



# ANNUAL REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN CAMEROON

January to December 2022

Human rights Working Group  
Coordinated by NGO UN MONDE AVENIR



Centre for Human Rights  
and Democracy in Africa  
**CHRDA**  
Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and Democracy



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1MA: Un Monde Avenir

ARDHU: Action pour le Respect des Droits de l'Homme et la Dignité Humaine

RIB: Rapid intervention battalion

CESOQUAR: Cercle des Educateurs solidaires des Quartiers Réunis

CHRDA: Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Crescent

GMI: Groupement Mobile d'Intervention

HRDC: Human Rights Defense Club

CRM: Cameroon Renaissance Movement

CSO: Civil Society Organisation

REDHAC: Réseau des Défenseurs des Droits de l'Homme en Afrique Centrale

## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH OF HUMAN RIGHTS TASK FORCE

The report on human rights violations follows a methodology based on MDR (Monitoring, Documentation and Reporting). This report is the product of a synergy of actions carried out by the NGO 1MA with other CSOs working on human rights, journalists and contact persons throughout the country. This work of collection, analysis and documentation is carried out by two teams: an information collection team made up of field workers and a network of journalists in the ten regions, who do more than collect information, verify and seek evidence on the facts revealed. An editorial team made up of 1MA staff, academics, human rights CSOs (CHRDA, REDHAC, Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme, Reach Out, Human Rights Defense Club, CESOQUAR, ARDHU and Mandela Center International) and activist lawyers.

The production of the report is based on five (5) pillars, namely: exploration of the spaces where violations and violence are disseminated; exploitation of reports from national and international human rights organisations; monitoring of cases of violations; analysis and processing of facts; and reporting itself.

### **1- Exploration of the spaces where violations and violence are disseminated.**

The team is responsible for collecting and exploring information published on specialised human rights websites and Facebook pages and Whatsapp discussion groups. Finally, it is also responsible for cross-checking the various media publications and broadcasts (radio, television, written press, online media) related to the theme. This is a permanent monitoring task that is carried out daily by the team.

### **2-Use of reports from national and international human rights organisations.**

This work consists of reading periodic reports (monthly, quarterly or annual) produced by international NGOs working on the issue, such as the International Crisis Group, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and others.

This exploration of reports aims to cross-check the information collected on cases of violation and violence.

### **3- Monitoring cases of violations**

The monitoring of cases of human rights violations is done at two levels.

The first level consists of systematic monitoring of areas at risk or exposed to violations. This is done through a vast network of volunteers made up of field workers based in the communes, contact persons in the regions and journalists.

The second level is the collection of information either by individuals (victims, families of victims, witnesses) who request the organisation directly, or by the collection team in the field supported by the field workers, who at the same time verify the allegations and document the evidence.

### **4- Analysis and processing of facts**

Once the facts have been collected and monitored by the collection team, all the necessary documentation is made available to the editorial team. The editorial team carefully analyses the documented information to ensure that the facts are true and relevant. The team categorises the facts collected by type of violation, ensuring that they are in line with national laws and regional and international human rights instruments.

### **5- Reporting itself**

After analysis and processing of the facts collected, a periodic report on the state of human rights in Cameroon is prepared.

SUMMARY OF 2022 REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS (see appendix 1)

## INTRODUCTION

During the year 2022, Cameroon faced several major challenges, notably on the economic and health levels on the one hand, and on the political, economic and security levels on the other.

At the economic and health level, there were several constraints, among others, the abysmal public debt with a risk of default in the future, weak exports and a current account deficit. The slowdown due to the Covid 19 pandemic has been weighing on the country's economy since 2020. In addition, the conflict in Ukraine has hampered the country's economic recovery, adding to inflationary pressures and domestic structural vulnerabilities.

In addition, governance issues such as the corruption scandal at mining giant Glencore Energy, the misappropriation of funds for the fight against the pandemic at Covid 19 and the construction of the stadiums that hosted the 2020 African Cup of Nations are holding back the country's development and making it less attractive to investors.

At the political, economic and security levels, the various security crises that Cameroon is going through, notably the secessionist crisis in the English-speaking regions, Boko Haram terrorism, inter-community tensions, the strong rise in identity-based withdrawal, as well as urban insecurity (the phenomenon of large-scale banditry, specifically the microbes), are considered to be aggravating human rights situations in Cameroon.

The year 2022, like the previous year, was marked by an upsurge in human rights violations. There were at least **1,457** cases of violence and human rights violations in all categories, including **1,440** cases of human rights violations.

For the year 2022, we have documented at least:

- **759** murders: **559** in South-West and North-West regions, **182** in Far-North; and **18** in other regions. These killings included at least **679** civilians and at least **80** defence and security forces.
- **366** people were abducted for ransom, including **330** in the North-West and South-West regions, **33** in the Far-North region and **03** in the other regions.
- **119** cases of fires of which **101** were in the North-West and South-West regions, **4** in the Far-North and **14** in other regions. These were fires in houses, schools, health centres (hospitals and clinics) and markets.
- **47** cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- **31** cases of unlawful arrest and detention
- **15** cases of restrictions on freedom of expression, opinion, assembly and public demonstration.
- 07** cases of forced evictions

To illustrate this, we can go case by case:

- The Far North region remains marked by the persistence of activities of non-state armed groups (Boko Haram), as well as military operations carried out by the Defence and Security Forces with the consequences of loss of human life, kidnappings accompanied by ransom demands, etc. All of this has led to a great deal of material damage as well as population movements as a result of inter-

community tensions. For example, in October 2022, about 250 households were forced to move in Mayo Kani, not far from Nigeria, because of attacks by the Islamist sect Boko Haram.

- Non-governmental armed groups continued to kill, torture, attack and abduct civilians. They also continued to attack students, teachers and even the education system in general, denying thousands of students the right to education. On 12 June, non-governmental armed groups physically assaulted a group of 11 students aged 14-18, who were walking to Bokova High School in Buea. The military was found responsible for the killing of nine people in the village of Missong, North West Region, on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022.

In response to attacks by non-governmental armed groups, the Defence and Security Forces, including soldiers from Rapide Intervention Bataillon (BIR), arrested, beat and detained between 30 and 40 motorcyclists who were part of a funeral convoy, allegedly on suspicion of being elements of non-governmental armed groups. Of the detained motorcyclists, at least sixteen (16) were reportedly forcibly disappeared.

In the same context, several detainees lost their lives in abject conditions of detention in the prisons:

- Rodrigue NDAGUEHO KOUFET, one of the six detainees in Douala prison arrested in connection with the September 2020 peaceful marches, died of cholera,
- TANGER Rudolf ANGUE, ASANG VAGINUS and VENYENI Romanus died in Kondengui, Buea and Bamenda prisons as a result of medical negligence on the part of prison staff.

The private media and professionals in the information sector have been subjected to harassment by the political and administrative authorities. The Minister of Territorial Administration asked the Governor of the Littoral Region on 11 November 2022 to have a panellist of the programme "Equinoxe soir" and the presenter of that day arrested. Several meetings and demonstrations were banned, thus infringing on the freedoms of expression, opinion, association and demonstration.

The picture is not only bleak, in April 2022, Cameroon took important steps to protect the rights of pregnant students and teenage mothers. The government's new 'readmission policy' stipulates that pregnant students can continue their schooling until the twenty-sixth week of their pregnancy and are allowed to return to school after giving birth, subject to certain conditions.

There has been no significant progress in the trial of members and supporters of the Movement for the Renaissance of Cameroon, accused of defying a ban on demonstrations in September 2020. Nearly 80 members are still in detention in Cameroon's prisons.

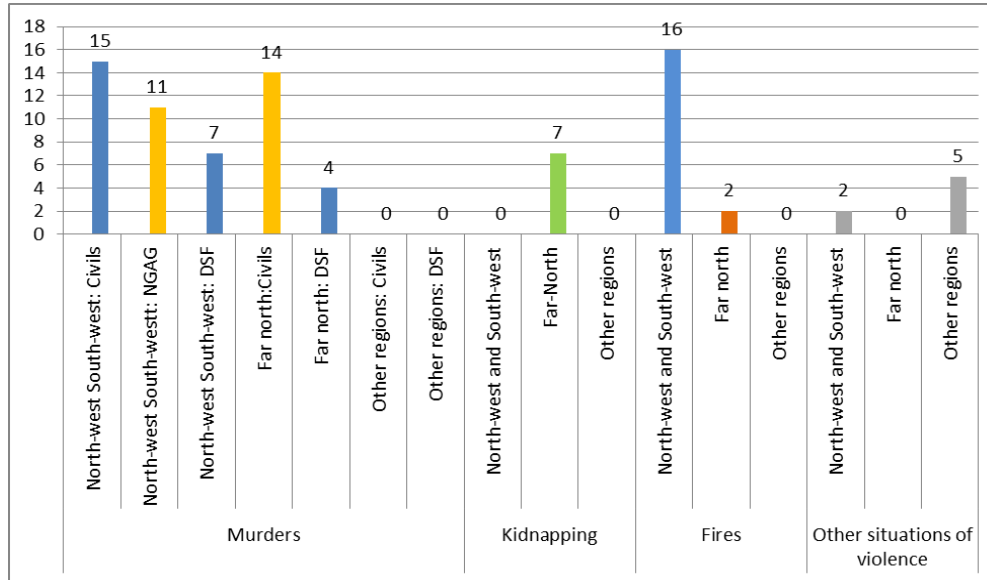
## I. TABLE OF CASES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND GRAPHS

Types of violation	Intervention area	Victims	Jan.	Feb.	March	Total Q1	April	May	June	Total Q2	July	Aug.	September	Total Q3	October	November	December	Total Q4	Overall	
Murders	North-west South-west	Civil	17	23	43	83	101	58	81	240	13	12	20	45	15	18	16	49	559	
		NGAG <sup>1</sup>									13	50	13	76	11	02	07	20		
		DSF									16	08	04	28	07	10	01	18		
	Far-North	Civil	14	11	8	33	16	18	27	61	8	20	3	31	14	17	14	45		182
		DSF									0	3	1	4	04	02	02	08		
	Other regions	Civil	1	0	0	1	2	1	6	9	2	0	0	2	00	01	02	03		18
DSF		0									1	0	1	00	02	00	02			
<b>TOTAL 1</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>759</b>	
Kidnappings	North-west South-west		22	0	2	24	101	58	81	240	5	24	27	56	00	10	00	10	330	
	Far-North		0	0	0	0	1	0	19	20	0	2	0	2	07	02	02	11	33	
	Other regions		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	00	00	00	00	03	
<b>TOTAL 2</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>366</b>	
Fires	North-west South-west		1	1	0	2	12	3	18	33	5	2	10	17	16	03	30	49	101	
	Far-North		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	02	00	01	03	4	
	Other regions		1	0	2	3	1	0	3	4	4	3	0	7	00	00	00	00	14	
<b>TOTAL 3</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>119</b>	
Other situations of violence	North-west South-west		14	0	13	27	11	5	5	21	14	2	3	19	02	01	03	06	73	
	Far-North		1	0	2	3	1	0	3	4	0	3	0	3	00	00	30	30	40	
	Other regions		2	0	10	12	6	0	0	6	31	21	11	63	05	05	09	19	100	
<b>TOTAL 4</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>213</b>	
<b>OVERALL</b>			<b>73</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1 457</b>	

