

ブルンジ

【分類：軍事／権威主義国家】

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1. 一般情報

(1) 内政

ア 外務省「ブルンジ基礎データ」(2016 年 9 月 11 日)

- (1) 1962 年のベルギーからの独立後、多数派フツ（全人口比約 9 割）と少数派ツチ（全人口比約 1 割）の間で抗争が繰り返されてきた。独立後 1993 年まではツチが政権を維持していたが、1993 年 6 月の大統領選挙でフツ系のンダダイエが勝利し、同国初のフツ系大統領が誕生すると、両部族間の対立が激化、同年 10 月、ツチ主導の軍部によりンダダイエ大統領が暗殺された。さらに、1994 年 4 月、同年 1 月に国民議会により選出されたンタリャミラ大統領（フツ）が搭乗していた航空機がルワンダで撃墜され、同乗していたハビヤリマナ・ルワンダ大統領とともに殺害される事件が発生し、情勢の混乱が続いた。
- (2) 1996 年 7 月、ブヨヤ元大統領（ツチ）のクーデターによりブヨヤ政権が誕生し、1998 年 6 月には一部の当事者の中で暫定的な停戦合意が成立、和平プロセスが開始された。2000 年 8 月には、マンデラ前南ア大統領等の仲介努力により、フツ系反政府武装勢力を除く交渉当事者の中でアルーシャ和平合意が成立し、2001 年 11 月に 3 年間の暫定政権が発足した。暫定政権は、前期と後期に分かれ、前期の大統領には 2001 年 11 月に、ブヨヤ（ツチ）が、後期の大統領には前期で副大統領を務めたンダイゼイエ（フツ）が、2003 年 4 月にそれぞれ就任した。
- (3) こうした和平プロセスが進むなか、フツ系反政府武装勢力はアルーシャ合意に署名せず、戦闘を継続していたが、2003 年 11 月、暫定政府は、最大のフツ系武装勢力である民主防衛国民会議・民主防衛戦線（CNDD-FDD）との停戦合意を締結し、同合意を受け、ンクルンジザ CNDD-FDD 代表が、良き統治大臣として入閣した。
- (4) 2005 年 6-8 月、暫定政権は一連の選挙プロセス（地方議会選挙、下院議会選挙、上院議会選挙、大統領選挙）を国際社会の支援を得つつ成功裡に実施し、政党となった旧反政府勢力の CNDD-FDD が勝利を収め、ンクルンジザ良き統治大臣が大統領に選出された。
- (5) 2006 年 9 月、唯一武力闘争を継続していたフツ系反政府勢力 FNL ルワサ派との包括的停戦合意が成立。その後合意実施が停滞していたが、2009 年に入り、FNL の政党化承認及びブルンジ国軍・警察への統合等を経て和平プロセスが完了した。
- (6) 2015 年 5 月、国軍によるクーデター未遂事件が発生。国内が混乱する中で 8 月に大統領選挙を実施し、ンクルンジザ大統領が再選（三期目）を果たすも、以降国内では人権・治安状況の悪化が続き、国連、AU、東アフリカ共同体等が状況改善に向けてブルンジ政府との協議、専門家の派遣等に出している。国連安保理は 3 本の決議を経て、警察ミッションの派遣を決定した。

イ CGRS [「COI フォーカス：ブルンジの治安状況」](#) (2018 年 7 月 3 日)

「ブルンジは 30 年前の一党支配の、反対する者がおらず、対抗勢力のない時代に戻っている。」と、2 人のフランス人アナリストが書いている。このアナリストなど観察者らによると、この政権と反体制派の間のギャップにより、一部の反体制派は武力の使用が政治的変化のための唯一の方法と考えている。

ウ 記事 [「ブルンジ大統領、2034 年まで任期延長可能に 改憲国民投票で圧勝」](#) AFP (2018 年 5 月 22 日)

アフリカ中部ブルンジの選挙管理委員会は 21 日、ピエール・ヌクルンジザ (Pierre Nkurunziza) 大統領 (54) の在任を最長 2034 年まで可能にする憲法改正の是非を問う 17 日の国民投票の結果を発表し、賛成 73%、反対 19%だったと明らかにした。2005 年から政権の座にあり続けるヌクルンジザ氏は、改憲によって大統領職をさらに 2 期務めることが可能となる。

