



International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Distr.: General
23 September 2014
English
Original: French

Human Rights Committee

112th session

7–31 October 2014

Agenda item 5

Consideration of reports submitted by States parties
under article 40 of the Covenant

List of issues in relation to the second periodic report of Burundi (CCPR/C/BDI/2)

Addendum

Replies by Burundi to the list of issues*

[Received on 19 September 2014]

Constitutional and legal framework within which the Covenant is implemented (art. 2)

1. As indicated in paragraph 11 of the report and in the light of article 19 of the Constitution, whereby all conventions, treaties and covenants to which Burundi is a party are an integral part of the Constitution, the courts do not expressly refer to the provisions of the Covenant. However, the judges may invoke article 19 of the Constitution as a means of transposing the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for the purposes of interpreting the law and handing down judgments internally.

2. In order to publicize the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government, acting through the Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Justice and various government partners (such as civil society and various institutions of the United Nations system), regularly holds training and awareness workshops on human rights for judges and judicial police officers responsible for law enforcement. Such training focuses on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is additional.

* The present document was not formally edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.



3. Burundi's policy has been in line with that of the abolitionist countries where the death penalty is concerned since the revision of its Criminal Code in April 2009 and its Code of Criminal Procedure in 2014. There is therefore no legal impediment to the country signing the universal text calling for the abolition of the death penalty in the form of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

4. Moreover, as stated before the Human Rights Council at the time of the universal periodic review in January 2013, Burundi is in fact on its way to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol since the ratification bill has already been submitted to and been adopted by Parliament.

5. According to article 2 of the Act No. 1/04 of 5 January 2011 establishing the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (CNIDH), in fulfilling its duties the Commission is subject only to the law, free of interference from any organ of the State. According to articles 36 and 37 of the same Act, the Commission holds extensive powers of investigation within its jurisdiction. It enjoys free access to all sources of information, and may call upon the assistance of the police and other State services in order to exercise the powers it holds by virtue of the Act. In carrying out its mandate, the Commission is allowed the following human and financial resources.

Human resources

6. As it is a new institution, the Commission aims to focus on a policy of decentralization for localized activities. In addition to the personnel the Commission had already recruited in 2011, which included, besides the Secretary General, one accountant, four drivers and two cleaners, the recruitment drive continued in 2012, with the addition of two research officers, one communications officer, two administrative assistants and three provincial branch managers. As part of the project "Consolidation of peace in Burundi PBF", the Commission is planning to open a further branch in the western region in the current year.

7. For the conduct of its research and the organization of its workshops, it has recruited national consultants as necessary.

Material and financial resources

8. In addition to the building used as its headquarters, the Commission has been provided with three offices for its provincial branches in Gitega, Makamba and Ngozi. In order to equip its future documentation centre, the Commission has been receiving human rights material from the national and international organizations working in the sphere of human rights.

9. Further equipment has been acquired by the Commission thanks to funding by its partners and from the ordinary State budget. These acquisitions have served to start up the new branches, even though not all needs have yet been met. With regard to financial resources, the Commission has received support from the Government and from its partners, including an allocation of 900 million Burundi francs from the State budget for 2013. Other partners, such as the French Embassy in Burundi, provided €100,000 for the project "Support for the 2013–2015 strategic action programme" for the period 2012–2014. Swiss Cooperation further donated CHF 75,000 to support the project "Receiving, processing and archiving complaints to improve respect for human rights in Burundi" for the period October 2013 to December 2014.

10. For the period running from August to December 2013, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided funding worth USD 20,918 for a number of activities of the 2013 plan in the areas of governance and the rule of law. Further funding

worth the equivalent of 22,385,000 Burundi francs was received from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the period April to June 2013 for the programme "Creating awareness of legal and institutional framework of Burundi among returnees and residents".

11. The Commission's activities in the field of civil and political rights since its establishment in 2011 have been as follows:

- Receiving complaints and investigating cases of human rights violations;
- Carrying out regular visits, either announced or without notice, to all places of detention and issuing recommendations to the authorities in charge for the improvement of the treatment and situation of persons deprived of liberty;
- Preventing torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in accordance with existing universal, regional or national standards;
- Reporting cases of human rights violations to the public prosecution service;
- Drawing the Government's attention to all cases of human rights violations regardless of where they occur and proposing all appropriate measures for protecting those rights.

