



**CAMEROON: Human Rights Report**  
July 2021

This report provides an overview of human rights violations that occurred in Cameroon in July 2021. The report focuses on violations and violence that occurred during the current month throughout the country, including the context of major security crises in the country, notably the Anglophone Crisis in the North West and South West regions and the Boko Haram conflict.

**STAND UP FOR CAMEROON**



**Stand Up For Cameroon** is a dynamic of political parties, civil society organisations and Cameroonian citizens that aims to unite actors around a political transition in order to rebuild the state and build a nation that respects the principles of justice, equity and human rights.

This report is based on the outstanding work done by civil society organisations in Cameroon and abroad, we intend to provide a comprehensive report that informs the Cameroonian people and serves as an advocacy tool at the national and international levels to end human rights violations in Cameroon.

Douala, July 2021

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## I- Introduction

The July 2021 report of Stand Up For Cameroon's Human Rights Working Group intervenes in a national and international context marked by the persistence of numerous crises that significantly affect the human rights situation in Cameroon.

At the national level, the security situation was marked by numerous attacks that significantly affected the regular forces in the Far North as well as in the North West and South West regions. These attacks were caused by a resurgence of offensives carried out by elements of Boko Haram as well as by separatist armed groups. The violence has also led to increased law enforcement operations. In these clashes between regular forces and non-state armed groups, as in previous months, civilians continued to be subjected to multiple abuses and human rights violations.

On the health front, Cameroon continues to deal with the coronavirus crisis in a climate of increased mistrust of the government. Suspicions about the management of Covid-19 funds continue to weigh on certain ministries and senior officials. The public's expectations of clarification have not been satisfactorily met. The audit report of the Audit Chamber of the Supreme Court has still not been officially presented to the National Assembly or to public opinion. The publication of the Covid-19 execution report by the Ministry of Finance on 22 July 2021 on its website has increased doubts and concerns about the way the pandemic is being managed in Cameroon. All these facts and grey areas have direct consequences on the functioning of the health system and therefore on the access to health of Cameroonian citizens.

On the economic and financial front, Cameroon also concluded a new three-year agreement of CFA 375 billion with the International Monetary Fund. This agreement aims to help the government of Cameroon pursue its development projects in an environment marked by the persistence of the global health crisis and various security crises in the countries of the sub-region.

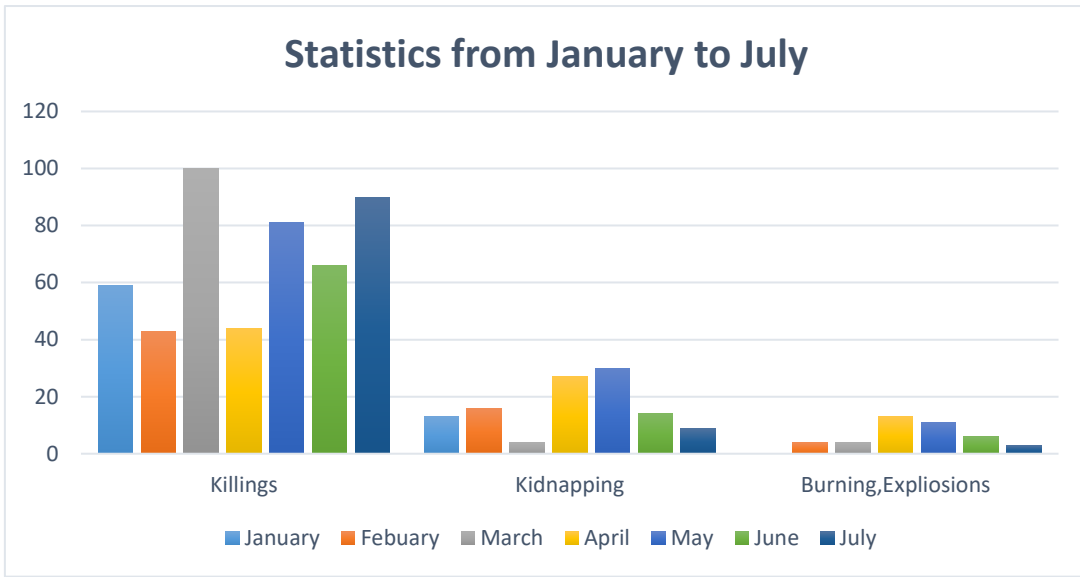
The month of July 2021 was also marked by demonstrations by part of the Cameroonian diaspora against the stay of the President of the Republic, Paul Biya, in Switzerland. These demonstrations revived the debate on tribalism and hate speech in public space in Cameroon. These debates gave a glimpse of the worrying level of tension and violence that now characterises public life in Cameroon. These debates illustrate the radicalisation of the various actors and do not favour the search for consensual solutions to the various crises in Cameroon.

This internal situation in Cameroon is part of a sub-regional environment where neighbouring states continue to experience difficult political and security situations. The Boko Haram attacks and various insecurity events are a feature of the news in Nigeria. The situation in Chad remains uncertain and subject to various developments in view of the ongoing political transition. In the Central African Republic, the various revelations of atrocities against civilians, the debates surrounding the forthcoming national assembly and the unsterilized security situation also affect the security and stability of the Central African region.

In this context, this July 2021 report attempts to give an account of the major violence and some of the serious human rights violations that occurred in Cameroon. The report was compiled using journalistic, security and administrative sources through information gathering from official sites, field checks and investigations initiated by members of Stand Up For Cameroon's Human Rights Working Group.

