



Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT-Burundi)

MONTHLY REPORT ON THE MONITORING OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 2026

‘Violations of the right to life, practices of torture and the judicial system’s inaction in the face of persistent impunity.’

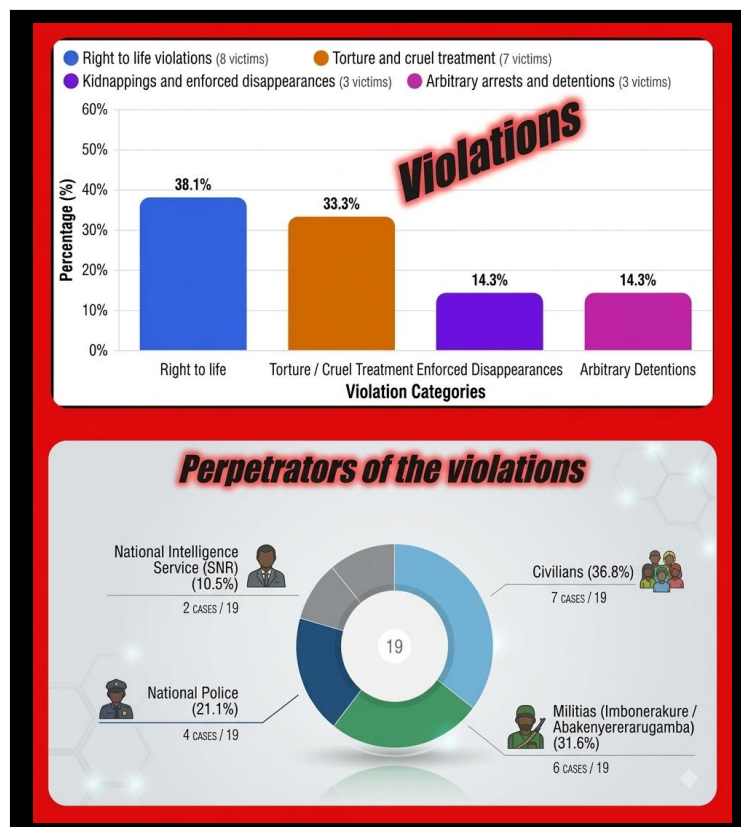


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List of abbreviations

- **ACAT-Burundi:** Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture in Burundi
- **FIACAT:** International Federation of Christian Actions for the Abolition of Torture
- **UN:** United Nations
- **MEAE:** Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (French Ministry)
- **SNR :** National Intelligence Service (Burundian secret service)
- **OPJ:** Judicial Police Officer
- **ICCPR:** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- **ACHPR:** African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights
- **CAT:** Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- **CNDD-FDD:** National Council for the Defence of Democracy – Forces for the Defence of Democracy (ruling party)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the human rights monitoring carried out by ACAT-Burundi for the month of **September 2026**. During this period, our monitors documented **19 cases of serious violations**, affecting 21 direct victims and 5 indirect victims, totaling 26 people across the country. It should be noted that these figures reflect only those incidents verified in accordance with our cross-checking protocol and may underrepresent the actual situation due to fear of reprisals and difficulties in accessing certain areas.

Analysis of the field data highlights three major trends this month:

- **Violations of the right to life and physical integrity (71.4 per cent of victims):** Violations of the right to life and physical integrity were the most frequent violations recorded during the month under review. The number of victims stands at **8 deaths** (including 5 confirmed or alleged extrajudicial executions, of which 3 bodies were found without the perpetrators being identified, and 3 murders under ordinary criminal law) as well as **7 victims of torture**, including public lynchings and one permanent mutilation caused by acid. The remaining abuses (28.6 per cent) comprised 3 cases of abduction by state agents (SNR or police) and 2 cases of arbitrary arrest affecting 3 people.
- **The direct involvement of official bodies:** The security apparatus and its affiliated networks bear major responsibility for the general lack of security, having been implicated in **63.2 per cent of cases (12 out of 19 cases)**. This assessment directly implicates the Imbonerakure militiamen of the ruling CNDD-FDD party (31.6 per cent, or 6 cases), the police force (21.1 per cent, or 4 cases) and the National Intelligence Service (10.5 per cent, or 2 cases), who frequently abuse their public authority to target ordinary citizens or minorities.
- **A failing judicial system subject to the influence of the executive branch:** Monitoring of cases confirms total impunity (**100 per cent**) for public officials, against whom **no investigations were opened (0 out of 12 cases)**. Conversely, the judicial system acts swiftly in civil cases, particularly land or private disputes (**6 investigations opened and 9 suspects arrested**), but at the cost of serious breaches of due process.

