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Prisoners without a crime



9 Months
already





CAMEROON: Human Rights Report

May 2021

This report provides an overview of human rights violations that occurred in Cameroon in May 2021. The report focuses on violations and violence that occurred during the current month throughout the country, including in 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.

With this report 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, May 2021

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Acronyms

- **IED: Improvised Explosive Device**
- **LGBTQ: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer**

¹ <https://www.hrw.org/fr/news/2021/05/12/au-cameroun-deux-femmes-transgenres-ont-ete-condamnees-cinq-ans-de-prison>
<https://actucameroun.com/2021/05/17/alice-nkom-au-cameroun-les-homosexuels-vivent-dans-la-terreur-et-la-violence/>
<https://www.hrw.org/fr/report/2013/03/21/coupables-par-association/violations-des-droits-humains-commises-dans-lapplication>

Introduction

The fifth monthly report on the human rights situation in Cameroon aims to report as comprehensively as possible on situations of violence and human rights violations in Cameroon. In this perspective of monitoring, documenting and reporting on the facts of violations and violence in Cameroon, this report of the Stand Up For Cameroon Working Group on Human Rights Violations is the fruit of a coalition of expertise and contribution made available by Cameroonian civil society organisations and political parties.

It covers the period from ¹ to 31 May 2021. It also takes into account, as did previous reports, violence and human rights violations throughout the territory of Cameroon. Indeed, it complements previous reports which all presented in detail situations of violence and human rights violations in Cameroon, with particular attention to the conflict zones of the North West, South West, East and North regions.

The information that enabled us to structure this report was collected from several sources and using different methods. The sources include reports published on the websites of specialised national and international organisations, articles available on digital platforms, information collected from resource persons in all localities, and the field work of a team of volunteers dedicated to this cause in collecting and analysing data. Among the methods used, the report is the result of a combination of documentary analysis, media monitoring, field investigations and cross-checking with several sources.

Furthermore, despite the strong communication and constant advocacy carried out by the Stand Up For Cameroon movement and several other associations, we can see through this report that the curve of violence during the first five months of 2021 in Cameroon has not abated, especially in the crisis areas. The month of May 2021 witnessed several mood swings due to the discontent of the populations such as those in the villages of Goshi, Roum, Toufou, Hitéré, Rigoua, Hidoua, Dalou, Mapa, Lagodja, Lhereng, Ltahou, Zouhoulou, Matsitsia, Gatchena and Dabidalou in the North Cameroon region. The people of the region, faced with repeated attacks by the Islamist sect Boko Haram, massacres, kidnappings and other violent actions, are indignant about the inability of the leaders to ensure the security of people and property in this part of the country. These populations have expressed their frustration through protests.

This report will once again focus on the effects and management of resources mobilised by the state of Cameroon to deal with Covid - 19 on the document presented as a progress report by the Chamber of Accounts, which states that several tens of billions of CFA francs have been diverted.

The reporting for May 2021 also reveals the resurgence of kidnappings, which are now spreading to regions that were previously spared, such as the coastal region.

This month's focus is on a denunciation of the conditions of detention in our prisons. The working group presents the cruel life lived by prisoners, the majority of whom are remand prisoners, i.e. people awaiting final judgment.

The procedural flaws and the denial of justice will also be illustrated through a return to the "Shakiro" case in which Loïc Djeukam (alias "Shakiro") and Roland Mouthe (alias "Patricia") were sentenced to several years in prison.

Overview of violence in May 2021



source:

<https://katika237.com> (2021-06-05)

Overview of violence in May

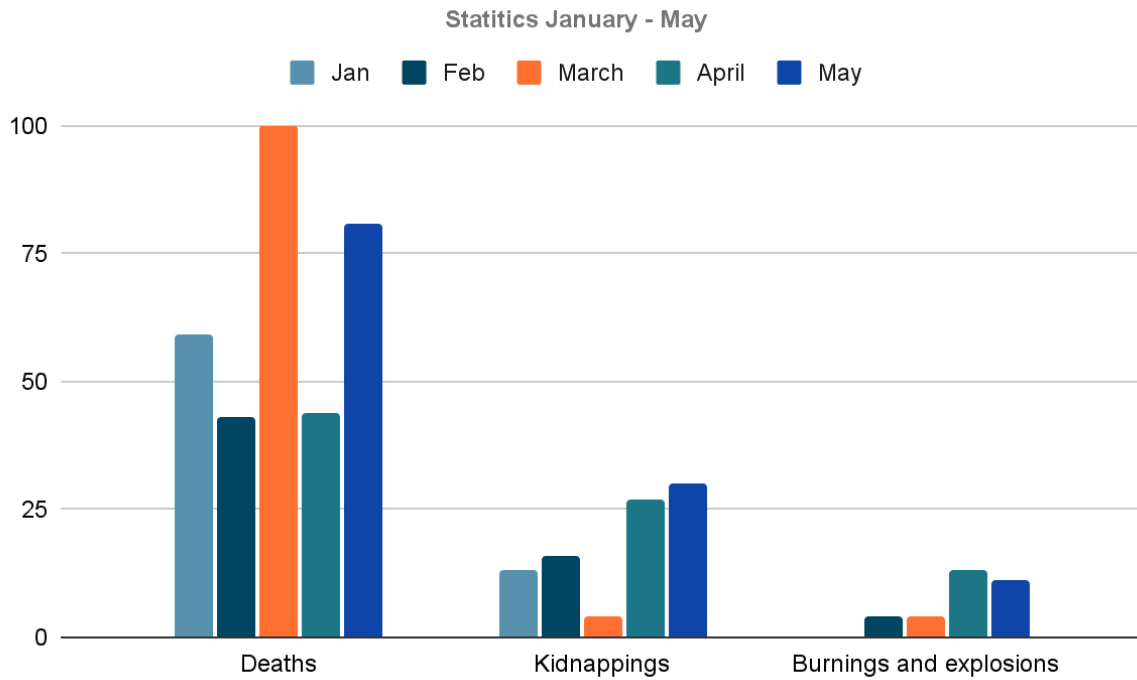
Category	Total	Anglophone Crisis	Boko Haram conflict	Other categories
Deaths/ fatalities	32 cases	18 cases	12 cases	02 cases
	74 people	42 people	29 people	03 people
Burnings	01 case	01 case		
	No casualties	No casualties		
Explosions	10 cases	09 cases	01 case	
	07 death	07 death	No casualties	
Kidnappings	05 cases	04 cases	01 case	
	30 people	23 people	07 people	
Violences	21 cases	10 cases	09 cases	02 cases
Gender based violence	02 cases			02 cases
Total number of violence recorded : 71 cases				