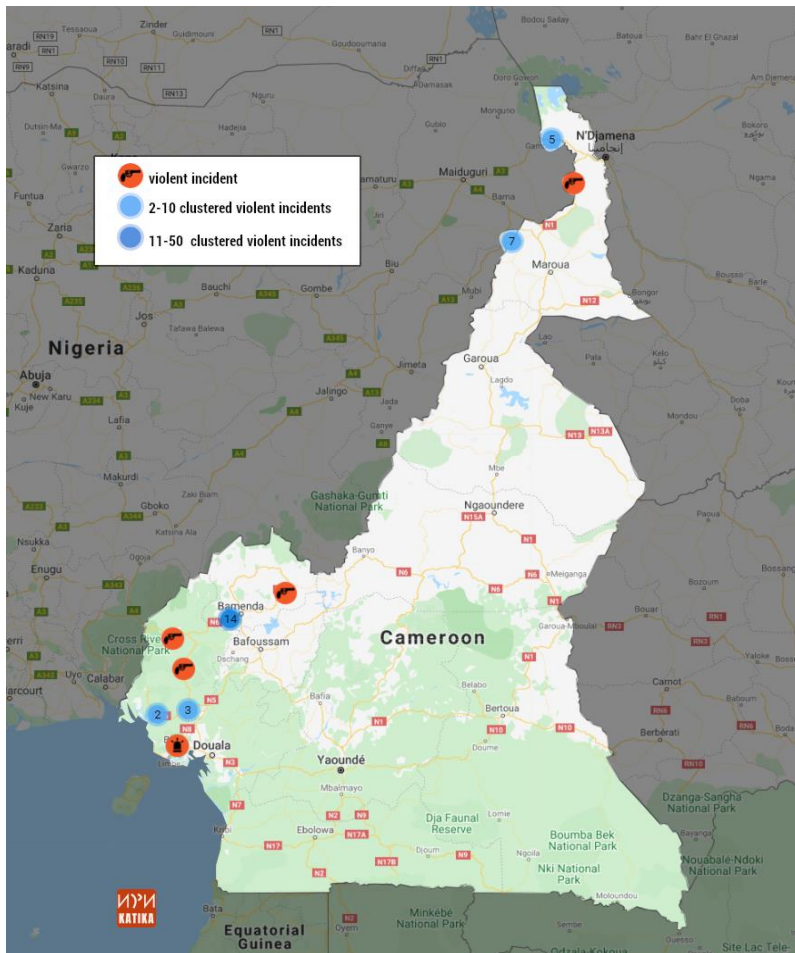
**II- Overview of violence in July**

Number of situations listed: 52				
Cases	Number Total	Anglophone crisis	Boko Haram	Other cities
Deaths	26 cases	18 cases	08 cases	01 case
	90 people	30 people	62 people	01 person
Fires	01 case	/	01 case	/
	No deaths	/	/	No deaths
Explosions	02 cases	02 cases	/	/
	No deaths	5	/	/
Kidnappings	05 cases	02 cases	01 case	02 cases
	09 people	03 people	01 person	5 people
Violence	14 cases	2 cases	10 cases	02 Cases
Gender-based violence	01 case	/	/	01 case
	No deaths	/	/	No deaths
Unlawful arrests	04 cases	01 case	/	03 cases
	09 people	02 people		07 people



**Overview of incidents related to Boko Haram and the Crisis in the North and South West**

Source: Our reports from January to July



source: <https://katika237.com> (2021-08-04)

	<u>January</u>		<u>February</u>		<u>March</u>	
<b><u>Number of deaths</u></b>	At least 59		At least 43		At least 100	
	32 - Anglophone crisis	27 – War against Boko Haram	28 - Anglophone crisis	15- War against Boko Haram	39- English-speaking crisis	61 – War against Boko Haram
<b><u>Kidnappings</u></b>	At least 13 in the Anglophone crisis		At least 16 people		At least 04 people	
			05- English-speaking crisis	11 - Boko Haram	01 - Anglophone crisis	03 – Boko Haram
<b><u>Fires and explosions</u></b>			04 cases - Anglophone crisis		04casrise Anglophone	

	<u>April</u>			<u>May</u>			<u>June</u>		
<b><u>Number of deaths</u></b>	At least 44			At least 81			At least 66		
	21- Crisis anglophone	19- Boko Haram	04– Other regions	49– Crisis Anglophone	29– Boko Haram	03– Other regions	61– Crisis Anglophone	04– Boko Haram	01– Other regions
<b><u>Kidnappings</u></b>	At least 27 people			At least 30 people			At least 14 people		
	26 - Anglophone crisis	01-Boko Haram		23 - Anglophone crisis	07 - Boko Haram		09 - Anglophone crisis	05 - Boko Haram	
<b><u>Fires and explosions</u></b>	13 cases			11 cases			06 cases		
	10 - Anglophone crisis	03-Boko Haram		10 - Anglophone crisis	01 - Boko Haram		05Anglophone crisis	01 - Other regions	

	<u>July</u>		
<u>Number of deaths</u>	At least 91		
	28 - Anglophone crisis	62 - Boko Haram	01 - Other regions
Kidnappings	At least 09 people		
	3 - Anglophone crisis	01 - Boko Haram	5 - Other regions
<u>Fires and explosions</u>	03 cases		
	02 - Anglophone crisis	01 - Boko Haram	

### III- Violations of civil and political rights (in crisis regions and elsewhere)

Date	Description
Burnings, Explosions	
18 July 2021, Commune of Bali, Mezam Division, North West Region.	<p>Separatists operating in Bali Nyonga detonated a homemade bomb, rendering a police pickup immobile before firing shots that killed five police officers.</p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4053843921395295">https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4053843921395295</a></p> <p><a href="https://mimimefoinfos.com/anglophonecrisisat-least-4-policemen-feared-dead-in-bali-nyonga-separatist-attack/">https://mimimefoinfos.com/anglophonecrisisat-least-4-policemen-feared-dead-in-bali-nyonga-separatist-attack/</a></p>



<p>17 July 2021, Mezam Division, North West Region.</p>	<p>The explosion of a bomb planted by the separatists at the Ntarikon Brigade which caused the destruction of several vehicles and other movable property.</p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4053808168065537">https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4053808168065537</a>.</p>
<p>15 July 2021, Goldavi, Commune of Mozogo, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region</p>	<p>Boko Haram elements attacked a school and an army outpost in Talla-Katchi. A nearby school was destroyed by the force of the flames.</p> <p>ACLED</p>
<p><b>Killings</b></p>	
<p>29 July 2021, Commune of Fotokol, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region</p>	<p>At least two (2) Boko Haram terrorists were killed in an attack in an army post in Soueram</p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1420987059112710144">https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1420987059112710144</a></p>
<p>26- 27 July 2021, Dabanga, Commune Logone-Birni, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region.</p>	<p>At least twenty-three (23) people killed and three (3) injured in an ISWAP attack in Zigue locality with heavy weapons taken away.</p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1419924867072282626">https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1419924867072282626</a>  <a href="https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1419945741770965019">https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1419945741770965019</a>  <a href="https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4080477728731914?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr">https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4080477728731914?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr</a></p>
<p>24 July 2021, Commune of Fotokol, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region</p>	<p>Assailants from the Boko Haram terrorist group entered the locality of Sagné in the early hours of Saturday and attacked a military post, killing (28). Eight (8) soldiers dead, (20) armed fighters and 13 (thirteen) injured.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cameroon-info.net/article/cameroun-terrorisme-a-lextreme-nord-08-militaires-tues-et-13-autres-blesses-lors-de-la-403254.html">http://www.cameroon-info.net/article/cameroun-terrorisme-a-lextreme-nord-08-militaires-tues-et-13-autres-blesses-lors-de-la-403254.html</a>.</p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1418816861710520323">https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1418816861710520323</a>  <a href="https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1418868717883170822">https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1418868717883170822</a>  <a href="https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4071425932970427?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr">https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4071425932970427?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr</a></p>

<p>23 July 2021, Commune of Santa, Mezam Division, North West Region.</p>	<p>An attack by armed forces in the locality of Pinyin is said to have caused the death of two (2) women, one of whom was a shopkeeper and the other a laboratory technician.</p> <p><a href="#">ACLED</a></p>
<p>20 July 2021, Douala 2er, Wouri Division, Littoral Region</p>	<p>One (1) man in his 50s stabbed a 17-year-old boy to death in New Bell. He was arrested by law enforcement.</p> <p><a href="https://mimimefoinfos.com/douala-man-stabs-teenager-over-goat-meat/">https://mimimefoinfos.com/douala-man-stabs-teenager-over-goat-meat/</a></p>
<p>19 July 2012, Bafut, Commune of Tubah, Mezam Department, North West Region.</p>	<p>One (1) Lieutenant Partrick Mebenga was beheaded by separatist fighters in a video circulating on social media.</p> <p><a href="#">ACLED</a></p>
<p>18 July 2021, Commune of Tubah, Mezam Division, North West Region</p>	<p>Non-state armed groups killed one (1) gendarme officer guarding the University of Bamenda</p> <p><a href="#">Reach Out</a></p>
<p>18 July 2021, Commune of Ekondo Titi, Ndian Division, South West Region</p>	<p>One (1) young man was beheaded in Ekondo Titi. Residents say the victim, Alain, was a member of a vigilante group called the anti-Amba.</p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1416712865935933442">https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1416712865935933442</a></p> <p><a href="#">ACLED</a></p>
<p>18 July 2021, Kembong, Commune of Eyumodjock, Manyu Division, South West Region</p>	<p>One (1) veterinary technician by name Arrey Ojong was shot dead by suspected Ambazonian fighters. He was suspected of being a "blackleg", collaborating with the army.</p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1417371443390779393">https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1417371443390779393</a></p>