12. The statistics concerning the number and types of complaints received by the Commission are as follows.

13. In the course of 2012, the Commission recorded 17 allegations of violations of the right to life. Owing to insufficient resources to investigate all these allegations systematically, only in a few outstanding cases was an investigation undertaken of the facts and the state of judicial repression. They were the following:

- The case of Siméon Sindayigaya: the Commission was informed by the Regional Office in Ngozi of the United Nations Office in Burundi concerning the case of Siméon Sindayigaya, who was murdered on 5 April after being subjected to torture;
- The homicide case involving police officers in Rumonge: a corpse with multiple bullet wounds was found in Nkayamba in the town of Rumonge on 27 January 2012;
- The cases of prisoners killed while attempting to escape at the prisons of Bururi and Rumonge between January and March 2012.

14. In the course of 2013, the Commission recorded 251 complaints related to alleged human rights violations, for which it was asked to provide judicial assistance, guidance and mediation services. It also recorded complaints of alleged violations of the right to life through direct complaints and other sources of information. Nevertheless, despite the continued shortage of means available to the Commission, a few certified cases were taken on, while others are still being followed up. Mention may be made of the Businde case, for which a criminal prosecution was opened under file No. RMP 13731/Ng.F. by the prosecution office of Kayanza against three police officers, H.J.B., N.S. and N.I., all accused of firing live bullets at followers of Eusébie Ngendakumana during the night of 12 to 13 March 2013.

Non-discrimination and equality between men and women

15. The legislative and administrative measures that have been taken include: (i) revision of the Criminal Code (2009), with the removal of discriminatory provisions and the strengthening of sanctions for violence against women, and revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure (2013); (ii) strengthening of the technical capacities of the Ministry in charge of gender affairs; (iii) introduction of gender focal points in public institutions and the media; (iv) establishment of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (CNIDH) in 2011, and the national human rights policy in 2012; (v) establishment of the

National Forum for Women in 2013; (vi) adoption of the national gender policy in 2013; (vii) in the field of employment, measures taken to ensure the implementation of ILO Conventions promoting equality between men and women; (viii) implementation of the National Administrative Reform Programme adopted by the Government on 25 April 2012 to take account of the specific problems encountered by women in their professional careers; (ix) ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including women with disabilities, etc.

16. With regard to passing legislation to decriminalize homosexuality, at present in Burundi the recognition of this type of right runs the risk of bringing about an irreparable culture clash, insofar as neither the traditions nor the customs of Burundi are ready for the change. This having been said, although such conduct is considered an offence in the Criminal Code of Burundi, no one has yet been charged on that account.

17. According to the Constitution in force, a quota of a minimum of 30 per cent has been established to correct the imbalance in the representation of women in Burundian institutions (Parliament and Government). Moreover, under article 38.3 of the 2010 electoral law this quota requirement has been extended to the communes. According to the law on the organization and functioning of political parties, the latter must undertake in writing to combat any political ideology and any act aimed at encouraging gender discrimination. With regard to transition justice, under Decree-law No. 1/18 of 15 May 2014 on the establishment, mandate, organization and functioning of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which has just been adopted by Parliament, this Commission must include at least four women among its members.¹

18. With regard to the state of progress on the draft bill on succession, matrimonial property and dispositions by will, a reading team was set up in August 2014 to read through the first draft report of the study on the possible impact of such a law. The Personal and Family Code is currently being revised, and the Nationality Code has been amended to allow women to transmit their nationality to their offspring.

Public emergency

19. Although the Constitution of Burundi does not explicitly mention derogations allowed in the event of the proclamation of a state of emergency, it does not allow derogations from fundamental personal rights either.

20. It is worth noting that throughout the period of war in Burundi leading up to the signature of the Arusha Peace Agreement in 2000, apart from the precautionary measures taken by the authorities at times when security appeared to be endangered, no state of emergency was ever signed. In other words Burundi remained subject to ordinary law.

Rights guaranteed under the Covenant in the struggle against terrorism

21. With regard to the rights guaranteed under the Covenant in the struggle against terrorism, steps have been taken through a general policy statement of the Ministry of Public Security aimed at developing a national approach to the fight against terrorism, within the framework of a broader international strategy, including the implementation of measures to combat the financing of terrorism and the identification of the relevant international, regional, subregional and local legal framework.

22. Information and awareness programmes are offered to the public, while operational capacities are to be improved with the introduction of mechanisms to protect critical infrastructures.

¹ See art. 11: "The Commission shall include 11 members of Burundian nationality, the Commissioners, who shall include at least four women and one member of the Batwa community".