Statistics on the evolution of the situation of human rights violations between January, February and March 2021

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
<u>Number of deaths</u>	At least 59		At least 43
	32 – Anglophone Crisis	27 – War against Boko Haram	28 – Anglophone Crisis
<u>Kidnappings</u>	At least 13 in Anglophone Crisis		At least 16 people
		05- Anglophone Crisis	11 - War against Boko Haram
<u>Fires and explosions</u>		04 cases – Anglophone Crisis	04 cases Anglophone Crisis

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
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Number of deaths	At least 44			At least 81		
	21 - Anglophone Crisis	19 - War against Boko Haram	04 - Other region	49 – Anglophone Crisis	29 – War against Boko Haram	03 – Other region
Kidnappings	At least 27 people			At least 30		
	26 - Anglophone crisis	01 - War against Boko Haram		23 – Anglophone Crisis	07 – War against Boko Haram	
Fires and explosions	13 cases			11 cases		
	10 - Anglophone Crisis	03 - War against Boko Haram		10 – Anglophone Crisis	01 – Boko Haram	



Sources : Elements of our reports from January to May 2021

1. Violations of civil and political rights (in crisis areas and elsewhere)

Date	Description
Fires, Explosions	
19 May 2021, Commune of Jakiri, Bui Division, North West Region	Soldiers raided the town of Kumbo and burned down dozens of houses. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. ACLED
18 May 2021, Meluf, Kumbo Township, Bui Division, North West Region	An explosive device was detonated by separatist fighters, which led to reprisals by the military against the population. ACLED https://twitter.com/CMRNewsAgency/status/1394767679802810371
18 May 2021, Commune of Eyumodjock, Manyu Division, South West Region	A homemade bomb accidentally exploded while being planted by suspected separatists in the village of Ekok. Three separatist fighters were killed. ACLED
13 May 2021, Commune of Ekondo Titi, Ndian Division, South West Region	Residents recovered an improvised explosive device planted by suspected Ambazonian separatists in the town of Kumba. Military forces intervened and detonated it. No deaths or casualties were reported. ACLED
6 May 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	An improvised explosive device planted by suspected Boko Haram fighters exploded on a military armoured vehicle in the village of Toumbou Ali. The vehicle was damaged. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. ACLED
04 May 2021, Commune of Akwaya, Manyu Division, South West Region	An improvised explosive device in Akwaya was detonated by separatist fighters as they approached an armoured military vehicle. https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/videos/512533539874395

<p>04 May 2021, Muyuka District, Fako Division, South West Region.</p>	<p>Ekona was the subject of a heavy military deployment after an IED targeting a military convoy exploded around Mile 29. The Fako Action Forces claimed responsibility for the explosion. The explosive device was placed just before a speed bump around a mango tree.</p> <p>Cameroon News Agency https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3839878789458477</p>
<p>04 May 2021, Commune of Batibo, Momo Division, North West Region</p>	<p>An improvised explosive device was spotted in the Kwenwo neighbourhood, which caused a sudden displacement of the population.</p> <p>Cameroon News Agency https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3839911536121869</p>
<p>3 May 2021, Mbengwi Momo Division, North West Region.</p>	<p>A homemade bomb planted by suspected separatists exploded in the town of Mbengwi, killing 4 soldiers.</p> <p>ACLED</p>
<p>3 May 2021, Bamenda II, Mezam Division, North West Region.</p>	<p>Military forces recovered and disarmed an improvised explosive device planted by suspected separatists in the town of Bamenda. No deaths or casualties were reported.</p> <p>ACLED</p>
<p>01 May 2021, Commune of Tubah, Mezam Division, North West Region</p>	<p>An improvised explosive device was discovered and dismantled by the Security Forces on the Bamenda - Ndop road, precisely at Sabga.</p> <p>Field evidence from the NGO Reach Out</p>
<p>Killings</p>	
<p>27 May 2021, Lassin Village, Commune of Noni, Bui Division, North West Region</p>	<p>Soldiers kill 02 and arrest 04 in Kuvluh. According to a resident, "At around 5am, soldiers invaded a village in Nkum subdivision called Kuvluh. They broke into the house of the Imam and Pa Jovro of Kuvluh, took them out and shot them. The two people killed were accused by the military for collaborating with the separatists.</p> <p>https://mimimefoinfos.com/bui-continued-military-attack-leaves-two-dead-in-kuvluh/ https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3908697072576648</p>