(2) 民族

ア 武内進一 [「言明された和解、実践された和解 ルワンダとブルンジ」](#)、IDE-Jetro 『和解過程下の国家と政治：アフリカ・中東の事例から』 (2013 年)

人口の 8 割強をフトゥ (Hutu), 1 割強をトゥチ (Tutsi), 1 %程度をトゥワ (Twa) が占めるといふエスニックな構成は、両国共通である。そして、これら 3 つのエスニック集団は言語や宗教に差異がなく、混じり合って居住する。いずれの国においても、これらの社会集団は植民地化以前から存在していたものの、植民地政策によって集団間の区別と対立が激化し、独立前後から政治的紛争のなかでエスニシティが動員され、膨大な数の犠牲者を生んできた。

...

ブルンジにおけるエスニシティの政治化は、隣国ルワンダの動きに刺激されて急速に進んだ。皇太子ルワガソレ (Louis Rwagasore) の主導で結成された「国民進歩党」(Parti de l' union et du progrès national: UPRONA) は、トゥチのみならずフトゥからも強い支持を得て植民地末期の選挙で勝利したが、ルワガソレが 1961 年に暗殺された後は内部抗争が激化した。その抗争は、「社会革命」後のルワンダの状況を受けて次第にエスニックな色彩を帯びるようになる。1965 年のクーデタ未遂事件では軍、警察のフトゥ幹部が大量に処刑され、1972 年にはフトゥに対する大量殺戮 (ジェノサイド) によって膨大な数の犠牲者と大量の難民が生じた。それ以降は、トゥチがブルンジの国家権力を独占した(5)。

...

ブルンジではブルリ・トゥチの支配が続いたが、1987 年にクーデタで政権についたブヨヤは、翌年北部で起こったフトゥ虐殺事件をきっかけに政治的自由化を進めた。1993 年には競争的な選挙が実施され、フトゥのンダダエが大統領に選出

されたが、ンダダエの改革に反発する軍部は政権交代から僅か半年後に彼を拉致し暗殺してしまう。この事件をきっかけに、ブルンジは長期的な内戦へと突入した。政府軍は首都などで優位を保ったものの、フトゥを支持母体とする反政府武装勢力「民主主義防衛国民会議・民主主義防衛軍」(Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie - Forces pour la défense de la démocratie: CNDD-FDD) や「解放国民軍・フトゥ民族解放党」(Forces nationales de libération - Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu: FNL-PALIPEHUTU) が勢力を保つ農村部は制圧できず、戦況は膠着した。

…1993 年には、ンダダエの暗殺をきっかけとして、ブルンジ各地でフトゥが同じ地域のトゥチ住民を襲撃、殺害、追放した。1993 年の襲撃で故郷を追われたトゥチ住民を収容する国内避難民キャンプは今日なおブルンジ各地に残っており、この時の亀裂はいまだに癒えていない。

2. 人権状況

(1) 2015 年 5 月の国軍クーデター未遂事件以降の状況

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019 年 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 3 月 11 日)

The National Police of Burundi, which is under the Ministry of Public Security's authority, is responsible for law enforcement and maintenance of order. The armed forces, which are under the Ministry of Defense's authority, are responsible for external security but also have some domestic security responsibilities. The National Intelligence Service (SNR), which reports directly to the president, has arrest and detention authority. The Imbonerakure, the youth wing of the ruling Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) party, has no official arrest authority but some were involved in or responsible for numerous detentions and abductions. They routinely assumed the role of state security agents and as such detained and turned over individuals to members of the official security services, in some cases after harassing or physically abusing them. Civilian authorities at times did not maintain control over the security forces.