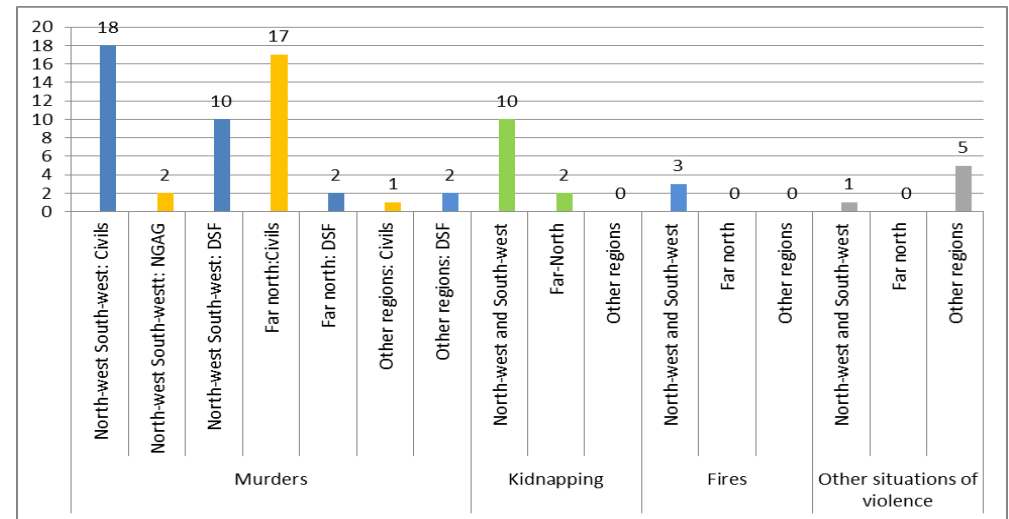
<sup>1</sup> Non-governmental armed groups

**Statistical chart for the last quarter of 2022**

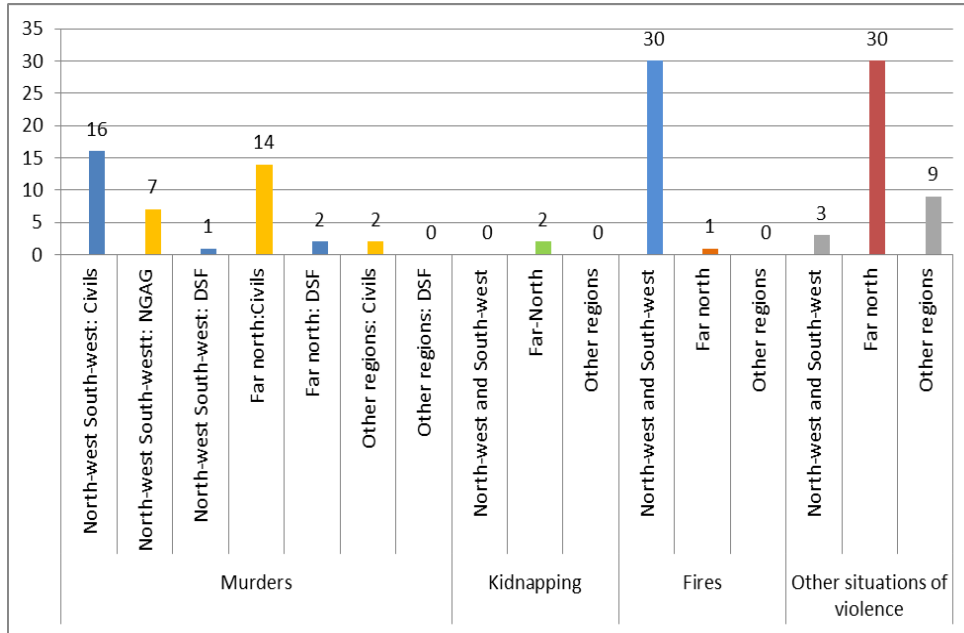
**October 2022**



**November 2022**



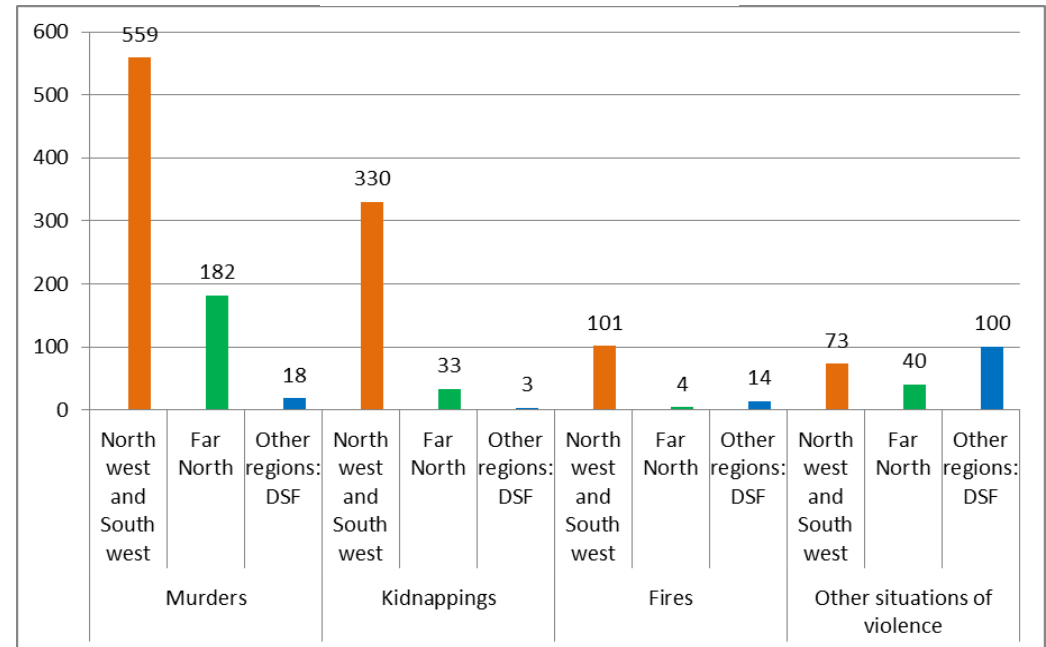
**December 2022**



**January to December 2022**

**Annual statistical chart**

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## II. SITUATION ON VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022

*This annual report identifies two main categories of human rights violations, namely so-called civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. The report also takes into account cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and abuses committed by non-governmental armed groups.*

### A. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

These are essentially the right to life, physical and moral integrity and the prohibition of torture (a), the right to liberty and security of the person (b) and the right to a fair trial (c).

#### (a) Rights to life, physical and moral integrity

The State of Cameroon has ratified some international instruments that protect the rights to life, physical and moral integrity, in this case article 6 paragraph 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966 ratified by the State of Cameroon on 27 June 1984 which provides that: *"Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life"*. Then, Article 2 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 10 December 1984, ratified on 19 December 1986 by the Cameroonian State. This legal text systematically prohibits acts of torture in the following terms: *"2.No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture"*.

In addition to the international provisions specifically relating to cases of torture (article 277-3), serious injury (article 277) and fatal blows (article 278), Cameroon has also recognised the rights to life, physical and moral integrity and the prohibition of torture in its national legal corpus. By way of illustration, the Preamble of the Cameroonian Constitution of 18 January 1996

also states *:"its attachment to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and all duly ratified international conventions relating thereto"*.

Apart from the Constitution, national laws can be cited. The Penal Code prohibits murder in Article 275, which states that *"Whoever causes another's death shall be punished with imprisonment for life"*. This legal text also prohibits torture and other forms of treatment.

The following facts can be considered as a violation of the rights to life, physical and moral integrity.

#### ❖ Case of the murder of Ali Youssouf in the lamidat of Garoua

Location: Commune of Garoua I, Benoué Division, North Region.

Ali Youssouf died as a result of acts of torture on the premises of the Lamidat of Garoua on 31 January 2022. The nephew of the Lamido of Garoua was born in January 2004. He is a student in the first year of secondary school at the Marouaré Technical

High School. He is also the son of the sister of the Lamido of Garoua, Ibrahim el Rachidine. Accused of stubbornness by his mother, he was entrusted to the traditional authority Ibrahim el Rachidine for correction. On 29 January 2022, the young man was taken by force to the Lamidat by the lamido's guard. He is kept against his will in one of the reception rooms of the Lamidat. He is beaten and tortured. He succumbed to the pain of the torture

he suffered in the royal palace. Very soon, the Lamido and his relatives organized his burial at the cemetery in the town of Garoua

The body was exhumed at the request of the administrative authority on Wednesday, February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2022.

An autopsy was also ordered to determine the exact cause of death of this student. This autopsy quickly confirmed the torture of young Ali. The lamido, a gendarmerie officer who had made a career in military security, was formally charged with torture and homicide.

The case of Ali Youssouf in the lamidat of Garoua constitutes a violation of the right to life and the prohibition of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment.

❖ **Case of inhuman and degrading treatment leading to the death of ENGUENE NYAMVOLO**

Location: Commune of Yaoundé 4, Mfoundi Division, Centre Region

On 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2022, ENGUENE NYAMVOLO was arrested by the police during a raid with 28 other persons. They were taken to the Groupement Spécial d'Opérations (GSO) and then to the Commissariat Central n°4 before being transferred the next day to the Commissariat 14<sup>ème</sup> in Ekounou (Labogenie). The victim was subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment in the first detention facilities the day before. According to the testimony of one of the co-detainees, they were subjected to several acts of torture by the GSO police officers at the Central Police Station No. 4. On 26 December 2022, in the early hours of 06:00, ENGUENE NYAMVOLO's health condition worsened. The fellow inmates continued to call for help in vain. When Mr. NYAMVOLO finally died, the inmates broke down the door, at which point the police officer on duty intervened. Noting the death, he called his other colleagues and they directly transported the victim to the CEFTA morgue. Informed of the situation, the family went

to the CEFTA morgue to identify the body. After the funeral of Mr. NYAMVOLO, some police officers approached the family for an amicable settlement, but the family refused and chose to file a complaint. The head of the family of the victim NYAMVOLO thus seized the General Delegation for National Security and a complaint was lodged at the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Administrative Centre of Yaoundé.

The case of NYAMVOLO and others is a violation of rights to life, physical and moral integrity. The information obtained would reveal a case of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment.

❖ **Case of the summary execution of Fru Desmond in Bamenda.**

Location: Commune of Bamenda I, Mezam Division, North West Region.

On 8 November 2022, Fru Desmond was killed by soldiers. According to sources, the victim, a motorcyclist, was arrested the day before his death by three (3) soldiers and taken to Ngwakan locality. He was summarily executed by the soldiers who abandoned him there. The soldiers arrested several other civilians and took them to an unknown destination. The corpse of the victim was taken to the morgue in Bamenda.

The case of the summary execution of Fru Desmond in Bamenda is considered as a violation of the right to life.

❖ **Case of the murder of a woman in Guzang.**

Location: Batibo commune, Momo Division, North West Region.

On 18 October 2022, the Defence and Security Forces entered the village of Guzang and a woman named ANGWE Cecilia, aged 70, was shot and died as a result of this incursion. According to the information gathered, the elements of the Defence and Security Forces, during their incursion in the locality, fired "in an inappropriate reaction, unsuited to the circumstance". ANGWE

Cecilia was hit by the bullet while she was lying in her room.

The reason for this incursion into the village has not been determined.

This case of murder constitutes an attack on the right to life and security of the person.

❖ **Case of the murder of nine (9) civilians in Fungom.**

Location: Commune of Fungom, Menchum Division, North West Region.