<p>26 May 2021, Nkwen Bamenda III, Mezam Division , North West Region</p>	<p>Peter Atang, popularly known as Ndi Tang, was shot in the stomach and legs in the Mbefie area by gunmen and he died in hospital on Saturday. He was dragged from his bar and shot by suspected separatists who accused him of criticizing and speaking out of turn, condemning their modus operandi in public. https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3917069238406098 https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3917006735079015</p>
<p>26 May 2021, Commune of Jakiri, Bui Division, North West Region</p>	<p>03 lifeless bodies was found in Wainamah, a town affected by the conflict. A local resident says there is panic, as their killer(s) are unknown. According to CNA, government forces arrested three men in the town of Jakiri on Tuesday and took them to an unknown destination, where they were later found dead. https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1397503708519358467 https://twitter.com/CMRNewsAgency/status/1397529867445575681</p>
<p>26 May 2021, Commune of Ako, Donga-Mantung Division, North West Region</p>	<p>At least 02 soldiers have been killed in Cameroon's troubled North West region. According to local authorities, the two soldiers were on their way to Nkambe from Ako when they were killed by an improvised explosive device placed on a road near the village of Jeyu (Berabe-Ako). https://mimimefoinfos.com/trending-news-stories-in-cameroon-26th-may-2021/ https://www.journalducameroun.com/cameroun-deux-militaires-tues-dans-lexplosion-dune-mine-dans-le-sud-ouest-cameroun/</p>
<p>25 May 2021, Commune of Noni, Bui Division, North West Region</p>	<p>Four (04) elements of the armed forces were killed by the group of separatist fighters called "Marines of Bambalang", in the attack on Lassin at around 2 am. Died: Mbem Jean Pierre, Kamga Dieudonné, Ntieche Mefire Mohamed and Renfort Sed. 01 survivor, Baba Jean, and 01 missing. https://cameroonnewsagency.com/separatists-kill-five-government-forces-in-noni/ https://kontripipo.com/ambazonia-terrorist-atrocity-in-bambalang-ndop-25-may-2021/</p>
<p>25 May 2021, Commune of Muyuka, Fako Division, South West Region.</p>	<p>Three (03) simultaneous explosions were detonated, targeting the regular army in Ekona. The "Mountain Lions of Fako" are believed to have carried out the IED attacks around SATOM in Ekona. Government forces responded by firing indiscriminately to repel the attackers. 02 civilians died in the clash, but the toll on both sides cannot be established.</p>

	https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3906209512825404
19 May 2021, Bamenda, Mezam Division, North West Region	<p>An artist the King Gody EF died last night in Bamenda, North West Region. The young MAKOSSA artist was pulled out of a vehicle where he was with relatives before being shot at. He later died at the hospital where he was taken. Separatist fighters are suspected to have committed the assassination.</p> <p>https://mimimefoinfos.com/breaking-news-un-artiste-assassine-a-bamenda/</p>
18 May 2021, Buh Village, Bui Division, North West Region	<p>The military killed 02 civilians during a multi-day raid in Buh village.</p> <p>https://mimimefoinfos.com/bui-division-two-killed-in-buh-military-raid/</p>
18 May 2021, Commune of Mayo Moskota, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	<p>Boko Haram fighters attacked the village of Kijiyawa, near Kouyape, and burnt several houses. The military forces killed four (04) fighters during the intervention to repel them.</p> <p>ACLED</p> <p>https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1395080449853112327</p> <p>https://humangle.ng/cameroon-security-forces-arrest-4-boko-haram-terrorists-in-kijiyawa/</p>
17 May 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	<p>Boko Haram fighters attacked the village of Kerawa, killing one (01) person and kidnapping another. They also took sheep.</p> <p>https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1394558830974054400</p> <p>https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1394949630375378944</p> <p>https://humangle.ng/cameroon-security-forces-arrest-4-boko-haram-terrorists-in-kijiyawa/</p> <p>ACLED</p>
17 May 2021, Commune of Wum, Menchum Division, North West Region	<p>Military forces raided the village of Bui at night, burned 50 houses and killed 02 people, including a traditional leader.</p> <p>https://mimimefoinfos.com/bui-division-two-killed-in-buh-military-raid/</p> <p>ACLED</p>
17 May 2021, Goldavi village, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North region	<p>Army reportedly eliminates 04 Boko Haram terrorists in Goldavi Mayo-Moskota</p> <p>https://humangle.ng/cameroon-security-forces-arrest-4-boko-haram-terrorists-in-kijiyawa/</p> <p>https://twitter.com/LOeil du Sahel/status/1394026416128331785</p>

16 May 2021, Jakiri Sub-division, Bui Division , North West region,	03 people died as a result of a military raid in the village of Tadu. https://mimimefoinfos.com/tadu-several-homes-razed-in-military-raid/ https://twitter.com/CMRNewsAgency/status/1394652469444100097
16 May 2021, Commune of Buea, Fako Division, South West Region.	Separatists attacked a military van in the village of Muea, killing 4 soldiers. https://twitter.com/CMRNewsAgency/status/1394376602528718849 ACLED Source equinox radio 7am news of 16 May 2021
15 May 2021, Commune of Kumbo, Bui Division, North West Region.	Government forces killed 3 civilians and burned more than 40 houses in Buh village. ACLED https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=376008553838633
15 May 2021, Commune of Konye, Meme Division, South West Region	At least six(06) separatist fighters were killed in Konye. They were shot on the highway while setting up roadblocks. Government forces caught them on duty and fired several times, leaving them dead on the side of the road. https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3879943578785331
15th May 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Mayo Sava Division , Far North Region	Boko Haram fighters killed 02 women and injured 02 others in an attack in the village of Sandawadjiri. https://twitter.com/ChiefBisongEta1/status/1393886153045127172 ACLED
10 May 2021, Commune of Melong, Moungo Division , Littoral Region.	Residents captured a suspected thief and burned him to death in Melong town. ACLED
10 May 2021, Commune of Mokolo, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region	Residents captured two Boko Haram fighters and beat them to death in the town of Tourou. ACLED
09 May 2021, Village of Cherif Moussari, Commune of Mayo-Moskota, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region	Boko Haram elements killed a man in Talla Massali. https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1391680135686934531 ACLED
9 May 2021, Commune of Mozogo, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	Elements of Boko Haram attacked the village of Zamga, killing one person. The military forces intervened and repelled them. ACLED