Alongside this monitoring of violations, ACAT-Burundi, in collaboration with FIACAT, carried out an advocacy mission in Paris and Geneva during the 63rd session of the UN Human Rights Council to alert diplomatic partners and call for the essential renewal of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Burundi.

I. INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes the monthly report for the period from **1 to 30 September 2026**. It forms part of the ongoing activities to rigorously document human rights violations, denounce cruel treatment or torture, and combat impunity in Burundi.

The right to life, the absolute prohibition of torture and the right to personal liberty are protected by Articles 19, 22 and 24 of the Constitution of Burundi and by the international treaties ratified by the State, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). By virtue of the commitments, it undertook when ratifying these instruments, the government has an obligation to protect its citizens, to investigate every crime and to punish the perpetrators.

Despite these obligations, the period under review has been marked by persistent serious violations of physical integrity and personal liberty. Field monitoring highlights major shortcomings and a glaring imbalance in the response from the security and judicial apparatus to the abuses committed across the provinces. The aim of this report is to provide a rigorous quantitative and qualitative analysis of the violations documented during the month, and to report on the advocacy efforts undertaken at the international level.

Methodological approach

Investigating human rights violations in Burundi requires overcoming significant challenges, such as the isolation of the hills, difficult access to the sites of the offences, and witnesses' fear of the very real risk of reprisals. To ensure the credibility of this report in the face of these obstacles, our network of anonymous local observers follows a strict protocol whereby each incident must be cross-checked against at least two independent and reliable sources in order to be validated. The alerts and accounts collected are then consolidated to eliminate duplicates.

II. OVERVIEW OF CASES DOCUMENTED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2026

II. 1. Detailed chronological record of incidents and violations

During September 2026, ACAT-Burundi documented 19 **cases of serious violations, involving 21 direct victims and 5 indirect victims, bringing the total number of people affected to 26** (Table 1).

The facts demonstrate the structural ineffectiveness, or even active complicity, of the security and justice institutions in the face of abuses committed by the security forces, the SNR or affiliated Imbonerakure militiamen. The absence of impartial investigations and the de facto protection afforded to the alleged perpetrators create a de facto immunity that perpetuates a climate of widespread impunity throughout the country.

Table1 : Chronological and descriptive register of incidents and human rights violations in Burundi, September 2026

No.	Name & Profile of the victim	Date & Place of the incident	Main Violation	Related Acts of Violence & Modus Operandi	Alleged Perpetrators & State Responsibility	Legal status & Level of impunity
1	Ndaganiye (aged 70, civilian)	The night of 1 September 2026 Nete Hill, Kiganda, Gitega Province	Violation of the right to life / Extrajudicial execution	• Trespassing • Murder by machete whilst asleep	Hooded members of the Imbonerakure. Their associates forcibly removed the suspect, Bweri, who had been arrested by neighbours.	Total impunity. No official investigation has been launched by the authorities.
2	Dismas Barambona (Civilian)	1 September 2026 (around 6.00 am) Birohe, Rutegama area, Gitega Province	Violation of the right to life / Suspected extrajudicial execution	• Torture (beating, head injuries) • Staging of the crime (malaria tablets placed in the victim's pocket)	Unknown perpetrators. The body was abandoned in the immediate vicinity of the Commando Officers' Mess.	Denial of justice. No arrests made. The body was transferred to the mortuary.
3	Marc Nzikobanyanka (aged 60, civilian)	2 September 2026 Kanyangwa River, Gishubi, Gitega Province	Violation of the right to life / Murder (common law)	• Stab wounds • Staging of a crime (thrown into the water to simulate a drowning)	Jean Bosco Ndayishimiye and Lévis Nimbona.	Positive response. Both suspects were arrested and taken into police custody.
4	Nzirorera Ferdinand (aged 29, farmer)	2 September 2026 (around 6.00 am) Kivogero Hill, Bukeye, Gitega Province	Violation of the right to life / Murder (common law)	• Act of cruelty (stabbed in the throat) • Concealment of a body (dragged and hidden under branches)	Unknown perpetrators. The victim had no known disputes. Seen alive the previous evening at the Bukeyeneza bar.	Motive unknown. Body transferred to the Giko mortuary. No arrests.
5	Claude Nahimana (aged 38, civilian)	3 September 2026 Mubuga Hill, Gitega Province	Violation of the right to life / Murder (common law)	• Serious violence and being locked alive in a bag) • Died in hospital as a result of his injuries	Joël Nizigiyimana, Clovis Ntahimpera (the victim's brother) and accomplices on the run.	Active investigation. Land dispute. Action initiated by the area chief. Three suspects arrested.