On 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022, nine (9) civilians were killed by elements of the defence and security forces. According to a government communiqué dated 7 June 2022, this killing was committed by elements of the defence and security forces of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Motorised Infantry Battalion based in the locality of Missong, near the locality of Zhoa. According to the statement: "The defence and security forces in question were returning from a patrol and were then dispatched by their hierarchy to search for three of their number who had not returned from their mission in Missong village. During this search, the defence and security forces came into conflict with the inhabitants who had refused to collaborate. This situation led to the disproportionate use of force by the DSF (Defence and Security Forces), who opened fire on the villagers. According to a villager from Missong who spoke to the NGO CHRDA, *"[the soldiers] started shooting randomly", "There was no violence from the villagers, no confrontation at all. They came and killed our people. It was a savage act, without any justification. As soon as we understood what was happening, we fled into the bush where we stayed until the next morning.* This act by the defence and security forces resulted in the death of an eighteen (18) month old child who was hit by a bullet. Four women and four men died. Of these victims, we have Oliver the wife of Victor and their child, Boniface, the wife of Kotto, Denis and Ebong's wife.

According to the government statement, the four alleged perpetrators have been arrested pending the outcome of the investigation.

The case of the murder of nine (9) civilians in Fungom is considered a violation of the right to life.

❖ **Extrajudicial execution of two members of the non-governmental armed group by the defence and security forces in Bafut.**

Location: Commune of Bafut, Mezam Division, North West Region.

On 16 July 2022, two people known as 'General A4' and 'Mama G' were found dead. Reports indicate that these persons were among seven members of non-governmental armed groups who were arrested on 22 June 2022 by elements of the Defence and Security Forces at a birthday party in Bafut. Suspected terrorists, these two members of non-governmental armed groups were summarily executed by elements of the Defence and Security Forces. The bodies of the two victims were found exposed at a crossroads in the Commune of Bafut. No legal proceedings had been opened against these separatists. No information has yet been released on the fate of the other five, who remain missing.

The case of the extrajudicial execution of two members of the non-governmental armed group is considered a violation of the right to life.

❖ **Case of the extrajudicial execution of Jonas NGWA**

Location: Commune of Bafut, Mezam Division, North West Region.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2022, Jonas Ngwa, a motorbike driver in Bafut, was killed by three elements of the Rapid Intervention Battalion (RIB) at Mile 11. The information gathered mentions that he was suspected by these elements of the Defence and Security Forces of being an element of non-governmental armed groups not only because of his style of dress but especially his hairstyle. A

local source added that: "Jonas NGWA worked all day Tuesday. In the evening, he transported a client to Mile 11. While it was raining, he went to take shelter in a petrol station 15m away from a checkpoint of the defence and security forces. The transported client and Jonas were approached at this station by elements of the Rapid Intervention Battalion who asked them to come forward, which they did. Those soldiers then asked them to remove the hat from their heads. They asked the client to leave, while holding Jonas NGWA until 9pm of the same day, because of "his style and hairstyle" they said. He was executed 500 m from the checkpoint some time later by a point blank shot. The lifeless body was left there.

Jonas NGWA was buried on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2022 at Ayang Mambu Bafut. During his burial, the family testified that the deceased had no links with non-governmental armed groups.

The case of the murder of Jonas NGWA is considered an extrajudicial execution.

❖ **Case of torture and death of young PONG LYDO in the cell of the Loum Gendarmerie Brigade.**

Location: Commune of Loum, Mounjo Division, Littoral Region.

On 11 September 2022, young PONG Lydo, aged 18, was found dead in the cell of the Loum Gendarmerie Brigade.

Suspected of having stolen 40 litres of adulterated fuel, a gas bottle and a musical instrument from a neighbour in the Manigwassa district, he was arrested on Saturday 10 September 2022 at around 5 a.m. and kept in custody.

According to his elder brother, TSO Divine: "The gendarmes arrived at the house where we were sleeping at around 5am. They immediately identified and arrested my younger brother PONG Lydo. They had no warrant to bring him in. They took him to the brigade. I went to give him food on Sunday morning, one day after his arrest. The

gendarme on duty did not give me time to talk to Lydo. By the time I gave him bread with spaghetti, he informed me that the gendarmes had tortured him long before to obtain a confession."

According to the information we gathered from the Brigade Commander MAKONGO Samson, there were two gendarmes on duty at the brigade at the time of the death of this young man. According to this Commander, PONG LYDO killed himself by hanging, using a T-shirt that was lying around in the cell.

However, the victim's father stated that after seeing his son's lifeless body, he had no traces of hanging, but rather of physical abuse. The case is pending before the Court of First Instance of Mbanga.

The case of PONG LYDO is considered a case of torture and an attack on the right to life.

❖ **Case of the murder of the so-called "One Blood", an alleged separatist general in Akosia.**

Location: Commune of Bafut, Mezam Division, North West Region.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2022, the so-called "One Blood", whose real name is "Che", was killed by the military. According to sources, including a village resident, Pa Ngwa, 'One Blood', known as one of the elements of the non-governmental armed groups, was neutralised during a special military operation and subsequently killed. His remains were displayed as a feat of war in public places precisely at Bambui 4 corners in Tubah locality. The deceased was buried on 24 December 2022 in Bafut.

The case of the murder of "Che" constitutes a violation of the right to life and security of the person and of international humanitarian law.

**(b) The rights to liberty and security of the person**

The Cameroonian state has recognised several legal instruments that protect the rights to

liberty and security of the person. According to **article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** of 27 June 1984: "**1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law. 2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him. 3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement**".

The right to liberty and security is also guaranteed at national level by the Cameroonian Constitution and Criminal Procedure Code. According to the extract from the Preamble of the Constitution of 18

January 1996: «no person may be prosecuted, arrested or detained except in the cases and according to the manner determined by law ". And Article 3 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 2005 stipulates that: "(1) the sanction against the infringement of any rule of criminal procedure shall be an absolute nullity when it is: a) Prejudicial to the rights of the defence as defined by legal provisions in force ".

The following facts can be considered as an infringement of the rights to liberty and security of the person.

❖ **Case of the illegal detention of ASHU Gédéon.**

Location: Commune of Souza, Moungo Division, Littoral Region.

ASHU Gédéon is an internally displaced person from the Anglophone crisis who fled the conflict in the South West region to settle in the town of Souza with his parents.

While walking one evening not far from his home, Gédéon was stopped by a gendarmerie patrol at a place called "Penda Mboko". According to our sources, one of the gendarmes asked him to present himself. He presented his national identity card. He was forced into the patrol vehicle to be taken to the Souza Brigade. He was later transferred to the Littoral Gendarmerie Legion in Douala without being informed of the reason for his arrest. It was only before the Government Commissioner of the Military Court of Douala that the accused was informed that he was being prosecuted for "terrorist activity and illegal possession of firearms". He was taken into custody on 16 August 2018 at the New-bell Central Prison in Douala. On 27 December 2018, ASHU Gédéon was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with a fine of 370,365 CFAF. Having served his full sentence and paid the fine since 16 August 2021, he is still kept in prison. According to information obtained from our sources, the government commissioner has filed an appeal against judgment 286/21 rendered on 27 December 2021 by the military court. As a reminder, ASHU Gédéon was sentenced on 27 December 2018 and the Government Commissioner appealed on 21 March 2022, three (3) years later!

The case of ASHU Gédéon's detention is considered not only as an infringement of the freedom and security of the human person but above all as an illegal detention.

❖ **Case of the detention of Mrs NGOMO Marie Chantal.**

Location: Commune of Mfou, Mefou Afamba Division, Centre Region.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> August, a widow was detained in the Mfou Prison.

For the past ten years, a land dispute has opposed NGOMO Marie Chantal to NGONO Marie Marguerite, a squadron leader in the Ministry of Defence. Mrs. NGONO Marie Marguerite acquired a title deed on part of the land belonging to the widow. This title was contested before the land registrar by NGONO Marie Chantal. The latter was arrested by members of the Mfou Gendarmerie Brigade while she was on her way with her son for a matter concerning him. She was surprised to be arrested under the pretext that she had broken the wall of a building belonging to Officer NGONO Marie Marguerite while exercising violence on the latter. After a day in custody at the Mfou Gendarmerie, she was brought before the Public Prosecutor of the Mfou Court of First Instance. The latter issued a detention order against this lady at the Mfou Central Prison. Despite all the guarantees offered by her counsel (presentation of guarantors), the defendant was unable to obtain bail in order to appear free. At the hearing of 30 September 2022, the case was adjourned to 21 October 2022, for the opening of the proceedings. After five (5) months of detention, Mrs. NGOMO Marie Chantal was conditionally released.

❖ **Case of the illegal arrest of TEGUM TEKO Alain.**

Location: Commune of Batibo, Momo Division, North West Region.

On 30 August 2022, TEGUM TEKO Alain, a motorbike taximan, was arrested and detained by elements of the Defence and Security Forces (DSF) in the military camp of Batibo. According to our sources, Alain was arrested by elements of the Defence and Security Forces when he left Bamenda to drop off one of his clients in Batibo. These men in uniform accused him of having transported the girlfriend of the so-called "General Efang" who commands a group of rebels in the Momo Division. For his release, these elements of

the Defence and Security Forces demanded the sum of 500,000 CFA francs from TEGUM Christopher, Alain's father. His father said that he did not have the means to pay this sum of money. TEGUM TEKO Alain was transferred to the Bamenda Central Prison where he is still detained today.

The case of TEGUM TEKO Alain is considered as an arbitrary arrest.

❖ **Case of the arrest of some 40 cyclists by the defence and security forces in Oku.**

Location: Commune of Oku, Bui Division, North West Region.

On 26 April 2022, forty cyclists were arrested by elements of the Rapid Intervention Battalion as they were on their way to the funeral of a fellow cyclist in Oku. The cyclists are suspected of collaborating with non-governmental armed groups. They were arrested and taken to Bamenda prison on 26 April 2022. On 17 May 2022, they were brought before the judge. After a whole day spent at the court house until 7pm, they were remanded in custody at Bamenda prison. The charges against them have not been made public. The cyclists are appearing before the investigating judge of the Bamenda Military Court. Sixteen (16) of the forty cyclists are still missing, while the other twenty-four (24) are still in detention in the Bamenda prison.

The case of the cyclists arrested by elements of the Rapid Intervention Battalion is considered an infringement of the right to liberty and security of the person.

❖ **Case of Mohamadou BOUBA**

Location: Commune of Garoua 2, Benue Division, North Region.

Mohamadou BOUBA decides to organise a demonstration to demand the release of some government elites from the northern part of Cameroon after the release of the former Minister

of Water and Energy, Mr Basile ATANGANA KOUNA.

On 1<sup>st</sup> August 2022, Mohamadou BOUBA went to the sub-division office to file a declaration of public demonstration. After receiving the file at the Secretariat of the Sub-division office, he was told that the subject of his declaration required the presence of the Sub-divisional officer for an opinion. However, this was a ploy to distract him, while the elements of the police came to arrest him. A few moments later, he was arrested and driven by police officers and gendarmes in three pick-up trucks to be thrown into a cell at the Garoua 2 gendarmerie company. He was accused of '**revolution and rebellion**'.

He was taken into custody on the day of his arrest and was not released until the following evening. He was threatened with being transferred to Yaoundé. At the time of his release, his national identity card was withheld. He was released on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2022 after demonstrations by the people of Garoua 2.

The case of Mohamadou Boubas's arrest is considered as an infringement of the freedom of assembly and public demonstration. It is an infringement of the freedom and security of the human person.