<p>8 May 2021, Commune of Isangele, Ndian Division, South West Region.</p>	<p>The Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR) engaged in a firefight with the armed group of the League of Nigerian Nations in the town, resulting in the death of two (02) soldiers. ACLED</p>
<p>08 May 2021, Commune of Fotokol, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region.</p>	<p>Boko Haram fighters have killed a young boy and injured his mother in an attack in the village of Gadafei. https://twitter.com/LOeil_du_Sahel/status/1391369595810877443 ACLED</p>
<p>6 May 2021, Commune of Mokolo, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region.</p>	<p>Military forces and local vigilantes have repelled a Boko Haram attack in the town of Tourou, killing two attackers. ACLED</p>
<p>04 May 2021, Kuruku Village, Batibo District, Momo Division, South West Region</p>	<p>Njong Nelson nicknamed Alooh, a cobbler and preacher, was reportedly killed when he was about to renew his national identity card. Residents say he was shot by government soldiers. https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1389585267384897536 ACLED</p>
<p>04 May 2021, Commune of Fotokol, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North</p>	<p>At least six (06) Boko Haram terrorists were killed by the Cameroonian army in Soueram. https://www.facebook.com/loeildusahelcameroun/posts/4469481989770329 ACLED</p>
<p>3 May 2021, Commune of Foubot, Noun Division, Western Region.</p>	<p>Residents protested in the town of Foubot after a prisoner died of illness after not being allowed out for medical treatment. They set fire to the courthouse and clashed with the police. Two (02) demonstrators were shot dead and five others injured. https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/cameroon-uneasy-calm-reigns-in-foubot-following-death-of-drug-dealer-in-custody/ https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1389175001224564740 ACLED</p>
<p>03 May 2021, Mbengwi Village, Momo Division, North West Region.</p>	<p>01 man shot by military. The deceased is said to be the father of a separatist fighter. Local residents say he was killed after an explosion that left four soldiers dead. https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1389306640999067658 ACLED</p>

02 May 2021, Commune of Mbengwi, Momo Division, North West Region.	Mr Takud Moses was shot dead by unidentified gunmen in Kobenyang village. Reach Out
2 May 2021, Commune of Waza, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region	Boko Haram fighters killed one person in an attack on the village of Ngame. ACLED
01 May 2021, Commune of Akwaya, Manyu Division, South West Region	Two members of the government forces were captured and executed by Ambazonian fighters in Godan, Akwaya. This incident was captured on video and in the video, the voice said they were captured on May 1, 2021. https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3838612529585103
Violence	
29 May 2021, Commune of Jakiri, Bui Division, North West Region.	Government forces invaded the village of Yer. They took all the men out of their houses, beat them and collected money, according to several sources in the village. "After severe torture, they demanded 10,000frs to free the victims. The villagers say the move is probably revenge for the losses they suffered in their recent clash with separatist fighters. Cameroon News Agency https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3919017668211255
26 May 2021, Douala 2nd, Wouri Division, Littoral Region	Security forces and traders clashed at the central market in Douala. The incident was triggered after the police were deployed by local authorities to disperse unauthorised traders from the market. Reports indicate that at least 25 people were injured while several others were arrested. https://www.garda.com/fr/crisis24/alertes-de-securite/483811/cameroon-clashes-at-a-marketplace-in-douala-may-26-injure-at-least-25-people
21 May 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Department of Mayo-Sava, Far North Region	Military forces repelled an attack by Boko Haram fighters in the village of Ashigashiya. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1395688216653701125 ACLED
20 May 2021, Commune of Bali, Mezam Division, North West Region	Separatist fighters are stopping traffic along the Bamenda-Enugu corridor. Thousands of people who have left towns and villages have been stranded on the way.

	https://mimimefoinfos.com/armed-conflict-in-nw-sw-separatist-fighters-halt-circulation-along-the-bamenda-enugu-corridor/ https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1395751262231089158
19 May 2021, Yaoundé 6, Mfoundi Division, Centre Region	Residents captured a suspected thief and beat him to death in the city of Yaoundé. ACLED
18 May 2021, Commune of Waza, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region	Villagers fought with displaced people in Waza village over access to a water point. One (01) person was killed and two (02) others injured. The army's Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR) intervened to resolve the situation. https://mimimefoinfos.com/extreme-nord-deux-morts-lors-dun-affrontement-entre-les-populations/ ACLED
18 May 2021, Tourou, Commune of Mokolo, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region.	About fifty elderly women, clubs in hand, bedding and kitchen utensils on their heads, stormed the festival square in Tourou to demand protection and security for their lives and property from the local prefect. The people are worried about the increase in attacks by the Islamist group Boko Haram. https://actu cameroun.com/2021/05/25/insecurite-15-villages-menaces-de-disparition-a-cause-de-boko-haram/
16 May 2021, Kolofata commune, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North region.	Soldiers arrested and tortured 6 members of the local vigilance committee in the village of Waraga, Amchide town, over a private dispute. Soldiers from the army's Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR) then intervened to free them. https://twitter.com/SembeTv/status/1394192810488762371 ACLED
15 May 2021, Commune of Buea, Fako Division, South West Region	A group of people calling themselves "Fako Mountain Lion" took Muea hostage on Saturday and lured government forces into a fight. Traffic was paralysed from the place called mile 17 to Muyuka town as another group blocked the road to Muyuka to prevent reinforcements. Cameroon News Agency https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=374698873919946
12 May 2021, Commune of Muyuka, Fako Division, South West Region	Government forces had handed over the bodies of more than 10 civilians they had killed on 10 January 2021 to their families for burial in Mautu. During the ceremony, over 300 mourners, including visitors who had gathered to mourn and bury the dead, were detained for several hours by government forces. Some mourners were released while others were taken away. Cameroon News Agency https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=3867360203377002&id=652585094854545

12 May 2021, Ndop Commune, Ngoketunjia Division North West Region	Security forces (allegedly police forces) destroyed the goods of traders in the Ndop town market in an attempt to force them to sell inside the market rather than at its entrance. ACLED
10 May 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	Boko Haram fighters attacked the village of Sandawadjiri. They injured two people and took a motorbike and some clothes. ACLED
07 May 2021, Kumbo, Bui Division, North West Region.	An attempted attack by separatist fighters on the campus of Saint Augustine College where a mass was being held to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the birth of Bishop George Nkuo was repelled by members of the defence and security forces. https://cruxnow.com/church-in-africa/2021/05/cameroon-bishops-anniversary-mass-disrupted-by-gunfire/ https://mimimefoinfos.com/bishop-george-nkuo-urges-belligerent-to-drop-arms-seek-dialogue/
6 May 2021, Commune of Kolofata Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	Boko Haram fighters attacked a MNJTF post in Gadadja village, Bonderi town. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. ACLED
5 May 2021, Bamenda II, Mezam Division, North West Region.	Soldiers engaged in a firefight with suspected separatists in the town of Bamenda. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. ACLED
5 May 2021, Commune of Koza, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region)	Military and local vigilance committee members repelled an attack by Boko Haram fighters in the village of Nguetchewe. No deaths or casualties were reported. ACLED
5 May 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.	Boko Haram fighters looted the village of Zongo during the night, taking clothes and food. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. ACLED
05 May 2021, Commune of Muyuka, Fako Division, South West Region	Separatists claimed responsibility for an arson attack on the residence of the Divisional Officer of Muyuka Subdivision. https://twitter.com/CMRNewsAgency/status/1391298294568165376 https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1391237570999300096
4 May 2021, Commune of Kolofata, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region	Boko Haram fighters looted the village of Sandawadjiri and took 11 sheep. No deaths and/or injuries were reported. ACLED