Significant human rights issues included: unlawful or arbitrary killings on behalf of the government; forced disappearances on behalf of the government; torture on behalf of the government; arbitrary arrest and politicized detention on behalf of the government; harsh and sometimes life-threatening prison conditions; political prisoners; significant problems with the independence of the judiciary; arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy; the worst forms of restrictions on free expression, the press, and the internet, including violence, threats of violence, and unjustified arrests of journalists, censorship, and the existence of criminal libel and slander laws; substantial interference with the rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of association; restrictions on freedom of movement; restrictions on political participation, including elections that were not found to be transparent, free, or fair; significant acts of corruption; trafficking in persons; violence against women to which government negligence significantly contributed; crimes involving violence targeting

minority groups and persons with albinism; criminalization of same-sex sexual conduct; and use of forced or compulsory or worst forms of child labor.

イ OHCHR [「国連調査委員会がインボネラクレの行動と刑事免責に深い懸念を表明」](#) (2018 年 9 月 5 日)

人道に対する罪に相当するものを含む重大な人権侵害が、2017 年と 2018 年、ブルンジにおいて行われ続けていた。本日提出された報告において、国連ブルンジ調査委員会は、即決処刑、恣意的な逮捕・こ留、拷問および他の残虐な、非人道的な又は品位を傷つける取り扱い、性的暴力ならびに強制失踪を挙げている。委員会はまた、ブルンジにおいて先細りの民主的なスペースについて懸念するほか、民衆の中で増加する貧困についても懸念している。

ウ CGRS [「COI フォーカス：ブルンジの治安状況」](#) (2018 年 7 月 3 日)

2018 年初め、国連事務総長は、「全土における」治安の「有意な改善」と述べ、軍事衝突が発生していないことと難民の自発的な帰還について言及する一方で、安定を結論づけるには注意がいと述べ、人権侵害が続いていることを強調した。その一方で、国連調査委員会の委員長は、2018 年 3 月、2017 年 9 月以降に「ブルンジの政治的な、治安上の、経済的な、社会的なおよび人権の状況は改善していない」と明確に述べた。

2018 年 2 月、ゼイド・ラアド・ゼイド・アル・フセイン国連人権高等弁務官は、ブルンジについて（シリア、コンゴ民主共和国、イエメン、ミャンマーと同様に）、「現代における最も多産な虐殺の場となっている」と表現した。

3. 政治組織、政治活動／政府批判（労働運動含む）

(1) 反政府活動家等の取扱い

ア ●米国国務省 [「人権状況報告 2019 年 - ブルンジ」](#) (2020 年 3 月 11 日)

C. TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

...

In its September report, the COI reported that torture and mistreatment persisted, and the methods employed remained consistent. Victims were often young men accused of collaborating with the opposition, spying, or campaigning against the 2018 constitutional referendum. The report linked acts of torture to members of the Imbonerakure, often acting alone but sometimes in concert with or with approval from police officers or local administrative officials. According to the COI, victims were beaten, kicked, or struck with sticks or batons, while others were wounded with sharp objects. In several cases the torture

took the form of sexual violence, including rape. Torture also included death threats, intimidation, and verbal abuse, sometimes of an ethnically charged nature.

...

D. ARBITRARY ARREST OR DETENTION

...Human rights groups reported numerous arbitrary arrests and detentions, including some involving the participation of Imbonerakure members. The COI described a pattern of arbitrary arrests and detentions, but it did not provide statistics. As of September, Ligue Iteka documented 598 arbitrary arrests, including 54 by the Imbonerakure, 375 by police, 30 by the military, 72 by local administration officials, and 67 by the SNR. Members of the CNL party and their supporters were especially targeted with a total of 242 arrests. Members of other opposition parties were also arrested in connection with legitimate political activities. Along with CNL members, they were often accused of organizing or taking part in “illegal meetings” of small groups in private and public locations, such as bars. Sometimes authorities arrested the relatives of CNL or opposition party members who could not be located.

...

B. FREEDOMS OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

...

There were frequent reports by journalists and members of opposition parties that they were detained, harassed, arrested, or physically beaten for having held “illegal meetings”—often involving no more than a handful of individuals. Victims of these actions were primarily members of the CNL party, although occasionally other parties were also victims.