#### ❖ **Case of the detention of the student TAZANO Junior.**

Location: Commune of Douala 5, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2022, TAZANOU Junior, a student aged 17 and in the final year of secondary school at Christina College, located in Logbessou, was arrested at his school by the Gendarmerie Brigade of Ndogbati. He was held for five (5) days in the cells of the Ndogbati Brigade and the 6<sup>th</sup> Police Station of Logbaba. Accused of receiving a watch allegedly stolen by MAKUETE Anna from her boss, he was taken to the First Instance Court of Ndokoti

for three days without being able to meet the investigating judge to whom the case had been transmitted. On 10 October 2022, TAZANOU Junior was brought before the examining magistrate, who issued against him and the alleged thief MAKUETE Anna, a detention warrant for a period of 6 months at the Central Prison of New-Bell.

The object in question was neither found in the family home of the student TAZANOU, nor on him. According to our sources, a sum of 500,000FCFA was requested from the parents of the student and MAKUETE Anna for the release of their children.

Thanks to the intervention of the counsels of the NGO Un Monde Avenir, TAZANOU Junior and MAKUETE Anna, although taken back to the New-bell prison, were released on 17 November 2022 to appear free. To date, the case has been dismissed.

#### ❖ **Case of the illegal detention of Abdul Karim followed by his transfer from Bamenda to Yaoundé.**

On 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2022, Abdul Karim and two of his relatives including YENKONG Soulemanou and RABIU ENUAH were transferred from Bamenda where they have been in detention since August 2022 to SED (Secretariat d'Etat à la Défense). Abdul Karim and his two relatives are accused of promoting terrorist activities and secession in the English-speaking crisis regions. According to the defence lawyer, no information was given on the reasons for the transfer to Yaoundé, already that Abdul Karim was arrested after making a video in which he denounced the torture of civilians by a soldier. The three people suspected of financing terrorism and secession are being held without complaint. Our sources also indicate that Abdul Karim's health deteriorated during his transfer to Yaoundé as it was done in a narrow prison van, without his lawyers, Tifuh Ocharid Nkeng and Amunngwa T Nicodemus as well as his family members being informed.

The arrest, transfer and detention of Abdul Karim and company at the SED is an infringement of the right to liberty and security of the person.

❖ **Case of arbitrary arrest and abusive detention of tenants SIATCHOUA Olivier and NDEBOU at Logpom.**

Location: Commune of Douala 5, Wouri Division, Littoral region.

On Tuesday, February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, Mr. NDEBOU and Mr. SIATCHOUA Olivier, both tenants in the same housing estate in Logpom, were arrested at 5am while they were still asleep. Indeed, three policemen from the 18th police station of Logpom burst into their housing estate without a search warrant. They took the identity documents of these two tenants before asking them to follow them to the 18th district police station of Logpom, without having received a summons beforehand. It was at the police station that they were informed of the reason for their arrest. They were informed that they had accumulated unpaid rent with their landlady. The amounts were disputed. Following a compromise reached with the landlady sometime later, these two tenants paid the amounts agreed upon. Despite this payment, they were detained and held in custody at the 18th police station. After three days in custody, they were referred to the public prosecutor's office in Ndokoti. After a whole day spent in the cell of the Ndokoti Prosecutor's Office, they were transferred to the 8th Police Station in the commune of Douala 3, before they were returned to the Ndokoti Prosecutor's Office the following day.

From 1<sup>st</sup> to 7th February 2022, Mr. NDEBOU Guy and Mr. SIATCHOUA Olivier were between the 8th Police Station and the Ndokoti Prosecution Office. They were released on 7 February 2022, and were notified of the registration of their case which was to be heard at the flagrante delicto hearing on 8 February

2022. The case was postponed to 15 March 2022 for communication of their file to the judge. Subsequently, they were granted conditional release and are appearing free.

The SIATCHOUA Olivier and NDEBOU case can be considered as an arbitrary arrest and illegal detention.

**(c) The rights to freedom of expression, opinion, demonstration and public assembly**

Access to freedom of expression, opinion and public assembly is governed by legal rules at both international and national levels. Firstly, Article 19 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: *"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers"*. Article 20 of the same declaration also states that " (1) everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. ". Secondly, Article 21 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that: *"The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others"*. Furthermore, access to freedom of expression, opinion and public assembly is also recognized at the African level. Article 11 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights stipulates that: *"Every individual shall have the right to assemble freely with others. The exercise of this right shall be subject only to necessary restrictions provided for by law in particular those enacted in the interest of national security, the safety, health, ethics and rights and freedoms of others. "*

At the national level, access to freedom of expression, opinion and public assembly is also protected. The Preamble to the Constitution of 18 January 1996 states that: *"the freedom of communication, of expression, of the press, of assembly, of association, and of trade unionism, as well as the right to strike shall be guaranteed under the conditions fixed by law "*. At the legislative level, this public freedom is protected by law No. 90/055 of 19 December 1990 to lay down regulation governing meetings and processions. Section 3, paragraph 1 of this text states that: *"Person shall be free to hold public meeting, no matter their purpose "*. The Cameroonian legislator also protects freedom of expression. Also, section 6 of Law No. 96/04 of 4 January 1996, amending and supplementing the Law of 19 December 1996 on the freedom of social communication in Cameroon provides that the publication of press organs is free.

The following facts constitute an infringement of access to freedom of expression, opinion, assembly and public demonstration.

❖ **Case of the repression of a peaceful demonstration of visually impaired persons, arrested and kept in custody.** Location: Commune of Yaoundé 1, Mfoundi Division, Centre Region. On 27 June 2022, several members of the Collectif des Aveugles Malvoyants Indignés du Cameroun (CAMIC) were arrested and held in custody at the Yaoundé Police Station No. 1 for half a day before being released. Others were taken out of the city of Yaoundé, in the Mefou Afamba division, precisely in the town of Mfou. According to Patrick BEVOLO, one of the victims and spokesperson of the protesters, the members of the collective were on their way to the Etoile Building to present their demands to the Prime Minister. He said: *"We met at the Hilton roundabout at around six in the morning. We were carrying our placards for the sit-*

*in, the police arrived in pick-up trucks and started to abuse us. They took us away before taking us by force to the police station n°1 of the city of Yaoundé..."*. The visually impaired feel that they are not only in a precarious situation, but also that they are excluded from competitive examinations and recruitment into the civil service, despite proof that they have the required training and diplomas. This is part of the violation of their rights under Section 38<sup>1</sup> paragraphs 2 and 3 of Law No. 2010/002 of 13 April 2010 on the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities in Cameroon. One of the facts that fuelled the claims of people living with disabilities was the rejection of three of theirs from eligibility for the journalism stream in the direct integration competition to the civil service.

❖ **Case of the prohibition of the public meeting planned for 30 June 2022 by the Director of Publication of the newspaper Germinal**

Location: Commune of Yaoundé I, Mfoundi Division, Centre Region.

On 29 June 2022, the Sub-divisional Officer of Yaoundé 1 took a decision to ban the public meeting declared by the Director of Publication of the newspaper Germinal. Jean Bosco TALLA, acting on behalf of the newspaper, deposited at the Yaoundé I Sub-division office on 28 June 2022, the declaration of a public meeting planned for 30 June 2022 at the Franco Hotel in Yaoundé. The administrative authority had issued a receipt for the declaration of this meeting. One day later, he banned the public meeting on the grounds that the theme of this public meeting entitled: *'Succession in Cameroon: games and stakes'*, presents a risk of disturbing the social order. On 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022,

<sup>1</sup> According to the provisions of this legal text, in the case of equal qualifications, priority for recruitment is given to the disabled person. However, they may only be subjected to tests compatible with their conditions. In no case may disability constitute a reason for rejecting their application or for discrimination

Jean Bosco TALLA went to the Sub-division office to file an appeal for compensation for the damage caused to him by this ban. The staff of the Sub-division office of Yaoundé I refused to receive him on the grounds that they must respect the instructions of their hierarchy. The appeal for compensation in question was lodged on 4 July 2022 at MINAT. On 6 July 2022, Jean Bosco TALLA filed a petition for interim relief at the Mfoundi Administrative Court for the suspension of decision n°095 D/J0601/SP of 29 June 2022 of the Sub-divisional Officer of Yaoundé 1.

The case of prohibition of the public meeting is considered as an infringement of the right to freedom of public assembly.

❖ **Case of prohibition of a demonstration in support of the Dikolo-Bali Community**

Location: Commune of Douala 1, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

Since Saturday 14 May 2021, an operation of displacement of the population has taken place at a place called Bali Dikolo. Faced with these demolitions, the victims have organized themselves to resist the massive destruction and expropriation for the construction of Marriott Hotel. In a communiqué, the victims called for people to dress in black as a sign of protest on 20 May 2022. On that day, dressed in traditional black attire, the victims took to the streets to demonstrate their discontent with the expropriation of their land. This demonstration was interrupted by the police. The police dispersed the demonstrators by using water jets and tear gas canisters on them.

The case of the banning of the demonstration in support of the Dikolo-Bali community by the police is a violation of the right to freedom of public demonstration.

❖ **Case of suspension of journalist Cédric NOUFELE NFONGA**

Location: Akwa, Commune of Douala 1, Wouri Division, Littoral Region

Cedric NOUFELE, journalist, editor-in-chief and presenter of the programme "Droit de réponse" on Equinoxe Television, was suspended from the practice of journalism on Friday, April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022 by the National Communication Council (CNC). The Council, sitting in its 34th ordinary session, suspended Cedric NOUFELE for a period of one (1) month. The journalist is accused of:

- lack of supervision of panelists having led to the broadcasting of statements of a conflictogenic nature on 27 February 2022 in the programme "Droit de Réponse".

- having given the floor to Séverin TCHOUNKEU, owner of the Equinoxe group on 21 March. According to the CNC, during this special programme, the owner of Equinoxe made offensive remarks against the institutions of the Republic.

- To have broadcast on 17 March 2022, a video dating from 06 October 2020 as an illustration of the threats of a sub-divisional officer of the Commune of Bafoussam 3 in the West region, against teachers.

As a reminder, the journalist was summoned on 16 March 2022 at 11:00 am by the Divisional Officer of the Wouri Division for a matter concerning him. Indeed, the Divisional Officer accused the television channel Equinoxe of having allowed the analysis of a panelist who was advocating for the teachers' strike to be aired during the Sunday programme "Droit de réponse", of which he is the host, inciting the parents of students to join the strike. The administrative authority accused the Equinoxe channel of having a very violent discourse towards the ruling system in place and of not giving room for manoeuvre to the communicators of the party in

power who were duly invited to the Sunday programme 'Droit de réponse'.

Several civil society organizations have come forward to denounce this situation which tends to muzzle media professionals. The case of the suspension of journalist Cedric NOUFELE is a violation of freedom of expression and press freedom

On 21 March 2022, Cedric NOUFELE and Séverin TCHOUNKEU were summoned by the National Communication Council (CNC) after a self-referral and the examination of a case of regulation on the basis of the reports of the media monitoring of its services in the direction of the television channel Equinoxe

Several civil society organisations have come out to denounce this situation which tends to muzzle media professionals.

The case of the suspension of journalist Cedric NOUFELE is a violation of freedom of expression and press freedom.

❖ **Case of the suspension of Séverin TCHOUNKEU, Director of publication and owner of the Equinoxe group.**

Location: Akwa, Commune of Douala 1, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

Séverin TCHOUNKEU, journalist, Director of Publication and CEO of the Equinoxe Group, was suspended from practising journalism on Friday, April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022 by the National Communication Council (NCC). Sitting in its 34<sup>th</sup> ordinary session, this body suspended Séverin TCHOUNKEU for a period of one (1) month.