<p>18 July 2021, Kumba, Mème Division, South West Region</p>	<p>One (1) separatist general was reportedly killed while attempting to plant an IED.</p> <p><a href="https://actucameroun.com/2021/07/19/crise-anglophone-un-general-ambazonien-tue-par-larmee/">https://actucameroun.com/2021/07/19/crise-anglophone-un-general-ambazonien-tue-par-larmee/</a>  <a href="https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1416750593050353672">https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1416750593050353672</a></p>
<p>18 July 2021, Commune of Bali, Mezam Division, North West Region.</p>	<p>Five (5) policemen died following an attack with a locally made bombs detonated by suspected separatists in the locality of Bali Nyonga, while they were relieving their colleague at one of the checkpoints. According to sources, the attackers took weapons, ammunition and the victims' identity documents.</p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4053843921395295">https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4053843921395295</a>  <a href="https://mimimefoinfos.com/anglophonecrisisat-least-4-policemen-feared-dead-in-bali-nyonga-separatist-attack/">https://mimimefoinfos.com/anglophonecrisisat-least-4-policemen-feared-dead-in-bali-nyonga-separatist-attack/</a></p>
<p>17 July 2021, Bamenda II, Mezam Division, North West Region</p>	<p>One (1) civilian was reportedly shot dead after being mistaken for a separatist fighter by the gendarmes.</p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4053808168065537">https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4053808168065537</a></p>
<p>16 July 2021, Pinyin, Commune of Santa, Mezam Division, North West Region.</p>	<p>At least two (2) security forces were killed, one of whom was beheaded in the locality of Pinyin by the alleged separatists.</p>
<p>14 July 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Department of Mayo-Sava, Far North Region.</p>	<p>ISWAP fighters attacked a military post in the village of Slala Gardji. One (1) civilian was killed in the crossfire.</p> <p>ACLED</p>
<p>14 July 2021, Zavion; Commune Babadjou, Bamboutos Division, Western Region</p>	<p>Two (2) elements of the gendarmerie were reportedly killed during a confrontation with separatist fighters</p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1415939954073653248">https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1415939954073653248</a></p>
<p>12 July 2021, Bame, Commune Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region</p>	<p>Two (2) elements of the Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP) were killed by elements of the Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR) in Kerawa during a fierce confrontation.</p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1415232442160529413">https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1415232442160529413</a></p>

<p>9 July 2021, Commune of Fotokol, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region</p>	<p>Two (2) Boko Haram fighters were killed in a clash with the armed forces and important military equipment was seized in Fima.  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/loeildusahelcameroun/posts/4683899598328566">https://www.facebook.com/loeildusahelcameroun/posts/4683899598328566</a>  <a href="https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1413738086966648836">https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1413738086966648836</a>  <a href="https://mimimefoinfos.com/two-boko-haram-terrorists-killed-in-maroua/">https://mimimefoinfos.com/two-boko-haram-terrorists-killed-in-maroua/</a>  <a href="https://www.camerounactuonline.com/deux-combattants-de-boko-haram-tues-par-larmee-dans-lextreme-nord/">https://www.camerounactuonline.com/deux-combattants-de-boko-haram-tues-par-larmee-dans-lextreme-nord/</a></p>
<p>09 July 2021, Commune of Tubah, Mezam Division, North West Region</p>	<p>The lifeless body of a (1) Fon Akum Acheh, whose real name is Peter Boma, was discovered on the river near IRAD (an agricultural research company in Bambui).  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4029226247190396">https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4029226247190396</a>  <a href="https://mimimefoinfos.com/mezam-abducted-baforkum-fon-shot-dead/">https://mimimefoinfos.com/mezam-abducted-baforkum-fon-shot-dead/</a>  <a href="https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/cameroon-kidnapped-baforkum-fon-found-dead/">https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/cameroon-kidnapped-baforkum-fon-found-dead/</a></p>
<p>07 July 2021 Commune Nkum, Bui Division, North West Region</p>	<p>Dozens of Amba fighters attacked the Njavyuy checkpoint. They reportedly killed one (1) police officer, KANE BINGO'O, and seized his weapon. 3 armed forces were seriously injured and evacuated to BBH hospital.  <a href="https://www.camerounweb.com/CameroonHomePage/NewsArchive/NOSO-les-s-cessionnistes-attaquent-et-tuent-un-policier-au-poste-de-contr-le-de-Njavyuy-606904">https://www.camerounweb.com/CameroonHomePage/NewsArchive/NOSO-les-s-cessionnistes-attaquent-et-tuent-un-policier-au-poste-de-contr-le-de-Njavyuy-606904</a></p>
<p>6 July 2021, Commune of Tomel, Kupe-Manenguba Division, South West Region</p>	<p>The armed forces reportedly killed one (1) Ambazonian commander in an ambush carried out by the military on the road between Manbanda and Tombel town.  ACLED</p>
<p>06 July 2021, Mile 7 Mankon, Bamenda II, Mezam Division, North West Region</p>	<p>Two (2) separatist fighters were killed by the military forces and their weapons were seized.  <a href="https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4022301584549529?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr">https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4022301584549529?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr</a></p>
<p>6 July 2021, Commune of Kumba III, Meme Division, South West Region</p>	<p>At least three (3) soldiers of the armed forces were killed at a checkpoint in Fiango by Ambazonian fighters.  ACLED</p>
<p>4 July 2021, Commune of Mokolo, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region.</p>	<p>At least three (3) Boko Haram elements were killed and one soldier injured in an attack in Tourou.  ACLED</p>

4 July 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	One (1) assailant killed in a clash as BIR repelled ISWAP in Kerawa. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
4 July 2021 Commune of Bayele, Mezam Division, North-East Region	Ngoran Djibril was brutally killed by Cameroonian military forces at Below Foncha. <a href="https://twitter.com/CMRNewsAgency/status/1411726960531755013">https://twitter.com/CMRNewsAgency/status/1411726960531755013</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/Reachoutreo/status/1411964538753323012">https://twitter.com/Reachoutreo/status/1411964538753323012</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4015715415208146">https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4015715415208146</a> <a href="https://mimimefoinfos.com/trending-news-stories-in-cameroon-5th-july-2021/">https://mimimefoinfos.com/trending-news-stories-in-cameroon-5th-july-2021/</a> <a href="#">ACLED</a>
2 July 2021, Kumba, Meme Division, South West Region	Separatist fighters reportedly killed one (1) Nigerian woman in a passenger car on the Kumba-Mamfe road. <a href="https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/cameroon-nigerian-woman-killed-in-restive-sw-by-suspected-separatists/">https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/cameroon-nigerian-woman-killed-in-restive-sw-by-suspected-separatists/</a> <a href="https://web.facebook.com/watch/?v=364607815030466">https://web.facebook.com/watch/?v=364607815030466</a>
01 July 2021, Kumba, Meme Division, South West Region	Separatist fighters in Kumba killed a (1) physics teacher and GCE Chief Examiner, Fuh Max Dang. <a href="https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4007978635981824?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr">https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4007978635981824?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr</a> <a href="https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/cameroon-suspected-amba-fighters-kill-gce-examiner-in-restive-anglophone-region/">https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/cameroon-suspected-amba-fighters-kill-gce-examiner-in-restive-anglophone-region/</a>
<b>Violence</b>	
22 July 2021, Commune of Buea, Fako Division, South West Region.	Ambazonian separatists engaged in a shootout with the armed forces in the town of Muea. No deaths or casualties were reported. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
19 July 2021, Commune of Tubah, Mezam Division, North West Region.	Ambazonian separatists shot a gendarme in the village of Bambili. No information of whether he was killed or injured. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
15 July 2021, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region	Three civilians injured by stray bullets, ammunition, weapons, uniforms, and a motorbike were taken away before being set on fire: this is attacked was at the Talla-Katchi police station. <a href="#">Element in the field. ARDHU</a>