<p>3 May 2021, Commune of Kumbo, Bui Division, North West Region</p>	<p>The armed forces made an incursion into the villages of Tadu and Mbiim. They shot and wounded a civilian in Mbiim. ACLED</p>
<p>01 May 2021, Commune of Ndu, Donga-Mantung Division, North West Region.</p>	<p>The sub-prefect allowed the villagers of Ntumbaw to 'invade' the land. The villagers burned houses in the area and insisted on cultivating the land. https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1388434374132211712</p>
<p>Kidnapping</p>	
<p>22 May 2021, Commune of Mamfe, Manyu Division, South West Region</p>	<p>Father Christopher Eboka and a motorbike taxi driver were abducted in Mamfe, in the conflict zone. They were taken hostage by a separatist fighter. On 1 June, the Reverend was released but the fate of the motorbike taxi driver is still unknown. https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1397861598279131139 https://www.radiomaria.co.ke/camerouns-mamfe-diocese-to-offer-mass-for-priests-immediate-unconditional-release-may-28-2021/ https://actucameroun.com/2021/05/29/kidnapping-des-pretres-au-noso-un-proche-du-defunt-cardinal-tumi-envoie-un-message-fort-aux-amba-boys/ https://kontripipo.com/rev-father-eboka-of-mamfe-kidnapped-by-ambazonia-terrorists/</p>
<p>18 May 2021, Kumba City, Meme Division, South West Region</p>	<p>Four (4) students were abducted from Kumba Up Station Bilingual High School by suspected separatists while taking their Common Entrance exams. https://agencecamerounpresse.com/societe/soci%C3%A9t%C3%A9/crise-anglophone-4-%C3%A9l%C3%A8ves-kidnapp%C3%A9s-au-sud-ouest.html https://mimimefoinfos.com/anglophone-crisis-kidnapped-kumba-pupils-remain-missing/</p>
<p>17 May 2021, Mve Village, Bui Division, North West Region</p>	<p>Eleven (11) teachers and staff were abducted from the Baptist Health Training School. Among those abducted were the headmaster of the school, Mr. Nkwain Jacob Gobte, the secretary, two domestic staff, the school's pastor, the librarian and five teachers. Sources reveal that they were released on Wednesday 19 May 2021. https://mimimefoinfos.com/kumbo-teachers-school-staff-kidnapped/ https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=3884507224995633&id=652585094854545</p>

	https://twitter.com/MimiMefoInfo/status/1395295199253893122
07 May 2021, Commune of Kumba I, Meme Division, South West Region	Kidnapping of 6 municipal workers in the town hall Source equinoxe radio 7h of 07 May 2021
4 May 2021, Mayo Moskota Subdivision, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region	Boko Haram fighters abducted seven people, including six women, in the village of Gouldola. ACLED
Gender-based violence	
31 May 2021, Commune of Babadjou, Bamoutos Division, Western Region	An element of the national gendarmerie at the Babadjou brigade post was arrested after raping a nine (09) year old girl. The girl, whose mother was roasting fish in front of the gendarmerie post, had been sent to collect money from the attacker. The suspect is said to have frightened the girl with his weapon, before raping her. He is currently detained at the territorial brigade of Mbouda and will be referred to the military court of Bafoussam. https://www.facebook.com/CAMEROONNEWSAGENCY/posts/3922241077888914
12 May 2021, Yaoundé, Mfoundi Division, Central Region	Claire Charlotte Ngono was found dead after a violent argument with her husband, Clément Mendo, a marine lieutenant, who was taken into custody as the main suspect at the headquarters of the Mfou Gendarmerie Company https://www.cameroon-tribune.cm/article.html/39915/en.html/yaounde-une-dispute-conjugale-vire-au
06 May 2021, Kumba, Meme Division, South West Region	Makia Pauline Bisong filed a complaint against Mama Nash Lingeh, a police officer who happens to be her neighbour. He allegedly raped and abused her. https://mimimefoinfos.com/policeman-accused-of-forcefully-stripping-violating-woman-in-kumba/

2. Repertoire of violated international instruments

The international instruments violated in all the situations listed above include

- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Article 3** "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person".
- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, through articles 5, 7** "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".
- **Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict: Article 5;** "All forms of repression and cruel and inhuman treatment of women and children, in particular imprisonment, torture, shooting, mass arrests, collective punishments, destruction of dwellings, forcible displacement, committed by belligerents during military operations or in occupied territories shall be considered criminal. »
- **Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace;** solemnly declares in **Article 2** that "the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its realization constitute a fundamental obligation of every State".
- **United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules)**

3. Pending cases

3.1. Stand Up For Cameroon activists

On 18 September 2020, Etienne Tsama, Moussa Bello, Mira Angoung and Tehle Membou were brutally arrested and assaulted without any warrant or legal title at 'Station Gulfin' in Bali-Douala, as they left a regular 'Black Friday' meeting that Stand Up For Cameroon has been holding for the past 5 years in all regions of the country.

On Wednesday 12 May 2021, the second hearing of the members of Stand Up For Cameroon was held before the Douala Military Court. While they were present in court, extracted in the early hours of their cells, the hearing was postponed to 09 June 2021. The reason: They were not present when they were called!

This was absolutely false. They were in the courtroom before the arrival and installation of the magistrates. They were in front of the judge when the latter dismissed their case, arguing that they were absent.