He is accused of the following:

- unfounded assertion and accusation during the special broadcast of 21<sup>st</sup> March 2022.
- broadcasting in the same organ, of unfounded, insinuating, offensive remarks and

for distorting the truth of the facts during the programme of 27 February and the edition of the 8pm television news of 17 March 2022.

As a reminder, on 18 March 2022, the governor of the Littoral region sent a warning to the promoter of Equinoxe Television, Séverin TCHOUNKEU, for "repeated incitement to popular revolt". Several civil society organizations have come out to denounce this situation which tends to muzzle media professionals.

The case of the suspension of Séverin TCHOUNKEU is considered as a violation of freedom of expression and press.

❖ **Case of the banning of the programme "Droit de réponse" of the Equinoxe television channel.**

Location: Commune of Douala 1, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

On Friday 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022, the National Communication Council (CNC), sitting in its 34<sup>th</sup> ordinary session, took a decision suspending the programme "Droit de réponse" for a period of one (1) month. The television channel and particularly the programme "Droit de réponse" are accused of the same facts as those of the journalists Cédric NOUFELE and Séverin TCHOUNKEU, respectively host of the said programme and promoter of the Equinoxe TV channel.

The case of suspension of the programme "Droit de réponse" is considered as a violation of freedom of expression and of the press.

❖ **Case of the prohibition of the holding of the CRM meeting at the Bafoussam 1 festival square and the municipal stadium.**

Location: Commune of Bafoussam 1, Mifi Division, Western Region.

On 8 August 2022, Mr. André Marie TASSA, the Secretary of the Regional Federation of the Cameroon Renaissance Movement for the West, declared a public demonstration at the Sub-

division Office of Bafoussam I. The purpose of the event was to install the new elected office of the West Regional Federation on August 20 at the municipal stadium or the esplanade of the Bafoussam I district. On 16 August 2022, the Sub-division Officer sent a letter to the CRM in which he stated that referring to Communiqué 060 of the Governor of the West Region, mentioning the resurgence of cases of Covid-19 in the West of the country, the administrative authority had asked the regional leader of CRM to go and organise their demonstration at its headquarters, while respecting the barriers. However, a week later, a similar public demonstration was organised by the Cameroon People's Democratic Party (CPDM) in the same town, still under the same sanitary conditions. This variable geometry treatment of public demonstrations has led to public indignation. In a second letter addressed to the Sub-divisional Officer, the Secretary of the Regional Federation of the CRM in the West submitted a new declaration of public demonstration with the same purpose, but this time requesting that the public demonstration be held at the esplanade of the EEC in Ndiangdam, given the limited space available at the CRM's regional headquarters to accommodate the large number of participants. This declaration was accepted by the administrative authority. This case is considered a serious infringement of the freedom of assembly and public demonstration.

❖ **Case of violations of access to information, freedom of expression and opinion of the presenter of the Equinoxe Soir programme, the promoter of the Equinoxe media and a guest panellist on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2022.**

Location: Commune of Douala I, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

On 11 November, the Minister of Territorial Administration instructed the Governor of the Littoral Region to have one of the panelists and the presenter of Equinoxe soir of 3 November 2022, a

programme on the theme "40 years of renewal", Engelbert Lebon DATCHOUA, an CRM activist, and Serges Alain OTTOU, the presenter of the programme "Equinoxe soir", questioned. They were to be interviewed for "insulting and defamatory remarks against the Head of State and the institutions of the Republic".

"During the programme, the guest made insulting and defamatory remarks about the Head of State and the institutions of the Republic. He notably declared: "Mr. Paul BIYA is one of the misfortunes that Cameroon has known".

In view of these facts, which are serious and likely to constitute offences under criminal law, I have the honour to request you

1-Refer to the National Communication Council, the media regulatory body, to carry out the usual investigations and, if necessary, impose sanctions on the media professionals concerned;

2-To proceed with the hearing of Engelbert Lebon DATCHOUA and Serges Alain OTTOU within the framework of an administrative enquiry at the behest of the Divisional Officer of Wouri;

3-Invite the promoter of this organ of radio and television communication to suspend Engelbert Lebon DATCHOUA from participating in any programme on this television channel while awaiting the outcome of the investigations to be carried out under your supervision

4-Invite the said promoter to better supervise the panelists in order to avoid such intolerable abuses. Please report back to me on your diligence in this regard".

These instructions from the Minister of Territorial Administration constitute a violation of freedom of expression and opinion.

## **B- ECONOMIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL RIGHTS**

The drafting team also notes that there are some salient cases that can be considered as violations of economic, social and cultural rights in Cameroon. These fundamental rights require state

intervention for their implementation. At the universal level, they are essentially enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and which entered into force on 3 January 1976.

We will examine in turn the situations of the right to adequate housing (a), the right to health (b) and the right to education (c).

### **(a) The right to housing**

The State of Cameroon has recognized several legal instruments that guarantee the right to housing. Firstly, Article 11(1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: *"The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions"*.

Secondly, the Vancouver Declaration on Clean Growth and Climate Change of 3 March 2016 states in section III t (8) that *"having adequate housing and services is a fundamental human right and governments therefore have a duty to ensure that all their citizens can exercise this right, starting with directly assisting the most disadvantaged [...]"*.

Beyond the universal plan, the right to housing is guaranteed in Africa. Also, Article 5 of the Pretoria Declaration on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Africa adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights states that: *"The right to property in article 14 of the Charter relating to land and housing entails among other things the following...equitable and non-discriminatory access to affordable loans for the acquisition of property"*.

At the domestic level, Cameroon has integrated the right to housing into its national legal framework. Thus, the preamble of the Constitution of Cameroon protects the right to property which is a fundamental element of the right to housing in the following terms: *"ownership shall mean the right guaranteed to every person by law to use, enjoy and dispose of property. No person shall be deprived thereof, save for public purposes and subject to the payment of compensation under conditions determined by law"*. Secondly, Order No.0009/E/2/MINDUH/ of 21 August 2008 setting social housing standards defines housing as *"a built space used to house persons or households"*. Furthermore, section 9, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Law No.2004/003 of 21 April 2004 governing town planning in Cameroon sets out some relevant criteria on the definition of adequate housing in Cameroonian law. Thus, *"(1) Land exposed to a natural risk (flood, erosion, landslide, earthquake, etc.); parts of the public domain classified as such and ecologically protected areas as defined by the legislation relating to environmental management, are unbuildable, except for special prescriptions"*. Then, *"(2) Land exposed to an industrial risk or serious nuisance (industrial pollution, noise, etc.) and land likely to harm public health or local cultural values is unfit for habitation"*.

The following facts can be considered as a violation of the right to adequate housing.

#### **❖ Case of evictions in the Essenguè district**

Location: Commune of Douala 1, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

On 5 March 2022, the Essenguè area experienced a new wave of forced evictions of occupants who had been living there for several years. These evictions are part of the sanitation of the surroundings of the port area, the construction and development of bypass roads and service roads in the downstream zone of the public port

of Douala. They are at the initiative of the Director of the Port Douala of Authority.

During our visit to the site on 9 March 2022, we noticed that several houses and shops had been destroyed, leaving several dozen families homeless. The occupants were trying to salvage some of the items they had collected during the destruction. Other people met at the scene are onlookers who collect scrap metal and electrical cables and other objects such as metal sheets destroyed by the machines to sell them.

On 23 February 2022, the occupants met at the site stated that they had received a communiqué from the General Director of the Port Douala of Authority that the eviction procedure would begin on Saturday 5 March 2022. The Chief of Bell Township, Jean Yves BEBE DOUALA MANGA, said that this eviction procedure is illegal, because the case concerning these litigious spaces is still pending before the courts. He said: *"I wish to inform the competent authorities, national and international opinion and the people of the said area that this initiative is illegal and in flagrant violation of the provisions of the legal proceedings underway"*. The Chief made it known during the last hearing in relation to this case, *"the judge had requested, before ruling on the law, a cadastral expertise to establish the limits of the spaces devolved to the parties in conflict"*.

This dispute is fuelled by the vagueness of two decrees, namely Decree No. 75/498 of 3 July 1975 and Decree No. 77/414 of 20 October 1977, which define the port domain but not its surface area.

The case of the eviction of the populations in the Essenguè district constitutes a violation of property rights and adequate housing.

#### ❖ **Case of forced evictions of the population of Dikolo-Bali**

Location: Dikolo-Bali Commune of Douala 1, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

For several months, the city of Douala has been experiencing scandals of house demolitions and forced expropriations. On May 14, 2022, machines were deployed on the site of Dikolo-Bali, to destroy the houses of the population as well as businesses and churches located in the demarcated area of 4.05 hectares. According to our sources, this area was required by a private individual for a project to build a hotel complex. It appears that the occupants have been living on the site for over two decades. The machines are going to proceed with the demolition under the helpless eyes of the victims. The reason given by the administrative authorities to justify the expropriation of the community was "expropriation for private use". The 63 families who were evicted were abandoned. They will be left without shelter.

Pleas from the chiefs of the various Douala cantons, politicians and civil society leaders led the governor of the Littoral region to order the suspension of work on the site. An ad hoc commission was set up on 28 May 2022 to analyse and evaluate the state of the site for a period of one month. To date, no conclusive action has been taken on this case.

The case of expropriation of the people of Dikolo village is considered a violation of the right of access to housing and an infringement of the right to private property.

#### ❖ **Case of the demolitions in the New-bell cemetery district.**

Location: Commune of Douala 2, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

On 31<sup>st</sup> August 2022, at least fifty houses were demolished. Several families were left homeless and destitute on the eve of the start of the school year in the Commune of Douala 2. The demolitions

were carried out by agents of the Douala Urban Council. They started by clearing those who were occupying the rights of way of the New-bell cemetery for the construction of the security fence around the cemetery. After clearing the area around the cemetery, the machine moved on to the area around Mamdon College and razed at least fifty houses. The owners claim that they were not notified of these clearances. Victims met in the field say that there has been a land dispute on this site for several years. Some houses were broken up in 2017. NEUTATIM BODIE Théophile is the owner of a building that was demolished. He says: *"I was established on this site of New-bell cemetery behind the Bamoun Church, forty years ago. I have a title of occupation that was issued to me by the Bonadiwotto chieftdom"*. There is a lady called Bidias who claims ownership of the site, I don't know in what capacity. As for Mrs. FOPA Raymonde, she declares that she has been living on the site for forty years, she has given birth to children who are married, she lives with her grandsons whose school tools were left in the rubble after the demolitions, she doesn't know where to go with the children, what will happen to the resumption of school in a few days for the children of the families who were victims of the demolitions.

The case of the demolitions in the New-Bell neighbourhood, in the vicinity of the Mamdon Cemetery College, is considered an infringement of the right to housing.

#### ❖ **The case of the demolition of family housing in the Yabassi camp**

Location: Commune of Douala II, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022, shops and houses belonging to three families were demolished at camp Yabassi, a place known as "dépôt de planches". According to information gathered, the

economic operator, WAMBA, known as "Cocimecam", claimed ownership of two neighbouring lots, one with a surface area of 1,600 m<sup>2</sup> and the other of 720 m<sup>2</sup>. The Kotto family, established on the second lot, is a victim of this demolition as this statement testifies: "I was born here and I inherited this land on which this house is built from my parents, I have documents that prove that this land belongs to me. We were not informed about this demolition operation. On the morning of 2<sup>nd</sup> November, we were surprised by the heavy deployment of Defence and Security Forces agents and a machine from the town hall, who arrived to demolish my house. The opposition of the inhabitants to this project was violently repressed by the Defence and Security Forces, who threw tear gas canisters to disperse the crowd. These forces of law and order even shot at point-blank range at the inhabitants with bare hands. Another victim established on the 1600 m<sup>2</sup> lot is a former block leader. He says that two of his shops were demolished with all the goods inside. The disputed land has been the subject of a land dispute between him and Mr. Wamba for two years and the procedure is still pending before the High Court of Wouri. While waiting for the outcome of the procedure to determine the rightful owners, he does not know under which title the demolitions were undertaken, leaving the families homeless.