14 July 2021, Bame, Commune Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region	Fierce battle between ISWAP and the Cameroon army in Slala Gardji, Kolofata. Result: One civilian wounded by a lost bullet. The insurgents were able to invade the military post collecting all the weapons and ammunition in their path. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
14 July 2021, Commune of Mora, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	Boko Haram fighters ambushed soldiers of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) in Limani village, injuring one soldier. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
12 July 2021, Koza commune, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North region.	Boko Haram fighters looted the village of Modoko, taking food and clothing. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
8 July 2021, Commune of Darak, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region	Boko Haram fighters in military uniforms looted a house in the town of Darak, taking away equipment. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
6 July 2021, Makary, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region.	Boko Haram fighters attacked trucks transporting goods leading a fire confrontation with the armed forces in the town of Makary. The military managed to free some of the kidnapped civilians. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
6 July 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	A local vigilante group attacked Boko Haram fighters in the town of Kolofata. They captured 3 members of them and handed them over to the military. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
6 July 2021, Commune of Fotokol, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region.	Boko Haram fighters attacked a military post in the village of Amtchoukouli. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
5 July 2021, Yaoundé 1, Mfoundi Division, Central Region.	A group of soldiers allegedly sent by a driver from the Ministry of Defence are said to have severely beaten and arrested a person in the Nkolo neighbourhood of Yaoundé. <a href="#">ACLED</a>

5 July 2021, Commune of Mayo-Moskota, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region.	The armed forces repelled an attack by Boko Haram fighters on a military base in the town of Zamga. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
4 July 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	The armed forces repelled an attack by Boko Haram fighters in the village of Maloumri, and prevented them from abducting farmers. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
1 July 2021, Commune of Kye-Ossi, Department of Vallée-du-Ntem, Southern Region.	Equatorial Guinean soldiers reportedly opened fire on Cameroonians at the border village of Kye-Ossi over a land dispute. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
<b>Kidnapping</b>	
28 July 2021, Kribi, Ocean Division, Eastern Region	Two young girls from the same family, aged 22 and 24 respectively, were kidnapped in the locality of Kribi for an unknown destination. <a href="https://mimimefoinfos.com/kribi-two-sisters-allegedly-kidnapped/">https://mimimefoinfos.com/kribi-two-sisters-allegedly-kidnapped/</a>
22 July 2021, Commune of Bamenda III, Mezam Division, North West Region.	Ambazonian separatists opened fire in the village of Nkwen, kidnapping one person. No loss of life was recorded. <a href="#">ACLED</a>
19 July 2021, Commune of Dizangue, Sanaga Maritime Division, Littoral Region.	Junior Eyong, 13, Achille Ngwé, 11, and Brillant Essombé, 10, were abducted from a field in Dizangue while accompanying their mother, Elise Bikek, to harvest. Their kidnappers reportedly demanded 30 million for their release. <a href="https://actucameroun.com/2021/07/21/insecurite-trois-enfants-enlevés-dans-un-champ-a-dizangue-littoral/">https://actucameroun.com/2021/07/21/insecurite-trois-enfants-enlevés-dans-un-champ-a-dizangue-littoral/</a>
14 July 202, Commune of Fotokol, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region	A volunteer herder by the name of Gueime Malloum was abducted in the vicinity of Sagme, Lake Chad and taken to Toumbouma (Nigeria) by Boko Haram elements <a href="https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1416129940077043716">https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1416129940077043716</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1418912023426080777">https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1418912023426080777</a> <a href="#">ACLED</a>

07 July 2021, Kumba, Meme Division, South West Region	Separatist fighters confirm that to have abducted two policemen in the locality of Kumba, one of whom has been identified as NANGWE Eko. <a href="https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4027032687409752?rdc=1&amp;_rdr">https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4027032687409752?rdc=1&amp;_rdr</a>
<b>Gender-based violence</b>	
11 July 2021, Douala 3 III, Department of Wouri, Littoral Region.	Elodie MANZO, a doughnut seller in Yassa in the 3rd district of Douala received a pot of boiling oil on her body from her violent companion, which caused her to suffer second degree burns. <a href="https://mimimefoinfos.com/douala-il-brule-sa-compagne-au-deuxieme-degre/">https://mimimefoinfos.com/douala-il-brule-sa-compagne-au-deuxieme-degre/;</a>
<b>Illegal arrests</b>	
29 July 2021, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.	4 (four) journalists were arrested without title by the gendarmes at the Newton airport evacuation site, while they were in the middle of their work. <a href="https://actucameroun.com/2021/07/29/urgent-quatre-journalistes-viennent-detre-arretes-par-la-gendarmerie-a-douala/">https://actucameroun.com/2021/07/29/urgent-quatre-journalistes-viennent-detre-arretes-par-la-gendarmerie-a-douala/;</a>
21 to 22 July 2021, Pouma, Sanaga-Maritime Division, Littoral Region.	TANG Juste Majoie, aged 33, a resident of Dokoma village by Ngopem, was arrested without any warrant, tortured and then kept in custody in the cell of the Pouma Brigade by the elements of this unit, where he died. <a href="https://www.camer.be/87321/11:1/cameroun-bavure-militaire-a-pouma-les-revelations-du-pere-de-la-victime-cameroon.html">https://www.camer.be/87321/11:1/cameroun-bavure-militaire-a-pouma-les-revelations-du-pere-de-la-victime-cameroon.html;</a>
19 July 2021, Moungo Division, Littoral Region	Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention of 2 citizens by the territorial gendarmerie group of Nkongsamba. SUFC field element
17 July 2021, Commune of Bali, Mezam Division North West Region	A doctor and a nurse were arrested by the armed forces for treating an Ambazon fighter at the Bali District Hospital. <a href="https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4057353574377663?rdc=1&amp;_rdr">https://web.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/4057353574377663?rdc=1&amp;_rdr</a>



#### **IV- PENDING CASES**

##### **Ngarbuh massacre:**

On 14 February 2021, 22 people, including 13 children and a pregnant woman, were massacred in Ngarbuh, in the North West region of Cameroon. On 18 June 2021, the Fon of Ntumbaw village, in his capacity as a witness for the prosecution, was heard by the Yaounde Military Court where he gave his testimony about what happened during that famous night. During the debates, the plaintiff was not present and the case was postponed to 15 July 2021.

On 15 July 2021, the hearing of the prosecutor's witness, the chief of the 52nd infantry battalion, Nyangono Ze Charles, at the Yaoundé military court did not take place, as an assessor of the military court was absent for the hearing, which justified the postponement of the hearing to 11 August 2021.

