,

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

2026, around 3:00 PM, in Gitaba Hill, Rusabagi area, Rumonge commune, Burunga province, a 15-year-old girl named K. J. was raped.

The incident occurred when she was collecting firewood in the bush and encountered Mr. Habonayo Claver, 40 years old, who raped her after threatening to kill her if she dared reveal anything. Despite this, she told her parents what had happened, and they took her to the Muyange health center for medical treatment. The perpetrator was arrested and taken to the zonal jail and then to the Rumonge municipal police station.

Example 3: On July 11, 2026, on Nkonyovu Hill, in the Rutegama area of Kiganda commune, a family dispute erupted, and a woman was severely beaten. Hatungimana Valérie, a 33-year-old woman married to a 39-year-old man named Ntungwanayo Ezechiel, was the victim of this attack. Ntungwanayo had abandoned his family in September 2025. He had left home to be with a mistress who lives in Bubanza commune. He had been absent for over seven months, leaving his wife and children in a precarious situation. When Ntungwanayo finally returned on July 11, he violently beat his wife and threw her out of their home, causing profound distress to their children, aged 5 and 2.

On Monday, July 13, the victim, still in shock, decided to file a police report. However, the perpetrator had already fled and could not be found. Following these tragic events, the woman had to return to her family's home while awaiting the outcome of this difficult situation.

II.1.2. RIGHT TO FREEDOM

II.1.2.1. ARBITRARY ARREST

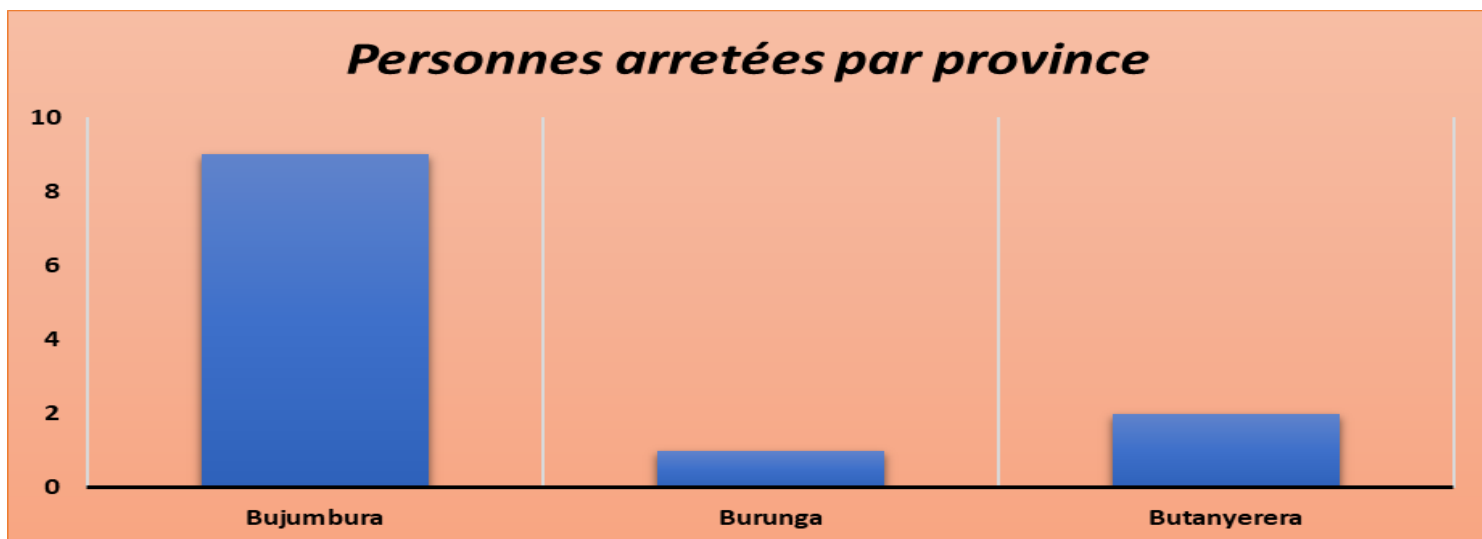
In total, 12 cases of arrests were recorded across the territory during July 2026, which is covered by this report. Out of the 7 cases noted, 12 people were arrested, all of them men. As shown in the table below, Bujumbura had 9 cases, Butanyerera had 2 cases, and Burunga had 1 case.