The case of the demolitions at camp Yabassi, "dépôt des planches" area, is considered an infringement of the right to housing.

#### **(b) The right to health**

The Cameroonian state has recognized several legal instruments that guarantee the right to health. At the universal level, Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 provides that: "" (1) *Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and*

necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.”

At the national level, the State of Cameroon has a framework law on health. Thus, Article 2 of Law No. 96/03 of 4 January 1996 on the framework law in the field of health specifies that: *“The national health policy shall have as its objective the improvement of the state of health of the population through increased accessibility to integrated and quality care for the entire population and with the full participation of the communities in the management and financing of health activities”*.

Furthermore, Article 289 of the Cameroonian Penal Code punishes homicide and manslaughter with prison sentences ranging from three (03) months to five (05) years as well as a fine of ten thousand (10,000) to five hundred thousand (500,000) FCFA.

The following facts can be considered as a violation of the right to health.

#### ❖ **Fire of the Mamfé district hospital by non-governmental armed groups.**

Location: Commune of Mamfé, Manyu Division, South West Region.

On 9 June 2022, the district hospital in Mamfé was burnt down by heavily armed persons. Elements of the armed non-governmental group raided the Mamfé District Hospital in the early hours of the morning and asked the hospital staff and the forty-nine (49) patients in the wards to vacate the hospital, said a patient: *“I was sleeping in a private ward when the armed men came in, took*

*away the patients' mobile phones and money and asked them to leave the hospital compound. The armed men carried small gas bottles which they used to set fire to the hospital's infrastructure”*. Nine (9) of the twelve (12) buildings in the health facility were burnt down within hours. The pharmacy, the morgue and the generator room barely escaped the flames. After the hospital was burnt down, the elements of the non-governmental armed group visited a private home in the vicinity of the hospital where they abducted Adolf LUMUNGA, from whom they demanded the sum of ten million for his release. The intervention of the defence and security forces comes after the departure of the non-governmental armed groups. They will only contribute to the nurses and doctors on duty for the emergency transport of patients to other medical centres such as the police clinic in Mamfé. Two survivors of the attack, on the side of the gendarmes, were admitted to intensive care at the regional hospital in Bafoussam.

The case of the burning down of the Mamfé District Hospital by non-governmental armed groups is a violation of the right to health.

#### ❖ **Case of a detainee who dies in Kondengui Central Prison due to medical negligence.**

Location: Commune of Yaoundé IV, Mfoundi Division, Centre Region

On 18 November 2022, ASANG Vaginus, aged 52, died as a result of negligence on the part of the prison administration staff at the Yaoundé Central Prison. According to information gathered from a fellow prisoner of the victim, he was arrested in the context of the Anglophone crisis. Despite his illness, he had not been admitted for treatment until his health deteriorated completely. On 15 November, as ASANG Vaginus' situation worsened, one of his fellow detainees filmed him and sent his picture to the colonel doctor who looks after the health of detainees suspected of belonging to non-governmental armed groups. Two hours later, the doctor requested his transfer to the

military hospital in Yaoundé for treatment. He tested positive for tuberculosis. ASANG Vaginus appealed to his family who took him to the central hospital where examinations showed that in addition to the tuberculosis he was diagnosed with, he had a blood cancer. Since he could not be treated at the central hospital, he was transferred to Jamot Hospital. The latter required the patient's family to deposit a deposit of 200,000 FCFA as a condition for his treatment. The co-detainees, acting jointly, had collected the sum of 175,000 FCFA, but this amount was rejected by the hospital. Referred to the University Hospital, the family was told that specialists who could take care of him were not available. He was taken back to prison, emaciated, where he died two weeks later. The remains of the deceased were taken to Bamenda, his home region, on 25 November 2022.

❖ **Case of the inadequate detention conditions of VENYENI Romanus in Bamenda Central Prison due to lack of medical care.**

Location: Commune of Bamenda 2, Mezam Division, North West Region.

On November 25, 2022, VENYENI Romanus, a prisoner in Bamenda Central Prison died for lack of medical attention. According to our sources, the detainee, a father of four, was rushed from the Bamenda Central Prison to the Mbingo Baptist Hospital on Saturday, November 18, after his health deteriorated in one of the detention houses. He was ill and the prison authorities did not care about his condition. They did not take him to hospital in time. He was taken to hospital in agony and died two days after his internment. According to the information gathered: "His corpse was abandoned in the annex of the Baptist hospital of Mbingo without anyone caring about it. His family (wife and children) is established in Kumbo (Banso) far from the said hospital".

The case of VENYENI Romanus shows the deficiencies in the health care of prisoners in prisons, which constitutes a violation of access to health care.

❖ **Case of inhuman and degrading treatment of Tanger Rudolf ANGUE in Buea prison.**

Location: Buea commune, Fako Division, South West Region.

On 14 November 2022, Tanger Rudolf Angue, a prisoner at the Buea Central Prison, died following an illness. According to sources, Tanger Rudolf Angue was arrested several years ago in a village called Teke. The prisoner was ill for days, even months, without the prison authorities allowing him to go to the infirmary for diagnosis and treatment. When he was finally admitted to hospital, his health situation was already very poor. Unfortunately, he died a few hours later.

The prison authorities left the prisoner without medical assistance, whereas the inmates of the Buea Central Prison had instituted a health solidarity in their detention environment: "the prisoners have a monthly contribution called sickness contribution (...) and each prisoner gives 100 CFA francs to be taken care of at the hospital in case of illness. The Buea prison authorities did not use this solidarity of prisoners to save the life of Tanger Rudolf ANGUE.

The Tanger Rudolf ANGUE case is part of an infringement of the right to health.

❖ **Case of the abduction of three health professionals from the Kumbo missionary hospital.**

Location Kumbo Commune, Bui Division, North West Region.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2022, three professionals from the Banso Baptist Hospital were abducted by elements of the Defence and Security Forces (the military) and detained in a secret location. They include Jean SAMA (the hospital administrator),

TEYEAH Relendis and Carine TEBA. The Defence and Security Forces accuse these health personnel, including the administrator and the two nurses, of having administered care to elements of non-governmental armed groups, considered to be enemies of the State. The three health workers were only released a month later, which caused enormous harm to the patients in Kumbo.

The case of the abduction of three health professionals from the Kumbo Mission Hospital is considered a violation of the right to health.

❖ **Case of the abduction of a pastor and four staff of the Baptist Hospital in Banso.**

Location: Commune of Kumbo, Bui Division, North West Region.

On 25 September 2022, five staff members of the Banso Baptist Hospital, including a pastor and four health workers, were abducted by elements of non-governmental armed groups. According to our sources, the "Bui warriors" suspect these staff of collaborating with the Defence and Security Forces. They are Reverend SHEY John, Ma MBIYDZENYUY Margaret (nurse), NJOLAI Lawrence (surgical technician), FAI Peter (security guard) and Godlove SELAMO (driver).

These abductees were held in captivity for five (5) days before being released.

The case of the abduction of a Pastor and four staff of the Banso Baptist Hospital is considered an infringement of the right to health. It is also a violation of the rights to liberty and security of persons.

**(c) The right to education**

The State of Cameroon has adopted various legal instruments that guarantee the right to education. At the universal level, article 13, paragraph 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides that " (1) *The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right*

*of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.*"

At the national level, Article 2 of Law n°98/004 of 14 April 1998 to lay down Guidelines for Education in Cameroon stipulates that *education is a major national priority. It shall be provided by the State and private partners contribute to the provision of education*".

The following facts can be considered as a violation of the right to education.

❖ **Case of the students of the families evicted from Dikolo-Bali.**

Location: Douala, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

On 24 August 2022, schoolchildren, victims of the demolitions in Dikolo-Bali, took to the streets. They are the children of families whose houses were demolished for the benefit of the Marriot construction project in Douala. They are expressing their concern that on the eve of the start of the new school year, they have neither housing nor school supplies. On the placards, these demonstrators wrote, among other things: "school is about to start", "we have lost everything", "we no longer have a house", "where are we going to go", "school starts in a fortnight, no house, no books...". The families whose houses have been demolished since 14 May 2022 are still waiting for compensation from the government.

The case of the pupils and students of the families evicted from Dikolo-Bali is considered an infringement of the right to education.

❖ **Case of the deprivation of education to several pupils in Boyo on the eve of school resume.**

Location: Commune of Fundong, Boyo Division, North West Region.

On 29 August 2022, twenty-seven (27) community schools were closed by divisional order n°168/POE32/SAAJP. Indeed, the Divisional Officer of Boyo ordered the closure of these schools less than a week before the start of the 2022-2023 school year, on the grounds that they are under the control of non-governmental armed groups operating in the locality. This measure is being taken on the eve of the start of the new school year without any provision being made for the reception of pupils attending these schools. The twenty-seven schools affected by the closure are located in four districts namely Belo, Bum, Fundong and Njinikom.

The case of the closure of 27 schools in Boyo is a violation of the right to education.

❖ **Case of the kidnapping of two teachers on duty at Kumbo High School.**

Location: Kumbo commune, Bui Division, North West Region.

On 17 June 2022, two teachers on duty at Kumbo High School were abducted by elements of a non-state armed group. Of the abducted teachers, we have SUNJO Noline, a chemistry teacher and Nasuru NSODZEKA, a physics teacher. The two teachers are in charge of promoting the resumption of classes and giving refresher courses to learners at home, in physics and chemistry respectively. Their abduction has angered the people of Kumbo and Mbveh in particular. Another teacher named Ebong Elizabeth, who teaches law at Kumbo Technical High School, was abducted along the Wainama Sop road. The teachers are currently in Vekovi camp. The abducted teachers were taken by non-governmental armed groups to a neighbourhood called Ndzenji. The families of the

victims as well as the parents of the students are seriously distressed as their students are facing difficulties in their studies.

The case of the abduction of two teachers on duty at Kumbo secondary school is considered a violation of the right to education.

### C- GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The State of Cameroon has adopted several legal texts integrating the fight against gender-based violence. At the universal level, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which was adopted on 18 December 1979 and entered into force on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1981, can be cited first. It was ratified by Cameroon on 23 August 1994. Article 3 of this Convention provides that: *“States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men”*. Second, Article 4-i of the Declaration on the elimination of violence against women (1993) calls on states to: *“Take measures to ensure that law enforcement officers and public officials responsible for implementing policies to prevent, investigate and punish violence against women receive training to sensitize them to the needs of women”*.

Nationally, rape is punishable under Section 296 of the Penal Code by a prison sentence of 5 to 10 years. In fact, he can still be prosecuted and convicted for rape committed before his marriage to the victim. In addition to rape as sexual abuse, there is pimping of minors and sexual harassment. In addition, the Cameroonian Penal Code protects, for example, young girls against gender-based violence. Also, Section 346 of the Penal Code

condemns indecent assault in the presence of a person under sixteen (16) years of age: “(1) *Whoever commits an indecent act in the presence of a child under the age of 16 (sixteen) shall be punished with imprisonment for from 2 (two) to 5 (five) years and with fine of from CFAF 20 000 (twenty thousand) to CFAF 200 000 (two hundred thousand).* (2) *The penalty shall be doubled where the offence is accompanied by assault or where the offender is one of the persons described in Section 298.* (3) *The penalty shall be imprisonment for from 10 (ten) to 15 (fifteen) years where the offender has sexual intercourse with the victim notwithstanding his or her consent.* (4) *In case of rape, the imprisonment shall be from fifteen to twenty-five years, or for life where the offender is one of the persons described by Section 298”.*

The following facts can be considered as gender-based violence.