イ ●HRW [「ワールドレポート 2020 - ブルンジ」](#) (2020 年 1 月 14 日)

Members of Burundi’s ruling party’s youth league, the Imbonerakure, often working with local officials, the national intelligence service (Service national de renseignement, SNR), and police carried out widespread human rights abuses throughout 2019, including extrajudicial executions, disappearances, arbitrary arrests, sexual violence, beatings, and intimidation of suspected political opponents. They often targeted real or perceived political opponents or those who refused to join the ruling party.

...

Although President Pierre Nkurunziza said he would not contest the presidential election in 2020, tensions continued to rise. Authorities lifted the suspension of some opposition parties and registered new parties, but many Burundians suspected of being political opposition supporters were killed, disappeared, arbitrarily arrested, and beaten. People who refused to join the ruling National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the

Defense of Democracy (Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie-Forces pour la défense de la démocratie, CNDD-FDD) and its youth league, donate money to it, participate in the construction of its offices, or attend its rallies also reported facing beatings, fines, and arrest.

ウ [HRW「ブルンジで国民投票を前に殺人や人権侵害」](#) (2018 年 5 月 18 日)

ブルンジの治安部隊と与党青年同盟の構成員が、2018 年 5 月 17 日の国民投票までの 1 か月間に、反対派と疑われる者を殺害し、強姦し、拉致し、殴打し、脅迫したと、本日発表された報告においてヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチが述べた。ブルンジは、ピエール・ンクルンジザ大統領が論争の的の 3 期目への出馬を決心した 2015 年 4 月以降、政治的な、人権の、そして、人道上の危機に直面している。

(2) 反政府組織の構成員／支持者の取扱い

① CNL (Congrès national pour la liberté)

ア 基本情報

設立

党首 Agathon Rwasa

イ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019 年 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 3 月 11 日)

A. ARBITRARY DEPRIVATION OF LIFE AND OTHER UNLAWFUL OR POLITICALLY MOTIVATED KILLINGS

...

According to a report by the NGO Ligue Iteka, on July 11, in Gihanga commune, Bubanza provincial commissioner Prosper Manirampa shot and killed Renovat Bizimana and Hypolite Ndayisaba, both members of the CNL political party. Police arrested Bizimana and Ndayisaba in the suburban Bujumbura villages of Mutimbuzi and Kinama. Although they were shot and killed by the provincial commissioner in public without due process, the police spokesperson alleged that they had attacked a police position while the provincial commissioner claimed they were thieves in illegal possession of firearms.

...

B. DISAPPEARANCE

...

On July 9, in Mutimbuzi, Bujumbura Rural province, Egide Mpawenimana, a member of the CNL political party, was arrested by Joe Dassin Nkezabahisi, head of the SNR in Mutimbuzi. His family was unable to locate him, and the SNR denied detaining him.

C. TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT

OR PUNISHMENT

…The press reported throughout the year that members of the CNL party were arrested, threatened, beaten, tortured, or suffered a combination of the foregoing by Imbonerakure members.

…

On March 23, in Jimbi, in Gitega province, Pasteur Nshimirimana, a member of the CNL political party was attacked at his residence by Imbonerakure members led by Theogene Ndorimana. He was beaten and transferred to provincial police custody in critical condition and denied medical care.

…

D. ARBITRARY ARREST OR DETENTION

…Members of the CNL party and their supporters were especially targeted with a total of 242 arrests. …

…

B. FREEDOMS OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

…

There were frequent reports by journalists and members of opposition parties that they were detained, harassed, arrested, or physically beaten for having held “illegal meetings”—often involving no more than a handful of individuals. Victims of these actions were primarily members of the CNL party, although occasionally other parties were also victims.

ウ ●HRW 「ワールドレポート 2020 - ブルンジ」 (2020 年 1 月 14 日)

Authorities have particularly targeted members of the opposition National Congress for Freedom (Congrès national pour la liberté, CNL) party. In 2019, members of the Imbonerakure and local authorities killed, disappeared, arbitrarily arrested, and beat dozens of CNL supporters across the country. According to local media reports, several local CNDD-FDD and CNL party offices were attacked or destroyed across the country.

エ ●記事 「[In the News: Killings, arrests as elections draw near in Burundi](#)」 The New Humanitarian (2020 年 2 月 26 日)

The latest flare-up follows a wave of arrests last month targeting members of the opposition National Council for Liberty (CNL) that a party spokesperson said constituted “harassment” ahead of the May polls.