##### **Detention of Stand Up For Cameroon members:**

On Wednesday 14 July 2021, the fourth hearing of the members of Stand Up For Cameroon arrested on 18 September 2020 and prosecuted before the Littoral Military Court for "conspiracy of insurrection and revolution" was held. All four (04) of them, Etienne TSAMA, Mira ANGOUNG, Moussa BELLO, and TEHLE MEMBOU, who was moved from his hospital bed, were present in the courtroom of the Littoral Military Court.

For the fourth time, no opening of the debates took place as the Public Prosecutor, being the prosecution, could not justify his multiple requests for postponement. The case was postponed to 11 August 2021, at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for the appearance of witnesses who are none other than the law enforcement and security forces who arrested them.

##### **MRC activists:**

MRC militants detained for more than nine (11) months in the prisons of Yaounde, Douala and Bafoussam, arrested during the peaceful marches organised by the MRC on 22 September 2020, are charged by the military court with attempted revolution, rebellion and aggravated assembly.

Placed in detention on the basis of preliminary investigation reports from the gendarmes and police stations, the judicial investigation did not give rise to any hearings apart from the ritual charge. The preliminary investigation was also marred by irregularities in the time limits for police custody.

Some of these activists have for several months now, through their lawyers, applied to the Court of Appeal of the Centre for their immediate release. During the hearing of 29 July 2021, this Court postponed the deliberation of this procedure to 10 August 2021.

**The Trial of Amadou VALMOUKE:**

The journalist Amadou VAMOULKE, who has been in pre-trial detention since July 2016 and is being prosecuted by the Special Criminal Court, continues to break his own record for the number of postponements of this trial. On Monday, 26 July 2021, the 74th hearing took place. The case has been adjourned to Monday 24 August 2021 for the 75th hearing.

**MANAGEMENT OF COVID FUNDS - 19 IN CAMEROON:**  
**LEGITIMATE REASONS TO FEAR FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO HEALTH**

On 22 July 2021, Cameroon's Ministry of Finance published on its website the implementation report for Covid 19 funds from March 2020 to March 2021.

**Some points to understand the Covid performance report - 19**

This is the implementation report of the trust account for "transparent management" of resources allocated to health crisis management. Its purpose is to report on :

- The institutional and technical mechanisms put in place to ensure the management of the Special Solidarity Fund for the fight against the coronavirus and its economic and social impact.
- The budgetary execution of the different allocations to the different administrations involved.
- The detailed situation by the administration.

The report shows the following data in terms of forecasts:

Healings	Description
Government objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 180 billion was to be mobilised</li> </ul>
Budget lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Funds from the general State budget: <b>137 billion</b></li> <li>● Funds from international assistance: <b>43 billion</b></li> <li>● Funds from legal and natural persons: <b>3.3 billion</b></li> </ul>
	Details of international competitions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● European Union: <b>2 billion</b></li> <li>● Global partnership for education: <b>9 billion</b></li> <li>● French Development Agency: <b>6.5 billion</b></li> <li>● World Bank: <b>22 billion</b></li> </ul>

In terms of achievements, the report indicates over the period March 2020 - March 2021:

Headings	Description
Overall achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>161.9 billion / 180 billion</b> were mobilised</li> </ul>
Budget lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Funds from the general State budget: <b>153.3 billion</b></li> <li>● Funds from international assistance: <b>8.59 billion</b></li> <li>● Funds from legal and natural persons: <b>3.3 billion</b></li> </ul>
	Details of international competitions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● French Development Agency: <b>5.3 billion</b></li> <li>● BDEAC: <b>500 million</b></li> <li>● Natural and legal persons: <b>3.3 billion</b></li> </ul>

The following points can also be made:

- With **153.3 billion** mobilised from the general budget, the State says it has mobilised more than the **137 billion** planned. This is to compensate for the "shortfalls" in the funds of assistance.
- Of the **161.9 billion** mobilised:
  - **45.2 billion** was given to MINSANTE in March 2020 through cash advances.
  - **116.7 billion** was made available between August 2020 and March 2021.
- **40.6 billion** was authorised but has not been taken up by the administrations at the close of the 2020 budget year.
- **222.4 billion** was received from the IMF:
  - **135.6 billion** in May 2020
  - **86.78 billion** in October 2020

According to MINFI, there were some obstacles to the proper execution of activities on Covid funding during the 2020 financial year:

- Low ownership by many of the expenditure execution procedures in the CAS Covid circuit - 19.
- The non-regularisation by the Ministry of Health of cash advances granted to it for a total amount of **45.9 billion**.
- The low mobilisation of funds for assistance.

### In what context is this report published?

This report is published at a time when:

- There is still no official publication or report of the audit of the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court on the Covid-19 funds. The progress report and the summary of the overall report of the Chamber Accounts that we have seen were leaked. The

presentation of the audit report to the General Assembly on 25 June 2021 was cancelled without any explanation.

- Several audits have been commissioned without Cameroonian citizens seeing any of them succeed. The Prime Minister has requested an audit from the Chamber of Accounts, the Minister Secretary General of the Presidency has requested another from the Superior State Audit, the Minister of Finance has himself announced a call for tender for the recruitment of an independent firm, and the IMF has requested an independent audit. To date, no audit has been made public.
- The Minister Secretary General of the Presidency has taken over the management of covid-19 funds by setting up a task force which is not yet operational. The management of the pandemic continues to be led by the Prime Minister within the framework of the mechanism put in place since March 2020.
- The Minister Secretary General of the Presidency asked the Minister of Justice to initiate legal proceedings against those guilty of mismanagement even though the final audit report of the Audit Office had not been finalised, nor made officially public, let alone formally transmitted to the courts.
- As part of the mobilisation of funds from the IMF, the Minister of Finance committed himself to publishing six-monthly reports on the implementation of the Covid-19 funds and to conducting an independent audit after one year. This has not happened.
- The implementation report for the Covid-19 funds issued by the Ministry of Finance on 21 July 2021 was one of the documents to be audited. This indicates the inadequacy of the audit that was conducted by the Chamber of Accounts.

### What critical observations can be made on this MINFI implementation report?

It is clear that there are many shortcomings in this communication:

- A discreet publication on the website of the Minister of Finance.
- A publication on 22 July 2021, one day after the IMF deadline.
- Publication months after the leaks of the audit of the Chamber of Accounts which indicated that this MINFI execution report had not been made available and therefore had not been audited.
- The implementation reports were supposed to be half-yearly. This did not happen.

- The management of the Covid 19 funds was to be independently audited. As evidence of this, the Minister of Finance announced a call for tender for a firm to carry out an independent audit.
- No public presentation of the implementation report. Half a page was devoted to it in the Cameroon Tribune, the government daily.
- The Minister of Communication did not give a lecture on this subject. He had, however, made a point of communicating the need to respect the presumption of innocence of ministers suspected of wrongdoing.

All these elements do not reassure us about the management of the health crisis and, consequently, about citizens' access to health.

The following observations can be made from these elements:

- **There is a great deal of governmental cacophony.** We can see that the different ministers involved in the management of this pandemic are clashing and disagreeing on the key figures.
- **There is a refusal to be accountable to the people.** To date, there is no official and comprehensive presentation of the results of the audits.
- **The information we have on this management is the result of external pressure.** Without the insistence of the IMF, it seems that the government would never have carried out an audit and made its results public.
- **There is no will to improve governance, to be transparent and to fight against impunity.** To date, no sanctions have been taken. No resignations have been observed. On the contrary, without any specific and concrete commitments being made to better manage the aftermath of the health crisis, new funds have been made available to people who are strongly suspected of wrongdoing.