23. Interpol is also working to establish common strategies to guard against imminent acts of terrorism.

Violence against women

24. A great deal of legislation and other measures are available for combating violence against women, including the following:

- Immediate zero tolerance policy declared by the President of the Republic with regard to all crimes of sexual violence or gender-based crimes, as well as impunity related to acts of violence against women;
- Establishment of special chambers dealing with sexual or gender-based violence in all high courts, with prompt processing of all cases of violence against women, the appointment of focal points dealing with sexual or gender-based violence in prosecution services and high courts, and revision of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure introducing harsh treatment for the perpetrators of violence;
- Adoption in June 2013 of a specific bill on gender-based violence entitled “Bill on the prevention, protection against and repression of gender-based violence”, which is currently before Parliament;
- Establishment of the sectoral gender group as a national framework to coordinate action taken to combat gender-based violence, comprising State actors, civil society, the United Nations and other international organizations, with the replication of the same mechanism at provincial level;
- Appointment of judicial police officers and provincial and municipal gender focal points, with training and added capacity to combat sexual or gender-based violence in the course of 2013;
- Establishment of the Humura Centre as the national institution responsible for receiving and providing comprehensive care (including psychological, social, material, legal, medical and community assistance) for the victims of sexual or gender-based violence, which has been operational since July 2012, working in cooperation with private centres such as the Seruka Centre;
- Establishment of the National Women’s Forum in 2013 as a forum of exchange for all women.

25. Violations of the right to life occurred before, during and after the elections of 2010. In response, the judicial authorities set up two commissions of inquiry, while the Director of Public Prosecutions, on 12 June 2012, set up a commission of inquiry in charge of investigating allegations of human rights violations as well as cases of torture reported by civil society organizations. During the two-month period of this commission’s activity, six persons, including a provincial assistant chief of internal security police, an agent of the National Intelligence Service (SNR) and youths of the ruling party league, were placed in pretrial detention for acts related to human rights violations.

26. Besides the fact that torture is prohibited under the Constitution, it has also been made an offence in the revised Criminal Code. In addition, under the Code of Criminal Procedure of 2014, compensation is provided for victims of torture. In article 289, this Code provides that: “in the event of an act of torture perpetrated by a State official in the ascertained exercise of his duties, and provided that the victim has duly sued for damages, the full cost of compensation shall be borne by the State”. In addition, article 290 of the Code stipulates that “in the event of the torture victim receiving compensation, the State may enter a counter-claim against the perpetrator of the act of torture, any joint perpetrators

and their accomplices”. With regard to torture or ill treatment inflicted by police officers or SNR agents, it is worth noting that thanks to the efforts of the Government and its partners to create awareness among and train both types of officials, the numbers of such cases have in practice been considerably reduced.

27. With regard to the mechanisms for investigating complaints of torture or ill-treatment by State officials at all stages of the detention process, besides organizations of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Independent National Commission on Human Rights is responsible for visiting places of detention. In addition, the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender runs a Department for legal assistance to victims of human rights violations to deal with victims, while a permanent mechanism for the prevention of torture will soon be established.

28. The Attorney-General does not deny that people have been killed. However, in the light of the results produced by the commission he set up, he holds that the cases described as extrajudicial executions by civil society do not tally with the internationally recognized definition of the offence. Referring to that definition, the commission has stated that: “Extrajudicial execution consists in the putting to death of a person or group of persons, at the initiative of the Government, that is, of a State, which is a subject of international law, or one of its organs, acting through the law enforcement forces.” The commission added that the execution must meet certain criteria, including the fact that the person or group concerned must be targeted, and the death of the person or group of persons must be the effect of the Government’s wilful and deliberate intention. In the light of these considerations, the commission concluded that the alleged cases did not correspond to this definition.

29. The law on the establishment, mandate, organization and functioning of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission has already been introduced under Decree-law No. 1/18 of 15 May 2014. As for the “special court” for Burundi, which is a judicial mechanism, this will be instituted after publication of the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in order to avoid any interference between the two mechanisms.

30. Regarding the measures taken to guarantee protection and support for witnesses of human rights violations, besides acceding to various instruments on the subject (in particular by ratifying Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts), Burundi has also set up institutions for this purpose, in the form of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Ombudsman. In addition, a bill is being finalized on the protection of victims and witnesses.

Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

31. A consultation and follow-up commission on trafficking in persons has been instituted under a decree of the First Vice-President of the Republic. This commission has already produced a bill on the prevention and repression of trafficking in persons in Burundi and the protection of the victims of trafficking. This bill has just been adopted by the Parliament of Burundi and is expected to be promulgated by the Head of State in the near future. In addition, a plan of action on the implementation of this policy has already been approved by several of the stakeholders concerned in the sector. This plan of action includes amongst others the care of victims of these practices.