6	Unidentified man (Civilian)	7 September 2026 Nyakabiga / Bwiza, Mukaza, Bujumbura Province	Violation of the right to life / Suspected extrajudicial execution	• Signs of violence (strangulation) • Degrading treatment (body found completely naked in a drain)	Unknown perpetrators. Modus operandi: a night-time execution followed by the disposal of the body.	No investigation has been opened. The body was transferred to the mortuary at Prince Regent Charles Hospital.
7	Jacques Nyandwi (Civilian, 4 children)	Since 7 September 2026 Colline Gako, Mpanda, Bujumbura Province	Arbitrary arrest and detention	• Arson and demolition of his two successive homes • Harassment and forced eviction of his family	François Nzorubara (local Imbonerakure leader) and three accomplices, against a backdrop of a land dispute.	State complicity. Imprisoned in the local detention centre. Total inaction on the part of the Mpanda administrator.
8	Unidentified man (Civilian)	8 September 2026, around 8.00 am Banks of the Maragarazi, Bukemba, Burunga Province	Violation of the right to life / Suspected extrajudicial execution	• Suspicious death • Inhuman treatment (body in an advanced state of decomposition)	Unknown.	Burial carried out swiftly by the authorities and the Red Cross. No forensic investigation.
9	Diomède Ngendahonankwa (Civilian)	8 September 2026 A place known as “Mw’ikora”, Mugere, Bujumbura Province	Abduction and enforced disappearance	• Unlawful arrest on a public road (whilst he was waiting for transport)	Two police officers in a vehicle with registration number L8795A, acting under the orders of Célestin (head of intelligence in Mugere).	State crime. The victim was forcibly taken to Bujumbura; all trace of him has been lost.
10	Pastor Nkunda Kilayi Jalos (Congolese national)	8 September 2026 Transit area, Ndadaye Airport, Bujumbura Province	Abduction and enforced disappearance	• Forced separation in the departure lounge (RwandAir)	Agents of the National Intelligence Service (SNR), under the direct supervision of Brigadier General Domitien Niyonkuru (DRI).	Ethnic targeting (Banyamulenge). The pastor’s place of detention remains

						unknown. All trace of him has been lost.
11	Jacqueline Nyiramasoso & Merci <i>(Pastor's wife and a close student)</i>	13 September 2026 Family home, Bujumbura Province	Arbitrary arrest and detention	• Violent search of the home • Direct victims targeted following the arrest of Pastor Nkunda Kilayi Jalos (husband)	Officers from the National Intelligence Service (SNR).	Targeting on the basis of family ties and ethnicity. Detained without any reason being given at SNR headquarters in Rohero.
12	Kenny Claude Nduwimana <i>(Journalist)</i>	13 September 2026, around 11.00 pm Buterere area, Bujumbura Province	Torture and cruel treatment	• Physical assault (blow to the left eye with a plank) • Harassment and preventive trespass	Three individuals identified (Rama, Yousouf and Thomas). The area commander had entered his home without authorisation to photograph him.	Police complicity. The station commander (Lieutenant Lock Ntawuyamara) expressly refused to intervene.
13	Emmanuelline Nyandwi <i>(Widow, aged 61)</i>	14 September 2026 Gihanga Centre, Mpanda, Bujumbura Province	Torture and cruel treatment	• Brutal beating with sticks in an official party building • Subsequent unlawful arrest	Chantal Ndayikeza and Charlotte Mundanikure, leaders of the Abakenyererugamba (CNDD-FDD Women's League).	Miscarriage of justice. Following a private dispute, the attackers had the victim imprisoned in the Gihanga detention centre.
14	Nina Ntwari & Fiston Nzimana <i>(Unemployed youths)</i>	15 September 2026, around 8.00 pm OPJ office, Gihanga, Bujumbura Province	Torture and cruel treatment	• Severe abuse (forced to lie down, doused with water and beaten with electrical wires)	Two law enforcement officers, including the OPJ officer formally identified as Elie Ndikumana.	Abuse of authority. Tortured outside the official OPJ office following accusations of cannabis use.
15	Éric Manirakiza <i>(Civilian)</i>	The night of 16 September 2026	Torture and cruel treatment	• Public lynching and beating in the street	Members of the Imbonerakure youth league (under the	Cooperation between the militia and the