To date, it is reasonable to conclude that the elements of transparency and good management have not been met to reassure Cameroonian citizens about the management of Covid-19 funds, let alone the new waves of the pandemic.

## **V- FOCUS: OVERVIEW OF VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS IN THE CASE OF THE TRIAL OF POLITICAL ACTIVISTS AND CAMPAIGNERS**

Cameroon has experienced an upsurge in arrests of political activists and militants since the outbreak of the crisis in the North-West and South-West regions and the tensions that followed the 2018 presidential election.

In this report, we have tried to give a non-exhaustive overview of some of the recurrent irregularities and dysfunctions in the treatment of people arrested in this context. Obviously, these various human rights violations and failures are not specific to political activists.

However, it is important to describe and denounce these practices, which tend to become institutionalized in our country.

### **A \_ The different types of dysfunctions/irregularities recurrently observed in the trials of political activists and campaigners**

Several of these can be identified according to the different phases of the criminal procedure in Cameroon.

#### ***1- Irregularities observed before the trial***

They concern the operations of interpellation, arrest, preliminary investigation or flagrante delicto as the case may be.

These procedures involving activists and politicians are systematically flouted by judicial police officers with the active or passive support of the public prosecutor who is the director of investigations.

The various irregularities or concrete procedural violations that can be identified are the following:

- Arrests and detentions without any title or judicial warrant;
- Arbitrary or abusive arrests notwithstanding the guarantees of representation provided by the defendants.
- Non-compliance with the rules in the manner of arrest.
- Failure to respect the time limits for convening meetings when this is the chosen route;
- Failure to respect the rights of the defence ;
- Incommunicado detention and other forms of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

Some practices are observed:

At the time of the preparation of the trial.

A good trial is prepared as soon as the defendants are arrested or summoned. This means that all the abuses that precede are good bases for weakening the defendants on all levels and above all, neutralising their defence through confessions extracted from them by torture and/or cruel, degrading and inhuman treatment.

## **2 - Irregularities observed during the trial**

The following can be noted:

- Unnecessary lengthening of procedural deadlines;
- Failure to respect the rights of the defence, in particular the presumption of innocence, the burden of proof of the guilt of the accused or the defendant,
- Judges who do not demonstrate independence and neutrality in the administration of justice.

## **3-Irregularities observed after the trial**

There are several types of irregularities at this level:

- Irregularities in the verdict. In general, the verdict is pronounced just to confirm the preparation that was made by the prosecution and it reflects the will of the state. Even when the facts are clearly not established and the defendants will be in prison for a long time, they are sentenced to a term of imprisonment corresponding to the time spent in prison.
- Abnormal delays in the review of the case when appeals are exercised.
- Prohibitively high cost of reproducing the file to be paid if the appeal is exercised.
- Abnormal delays in the execution of the decision in the case of acquittal or discharge so that the persons concerned can effectively regain their freedom.

## **B\_ Description of the infringements of the rights of defendants caused by these malfunctions and irregularities**

The following facts can be noted:

Types of malfunctions	Description of the infringements of the rights of defendants
<b>Interceptions and arrests without any title or warrant</b>	The suspect is often brutally arrested without any basic legal documents. NB: The code of criminal procedure allows, in cases of flagrante delicto, to arrest the suspect without a warrant, but only in three cases.  It should also be pointed out that the definition of flagrante delicto in Article 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is sufficiently broad to make it a concept with a wide interpretation. This allows for profound differences in the assessment of acts carried out by police officers.

<p><b>Non-compliance with the rules in the manner of arrest.</b></p>	<p>This is reflected in the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The failure of law enforcement officers to identify themselves.</li> <li>• The fact is that they do not always give the reason or present the arrest title.</li> <li>• Not always tell the defendants and their relatives where the case will go from here.</li> <li>• Giving a false destination to relatives or a false motive</li> <li>• Depriving arrestees of their possessions (money and/or jewellery) prior to their incarceration in prisons.</li> <li>• The fact that prison guards deprive them of the rest of their possessions that have been misappropriated by law enforcement officers.</li> </ul> <p>Night hearings in the absence of the defendants' counsel.</p>
<p><b>Failure to respect the time limits for convening meetings when this is the chosen route</b></p>	<p>The summons is issued to the suspects without respecting the form and time limits provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure.</p>
<p><b>Failure to respect the rights of the defence</b></p>	<p>This is illustrated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time limits for police custody</li> <li>• Our assistance by a lawyer</li> <li>• Difficulties accessing a doctor</li> <li>• Difficulties accessing nutrition</li> <li>• Interrogations accompanied by violence to extract confessions</li> <li>• Night hearings in the absence of the defendants' counsel.</li> <li>• Failure to respect the presumption of innocence</li> </ul> <p>The burden of proof of the guilt of the defendant or accused, which should always rest with the prosecution, does not in many cases.</p>
<p><b>Incommunicado detention and other forms of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment</b></p>	<p>The suspect is often arrested and held in an undisclosed location or moved regularly from one place to another without anyone knowing where he or she is for several days or even months, in some cases.</p>



<p><b>Unnecessary lengthening of procedural deadlines</b></p>	<p>Delaying methods are orchestrated by the prosecution and judges, sometimes also by other actors, such as lawyers or parties to the proceedings themselves, resulting in abnormally long procedural delays.</p>
<p><b>Judges not demonstrating independence and neutrality</b></p>	<p>The principle under the law is a fair trial. This implies the neutrality of the magistrates (judge and public prosecutor).</p> <p>Unfortunately, in practice, our courts start by creating difficulties for defendants through avoidable transfers.</p> <p>During the trial itself, the partiality of the magistrates (who become mere extras called upon to set up precise instructions beforehand) is generally perceived.</p> <p>In this play, the public prosecutor's office becomes ridiculous, forgetting that it has a duty to prosecute and defend.</p> <p>This has a very negative impact on judgements in terms of quality and jurisprudence.</p>
<p><b>Abnormal delay for the re-examination of the file in case of exercise of the appeal procedures</b></p>	<p>The steps taken, in particular the order to fix the cost of reproducing the case file, the reproduction of the file itself, the entry of the court notes and so on, take on average one to two years to be completed before the case file is transmitted to the appeal court, which itself takes sufficient time to enter the file at the appeal hearing.</p>
<p><b>Abnormal delay in the execution of the decision in case of acquittal or discharge so that the persons concerned can effectively regain their freedom</b></p>	<p>The judge's decision is not available because it was not written up before the decision was made, in violation of the law on judicial organisation.</p> <p>The prosecutor's office, which must send the extract of the decision to the prison administration, often does not do so diligently and within a reasonable time frame, to the point where, after being released or acquitted, the steps for actual release can still take several days or even weeks.</p>

## C\_ Provisions of the law that these malfunctions and irregularities violate

These dysfunctions violate the rights of defendants in that they violate several national and international texts.

Types of malfunctions	Provisions of the law that are violated
Interceptions and arrests without any title or warrant	Article 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
Failure to respect the time limits for convening meetings when this is the chosen route	Article 52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
Failure to respect the rights of the defence	Several international instruments signed and ratified by Cameroon, notably the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, several provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, etc.
Incommunicado detention and other forms of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment	Article 116 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the preamble of the Constitution, and several international instruments signed and ratified by Cameroon, notably the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc.
Unnecessary extension of procedural deadlines	The above-mentioned international instruments the principle of trial within a reasonable time.
Judges not independent and neutral	Article 37 of the Constitution and the special status of the judiciary
Abnormal delay for the re-examination of the file in case of exercise of the appeal procedures	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Abnormal delay in the execution of the decision in case of acquittal or discharge so that the persons concerned can effectively regain their freedom	The Code of Criminal Procedure, the Constitution, including its preamble, and international instruments

## VI- Urgent and priority areas for action: Recommendations

The recommendations focus specifically on the case of the increasingly common forced evictions (A), the dysfunction of the justice system in dealing with the cases of political activists and militants (B), and on situations of violence that sustain human rights violations in general (C).