In a report published last month, the Burundi Human Rights Initiative said CNL supporters had been beaten to death by members of the ruling party’s youth wing, the

Imbonerakure, and buried in secret cemeteries.

...

オ ●記事「[Reports of wave of arrests in Bujumbura region Burundi](#)」 africanews
(2020 年 2 月 22 日)

The National Council for Liberty (CNL), the main opposition party in Burundi, condemned Saturday “a wave of arrests” of its local leaders in the province of Bujumbura since Thursday.

...

“Today, at least six activists have been murdered, others have been reported missing or have been tortured, more than 200 are languishing in prison and more than 100 offices have been destroyed or damaged,” he said.

...

② FNL (国民解放軍 / Forces Nationales de Libérations)

ア 国連人権理事会「[ブルンジに関する調査委員会による人権理事会への 2018 年 6 月 27 日の口頭説明](#)」(2018 年 6 月 28 日)

今年に入ってから委員会は数件の人権侵害について記録したが、それらには超法規的な処刑、強制失踪、拷問や他の残虐な、非人道的又は品位を傷つける取り扱いが含まれており、野党の構成員のような憲法修正案に反対する者、誰よりも先ず国民解放軍 (FNL) - ルワサ派が、そしてより一般的には、政府と CNDD-FDD の政策に同調しない者が、標的にされている。これは、市民的自由、経済的・社会的権利の侵害と一体となっている。

(3) インボネラクレの寄付要求を拒絶した者

ア ●HRW「[ワールドレポート 2020 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 1 月 14 日)

People were forced to contribute money to the elections scheduled for May 2020 and to the ruling party. Imbonerakure members and local authorities mainly responsible for collecting the contributions largely did so by using force and threats, often at informal roadblocks set up to verify proof of payment. Those who could not provide receipts or refused to contribute faced violent retribution and intimidation. In some cases, people reported being denied access to public services if they were unable to prove they had contributed. In some provinces, CNDD-FDD and Imbonerakure members forced people to join the construction of local CNDD-FDD offices, and threatened, beat, or detained those who refused to comply, which constitutes forced labor.

(4) ジャーナリスト及び人権活動家

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019 年 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 3 月 11 日)**B. FREEDOMS OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION**

...

In 2016 the government permanently banned five CSOs it claimed were part of the political opposition. In 2016 the government announced its intention to ban Ligue Iteka, the country's oldest human rights organization, for "sow(ing) hate and division among the population following a social media campaign created by the International Federation of Human Rights and Ligue Iteka in which a mock movie trailer accused the president of planning genocide." The ban took effect in 2017; Ligue Iteka has continued to operate from Uganda and report on conditions in Burundi. There were no further reported closings of domestic CSOs.

イ ●HRW「[ワールドレポート 2020 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 1 月 14 日)

The country's once vibrant civil society and media bore the brunt of the government's ire. In June, the government suspended one of the last remaining rights organizations, PARCEM. In October, four *Iwacu* journalists and their driver were arrested while travelling to Bubanza province to report on an outbreak of fighting between rebels and security forces. They were later charged with complicity in "threatening the security of the state."

...

On June 17, a government order was published suspending PARCEM, accusing the organization of tarnishing the image of the country and its leaders. Three PARCEM members sentenced in March 2018 to 10 years in prison for threatening the security of the state were acquitted upon appeal in December 2018 and released on March 21, 2019.

(5) 政府によるインターネットの監視

ウ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019 年 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 3 月 11 日)

The government sometimes restricted or disrupted access to the internet or censored online content. Some citizens relied heavily on the social media platforms WhatsApp, Twitter, and Facebook on both internet and mobile telephone networks to get information concerning current events. There were no verifiable reports the government monitored email or internet chat rooms. Several journalists stated they were generally freer in their reporting online than in radio and other media more closely controlled by the government, particularly when posting in French or English rather than in local languages. Several radio stations that were closed after the failed coup in 2015 continued to broadcast radio segments and issue articles online.