Province	Case of arrests	Number of victims	Men	Women
Buhumuza	0	0	0	0
Bujumbura	4	9	9	0
Burunga	1	1	1	0
Butanyerera	2	2	0	0
Gitega	0	0	2	0
Overall Total	7	12	12	0



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



Illustrative Cases:

Example 1: On July 21, 2026, at approximately 8:00 a.m., at the Ruhororo Health Center in the Ruhororo area of Mugina commune, Bujumbura province, Corneille, a nurse in his forties, was arrested without a warrant and taken to Mugina in an unidentified vehicle by armed men in civilian clothes while he was at work treating a patient. Nearly a week later, no information has been released regarding the true reasons for his arrest or his whereabouts.

A source within the Imbonerakure, who were guarding him before his arrest, indicates that he is accused of stealing a walkie-talkie a radio used by many Imbonerakure to communicate with each other from an Imbonerakure member and selling it in Rwanda. But this accusation was fabricated to blame the victim, who is normally an activist with the CNL faction led by Agathon Rwasa.

This arrest is causing concern among many other pro-Rwasa activists and is taking place while another group of people are being hunted down and arrested because of their Rwandan origins. On the same Tuesday, July 21, 2026, a Rwandan man in his seventies, nicknamed

"Munyarwanda," a butcher and restaurant owner who has lived in Mabayi since 1994, was arrested in Ruseseka, in the Buhoro area, while he was buying meat. The perpetrators of this arrest are believed to be the same armed individuals in civilian clothes.

The residents of Mugina are demanding that the reasons for all these arrests be clearly explained to the public and that these Rwandans be kept informed of any administrative proceedings against them.

Example 2: On July 20, 2026, around 5:00 PM, a man nicknamed Kinure was arrested by members of the Imbonerakure militia at the "Chez Naphtal" private hospital in Bubanza commune, Bujumbura province.

The victim was at his wife's bedside, whom he had injured the previous day following a marital dispute stemming from an extramarital affair.

After his arrest, the young man was taken to and detained for two days in the cells of the Bubanza provincial police station. This operation, carried out at the end of the week by civilians from the youth wing of the ruling party without a warrant or legal authority, is denounced by human rights defenders as an illegal arrest and arbitrary detention that violates legal custody procedures.

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 July 2026, the community economic landscape in Burundi was disrupted by a series of significant events. On July 19, a fire consumed the stalls located behind the Buganda market in Bukinanyana, Bujumbura province. Fortunately, the main market miraculously escaped the flames. Although no lives were lost, the material damage was considerable. Residents, united in the face of the emergency, spontaneously mobilized to try to extinguish the fire, an action made even more difficult by the lack of a fire truck, a crucial element in their efforts. Isaac Niyokwizera, the local administrator, expressed his deep sorrow for the losses and urged traders to use fire-resistant materials, keep access points clear, and protect their property.

An investigation was announced to clarify the circumstances that led to the fire, as traders, already struggling, saw their source of income vanish overnight. This event highlights concerns related to economic rights in Burundi, especially as it comes amid a series of incidents, occurring just ten days after another fire at the Ngozi market, bringing the total to six similar incidents in seven months. While the right to work is enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, it often remains out of reach for thousands of traders, who face a lack of insurance and virtually nonexistent compensation mechanisms. For years, civil society organizations have denounced this precarious situation, citing the devastation of Bujumbura's central market, still in ruins thirteen years after a catastrophic fire.

In Ngozi, promises of rehabilitation were made, but in Buganda, no official assessment of the damage has yet been released. These structural challenges make preventative policies urgently necessary. Otherwise, each new blaze erases past struggles and plunges communities further into poverty. Meanwhile, since July 24, 2026, another crisis has struck Burundi's economy: a shortage of BRARUDI beverages. With the exception of Amstel Royal, most products are unavailable, generating growing discontent among the population. Merchants, facing sudden hardship, are struggling to provide for their families, and some are unable to pay their rent. This shortage is also making it difficult for residents to organize social gatherings.