		Gihanga, Mpanda, Bujumbura Province		• Second session of torture on the police station premises	command of a leader named Didier) acting in collusion with the police.	police. Accused of public drunkenness, he was tortured at the police station.
16	Ntole Rugonderani (aged 70, refugee, catechist)	20 September 2026 Bwagiriza Camp, Ruyigi, Buhumuza Province	Abduction and enforced disappearance	• Arbitrary arrest without a warrant within a protected humanitarian camp	Officers from the National Intelligence Service (SNR).	Ethnic targeting (Banyamulenge). Taken to an unknown destination following a family trip.
17	Aquiline Nzogirakamaro (Civilian)	Night of 22 September 2026 5th Transversale, Gihanga, Bujumbura Province	Torture and cruel treatment	• Beating with sticks • Irreversible mutilation with acid (instant loss of sight)	Her neighbour Josélyne (Abakenyererugamba) and her two sons (Imbonerakure).	Political impunity. Conflict over a debt. The suspects were immediately released by the police.
18	Jean Claude Nshimirimana (aged 46, AHMR executive)	25–30 September 2026 Abducted in Musaga, found in Burunga Province	Violation of the right to life / Extrajudicial execution	• Planned roadside ambush, abduction and temporary disappearance • Severe torture (strangulation and facial injuries)	Officers from an elite state security unit. The victim was a senior Imbonerakure leader.	Internal purge. The body was thrown into the river. Secret internal investigation.
19	Alexis Ndayisenga (Journalist)	The night of 28 September 2026 SOGEMAC, Central Market, Bujumbura Province	Torture and cruel treatment	• Arbitrary arrest on leaving work • Systematic caning resulting in severe spinal injuries	A police officer from the GEMIR unit and officers from the police post.	Official acknowledgement. The spokesperson promises sanctions. Verbal announcement of an investigation; no legal proceedings verified to date.

II. 2. General overview and summary table of violations

Table 2 summarizes, by category, the violations documented in September 2026, showing the number of cases, direct victims and indirect victims.

Table2 : Number of recorded violations and victims, September 2026

Documented violations and incidents	Number of cases	Direct victims	Indirect victims	Details and classification of events	Provinces affected
Violations of the right to life	8	8 people killed	0	5 confirmed or alleged extrajudicial executions (1 murder in a private home attributed to the Imbonerakure, 3 bodies discovered showing signs of violence, perpetrators unidentified, and 1 political figure killed by alleged state agents). 3 murders under ordinary criminal law linked to civil disputes (over land or personal matters).	Gitega, Bujumbura, Burunga
Abductions and enforced disappearances	3	3 missing persons	0	3 abductions by state agents (SNR or police) followed by enforced disappearances, including 2 targeting the refugee community and Banyamulenge nationals (Pastor Nkunda and catechist Ntole).	Bujumbura, Buhumuza
Torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment	6	7 people seriously injured or maimed	0	6 cases of serious physical violence and lynchings committed by police officers (GEMIR, OPJ) or militias (<i>Imbonerakure</i> , <i>Abakenyererurugamba</i>). Includes the serious injuries sustained by the two journalists and the acid attack on Aquiline Nzogirakamaro.	Bujumbura
Arbitrary arrests and detentions	2	3 people detained unlawfully	5 people evicted and left homeless	2 cases of abuse of power and unlawful detention in the municipal holding cell or at the SNR. Includes Jacques Nyandwi and the pastor's family (Jacqueline & Merci), who were arrested following his abduction. 5 indirect victims (J. Nyandwi's wife and four children) driven from their home.	Bujumbura
GRAND TOTAL	19	21 direct victims	5 indirect victims	In total: 26 people affected directly or indirectly this month. 4 provinces affected nationwide.	Bujumbura, Gitega,

					Burunga, Buhumuza
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II. 3. Analysis and interpretation of the results

II.3.1. Analysis of violations: priority given to violations of the right to life

Violations of the right to life and physical integrity constituted the main human rights violations during September 2026: they affected 71.4 per cent of direct victims (15 out of 21 people). These were divided between deaths (38.1 per cent, or 8 people) and serious physical violence (33.3 per cent, or 7 victims). Among the deaths, the report distinguishes between confirmed or alleged extrajudicial executions (5 victims), involving or likely to involve state agents or their accomplices within the administration or the Imbonerakure militiamen, and ordinary criminal offences, including murders (3 victims) linked to civil or land disputes. The remaining 28.6 per cent (6 direct victims) relate to abductions (3 people) and arbitrary arrests (3 people).