4. ジェンダー、DV および子ども

5. LGBT

6. 汚職、非国家主体による犯罪、国家による被害者の保護

エ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019 年 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 3 月 11 日)

A. ARBITRARY DEPRIVATION OF LIFE AND OTHER UNLAWFUL OR POLITICALLY MOTIVATED KILLINGS

...

On October 22, the rebel group Red Tabara claimed responsibility for an attack in Bubanza province that reportedly wounded three Burundi National Defense Force (BNDF) soldiers, according to a BNDP spokesperson. The spokesperson stated that the BNDP allegedly killed 11 attackers and captured an unspecified number of assailants.

7. 兵役、強制徴集 (非国家主体の)

8. 司法制度・刑事手続

(1) 逮捕状

ア ●IRBC「[クエリー回答 BDI105834.FE : 司法省発付の逮捕状の形態](#)」(2017 年 6 月 14 日)

1. Warrant (mandat d'amener)

The warrant is defined as follows in article 336 of Burundi's Criminal Procedure Code (Code de procédure pénale):

...

2. Format and Content

A blank copy of a warrant (obtained from the prosecution of Mukaza, in Bujumbura), sent by the Associate professor, is attached to this Response (attachment 1).

The Associate professor stated that a warrant must contain the following information:

Content

Issuing party

Identity of the accused and case references

Identity of the authority executing the warrant

Format Heading:

Republic of Burundi

Ministry of Justice

Prosecution: Name of the appropriate territorial division (Associate professor 8 June 2017, in bold and underlined in the original)

A copy of a Ministry of Justice stamp, sent by the Associate professor, is attached to this Response (attachment 2). The Associate professor stated that this is the stamp that [translation] “typically” appears on the warrant (Associate professor 8 June 2017).

According to the Associate professor, warrants issued by the prosecution are the same in all regions of Burundi [translation] “with minimal differences in format without altering the content” (Associate professor 8 June 2017)...

9. 警察・治安部隊（刑務所等の状況含む）

(1) 治安部隊による人権侵害

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019 年 - ブルンジ](#)」（2020 年 3 月 11 日）

A. ARBITRARY DEPRIVATION OF LIFE AND OTHER UNLAWFUL OR POLITICALLY MOTIVATED KILLINGS

...

The September Report of the UN Commission of Inquiry (COI), whose members were denied access to the country by the government but who conducted interviews with more than 3,400 witnesses living in exile, reported that summary executions and arbitrary killings continued but were increasingly difficult to document because, despite bodies regularly being found in public places, often bearing signs of violent death, no information was provided by authorities concerning investigation into the causes or circumstances of the deaths. In addition, numerous disappearances were reported, and it was increasingly difficult to determine how many of these were cases of enforced disappearance or killings. The COI report concluded that “summary executions have been committed mainly by members of the National Intelligence Service (SNR) and by Imbonerakure acting alone. In certain cases, the bodies are found on the public highway or in watercourses, but sometimes the perpetrators take pains to hide them.” Police were also implicated in unlawful killings. The COI further reported that, “Acting in place of the authorities, Imbonerakure have killed persons accused of ordinary crimes, including theft and witchcraft, thus arrogating to themselves the right to dispense justice.” Victims were generally perceived as opponents of the government or the ruling party or, first and foremost, members of the new political opposition party, the National Congress for Freedom (CNL), registered in February. Burundian nationals who returned to the country after having sought refuge abroad were also targeted, as were young men following travel abroad, who were accused of belonging to or supporting armed opposition groups.

...

B. DISAPPEARANCE

...The NGOs Ligue Iteka and SOS Burundi regularly reported disappearances, which

were sometimes determined to be killings when bodies were later discovered. As of mid-September, Ligue Iteka documented 35 disappearances, linking three to the Imbonerakure, five to police, five to the military, 13 to the SNR, and eight to unidentified actors. Disappearances of persons returning from exile were also reported. There were no reports of efforts to prevent, investigate, or punish such acts.

...

C. TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

...NGOs reported cases of torture committed by security services or members of the Imbonerakure. As of September, Ligue Iteka reported 201 such cases, attributing 166 to members of the Imbonerakure, 15 to police, 12 to members of local government, and eight to the SNR. According to Human Rights Watch, some Burundian refugees in other countries testified they had fled the country after they or their family members suffered violence including rape, torture, and illegal detention by members of the security forces. The press reported throughout the year that members of the CNL party were arrested, threatened, beaten, tortured, or suffered a combination of the foregoing by Imbonerakure members.

(2) 抑留施設の状況

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019 年 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 3 月 11 日)

PRISON AND DETENTION CENTER CONDITIONS

Prisons were overcrowded, and conditions remained harsh and sometimes life threatening. Conditions in detention centers managed by the SNR and in local “lock-ups” managed by police generally were worse than in prisons, and there were allegations that police and members of the SNR committed acts of torture, beating, and mistreatment of detainees...

...

10. 報道の自由

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2019 年 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 3 月 11 日)

A. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, INCLUDING FOR THE PRESS

The constitution and law provide for freedom of speech and press but ban “defamatory” speech regarding the president and other senior officials, material deemed to endanger national security, and racial or ethnic hate speech. Restrictions on freedom of speech and the press increased significantly following dissent against the president’s 2015 announcement that he would seek a third term in office and government accusations of media complicity in the 2015 failed coup. These restrictions continued and were applied to

press outlets, including those critical of the government or the human rights situation in the country. Journalists and outspoken critics reported harassment and intimidation by security services and government officials. Social media networks, primarily Twitter and WhatsApp, served as news outlets, often replacing traditional news outlets. Forces allied to the CNDD-FDD repressed media perceived as sympathetic to the opposition, including print and radio journalists, through harassment, intimidation, and violence.

…On October 22, police arrested four journalists covering unrest in Bubanza, along with their driver. They were charged by the prosecutor with complicity in undermining state security. On November 20, the Ntahangwa Court of Appeal refused temporary release for the journalists but released the driver.

…

…On February 12, a journalist for National Radio and Television of Burundi was arrested for filming police beating street vendors in Bujumbura. A police spokesperson stated the journalist was arrested for taking unapproved photographs and videos.

イ ●HRW「[ワールドレポート 2020 - ブルンジ](#)」(2020 年 1 月 14 日)

The country's once vibrant civil society and media bore the brunt of the government's ire. In June, the government suspended one of the last remaining rights organizations, PARCEM. In October, four *Iwacu* journalists and their driver were arrested while travelling to Bubanza province to report on an outbreak of fighting between rebels and security forces. They were later charged with complicity in "threatening the security of the state."

…

On June 17, a government order was published suspending PARCEM, accusing the organization of tarnishing the image of the country and its leaders. Three PARCEM members sentenced in March 2018 to 10 years in prison for threatening the security of the state were acquitted upon appeal in December 2018 and released on March 21, 2019.

11. 宗教の自由
12. 国籍、民族および人種
13. 出入国および移動の自由
14. その他

(1) 土地問題

- ア [外務省「\(危険情報\)ブルンジの危険情報【一部地域の危険レベル引き下げ】」](#)
(2018 年 7 月 11 日)

イ その他の地域

ブジュンブラ市中心部を除く地方都市及びその他の地域では、2016年後半以降、平穏な情勢が継続しているため、危険情報を「レベル2：不要不急の渡航は止めてください。」に引き下げます。しかしながら、主要幹線道路および森林地帯を含む各地では、一般市民に対する銃器を使った強盗、誘拐及び強姦、また土地問題を背景とした殺人事件等の凶悪犯罪も報告されています。…

略称

AI	アムネスティ・インターナショナル
CGRS	ベルギー難民及び無国籍者庁
CIA	米国中央情報局
DFAT	オーストラリア外務貿易省
EASO	欧州難民支援局
HRW	ヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチ
IDMC	国内避難民監視センター
IRBC	カナダ移民難民局
IRDC	アイルランド難民ドキュメンテーションセンター
Landinfo	ノルウェー政府出身国情報センター
MRGI	マイノリティ・ライツ・グループ・インターナショナル
OHCHR	国連人権高等弁務官事務所
UNHCR	国連難民高等弁務官事務所
USCIRF	米国連邦政府国際宗教自由に関する委員会