❖ **Case of NCHINDA Ophilia killed by her partner**

Location: Commune of Bamenda, Mezam Division, North West Region.

On 26 June 2022, a woman was killed by her professional military companion. The soldier had met NCHINDA Ophilia in Oku, a village in the North-West, before they decided to move to the capital of the region due to service constraints.

The young girl will first settle in Mile 3, a district of the city of Bamenda. She will then move to Up station to join her partner. Ophilia, noticing that her companion shows less and less affection for her, takes the resolution to return to Oku village where she feels more comfortable with her parents and the environment. She informs her companion of this project, which he accepts with great difficulty. The latter is opposed to this return. During an argument on this subject, the angry and trigger-happy soldier shot the woman in the head through his mouth and the poor woman fell to her death. The woman died, leaving behind a small child.

The case of NCHINDA Ophilia killed by her partner is considered as gender-based violence.

❖ **Case of Mrs. EYAWOLO Pauline stabbed to death by the father of her two children in Bépanda**

Location: Commune of Douala 5, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

On 20 August 2022, a woman was stabbed to death by the father of her two children. EYAWOLO Pauline, aged 26, had a misunderstanding with the father of her children. Unable to overcome their dispute, a fight broke out between the two spouses. The man decided to take a knife and stabbed his wife. She bled profusely before dying. The man fled after the attack.

The lifeless body of EYAWOLO Pauline was deposited in one of the city's mortuaries awaiting burial. The family of the deceased is considering taking legal action against the alleged murderer.

The case of Lady EYAWOLO Pauline is considered as gender-based violence.

❖ **Ingrid Ngouhe's case, a victim of violence**

Location: Commune of Douala 4, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

On 20 August 2022, a woman living with a disability was violently assaulted while driving her vehicle.

The vehicle of this lady inadvertently hit the vehicle of FOKAM NGNIE Armand Brice on the Wouri bridge. While this lady was about to park the vehicle and call the police for the report, FOKAM NGNIE Armand Brice hit her several times on the face, snatched her phone from her and knocked her down on the ground. The latter said he believed that the lady was trying to escape after this incident. This scene of violence was strongly relayed on social networks.

According to sources, FOKAM NGNIE Armand Brice was arrested the day after his wedding by the

Judicial Police, following a complaint lodged by the victim at the Regional Division of the Judicial Police of the Littoral Region. He was presented before the Public Prosecutor and was placed in detention.

The case of this victim is considered as gender-based violence.

❖ **Case of violence against Mrs. FOUA né ONANA TSEEGA Claire**

Location: Commune of Yaoundé 7, Mfoundi Division, Centre Region.

Mrs. ONANA TSEEGA Claire is the wife of FOUA ATANGANA André. According to the information collected, the husband works at the National Hydrocarbon Company. He regularly exercises violence on his wife. On 24 September 2022, the woman suffered severe physical abuse, including punches to the face. Claire left this assault with a deformed face. As this was one assault too many, the victim decided to file a petition against her husband at the Social Affairs Division of the Yaoundé 7 District. FOUA ATANGANA André has not responded to the summonses until now. FOUA ATANGANA André did not respond to the summonses until today. The case was closed without any action, as the victim did not have the means to initiate legal proceedings.

The case of violence against Mrs. FOUA ONANA TSEEGA Claire is considered as gender-based violence.

❖ **Case of the torture of the Secretary of the Regional Coordination of the PNDP.**

Location: Commune of Maroua, Diamaré Division, Far North Region.

On 20 November 2022, TIJEVEN KELLA Hélène, Secretary to the Coordination of the National Participatory Development Programme (NPDP) was tortured by Sali BABANI, Mayor of Maroua. According to our sources, the Mayor had sent his

friend to deposit a cheque for 500,000FCFA in the service of this Secretary. The lady asked him to wait for a few minutes, the time to complete the treatment of users who had preceded him. The man did not see fit to wait and left. A few minutes later, the mayor of the town arrived at the NPDP office, furious and hurling insults at the woman. According to witnesses to the scene, the Mayor's words were: *"Who is this idiot? I'm going to teach her the job, where is she?"* He did not really try to understand what happened. The local authority tortured the lady by beating her to the point of tearing her clothes while warning TIJEVEN KELLA Hélène about a possible complaint against him. A collective of MPs, lawyers and CSO leaders took up the case and referred it to the Minister for the Promotion of Women and the Family and the Governor of the Far North Region.

The case of the Secretary of the Regional Coordination of the National Participatory Development Programme (NPDP) is considered as gender-based violence.

❖ **Case of the abusive suspension of a nurse trainee at the CMA of Mozogo**

Location: Commune of Mozogo, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region.

On 20 October 2022, the named PONTA Ali, a trainee nurse was wrongfully suspended from the CMA (Centre Médical d'Arrondissement) of Mozogo where she was recruited as a trainee by the named NJIE NKA OBAKER HASCHLER Yves Michaël, a general practitioner. The latter, in his capacity as head of the CMA, had made advances accompanied by threats to the trainee PONTA. The threat consisted of forcing the young girl to have intimate (sexual) relations with him. And that as long as this relationship was not possible, the trainee nurse would have no place in the health centre. The nurse had categorically opposed the advances of her manager. She was fired from the

health centre. The head of the health district was contacted by CESOQUAR (Cercle des Educateurs solidaires des Quartiers Réunis), a human rights association. The head of the health district reinstated the trainee nurse to continue her internship.

❖ **Case of a woman victim of assault and battery by her husband in Nkoladom Yaoundé.**

Location: Commune of Nkoladom, Mfoundi Division, Centre Region.

Mrs. Magne Choupa Joelle has been married since 2015 to Mr. Nyetam Eyigla Phillipe, a driver in the Ministry of Public Works. Now 38 years old, she has been subjected to violence by her husband in her home for several years due to his excessive jealousy and lack of control. Silenced several times because of the abuse she suffered, she almost died after being severely beaten by her husband for the umpteenth time on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2022 after a domestic dispute.

According to the victim, after the beating on 10 August 2020, which led her to the hospital in emergency, her husband reassured her, in order to keep her at home, not to lay a hand on her. Unfortunately, he did not keep his word and Mrs CHOUPA was again admitted in emergency at Nkolandom District Hospital in Yaoundé following the assault and battery she suffered at the hands of her husband on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2022. Received by Doctor AMOUGOU Jean Vincent, the

assessment of the certificate of the latter reveals traumatic eye curvatures in the left eye with reduction of the visual field and then a light cranial trauma requiring fifteen (15) days of work disability. The victim is separated from her husband. Still convalescent, she does not yet wish to initiate legal proceedings against her husband but would like support for a definitive separation.

The case of this woman, victim of assault and battery by her husband in Nkoladom Yaoundé, can be considered as gender-based violence.

❖ **Case of inhuman and degrading treatment of a woman by her husband.**

Location: Commune of Yaoundé 1, Mfoundi Division, Centre Region.

On 29 November 2022, MVELE Pierre beat his wife MVELE Chloé with his fists. During an argument with his wife, this doctor did not tolerate that his wife contradicted him. He suddenly turned into a monster towards Chloe, punching her in the eyes so hard that she fainted. MVELE Chloé was taken to hospital for treatment.

Mvele Pierre, after his crime, fled and cannot be found.

This case is considered to be gender-based violence.

## D) EXACTIONS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ARMED GROUPS

Crimes committed by armed groups are sanctioned by the Geneva Convention of 1949 and its additional protocols.

Indeed, the Cameroonian state has ratified numerous treaties of international humanitarian law, namely:

- Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of 12 August 1949;
- Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,
- and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which entered into force on 22 April

1954. Also, leaders of armed groups can be prosecuted for war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity.

The following facts can be considered as facts attributable to non-governmental armed groups.

**1) Exactions committed or attributable to non-governmental armed groups in the North and South West regions**

**❖ Case of the murders of five (5) people including two administrative authorities in Ekondo-titi**

Location: Commune of Ekondo-titi, Ndian Division, South West Region.

Five people including the Sub-divisional officer Timothée ABOLOA, the Mayor Kenneth NANJE, the Warrant Officer AKONO, the driver of the Sub-divisional officer Meh Stanley, the President of the sub-section of the Flame Party EBKUKU William were murdered on March 2, 2022 at 1:00 p.m. in the South-West Region of Cameroon, more precisely on the Ekondo Titi - Bekora axis. They were on an economic tour in their constituency of Ekondo-titi. Their convoy was attacked with Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) planted and detonated by unidentified gunmen.

The murder of five people, including two administrative authorities, constitutes an attack on the right to life.

**❖ Case of the murder of a gendarme in Mbanga**

Location: Commune of Mbanga, Mounjo Division, Littoral Region.

On 12 June 2022, Gendarme SIMBE Herman was shot dead by non-governmental armed groups in the locality of Matuke as he was on his way to the gendarmerie post of Penda Mboko, his work station. According to local authorities, a Kalashnikov and two 50- round ammunition

magazines were taken by the non-governmental armed groups from the crisis zone of the South West.

The case of the killing of the gendarme is considered a violation of the rights to life and security of persons.

**❖ Case of KEMENDE Henri Gamsey, Senator of the Social Democratic Front (SDF) who was shot dead in cold blood.**

Location: Commune of Bamenda 2, Mezam Division, North West Region.

On 11 January 2022, the politician and lawyer at the Cameroon Bar, Henry Kemende was killed by the men of the non-governmental armed group. According to witnesses, he had gone to the Total petrol station in Nkwen to consume fuel. When he parked his vehicle to fill up with fuel, he was surprised and surrounded by non-state armed men who ordered him to get back into his car and head towards Ndamukong Street. He was shot in front of the former Channel O Bar in Nkwen and pushed out of his vehicle. He had been shot in the chest resulting in heavy blood loss. He was rushed to hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. They also kidnapped his wife and fled with the vehicle.

The case of KEMENDE Henri Gamsey, Senator of the Social Democratic Front (SDF) constitutes an attack on the right to life.

**❖ Case of abduction of family members of a member of the non-governmental armed group.**

Location: Commune of Ndop, Ngoketunja Division, North West Region.

On 14 February 2022, some family members of one of the members of the non-governmental armed group commonly known as "General No Pity" were arrested in Bambalang and taken without title and transferred to the SED in Yaoundé. They were reportedly tortured during their transfer. They are currently detained at the

central service of the Secretariat of Defence in Yaoundé. Among them are No pity's mother, father, uncle and sisters including:

- 1) Gladys Yaoukubu
- 2) Sandra Yashuo
- 3) Lizette Lemnyuy
- 4) Godlove Bigine
- 5) Douglas Liaimen
- 6) Tata Romeo
- 7) Francis Bigiwe

The abduction of the family members

The abduction of the family members of *No Pity* can be considered as arbitrary arrest and illegal detention.

❖ **Case of the murder of five (5) gendarmes in Njitapon (Kouoptamo) in Noun.**

Location: Commune of Kouoptamo, Noun Division, West Region.