### A-Recommendations on forced evictions

In order to ensure better respect for human rights in the context of land management operations, several civil society organisations united under several platforms and dynamics (Platform for the promotion of the right to housing and Dynamique Citoyenne) have formulated the following recommendations to the State of Cameroon and to citizens:

1. Establish a mechanism to address possession;
2. Take alternative measures to recognize land ownership;
3. Strengthen the publicity of the registration procedure by adapting it to the local context:
  - Prior information about the local population;
  - The opening of a preliminary survey with the aim of taking a census of the population and possessions through the traditional chieftaincies.
1. increase the powers of the judicial judge in the protection of land ownership to avoid the unbalanced closed-door relationship between the administration and the users;
2. Establish a programme for the titling of land throughout the country, similar to the programme set up for the establishment of national identity cards;
3. Effectively combat corruption among officials of the Ministry of Land Affairs and those involved in the land process.
4. Take measures to ensure that registration procedures are free of charge.
5. Establish a mechanism for tracking registration files in the relevant departments.
6. Extend decentralisation to land issues by transferring competences to decentralised territorial authorities.
7. Establish an education and training programme for the population in the field of land administration.
8. Encourage public and private people to ensure the protection of their domain by legal means and visible materialization.
9. Respect human rights in relation to eviction.
10. Abandon the reference to 1974 as the benchmark for development, and consider peaceful, evidential, and established development after that date.
11. Respecting the powers of the judge in the protection of property.

12. Adopt a law on decent housing in Cameroon.
13. Develop a reliable cadastral scheme at national level.
14. Draw up land use plans that can be consulted in town halls.
15. Adopt a law on decent housing in Cameroon.
16. Develop a reliable cadastral scheme at national level.
17. Draw up land use plans that can be consulted in town halls.

## **B-Practical recommendations to end the dysfunction of the justice system in relation to political activists and militants**

The recommendations are made at two levels:

### **At the structural level:**

- Text reform:
  - Code of Criminal Procedure, e.g. remove the possibility for the public prosecutor to detain an accused party during the trial and reserve this possibility for the judge alone.
  - Amend the texts organising the Superior Council of the Magistracy to reinforce the independence of judges by definitively separating the judiciary from the prosecution.
- Reforming the judiciary to make it truly independent;
- Increased multi-faceted resources for a more efficient justice system;
- Building a strong and independent bar
- Improving the working conditions of the various participants in the judicial chain

### **At the functional level:**

- Substantially changing bad practice
- Apply the positive aspects of the existing texts well while waiting for a structural reform of the texts;
- Ensure continuous and mandatory training of the actors of the judicial chain
- Apply sanctions when the facts are proven and verified.

## **C-Recommendations on violence and human rights violations in crisis areas**

These actions concern:

- The State of Cameroon (Cameroonian political and security authorities)
- Armed groups
- International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon
- Cameroonian civil society organisations
- The journalists
- Ordinary Cameroonian citizens

## I. Recommendation for Cameroonian government authorities

Areas of work	Priority objectives	Recommendations
A - Arrest and detention of persons	1. end violence against civilians through collective punitive operations by the defence and security forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Respecting the rules on questioning and arrest set out in the Code of Criminal Procedure</li> <li>b. Better equip judicial police officers with the new criminal procedure code</li> <li>c. Training police and security forces</li> <li>d. Systematically sanctioning</li> </ul>
	2. ensure strict respect for the rights of defendants during arrest and detention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Take measures to put an end to corrupt acts such as the taking of interest by judicial police officers.</li> <li>b. Create a specialised corps of judicial police officers under the orders of the public prosecutor</li> </ul> <p><u>Benefits of this measure :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Harmonisation of training between gendarmes and police officers on the respect of criminal procedure</i></li> <li>● <i>The Public Prosecutor will have full powers of sanction over the OPJs</i></li> </ul>
	3. end the practice of torture and other degrading treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Systematically punish the perpetrators through disciplinary and criminal sanctions whenever the facts are proven</li> <li>b. Continuous training of the security forces so that they can be effective in respecting human rights</li> </ul>
	4. ensure humane and decent conditions of detention for those arrested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Improve and renovate existing infrastructure</li> <li>b. Increasing accommodation capacity by building new security rooms and prison cells</li> </ul>

	5. upholding the right to a fair trial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Publicise the legal aid mechanism to enable citizens to be informed about the possibilities of assistance that exist</li> <li>b. Respecting the code of criminal procedure</li> <li>c. Concrete commitments must be made to ensure access to justice and fair trials.</li> <li>d. A mechanism for monitoring and correcting deviations and malfunctions must also be put in place to enable an overall improvement in the situation.</li> </ul>
B - Respect for public freedoms and the effectiveness of the rule of law	6. Release those arrested in total violation of Cameroonian laws and procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Effective implementation of the habeas corpus provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure.</li> <li>b. End the prosecution of citizens who have participated in peaceful protest activities</li> </ul>
	7. stop the violence and harassment of political activists, campaigners and lawyers	<p><b>Political activists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cease the prosecution of political activists arrested for their peaceful actions for offences punishable by life imprisonment or the death penalty. This will allow them to appear free. When one is prosecuted for a life sentence or death sentence, they are not eligible.</li> </ul> <p><b>For lawyers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make concrete commitments to ensure that lawyers can effectively assist their clients.</li> <li>2. Create a framework for dialogue and monitoring of the implementation of the state's commitments to respect the status of lawyers.</li> </ul> <p>c. Implement the proposals already made by the Bar Association for better respect of the right to defence and the status of the lawyer.</p>

C - Transparency and rebuilding trust with the people	8. shedding light on some key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Authorise independent commissions of enquiry into certain cases: Ebam, Kumba, Magdeme, etc.</li> <li>b. Return the body of Samuel Wazizi and allow an independent investigation to establish the truth</li> </ul>
	9. provide clear and objective information on the actual situation in the different conflict areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Produce clear and regular reports on conflict situations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Produce regular figures and other key data on prisoners, ongoing proceedings, and various key statistics.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Respond to questions from victims' families, national and international NGOs about allegations of abuses committed by the defence and security forces</li> </ul>
D - National Human Rights Commission of Cameroon	10. Rebuild trust with civil society organisations specialising in human rights issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It is important to take into account the reservations expressed by human rights organisations on the staff and status of the Cameroon Human Rights Commission.</li> </ul>
	11. Improving the effectiveness of the CNDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It is vital that the mechanisms for consultation and collaboration be defined so that this commission is an institution that truly serves the promotion and protection of human rights in Cameroon.</li> </ul>