Right to liberty and security of person

32. Article 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1999 requiring prosecutors to strictly observe legal regulations on restrictions of individual freedom is similar to article 52 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure. Moreover, the fact that it is stipulated that “the

accused must appear before a judge within at the latest 15 days of the issue of the arrest warrant” (art. 111, subparagraph 2) and, in the third subparagraph of the article, that “after that time has elapsed, the accused may apply to the competent court for a ruling on his pretrial detention, irrespective of possible disciplinary and criminal sanctions against the investigating judge at fault”, proves that the arrested or detained person is fully entitled to apply for a court ruling on the legality of his or her detention. In article 392, subparagraph 2, it is stipulated that “any judicial police officer or investigating magistrate who, without valid reason, exceeds the delay prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be liable to the sanctions referred to in the preceding subparagraph”. Thus a judicial police officer must, in accordance with the hierarchical rule, on each occasion report regarding compliance with the delays prescribed for the persons he has placed in detention to the Director of Public Prosecutions. The latter must then bring the accused before a judge to issue a ruling on the legality of his detention within at most 15 days. All these measures have had a positive effect on compliance with pretrial detention rules.

33. In its initial and on-going training programme for magistrates, the Centre for Training and the Professionalization of Justice emphasizes strict compliance with the rules of pretrial detention.

34. The Ministry in charge of human rights in conjunction with civil society organizations visits detention centres in order to inspect the living conditions of inmates and check on compliance with (pretrial) detention delays. The visits are also used to check on the degree of respect for human rights shown by police officers under the responsibility of the Director of Public Prosecutions with a view to subsequently submitting appropriate proposals for improvements to the authorities concerned.

35. The Government has also conducted other activities such as holding training sessions for prison directors regarding respect for human rights in prison environments, the dissemination of legal texts and the rehabilitation of 7 out of the 11 of the country’s prisons, with a view especially to separating children from adults and women from men.

36. With regard to reducing prison overcrowding, the decree on presidential pardons of 25 June 2012 stipulates that several categories of detainees, including those sentenced to five years or less (except in cases of rape, armed or organized robbery, illegal possession of firearms or attempted breaches of State security), pregnant women and nursing mothers, prisoners suffering from incurable diseases and those aged over 60 or under 18 years, must be granted presidential pardons, while the sentences of certain other prisoners may be halved.

37. In this respect, the drop observed in 2012 is the outcome of the implementation of two measures decided by the Minister of Justice by ministerial ordinance No. 550/944 of 5 July 2012: the circular letter No. 550/281/CAB/2014 of 27 February 2014 and instructions No. 550/918/CAB/2012 of 8 June 2012, on the provisional release of certain persons held in pretrial detention. The current implementation of Decree No. 100/183 of 25 June 2012 on pardons and Decree No. 100/152 of 27 June 2014 has led to a substantial reduction in the prison population.

38. It is also worth mentioning the Government’s initiative, through the Ministry of Justice, for dealing with the problem of overcrowding in the prisons of Burundi and unlawful detentions, which has consisted in re-examining the prisoners’ files and releasing some of them on a provisional basis, especially those who have served at least a quarter of their sentences. At the same time, the judicial authorities, in collaboration with their partners, have also been making an effort to speed up the processing of the files of convicted persons who are eligible for conditional release and to find alternatives to imprisonment, such as community service. A further feature to bear in mind is the 2011–2015 sectoral policy of the Ministry of Justice, which directly pursues the objectives of the

Strategic Framework for growth and combating poverty (CSLP II). The strategic guideline of this policy, entitled “humanized criminal justice”, identifies three indicators that should serve to orient the improvement of prison conditions: 1) the conditions of detention must be compatible with human rights and minimum international standards; 2) it must be ensured that detainees are able to understand their rights and obligations and will be held responsible for managing their own situation; 3) more prisons need to be built, renovated and/or equipped.

39. With regard to statistics concerning the prison population, at the end of 2013, the proportion of persons held in pretrial detention was 51.4 per cent, so that in the first quarter of 2014, there were 3,834 persons held in pretrial detention out of a total prison population of 8,075 (see annex 1). In the same period (i.e. first quarter of 2014), there were 4,072 convicted prisoners.

40. The occupancy rate stood at 194 per cent at the end of 2013 and 199.38 per cent in the first quarter of 2014 (see annex 2).