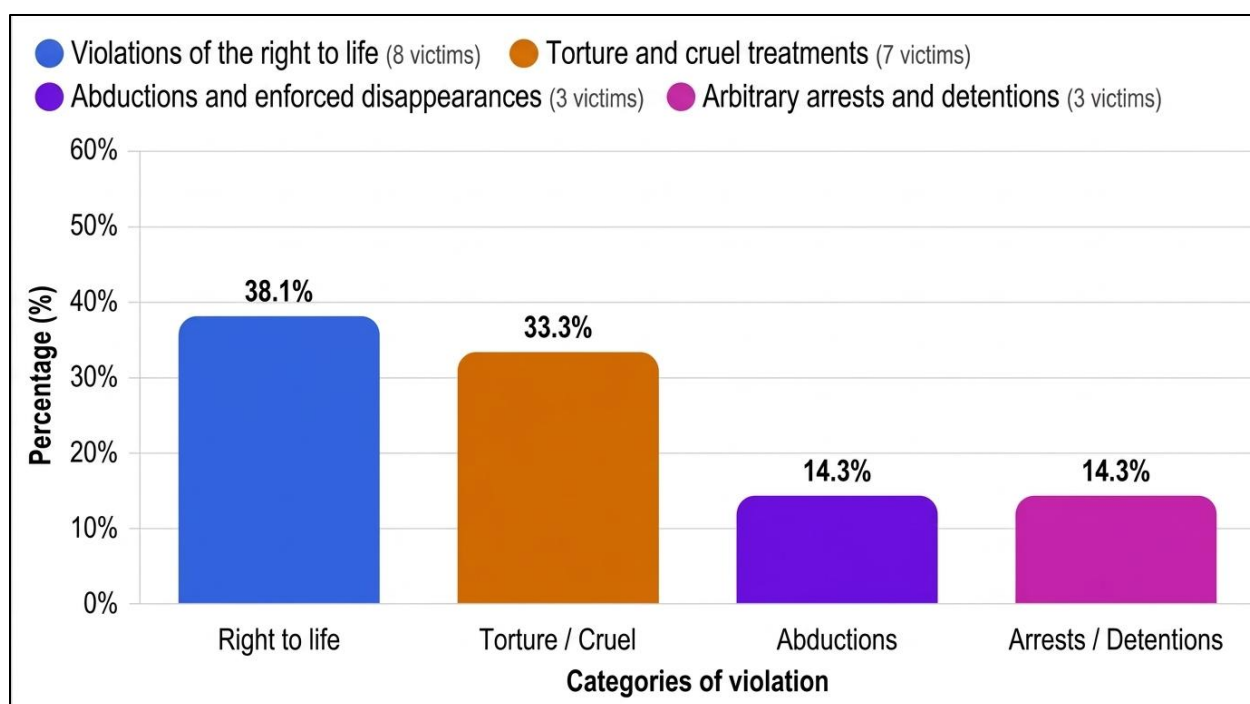


Figure1 : Percentage breakdown of violations by number of direct victims (September 2026)

These figures reveal a worrying trend: in several documented cases, members of the security forces have resorted to corporal punishment or extrajudicial killings in flagrant violation of legal procedures. The lack of investigations and/or prosecution of the perpetrators reinforces the victims' sense of insecurity and encourages the repetition of such abuses.

II.3.2. Overall analysis of perpetrators: the role of the security forces and civilians

State officials and militiamen bear a major responsibility for the general insecurity this month, having been implicated in **63.2 per cent of the violations (i.e. 12 out of 19 cases)**. For their part, **civilians** were responsible for **36.8 per cent** of the incidents (7 cases). Cases involving the state are divided between young militiamen from the ruling party (**31.6 per cent, or 6 cases**), the **police (21.1 per cent, or 4 cases)** and the **National Intelligence Service (10.5 per cent, or 2 cases)**.