This dismissal is a scandal and yet another blatant demonstration of the serious problems of justice in Cameroon.

At the previous hearing on 14 April 2021, the proceedings could not start because "the court was not regularly constituted".

3.2. MRC activists

Following the results of the 2018 presidential election, MRC militants have not stopped claiming the victory they say was stolen by the ruling party. During a peaceful march initiated throughout the country on September 22, 2020, activists were arrested in several cities of the country including: Douala, Yaounde and Bafoussam.

The various activists arbitrarily arrested have been in pre-trial detention for more than eight months in the prisons of the towns where they were arrested and are being prosecuted before the Military Tribunal.

The collective of lawyers defending MRC militants, after observing cases of violations by Magistrate Joel Albert Bias of the Yaounde Military Court, filed a complaint which has still not been resolved. In a communiqué dated 24 February 2021, the magistrate was accused of denial of justice, violation of reasonable time limits and bias in the case of the MRC militants.

Several procedural flaws were raised by the lawyers of the arbitrarily arrested activists. The last appearance for the 27 activists in the Yaounde Prison was scheduled for 25 May 2021 before the Vice President of the Central Court of Appeal, Mr. Gabriel Pascal TANKOUA, ruling as a habeas corpus judge, in appeal of Order No. 67/HB of 4 March 2021. The deliberation was extended to 22 June 2021. The lawyers denounce the failure to respect the time limits provided for by the law in Article 587 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with regard to the appeal judgment. They also denounce the "acts of torture by gendarmes, police officers, prison guards and even judges".

- **Denouncing abuse in prisons**

Stand Up For Cameroon has started an investigation into the conditions of detention in Cameroon, with the Douala Central Prison, located in the New Bell district, as its first case study. It is common knowledge that most prisons throughout the country are overcrowded with difficult living conditions that do not comply with international rules and guidelines on conditions of detention. "Article 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights further stipulates that "all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person". It also requires that 'reform and social rehabilitation of prisoners' be an 'essential aim' of imprisonment.

These difficult conditions include very poor living conditions, inadequate or non-existent sanitary facilities, inadequate catering facilities and difficult visiting conditions.

Not only are prisons overcrowded, but they also live in deplorable hygienic conditions, with the result that many prisoners suffer from many types of illnesses, the most obvious of which are skin diseases.

At Douala Central Prison, New Bell, for example, only prisoners who can pay for their accommodation, the so-called 'Mandate', are allowed a small sleeping space. In general, even when the "Mandat" is paid for, inmates are forced to sleep in groups and on a rotational basis, as the prison is overcrowded. This means that one group sleeps during the day and another group sleeps at night. Those who are not in a position to pay the Mandate have no choice but to sleep in tents, on benches, on the ground in front of the tents or in the open space outside. The price of a Mandate varies from 4,000 CFA francs for those who sleep on the ground to 300,000 CFA francs for "high class" prisoners. This cost is a one-off deposit for the duration of a prisoner's stay.

It should also be noted that the New Bell prison was built in the 1930s to hold 700 inmates, but today it holds more than 3,473 inmates according to Amnesty International, but according to the inmates there are at least 5,000. This reality of overcrowding applies to all other prisons in the country.

The overcrowding of these prisons makes it difficult for prisoners to access:

Food: The supply of food is very insufficient in relation to the number of detainees. Therefore, the majority of the detainees depend entirely on their family members for food. They provide them daily with cooked food, raw food or give them money to buy food.

Trafficking: According to some inmates, drugs are said to circulate without fear. Alcohol, cigarettes and other forms of drugs are reportedly consumed even in front of the prison guards. In practice, the supply of canned beer is carried out by the prison authorities. During so-called "communication days" and public holidays, the amount of canned food entering the prison is very high.

According to prisoners' testimonies as to why such practices were 'allowed', it turns out that living conditions were deplorable, which made the prisoners always tense. To ease this tension, the prison authorities used the strategy of selling beer and allowing the sale and use

of drugs to calm the tension. They also believe that the prison authorities make the living conditions deplorable so that the prisoners consume these drugs, which increases their sales.

To the sanitary services: Each prisoner is obliged to pay 1000 FCFA per month, without which he is not allowed to use the toilets. This is contrary to national laws and regulations.

Visits: Visits are very complicated for the families and acquaintances of prisoners. And for good reason, at the entrance to the prison, the prison guards are lined up and waiting for people who come for a visit. Each time a visitor arrives, the guards jostle to be the ones to welcome him or her, after which they negotiate with the visitor the amount to be paid. This payment depends on the bargaining power of the visitor. At the main gate of the prison, where identity cards are left, the visitor must pay at least 500 FCFA to be allowed access to the search team.

There are usually two search points. The first search point is where they search your body and the price is 200 FCFA. Women who wear a blouse without tights have to pay 500 FCFA. The second search point is where they check the package brought in and pay 500 FCFA, after which the visitor is allowed to enter the courtyard where they meet the detainees.

In the courtyard where visitors are received, each visitor has to pay 500 FCFA to sit on the bench. There are also so-called taxi fees paid to other detainees to fetch the person needed. It should be noted that without these payments, the visitor may not see the person they are looking for. The visitor is then forced to pray and beg for someone to have mercy and let him or her in. At the end of the day, the visitor can spend between 1500 and 2500 FCFA.

Health services: Access to health services, which is a right for prisoners, is not a reality at New Bell prison. Prisoners are obliged to buy a consultation booklet for 200 FCFA, after which they are given a date for a consultation. Most prisoners rely on health support from family members due to the complications they face in accessing health services in prison. Many prisoners have lost their lives as a result of this difficult access to health care. More recently some cases have come to public attention: Gervais Mendo ZE, Thomas Tangem and the recent incidents in Foubot where a detainee died as a result of being denied access to health care by the public prosecutor. Following his death, the inhabitants of Foubot mobilised, blocked traffic and set fire to the Foubot courthouse. This riot cost the lives of two other citizens.

What happened in Foubot can happen every day in almost any prison in Cameroon.