According to information provided by the Mega Burundi depot, this situation stems from a slowdown in production, although the supplier has not provided a detailed explanation. Merchants and consumers are demanding a swift return to normal supply to improve the economic and social situation in Burundi.

II.2.2. RIGHT TO EDUCATION

In Burundi, the right to education faces a harsh reality in the commune of Kirundo, where community work, often perceived as punitive, is imposed. Starting in August 2025, avocado cultivation became mandatory, with each household required to plant a minimum of ten trees. Public lands are being transformed into vast avocado orchards, and during periods of drought, the community is called upon to contribute to this work three days a week, with the obligation to bring water. Failure to appear results in penalties. Everyone's involvement is demanded, and this pressure even penalizes students, interrupting their studies. Decisions made by some local authorities have crossed the line into illegality, seeking to circumvent the constitution by postponing school exams to prioritize watering the avocado crops.

The situation is worsening, as Kirundo faces a persistent teacher shortage, a crisis that has lasted since 2015. To address this, volunteer teachers are recruited and thanked by parents for their service. However, the situation changed in 2025 with the transfer of many teachers to administrative positions. To compensate for the shortages, the administration demanded a financial contribution of 3,000 FBU per household to support the volunteers, promising monthly compensation that, unfortunately, never materialized. This broken promise has generated tensions, with some volunteers refusing to share student results, while teachers from the Kiyonza ECOFO (Educational Training Center) were imprisoned for defying this directive due to unpaid salaries. Prior to this, the administration had encouraged school principals to collect 1,000 FBU per student in an attempt to alleviate the shortages. Outraged parents contest this notion of free education, as they are forced to contribute financially to maintaining teachers' salaries.

II.3. CATEGORY RIGHTS

II.3.1. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

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

This report, covering the period of July, highlights the particularly severe impact on the lives of children. Cases of sexual violence and other forms of abuse, particularly against underage girls, have been reported. Furthermore, the Iteka League has documented a series of tragic incidents. In the commune of Mwaro, located in Gitega province, a young girl suffered abuse that forced her to abandon her studies, a dream now shattered. Further afield, in the commune of Rumonge, Bujumbura province, a kidnapped child was fortunate enough to be rescued at the last minute, escaping the clutches of his abductors. However, the suffering did not end there. In the commune of Kayanza, an infant was found abandoned, carelessly thrown into a latrine pit.

Furthermore, the lifeless body of another infant was discovered in the commune of Bubanza, also in Bujumbura province. In Kiganda, in the locality of Renga, a similar tragedy resulted in the loss of a newborn, leaving the community in mourning. And as if that weren't enough, a mother, overwhelmed by despair, made the tragic decision to abandon her child in the commune of Karusi, Gitega province, a heartbreaking act that has left an indelible mark on those who witnessed it.

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the period covered by this report, the deterioration of the human rights situation continued to be observed in various parts of the country.

This report documents cases of violations of the right to life, physical integrity, and liberty; as well as economic, social, and cultural rights.

It also addresses the disruption of civil and political rights and economic and socio-cultural rights and expresses its concern. The Iteka League denounces the impunity for the observed crimes and recommends the following:

⇒ ***To the Government of Burundi:***

1. To guarantee respect for human rights, particularly the right to life, physical integrity, and liberty.
2. To take measures to end impunity for crimes and ensure that those responsible for human rights violations are held accountable.
3. To investigate and severely punish violence against minors and other abuses in Burundi, particularly those perpetrated by local administrative officials and other members of the ruling party.

⇒ ***To the EU and other technical and financial partners of Burundi:***

1. To support the efforts of the Iteka League and other human rights organizations in monitoring human rights violations in Burundi.
2. To use their influence to compel the Burundian authorities to respect human rights and end impunity.



Anyone should be respected