41. It is true that persons may die while in custody. However, such cases are extremely rare and cannot be ascribed to ill-treatment. Sometimes the persons concerned may be in poor health and may succumb to illness. Should a detainee die as a result of beatings inflicted by prison guards, the latter would be prosecuted for torture as required by the Criminal Code.

Right to freedom of movement

42. With regard to the protection of refugees and internally displaced persons, in 2009 the Government set up the National Office for the protection of refugees and stateless persons (ONPRA). Regarding displaced persons in particular, since 2012 the Government has undertaken to seek lasting solutions to the problem. In 2013, a pilot project for voluntary return was launched by the Government of Burundi with the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and this is still operating. A programme has been run to register internally displaced persons in 18 sites where such persons are housed. In the light of the results obtained with the pilot project and the search for lasting solutions in five sites, the Government and its partners will prepare and launch a national policy for the lasting resettlement of internally displaced persons from 2015 (on an on-going basis) It may be said that the Government of Burundi has never taken or encouraged any measure aimed at the forced resettlement of internally displaced persons.

Right to a fair trial

43. Major efforts have been made to deal with the shortcomings of the country’s the judicial institutions. Burundi is pleased to report: a significant increase in the number of judges, subject to maintaining an ethnic balance; the establishment of a local justice system based on the introduction of *tribunaux de résidence* (local courts) in all the country’s communes; the inauguration of the anticorruption court in Bujumbura with its prosecution service, and the recent opening of the court of appeal of Bururi to deal with cases at local or provincial level. Other improvements include: the reorganization and revitalization of many personalized administrations, such as the Land Titles Office, the Legal Research and Documentation Centre or the Vocational Training Centre for Justice; the publication of the codes and laws of Burundi in three volumes, with their complete translation into Kirundi; the plans to institute a High Court of Justice, built into the 2005 Constitution, and the introduction of a standby criminal service to allow for immediate reaction by the prosecution in the event of a human rights violation.

44. Lastly it is worth mentioning the holding of a national justice forum attended by senior personalities from different sectors (such as magistrates, ministry officials and representatives of civil society and religious denominations), which was decided by ministerial ordinance No. 550/556 of 19 April 2012, aimed at strengthening the independence and security of tenure of judges. Only recently, in July 2014, a competition was opened to recruit 66 judges.

45. With regard to legal assistance, it is true that owing to the high cost involved many accused and victims are denied such assistance. The Ministry of Human Rights and the Ministry of Justice therefore jointly presented a legal aid project at the conference of partners held in October 2013. This project has been well received by donors and their contributions are currently awaited.

46. The measures taken are governed by articles 31 and 32 of the Constitution. In fact, the right of expression is fully exercised in Burundi. The demands expressed at the national media and communication forums, which were held in Gitega in March 2011 and which included the removal in the law of deprivation of liberty penalties for press offences; the proposal to introduce alternatives penalties to imprisonment; the adoption of the law on a status for journalists and the inclusion in one document of all legislation governing the media, led to the reform of the press law in 2012. This legislation is the outcome to a great extent of the call for the reform put forward by journalists and media associations.

47. With regard to the media coverage of the Gatumba attack of September 2011, the Government of Burundi did not prevent either public or private media from supplying news to the public, as shown by the many interviews given through a variety of media. That led to the identification of those responsible, who were sent for trial.

48. The electoral period is a critical period in the life of a nation. In 2010 in Burundi, some political parties who opposed the outcome of the elections exceeded the limits of the right to free expression and even attempted to resort to violence. The allegations of meetings being prohibited then arose as a result of a failure to follow the relevant procedures and to gatherings that could cause unrest among the public and interrupt the electoral process.

Rights of the child

49. Regarding corporal punishment in schools, an ordinance forbidding the practice has been issued by the Ministry in charge of primary and secondary education, at the same time as awareness campaigns have been launched on the subject.

50. Since 2009, the Government, through the Ministry of Justice, has made juvenile justice one of the priorities of the current judicial reform by establishing a system of juvenile justice within the framework of 2011–2015 sectoral policy. In this respect:

- A new Criminal Code has been adopted, introducing new provisions based on the principle of restorative justice in line with those of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- A Code of Criminal Procedure was promulgated in April 2013, which is really innovative in this respect and which introduces a complete special procedure for dealing with juvenile cases (chap. 8);
- A code has been drafted for the protection of the child;
- Specialized sections and rooms for minors have been set up and judges have been appointed in all the prosecution services and courts of the country;
- A module on children's rights and juvenile justice has been added to the vocational training course of the police and the judiciary;

- A group of juvenile justice instructors is currently at work in the Vocational Training Centre for judicial personnel;
- New alternatives to pretrial detention have been introduced. All these reforms that Burundi has undertaken constitute remarkable progress in this field;
- A working group on juvenile justice has been set up to coordinate the work of all those involved in this sector;
- A plan of action for 2014 has been approved, grouping together all activities conducted in the field by the various technical and financial partners.