3.3. Serious violations of the rights and procedures of people from the LGBT community (SHAKIRO & PATRICIA)

On 8 February 2021, at 9pm, the gendarmes arrested Loïc Djeukam (alias "Shakiro") and Roland Mouthe (alias "Patricia") in a restaurant in the streets of Cameroon's economic city.

According to activists and lawyers who have visited them in detention, they have been interrogated without a lawyer present, beaten and threatened with death, subjected to anti-LGBT slurs and forced to sign statements.

Shakiro and Patricia were then transferred to the overcrowded central prison in Douala where they reported being beaten and insulted by prison guards and other inmates.

They are accused by prosecutors of attempted homosexual conduct, public indecency, and not having their national identity cards at the time of their arrest.

Although Cameroon's Criminal Procedure Code contains provisions that evidence is required for a finding of a same-sex act between two persons of the same sex, these provisions were not met in this case.

On 11 May, a court in Douala imposed a maximum sentence of five years in prison and fines of 200,000 CFA francs on the two defendants (Shakiro and Patricia), referring to the law that punishes homosexual relations in Cameroon, namely Article 347 bis of the penal code. As a reminder, homosexuality is prohibited in Cameroon. The law provides for penalties ranging from 6 months to 5 years in prison and a fine of up to 200,000 FCFA for anyone who has sexual relations with another person of the same sex.

However, in addition to the heavy verdict, there are also the conditions of arrest and prevention so decried by the defence. The lawyers who visited them in detention point to a number of flaws in the procedure involving their clients. Namely:

- Arrests without a warrant
- Interrogations in the absence of their lawyers
- Violence and abuse in detention facilities
- The exercise of coercion to sign the minutes of statements obtained through beatings, insults and threats.
- Death threats.

All of which are very serious violations of the Cameroonian code of criminal procedure.

These cases are not unique or isolated. Numerous human rights violations have been recorded during arrests and prosecutions in what some observers call the anti-LGBT crackdown in Cameroon. These violations include the use of forced anal examinations and other forms of torture and ill-treatment, forced confessions, and denial of access to a lawyer, in addition to anti-LGBT bias on the part of magistrates.

Human Rights Watch has also documented past rapes and beatings of LGBT persons by inmates in Cameroonian prisons, with prison guards looking on with almost complicity. Respect for the law in Cameroon remains a real concern.

3.4. Malpractice in the management of Covid 19 funds²: A serious violation of the right to health and the health of the population.

The progress report of the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court of Cameroon dated March 2021, revealed that the 180 billion FCFA loaned by the IMF as an emergency in 2020 for the fight against the coronavirus pandemic would have been managed in a way that undermined the objective of optimising Cameroon's response to the pandemic.

Below is an overview of the serious findings of the progress report:

On the award of special contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criteria for the selection of providers and minutes of the Working Group were not provided to the court
Overruns of allocated funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Personal Protective Equipment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allocated = 2.9 bn; Committed = 23.8 bn; Overrun = 20+ bn ● <u>Communication on barrier measures</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allocated = 70 M; Spent = 384.6 M; Overrun 310+ M ● <u>Purchase of Covid-19 Tests</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allocated = Not specified; Spent = 25.8 billion; Overrun of over 21 billion ● Development of the Yaoundé care centres

² https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2021/06/01/au-cameroun-des-milliards-de-francs-cfa-dedies-a-la-lutte-contre-le-covid-19-detournes_6082404_3212.html

<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/1179071/politique/covidgate-au-cameroun-qui-est-mohamadou-dabo-lhomme-au-coeur-du-scandale/>

<https://www.investiraucameroun.com/economie/2105-16402-covidgate-comment-des-fonds-destines-a-la-production-des-medicaments-au-cameroun-ont-plutot-servi-a-l-importation>

Audit report of the Audit Chamber of the Supreme Court

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allocated = 2 billion; Committed = 3.9 billion; Overrun = 1.9 billion
Overcharging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Covid-19 tests</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purchase price from MINSANTE = 17 500 fcfa from Mediline Medical Cameroun SA ○ Manufacturer's selling price = 7 084 fcfa of SD BIOSENSOR ○ Difference = 10 415fcfa/test, i.e. more than 14.5 billion in total ○ In the 4th quarter of 2020 test was available from the Global Fund to fight HIV at a price of 2,932.3 fcfa - MINSANTE continued to purchase from Mediline Medical
Undelivered contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Ambulances</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 880 million committed for the purchase of 16 ambulances on 20 and 21 August for a delivery period of 90 days. As of 30 December no delivery. Providers = Mediline Medical and Yao Pharma Sarl
Non-compliant service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 96 non-accredited service providers were awarded contracts worth over 600+ million CFA francs ● Mr Abakar Sidiki Diaby, promoter of three companies, was awarded contracts worth 796.8 million CFA francs, in violation of the regulations. He is related to Mr Ousmane Diaby, President of the Working Group at MINSANTE. ● On 09 April 2020 by letter the SGPR ordered the purchase of rapid screening tests by the CREMER laboratory for 300 million.
Patient care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Budget allocated for the purchase of drugs = 1 billion; Committed = 536.4 million; Allocated to the Regional Health Promotion Fund = 300 million. ● Note: One of the few items under-spent is on medicines for ordinary Cameroonians. ● Out of 11 planned isolation centres, only the Laquintinie Hospital was able to receive Covid-19 patients. Budget allocated = 7 billion; Committed = 4 billion
Production of chloroquine and azythromycin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposal made by MINRESI ● Approved by the Head of State on 09 April 2020 ● Report of the Directorate of Pharmacy, Medicines and Laboratories on 28 April 2020 stating that MINRESI is not able to manufacture medicines ● Budgeted = 4 billion ● Committed = 657 million ● MINRESI bought tablets from India and repackaged them

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purchase of medicines by MINRESI is in violation of the regulation which provides for all purchase of medicines in Cameroon by CENAME
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In summary, this progress report shows spending 20 times more than the provisions for multiple budget lines, overpricing by two to five times, contracts awarded to unlicensed suppliers and suppliers with family links to ministry staff, cash payments in violation of administrative procedures, etc.

