



International Human Rights Council

Conseil International des droits de l'homme

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A HUMAN RIGHTS APPRAISAL REPORT on "BURUNDI"

India HQ: 154, Raj Chambers, Alibhai Premji Marg, Grant Road, Mumbai - 400007
Amb. Dr. HAISSAM BOU-SAÏD (IHRC Ambassador / Special Permanent Representative to Geneva)
P: +91 208802565 E: ihrc77@gmail.com, admin@ihrc.in W: www.ihrc.in

Burundi is a constitutional republic with an elected government and a population of 8.6 million. Burundi is known as "The Heart of Africa" because of its shape and location within the continent.

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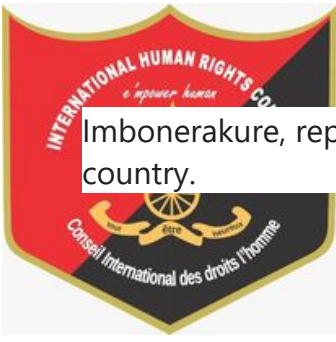
The powers of the president currently derive from the 2005 constitution implemented as a result of the 2000 Arusha Accords after the Burundian Civil War. The current president since 18 June 2020 is Évariste Ndayishimiye. There's a substantial risk of crime. Muggings at gun and knifepoint, bag snatching, pick-pocketing, burglary, car break-ins, and armed car hijackings have all been reported.

Burundi was ranked 180th in 2015, falling to 185th in 2019 and 2020. Thus, in almost all socio-economic measures, Burundi's performance is among the lowest on the planet thanks mainly to conflict and elite corruption. Agriculture accounts for over 40% of GDP and employs more than 90% of the population. Burundi's primary exports are coffee and tea, which account for more than half of foreign exchange earnings.

The office of the International Human Rights Commission (IHRC) carried out an assessment of the situation of things pertaining the rate of human rights abuses in Burundi. The survey accessed Human rights violations and found out that over a year after President Evariste Ndayishimiye assumed the country's highest office, the violations of Human Rights have continued to worsen. In Cibitoke province, Burundian intelligence services, security forces, and members of the ruling party's youth league have been alleged to have killed, disappeared, and tortured real or perceived political opponents and people suspected of having ties with Burundian rebels in neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo. The IHRC unveiled information emphasizing how people crossing the Rusizi River to travel between DR Congo and Burundi's Cibitoke province for personal business have been reported missing, and their fate remains unknown.

A report by the UN Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, established in Sep. 2016 to document alleged human rights violations in the country, says that "serious human rights violations have continued to be committed by State officials and members of the Imbonerakure (ruling party's youth league) with the acquiescence of authorities or even at their instigation." More than 330,000 Burundians fled to Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and DR Congo, following the political crisis, according to the UN. Under Nkurunziza, the UN Human Rights office was closed and Burundi became the first country to withdraw from the International Criminal Court.

The survey conducted by senior officials of the IHRC Africa Region HQ used the guidelines in line with the UN Commission. The IHRC concisely pointed out that although Ndayishimiye pledged to end impunity and corruption, and made some attempts to rein in the



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Imbonerakure, reports of killings, enforced disappearances, and torture continue across the country.

India HQ : 154, Raj Chambers, Alibhai Premji Marg, Grant Road, Mumbai - 400007
P: +91 7208802565 E: ihrc777@gmail.com , admin@ihrc.in W: www.ihrc.in

US Quarters : 1016 West Hollywood Ave, Apt#202 Chicago, IL 60660 United States of America

Lebanon Quarters : Al Masri Bldg, 2nd Floor, Aley, Lebanon

E: commissioner@ihrc-geneve.org P: +96176796196

(Special Envoy to UNOG)

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