51. With regard to the socio-cultural situation in the country, it may be said that there is no religious or linguistic minority in Burundi. The term ethnic minority may concern the independent “Batwa” community, whose lifestyle remains very different to that of the rest of the population.

52. As it speaks the same language as the remainder of the population in Burundi and has no religion of its own, this community does not encounter any difficulties in relation to the rights of minorities under article 27 of the Covenant. The community is left totally free to enjoy its own cultural practices.

Dissemination of the Covenant

53. Burundi has taken a new step forward by making accessible to the public the recommendations put forward by the Human Rights Committee following consideration of the country’s periodic reports. This was the case with the last universal periodic review and the same process will be applied to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

54. Regarding dissemination of the provisions of the Covenant, the second periodic report and its pending consideration by the Committee, discussion workshops are organised and lead to a number of recommendations.

55. Copies and leaflets concerning the provisions of the Covenant, provided by the Government through the Ministry of Human Rights and in conjunction with its partners, are distributed to groups undergoing training, as necessary. Regarding the participation of representatives of civil society in the preparation of the periodic report, whenever this type of activity is conducted civil society and the other partners concerned are invited to make their contributions.

Annex 1

Prison activities during the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014

Prison statistics: first quarter of 2014

<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Total number of detainees at the end of the quarter</i>		<i>Number of persons in pretrial detention at the end of the quarter</i>		<i>Number of convicted persons at the end of the quarter</i>		<i>Persons in pretrial detention as a proportion of the total prison population (%)</i>		<i>Number of women detained at the end of the quarter</i>		<i>Number of minors detained at the end of the quarter</i>		<i>Number of places</i>	
	<i>T - 1</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T - 1</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T - 1</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T - 1</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T - 1</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T - 1</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T - 1</i>	<i>T</i>
Total	7 784	8 075	3 906	3 834	3 776	4 072	50.2	47.5	185	194	90	95	4 050	4 050
Mpimba Prison	2 254	2 540	1 432	1 598	822	942	63.5	62.9	36	45	27	34	800	800
Bubanza Prison	292	254	95	28	197	150	32.5	11.0	2	2	4	2	100	100
Bururi Prison	226	220	143	135	83	85	63.3	61.4	6	7	5	3	250	250
Rumonge Prison	746	740	199	172	541	567	26.7	23.,2	17	17	9	10	800	800
Muramvya Prison	434	455	120	51	314	312	27.6	11.2	14	11	2	3	100	100
Gitega Prison	1 016	984	565	546	451	438	55.6	55.5	28	27	12	15	400	400
Rutana Prison	250	278	115	155	135	123	46.0	55.8	4	7	3	2	350	350
Ruyigi Prison	583	602	282	254	301	348	48.4	42.2	17	13	2	1	300	300
Ngozi Prison (Men)	1 466	1 412	685	608	685	804	46.7	43.1			18	1	400	400
Ngozi Prison (Women)	90	127	38	52	52	75	42.2	40.9	52	57		18	250	250
Muyinga Prison	427	463	232	235	195	228	54.3	50.8	9	8	8	6	300	300

Annex 2

Changes in the main indicators of the judicial system of Burundi over eight years

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Judicial backlog at the Supreme Court	2 379	2 379	3 515	3 515	4 080	4 646	6 835	7 756	10 053
Judicial backlogs (number)	24 448	27 195	30 990	34 980	45 511	51 310	58 787	63 214	67 223
Rate of growth of judicial backlogs		11%	14%	13%	30%	13%	15%	8%	6%
Prison population	7 679	8 040	8 163	9 917	10 816	9 895	10 432	6 369	7 784
Number of detainees per 100,000 inhabitants (ISTEEBU Population Projections)	107	107	106	123	132	117	118	73	83
Proportion of persons in pretrial detention (%) in relation to total prison population	60.9	65.7	71.1	65.2	63.0	59.0	51.2	60.2	51.4
Occupancy rate in prisons (%)	193	215	208	245	268	244	258	160	194
Number of minors in prisons	419	419	461	484	451	372	392	148	219