Cameroonians have died from Covid-19 because tests were not available, because oxygen was not available or because personal protective equipment was not available.

It is scandalous and incomprehensible that money borrowed from the IMF precisely to help fight Covid-19 has been misappropriated and stolen!

4. Urgent and priority areas for action: Recommendations

These actions concern :

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

I. Recommendation for Cameroonian government authorities

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

	5. upholding the right to a fair trial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Publicise the legal aid mechanism to enable citizens to be informed about the possibilities of assistance that exist b. Respecting the code of criminal procedure c. Concrete commitments must be made to ensure access to justice and fair trials. d. A mechanism for monitoring and correcting deviations and malfunctions must also be put in place to enable an overall improvement in the situation.
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"> a. Effective implementation of the habeas corpus provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure. b. End the prosecution of citizens who have participated in peaceful protest activities
	7. stop the violence and harassment of political activists, campaigners and lawyers	<p>For political activists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 prosecuted for a life sentence or death sentence are not eligible. <p>For lawyers :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Make concrete commitments to ensure that lawyers can effectively assist their clients. b. Create a framework for dialogue and monitoring of the implementation of the State's commitments to respect the status of lawyers c. Implement the proposals already made by the Bar Association for better respect of the right to defence and the status of the lawyer.

C - Transparency and rebuilding trust with the people	8. shedding light on some key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Authorise independent commissions of enquiry into certain cases: Ebam, Kumba, Magdeme, etc. b. Return the body of Samuel Wazizi and allow an independent investigation to establish the truth
	9. provide clear and objective information on the actual situation in the different conflict areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Produce clear and regular reports on conflict situations b. Produce regular figures and other key data on prisoners, ongoing proceedings, various key statistics. c. Respond to questions from victims' families, national and international NGOs on allegations of abuses committed by the defence and security forces
D - National Human Rights Commission of Cameroon	10. Rebuild trust with civil society organisations specialising in human rights issues.	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.
	11. Improving the effectiveness of the CNDL	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.

II. Recommendations for armed groups

Areas of work	Priority objectives	Recommendations
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A - Renunciation of violence	12. end violence against civilians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Political leaders and leaders of armed groups claiming to be "Ambazonian" must solemnly commit themselves to cease racketeering activities and violence against civilians b. Political leaders and leaders of armed 'Ambazonian' groups must disassociate themselves from acts of violence against civilians
	13. Stop attacks on public officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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"> a. Political leaders and leaders of armed groups claiming to be from 'Ambazonia' must allow independent investigations into serious cases of human rights violations. b. Those guilty or allegedly guilty of grave violations must be arrested and, in due course, brought to international justice.
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"> 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. b. In the medium term, they must renounce the armed defence of their political positions.

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.	a. Through appropriate channels, international organisations and Cameroon's partner countries and co-signatories of international instruments shall request and obtain that : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Independent investigations be authorised and conducted ● The outcome of the public enquiries ● The consequences are in accordance with the national and international laws drawn.
	17. Support efforts to document incidents of violence and human rights violations	a. International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support research and investigation efforts for the establishment of the truth in serious cases of human rights violations. ● b. Supporting in-depth studies to better understand the causes and recurring factors of crises and human rights violations ● c. Supporting the dissemination of the results of studies and surveys to stakeholders in national life
	18. Support information campaigns on serious cases of human rights violations	a. International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting information, training and awareness campaigns for national and international opinion on the human rights situation in Cameroon. ● b. Protect whistleblowers and human rights defenders who initiate and conduct public campaigns on human rights.

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.	<p>a. International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support projects and initiatives to protect the rights of human rights defenders, activists and lawyers ● 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.	<p>a. International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support victims' efforts to have quality counsel to represent them in cases ● b. 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.	<p>a. International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>a. International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support dialogue initiatives and mediation between different stakeholders, at national and international level. ● To contribute to the sharing of experiences with countries that have experienced more or less similar crises.
	23. 23. Initiate or support ceasefire processes between belligerents in areas of insecurity	<p>a. International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hold regular sessions to discuss the crisis situation in Cameroon in international forums ● Supporting and assisting actors who wish to conduct mediation for global or localised cease-fires ● Support the training and deployment of national mediators from the religious world and civil society.
	24. Initiate or support conflict resolution processes in communities affected by conflict	<p>a. International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting dialogue initiatives between local communities in crisis areas. ● Supporting the idea of implementing a Justice, Truth and Reconciliation process globally.

<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>a. International organisations and partner countries of the State of Cameroon can and should :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organise regular working sessions at national level with human rights organisations to review developments in violence and human rights ● Support the setting up of bodies for monitoring, training and evaluating the commitments made to improve the situation between the Government and civil society. ● 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.
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IV. Recommendations for Cameroonian civil society organisations

Areas of work	Priority objectives	Recommendations
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Synergy in documenting violence and human rights violations	26. 26. Pool efforts in monitoring and documenting cases of violence and human rights violations in Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase the systematic sharing of information on cases of human rights violations between human rights organisations. b. Produce regular collective reports on the human rights situation. c. To speak out collectively on serious cases of human rights violations.
Synergy in national and international advocacy	27. 27. Pooling efforts in advocacy at national and international level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Systematically coordinate to seize advocacy opportunities at national and international level b. Jointly define common approaches and campaigns at national and international level
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"> a. Establish, strengthen and expand the monitoring and alert system on threats to human rights defenders. b. Pooling resources and approaches to accompany victims in serious cases of human rights violations.

V. Recommendations for journalists and opinion leaders

Areas of work	Priority objectives	Recommendations
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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"> a. Upgrading and training journalists on human rights issues b. Arrange for systematic coverage of human rights issues in your media
Synergy in investigations	30. Conduct systematic investigations in relation to human rights organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Systematically collaborate with human rights organisations in investigations b. Conducting systematic checks of official and unofficial reports of human rights violations c. Systematically monitoring trials of serious human rights violations
Public information and training	31. Contribute to the training of citizens on human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create dedicated educational programmes on human rights laws and instruments b. Highlighting human rights information in Cameroon

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. Educate yourself 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 contents are 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 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.