## II. Recommendations for armed groups

Areas of work	Priority objectives	Recommendations
A - Renunciation of violence	12. end violence against civilians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Political leaders and leaders of armed groups claiming to be "Ambazonian" must solemnly commit themselves to cease racketeering activities and violence against civilians</li> <li>b. Political leaders and leaders of armed 'Ambazonian' groups must disassociate themselves from acts of violence against civilians</li> </ul>
	13. Stop attacks on public officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Political leaders and leaders of armed groups claiming to be "Ambazonian" must commit themselves to renounce attacks on public officials as well as law enforcement, security and defence forces</li> </ul>
B - Contributing to justice for the people	14. Bring to international justice those guilty of crimes within their ranks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Political leaders and leaders of armed groups claiming to be from 'Ambazonia' must allow independent investigations into serious cases of human rights violations.</li> <li>b. Those guilty or allegedly guilty of grave violations must be arrested and, in due course, brought to international justice.</li> </ul>
C - Seeking a peaceful and sustainable resolution to crises	15. Renounce the use of arms as a political means to achieve their cause.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Political leaders and leaders of armed groups claiming to be from "Ambazonia" must in the short term solemnly engage in a ceasefire and dialogue process.</li> <li>b. In the medium term, they must renounce the armed defence of their political positions.</li> </ul>



### III. Recommendations for international organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon

Areas of work	Priority objectives	Recommendations
Support for the documentation of violence and human rights violations	16. Ask the Cameroonian State to shed light on the unresolved issues mentioned by the various human rights actors.	<p>Through the appropriate channels, international organisations and Cameroon's partner countries and co-signatories of international instruments must demand and obtain that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Independent investigations be authorised and conducted</li> <li>b) The outcome of the public enquiries</li> <li>c) The consequences are in accordance with the national and international laws drawn.</li> </ul>
	17. Support efforts to document incidents of violence and human rights violations	<p>International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Support research and investigation efforts for the establishment of the truth in serious cases of human rights violations.</li> <li>b) Supporting in-depth studies to better understand the causes and recurring factors of crises and human rights violations</li> <li>c) Support the dissemination of the results of studies and surveys to national stakeholders</li> </ul>
	18. Support information campaigns on serious cases of human rights violations	<p>Produce clear and regular reports on conflict situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Produce regular figures and other key data on prisoners, ongoing proceedings, and various key statistics.</li> <li>c. Respond to questions from victims' families, national and international NGOs about allegations of abuses committed by the defence and security forces</li> </ul>

Contributing to the achievement of justice and the fight against impunity	19. use their full weight to stop the harassment and violence against lawyers, political activists and human rights defenders.	International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should : a) Support projects and initiatives to protect the rights of human rights defenders, activists and lawyers b) Remind the State of Cameroon of the international instruments relating to the respect of human rights.
	Support the efforts of victims and civil society to ensure fair trials and the release of those arrested in full violation of national laws and procedures.	International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should : a) Support victims' efforts to have quality counsel to represent them in cases b) To demand and obtain from Cameroon the respect of international rules and principles relating to fair trial c) To join their voices to those of the arbitrarily arrested to obtain their release
	21. impose severe and strong sanctions against those responsible for violence at the level of government and non-state armed groups.	International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should : a) Constantly reminding stakeholders in conflicts of the sanctions they face for human rights violations b) Sanction political and security officials responsible for serious violations c) Sanction political leaders in the diaspora and operational leaders of armed groups on the ground.

Contributing to climate change and the reduction of hostilities	22. initiate or support dialogue processes between Cameroonian socio-political actors	International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Support dialogue initiatives and mediation between different stakeholders, at national and international level.</li> <li>b) To contribute to the sharing of experiences with countries that have experienced more or less similar crises.</li> </ul>
	23. 23. Initiate or support ceasefire processes between belligerents in areas of insecurity	International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hold regular sessions to discuss the crisis situation in Cameroon in international forums</li> <li>b) Supporting and assisting actors who wish to conduct mediation for global or localised cease-fires</li> <li>c) Support the training and deployment of national mediators from the religious world and civil society.</li> </ul>
	24. Initiate or support conflict resolution processes in communities affected by conflict	International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Supporting dialogue initiatives between local communities in crisis areas.</li> <li>b) Supporting the idea of implementing a Justice, Truth and Reconciliation process globally.</li> </ul>

<p>Contribution to systemic reforms that allow for better respect of human rights in Cameroon</p>	<p>Contribute to efforts to ensure that the various mechanisms for monitoring, training, evaluation, sanctioning and correcting dysfunctions and abuses are in place and fully functional.</p>	<p>International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Organise regular working sessions at national level with human rights organisations to review developments in violence and human rights</li> <li>b) Support the setting up of bodies for monitoring, training and evaluating the commitments made to improve the situation between the Government and civil society.</li> <li>c) Strengthen the conditionalities relating to respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law in the various agreements with the State of Cameroon.</li> </ul>
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#### IV. Recommendations for Cameroonian civil society organisations

Areas of work	Priority objectives	Recommendations
<p>Synergy in documenting violence and human rights violations</p>	<p>26. Pool efforts in monitoring and documenting cases of violence and human rights violations in Cameroon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increase the systematic sharing of information on cases of human rights violations between human rights organisations.</li> <li>b. Produce regular collective reports on the human rights situation.</li> <li>c. To speak out collectively on serious cases of human rights violations.</li> </ul>

Synergy in national and international advocacy	27. 27. Pooling efforts in advocacy at national and international level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Systematically coordinate to seize advocacy opportunities at national and international level</li> <li>b. Jointly define common approaches and campaigns at national and international level</li> </ul>
Synergy in the defence and protection of victims and human rights defenders	28. 28. Pooling efforts in the defence and protection of victims and human rights defenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Establish, strengthen and expand the monitoring and alert system on threats to human rights defenders.</li> <li>b. Pooling resources and approaches to accompany victims in serious cases of human rights violations.</li> </ul>

#### V. Recommendations for journalists and opinion leaders

Areas of work	Priority objectives	Recommendations
Integration of human rights issues in the editorial line	29. The issue of respect for human rights becomes a priority for the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Upgrading and training journalists on human rights issues</li> <li>b. Arrange for systematic coverage of human rights issues in your media</li> </ul>
Synergy in investigations	30. Conduct systematic investigations in relation to human rights organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Systematically collaborate with human rights organisations in investigations</li> <li>b. Conducting systematic checks of official and unofficial reports of human rights violations</li> <li>c. Systematically monitoring trials of serious human rights violations</li> </ul>

Public information and training	31. Contribute to the training of citizens on human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Create dedicated educational programmes on human rights laws and instruments</li> <li>b. Highlighting human rights information in Cameroon</li> </ul>
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## VI Recommendations for Cameroonian citizens

Cameroonian citizens can and should:

32. **32. Inform yourself about the real situation of human rights in Cameroon.** In a context of crisis such as that of Cameroon, ignorance of the seriousness of human rights violations is an encouragement to those who systematically violate them.
33. **Learn about human rights and how to defend them.** No one should be ignorant of the law. No one should be ignorant of their rights and freedoms. Your rights and freedoms are guaranteed by the Constitution and many international instruments ratified by the State of Cameroon. Many organisations exist and can help you to learn. Many content is available on the internet. Train yourself to be able to resist arbitrariness and repression.
34. **Organise against potential violations of your rights and fundamental freedoms.** No one is immune to the violation of their rights and freedoms. No one should believe that, in the case of abuse and arbitrariness, without the support of an organisation and a collective, they will be able to get out of it. It is an illusion to believe that one is safe from these various violations and abuses. For the rule of law to be a reality, it needs vigilant and organised citizens.
35. **35. Act to make the rule of law a reality.** You can and must act so that light is shed on certain massacres and certain massive human rights violations. You can and must act to end impunity for those responsible for human rights violations. You can and must act so that human life and the rights of all are respected.