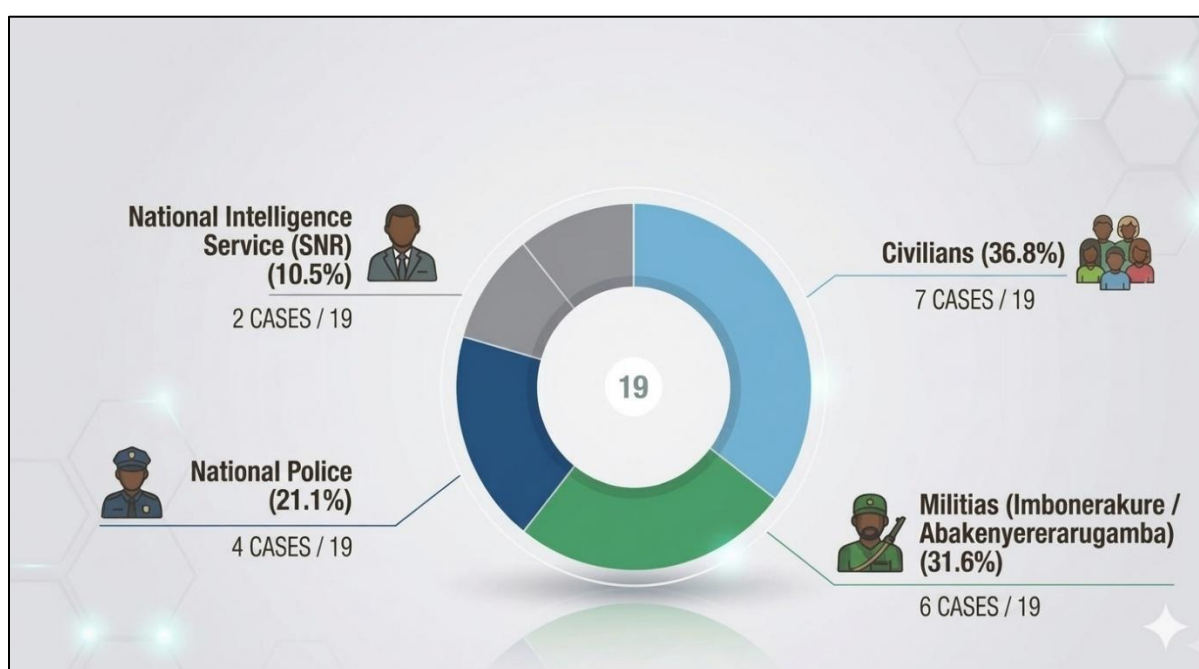


Figure2 : Profile of the alleged perpetrators of abuses (September 2026)

These figures reveal a worrying trend: several public officials are guilty of serious breaches of their duty to protect. By abusing their authority to torture victims on official premises and/or detain them unlawfully, they are turning the security apparatus into a direct threat to the population.

II.3.3. Analysis of minorities: the situation of the Banyamulenge and refugees

The Banyamulenge community and refugees have faced specific targeting, with four direct victims recorded during September 2026. The documented cases highlight targeted violence during displacement or within the reception centres themselves. This harassment targets entire families, as illustrated by the abduction of Pastor Nkunda Kilayi Jalos at the airport and the subsequent arrests of his wife Jacqueline and their young son Merci at their home. Furthermore, the arrest without a warrant of the 70-year-old catechist Ntole Rugonderani inside a protected humanitarian camp confirms this extreme vulnerability.

These minority groups suffer a double injustice: they are subjected to serious attacks because of their identity and they lack protection from the local authorities, leaving families entirely without recourse against the SNR's abuses.

II.3.4. Geographical analysis: the distribution of incidents by province

The data collected this month show an uneven distribution of incidents across the country:

- **Bujumbura province (11 out of 19 cases):** It has the highest number of documented violations. All cases of torture (6 cases) occurred in this region, as well as abductions and arbitrary detentions, mainly in the localities of Mpanda (Gihanga), Buterere and Mugere.
- **Gitega Province (5 out of 19 cases):** The monitoring reports record a majority of violations of the right to life here, including confirmed or alleged executions in Kiganda and Rutegama, and murders under ordinary criminal law in Gishubi, Bukeye and Mubuga.
- **The provinces of Burunga and Buhumuza (2 cases and 1 case respectively):** The picture is completed by the discovery of two bodies in Burunga province (an unidentified man in Bukemba and Jean Claude Nshimirimana, who was abducted in Musaga) and the abduction of a refugee from the Bwagiriza camp (Buhumuza).

Thus, the province of Bujumbura accounts for the vast majority of violations of physical integrity and liberty, whilst the province of Gitega has been marked this month by a predominance of deaths.

II.3.5. Monitoring of legal proceedings and handling of cases

The state's handling of cases reveals a stark contrast depending on the status of the alleged perpetrators, confirming the inequitable nature of the public response:

- **In the case of civilians:** When ordinary citizens are implicated (36.8 per cent of cases), the judicial system acts swiftly. Several cases relating to offences under ordinary law have led to the opening of investigations and swift arrests, as in the murders of Mubuga and Gishubi. However, the handling of these cases is marred by procedural abuses, frequently leading to arbitrary pre-trial detention.
- **When state officials and militias are involved:** As soon as a member of the police, the SNR or the ruling party's leagues is implicated, the system becomes completely paralysed. No independent investigation has been launched into cases of abduction, acid attacks or lynching attributed to these actors. In the case of the acid attack, the suspects who were arrested were released without charge, effectively granting them immunity.

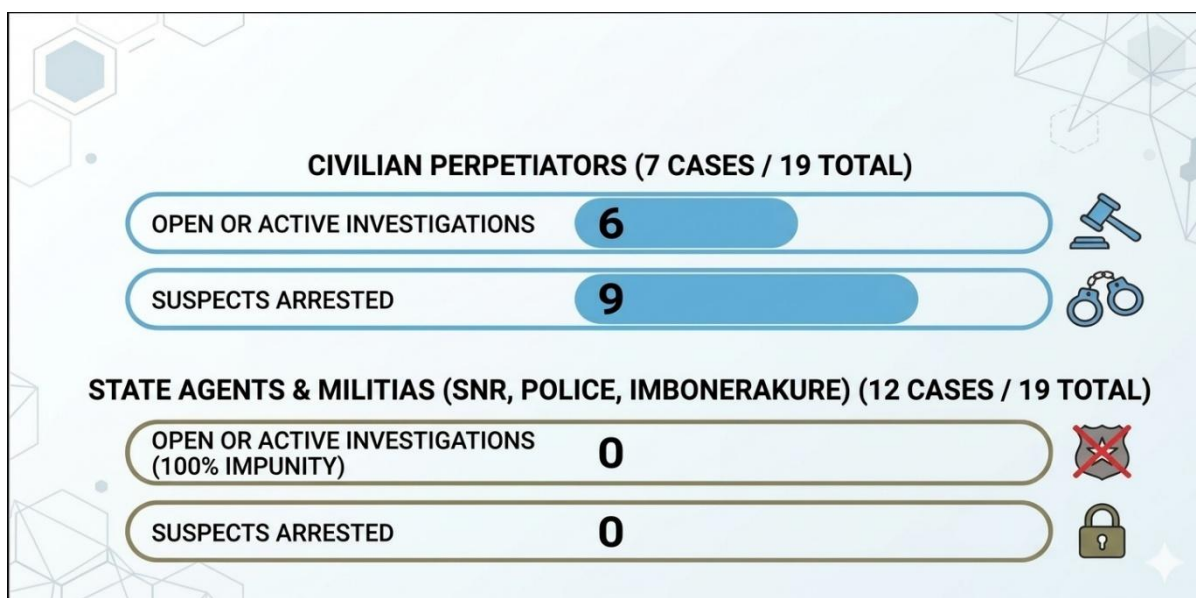


Figure3 : Overview of legal proceedings by profile of alleged perpetrators (19 cases)

The lack of investigations and sanctions for violations committed by public officials reinforces the sense of insecurity, creates a permanent denial of justice and encourages the repetition of abuses on the ground. The announcement made by the police spokesperson on Tuesday 29 September 2026, stating on Isanganiro Radio and Television that an investigation would be carried out into the case of journalist Alexis Ndayisenga, constitutes a positive public commitment. However, in the absence of any concrete evidence or verifiable legal action to date, this case will be subject to specific follow-up during future monitoring cycles to confirm that proceedings have in fact been initiated.

III. ADVOCACY ACTIONS

During the **63rd session of the United Nations Human Rights Council**, ACAT-Burundi, in collaboration with FIACAT, carried out an advocacy mission in Paris and Geneva to draw attention to the human rights situation in Burundi.

III.1. Meetings with partners and members of the French Government held in Paris

Discussions with ACAT-France and the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE) provided an opportunity to outline our organisation's main concerns:

- **Widespread impunity:** Denouncing human rights violations that continue without legal prosecution.
- **The electoral context:** Warning of the risks of escalating violence in the run-up to the 2027 presidential election.
- **The situation of refugees:** Raising awareness of the ongoing targeting of Burundian refugees abroad and the threat of forced returns to Burundi.
- **Visa restrictions:** Highlighting the difficulties faced by some human rights defenders in obtaining visas, which limits their participation in international activities.

III.2. Objectives and strategic meetings in Geneva

In Geneva, the delegation's efforts focused on two objectives: to draw attention to the deteriorating situation in the run-up to the elections and to seek support from Member States for the **renewal of the Special Rapporteur on Burundi's mandate**.

To this end, the delegation met with **eight permanent missions** as well as several United Nations representatives and experts.

III.3. Mobilisation at the side event on 18 September

On 18 September, ACAT-Burundi and FIACAT took part in a side event alongside several partner organisations. Discussions centred on three critical issues:

- The rise in political violence ahead of the 2027 elections.
- Concerns regarding the forced repatriation of refugees.
- The crisis in Burundian prisons, which are facing severe overcrowding and serious health issues. The use of detention to restrict civic and political space was also condemned.

III.4. Official statement to the Human Rights Council

During the interactive dialogue, ACAT-Burundi and FIACAT delivered an official statement. This statement addressed the repression of dissenting voices, arbitrary detentions and the risks of refugee deportation. It reiterated the absolute necessity of keeping the international community's attention focused on Burundi.

IV. GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IV.1. General conclusion

The monitoring carried out during September 2026 confirms that the human rights situation in Burundi remains extremely worrying. The figures collected reveal that attacks on life and physical integrity are not isolated incidents, but constitute the prevailing reality on the ground, affecting 71.4 per cent of the documented direct victims (i.e. 15 people out of a total of 21). These figures may underestimate the true extent of the situation, as fear of reprisals and difficulties in accessing certain areas often prevent witnesses from speaking out and bringing other cases to our attention. The high incidence of extrajudicial executions (5 victims) and the systematic use of torture (7 victims) reveal a tendency to physically punish or eliminate citizens rather than follow legal procedures. This violence exposes the population to constant insecurity and poses a lasting threat to social peace.

A detailed examination of the cases also highlights the significant role played by official bodies in this insecurity. The state apparatus and its affiliated networks bear direct responsibility, having been implicated in 63.2 per cent of the documented cases (i.e. 12 out of 19 cases). The combined actions of the ruling party's militias (31.6 per cent, or 6 cases), the police force (21.1 per cent, or 4 cases) and the National Intelligence Service (10.5 per cent, or 2 cases) demonstrate a serious dereliction of duty on the part of these actors in relation to their duty to protect. By using official premises, detention centres or state-issued weapons to carry out lynchings, illegal detentions or acid attacks, they become a direct threat to ordinary citizens, media professionals and minorities such as the Banyamulenge.

Finally, monitoring of these cases highlights a glaring imbalance in the response provided by the judicial system. On the one hand, the justice system guarantees total impunity (100 per cent) for public officials and militiamen, against whom no investigations have been opened (0 out of 12 cases) and no suspects have been prosecuted (the few suspects arrested were released without further action), despite the exceptional severity of the violence committed. On the other hand, the judicial system acts very swiftly against civilians implicated in private or land disputes, leading to the opening of six investigations and the arrest of nine suspects. However, this swift response is often accompanied by abuses and unlawful pre-trial detention. This unfair treatment results in

a permanent denial of justice for families, destroys trust in institutions and, through its inaction, encourages the repetition of abuses on the ground.

IV.2. Recommendations

In order to respond urgently to the violations observed and to break the cycle of impunity, ACAT-Burundi makes the following recommendations to the various stakeholders.

To the Government of Burundi and the relevant authorities:

- **Put an end to unlawful detentions:** Order the immediate release or appearance before an independent judge of all persons arrested without a warrant by the National Intelligence Service (SNR) or the police, particularly at the SNR's premises in Rohero.
- **Ensure transparency:** Urgently clarify the place of detention and the situation of Pastor Nkunda Kilayi Jalos, Diomède Ngendahonankwa and Ntole Rugonderani, as well as all victims of abductions and enforced disappearances.
- **Launch independent judicial investigations:** Initiate formal criminal proceedings against state officials, judicial police officers and members of the party leagues (*Imbonerakure* and *Abakenyererugamba*) who have been formally identified in cases of lynching, beatings, **punitive raids linked to private disputes**, or acid attacks, and ensure that no unofficial releases obstruct the course of justice.
- **Protect minorities and refugees:** Ensure the safety of members of the Banyamulenge community whilst they are on the move and strictly uphold the humanitarian integrity of refugee camps, particularly the Bwagiriza camp, in coordination with the UNHCR, in accordance with international commitments.
- **Protect journalists:** Guarantee the safety of media professionals and prosecute the perpetrators of the attacks committed this month against journalists Kenny Claude Nduwimana and Alexis Ndayisenga.

To the international community and diplomatic partners:

- **Make institutional support conditional:** Demand concrete and verifiable reforms to combat impunity within the Burundian judiciary before providing any funding to public security agencies.
- **Protect human rights defenders and exiles:** Facilitate the granting of visas to human rights defenders to ensure their participation in advocacy forums, and firmly oppose any plans for the forced repatriation of Burundian refugees to their country of origin in the absence of full security guarantees.