During the night of 8 to 9 June 2022, at about 3 o'clock, five (5) gendarmes of the elite corps of the Cameroonian gendarmerie were killed. Among the gendarmes killed was Second Lieutenant Richard Pismo. Sources confirm that the attack was carried out by non-governmental armed groups from the North-West region, precisely from the locality of Balikumbat, which borders the West region. The post attacked is the Groupement polyvalent d'intervention de la gendarmerie nationale (Gpign), located in the commune of Kouoptamo. The non-governmental armed groups, after the violent incursion into the locality, set fire to the gendarmerie post with the gendarmes inside. It was after their withdrawal from the village that the population went to the gendarmerie post in question, where they discovered five burnt bodies and office furniture reduced to ashes in the rubble. The two survivors of the attack, on the side of the gendarmes, were admitted into intensive care at the regional hospital of Bafoussam.

❖ **Case of the kidnapping of Senator Regina MUNDI and her driver in Bamenda.**

Location: Commune of Bamenda, Mezam Division, North West Region.

On 30 April 2022, CPDM Senator Regina MUNDI and her driver were abducted by non-governmental armed groups ostensibly belonging to the Capo Daniel faction, one of the leaders of the Ambazonia Defence Force (ADF) separatist group. On 7 May 2022, the pseudo-government council of the non-governmental armed groups pronounced a death sentence against the senator, although she was not executed. The Senator and her driver were only able to regain their freedom thanks to the operation of the defence and security forces in the localities of Asong, Batibo located in the Momo Division.

The bravery of the police and defence forces led to the release of the senator and seven other persons held in captivity on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022, after a month in captivity.

The case of the kidnapping of the Senator and her driver is considered an attack on personal freedom.

❖ **Case of a clash that caused the death of 17 civilians and 65 injured in Akwaya**

Location: Commune of Akwaya, Manyu Division, South West Region.

On 29 May 2022, at least 17 people were killed and 65 injured. Many others fled to neighbouring Nigeria following clashes between the population and elements of non-governmental armed groups. The groups raided Kajifu locality through Obonyi 1, 2 and 3. The populations were demonstrating their frustration with the multiple kidnappings by non-governmental armed groups accompanied by demands for very high ransoms. Thus, these populations decided to resist. It was then that the non-governmental armed groups opened fire on the resisters, causing 17 deaths. Some people fled to take refuge either in the bushes or in Nigeria. Injuries were also recorded.

The case of a clash that resulted in the killing of 17 civilians and 65 wounded in Akwaya can be considered as a violation of the rights to life, liberty and security of the person.

❖ **Case of the massacre of civilians in Obonyi**

Location: Commune of Akwaya, Manyu Division, South West Region.

On 14 May 2022, ten (10) civilians were killed and 18 others wounded in an attack by non-governmental armed groups led by the pseudo-general ETA in Kajifu village. According to sources who spoke to the NGO CHRDA, the non-governmental armed groups went to the Apostolic Church to ask the church officials to present them with a permit to operate. The armed non-governmental groups demanded payment of fees to any religious organization before it could operate. The Christians and the pastor opposed this request by the non-governmental armed groups. On Sunday 22 May 2022, the non-governmental armed groups returned with extreme brutality at the time of worship and fired into the crowd. This reportedly resulted in deaths and injuries. In addition to this act, the non-governmental armed groups destroyed the identification documents of the residents of the community, especially those bearing the Cameroonian flag.

The case of the massacre of civilians in Obonyi constitutes an infringement of the rights to life, security of the person and religious freedom.

❖ **Killing of two elements of the defence and security forces and a civilian in Kengwo.**

Location: Commune of Magba, Noun Division, West Region.

On 14 August 2022, three people died in an attack by non-governmental armed groups in the village of Kengwo. According to Sub-Divisional Officer Jean-Claude ELOUNDOU, elements of the non-governmental armed group made an incursion into

the locality from the North-West. Three people were killed, among them, Police Inspector Jérémie Adjowo on duty at the Bafoussam Central Police Station, Private First Class Idriss TCHAGOUUN on duty at the 51<sup>st</sup> Motorised Battalion in Dschang and a motorbike driver. The police inspector and the soldier 1<sup>st</sup> class were trying to reach their posts before being intercepted on their way to a stream by about fifty heavily armed men. After their attack, the assailants returned to the North West region. The bodies were taken to the regional hospital in Bafoussam.

The case of the murder of three people in Kengwo is considered as an attack on the right to life.

❖ **Case of the murder of two elements of the Defence and Security Forces and a civilian in Nkambé**

Location: Commune of Nkambé, Donga-Mantung Division, North West Region.

On 27 August 2022, two elements of the Defence and Security Forces and a civilian were killed in the locality of Wat. The men were on a motorbike when they were ambushed by non-governmental armed groups. The attack resulted in the death of two elements of the Defence and Security Forces and a civilian. According to sources, the two men in uniform belonged to the Rapid Intervention Battalion, one of them is called NGOUENGOUE MATABUM Rodrigue. He was identified from the identity document found on him. The deceased civilian is a member of the vigilance committee in the locality, one of the elements of the defence and security forces was identified. The lifeless bodies have been deposited in the morgue of the Nkambé hospital, awaiting identification and removal by the various families.

The case of the murder of two elements of the Defence and Security Forces and a civilian in Nkambé is considered an attack on the rights to life and physical and moral integrity.

❖ **Case of the murder of two civilians in Ndop**

Location: Commune of Ndop, Ngokentunja Division, North West Region

On 6 July 2022, Sacho Mathias and Lawrence Mango were killed by a pseudo-general of the non-governmental armed group operating in the locality. The latter suspected the two villagers of collaborating with the Defence and Security Forces by giving them information about their position. The week before, the army had succeeded in neutralising an element of the non-governmental armed group in the village, which had aroused the wrath of these secessionists against the villagers. Lawrence Mango was executed at Three Corners Bamali on his way to deliver rice to Bamenda. The reprisals by the elements of the non-governmental armed group against these two villagers stemmed from the murder of the pseudo 'General Transporter' attributed to the defence and security forces, whose villagers had contributed intelligence on his position.

The case of the murder of two civilians in NDOP is considered a violation of the right to life.

❖ **Case of the murder of six people and eight others injured in Ekona**

Location: Commune of Kumba, Fako Division, South West Region.

On 6 September 2022, six people were killed. They included OBA DILONGA, TABI Enow, ACHIDI Abdel, YANTCHO Francis NEBA, Kenneth and an unidentified person. The attack also left eight people injured, including six women. They are MONGO MOUNGOAGE, NGOYANA Bridget, Stella TANGIN, FONBA Sharon, AYAKE Menye, TANTYI Tracy, Randy ESSOH and Michael CHI. The attack was claimed by the non-governmental armed groups. They opened fire at about 2pm on the Golden Express Travel Agency's intercity bus, which left Douala for Kumba. It was at Mile 30, after Muyuka, that the bus carrying 14 passengers

fell victim to the attack by elements of non-governmental armed groups.

The case of the murder of six people and eight others injured in Ekona is considered an attack on the rights to life and liberty and security of the person.

❖ **Case of the abduction of at least 9 people in Mamfé**

Location: Commune of Mamfé, Manyu Division, South West Region.

On 16 September 2022, at least nine people were abducted. Non-governmental armed groups attacked the St Mary's Catholic Church in the locality of Nchang. They abducted six priests including Elias OKORIE, Barnabas ASHU, Corneluis JINGWA, Job Francis NWOBEGU, Emmanuel ASABA, Jacinta C.UDEAGHA and three lay people, NKEM Patrick OSANG (catechist), Blanche Bright (cook) and a young girl named KELECHUKWU. The kidnappers demanded a large sum of money for their release.

The Bishop of Bamenda and spokesperson for the Bishops' Conference, recounted the circumstances of the event, saying that at least 50 unknown armed men arrived in the village of Nchang and abducted nine residents. According to Bishop Andrew NKEA, "the non-governmental armed groups abducted nine people. Initially, the assailants demanded a ransom of \$100,000. After lengthy negotiations, they demanded \$50,000 for the release of the hostages. These abductees are being held for five (5) weeks, with the kidnappers demanding money for their release

The case of the kidnapping of at least 9 people in Mamfé is considered an infringement of the right to liberty and security of persons.

❖ **Case of the murder of the Regional Delegate of the North West Prison Administration and three (3) of his collaborators in Kikaikelaki**

Location: Commune of Nkambe, Donga-Mantung Division, North West Region.

On 13 April 2022, the Regional Delegate of the Prison Administration for the North-West Region, Kiga Theodore Kume and three of his collaborators, the Head of the General Affairs Department at the Regional Delegation of the Prison Administration, Nnang Lionel Ajang, the Senior Prison Guard, bodyguard on duty at the Regional Prison Service Nelson Chia and the Senior Prison Guard Owono Yannick, driver on duty at the Bamenda Central Prison, were killed on the Nkambe - Kumbo road in Kikaikelaki locality. The information was relayed by Menyong Gilbert, Divisional Officer of the Bui Division.

They were to face an ambush by non-governmental armed groups claiming to be part of the Ambazonian Restoration Forces. The delegate and his entourage were shot at close range before succumbing to their wounds. The delegate's weapons were taken away by the assailants, the divisional officer said.

The case of the killing of the Regional Delegate of the North-West Prison Administration and three (3) of his collaborators is considered an attack on the rights to life and security of persons.

❖ **Case of the fire in the house of the Mayor of Wum.**

Location: Commune of Wum, Menchum Division, North West Region.

On the night of Sunday to Monday, 17 October 2022, armed men attacked the house of Dighambong Anthony Mvo, Mayor of the municipality of Wum. According to reports, five (5) armed men stormed the Mayor's residence, located opposite the Naikom Technical High School. They immobilised the occupants before setting fire to the building and its furniture. The

arsonists have not yet been identified as no group has claimed responsibility for the attack. However, accusing fingers are being pointed at non-governmental armed groups in the locality. Government officials have so far not made any communication regarding this incident.

The mayor's office and the sub-division office as well as all other local administrative authorities blame the military for not intervening to stop the Muslims when they started breaking motorbikes and burning houses. This happened not far from the military camp. The military did not come out to stop this wave of violence.

❖ **Case of the murder of a Mbororo and the burning of eight (8) houses in Wum.**

Location: Wum commune, Menchum Division, North-West Region.

On 12 October 2022, elements of the non-governmental armed groups allegedly killed a sick Mbororo man who was bedridden at home and could not move. According to the information received, the non-governmental armed groups entered the house by stealth and lifted the sick man out of bed before shooting him at close range. They then burnt down eight (8) houses in the locality of Wum before leaving the locality.

❖ **Case of the fire of a transport bus in " City chemistry ".**

Location: Commune of Bamenda 2, Mezam Division, North West Region.

On 27 October 2022, a seventy-seater bus belonging to the Nso Boyz Express agency was set on fire in 'City Chemistry' by non-governmental armed groups. The incident occurred around 7:30 pm. According to the travel agency's manager, three armed men on a motorbike stormed the agency's headquarters and dragged out the security guard who was sleeping in the bus, threatening to kill him. The armed men poured fuel on the 70-seater bus and set it on fire before retreating to escape. The men accused the agency

of not respecting the "ghost town" by putting the buses on the road on Monday.

❖ **Case of the murder of two civilians in Mamfe**

Location: Commune of Mamfe, Manyu Division, South West Region.

On November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, two (2) workers of the company O.E and Sons were killed. They were Oliver Ngum and Emmanuel Mukong, aged about thirty years. According to the information received, the workers had been recruited as road workers on the Mamfé-Eyumodjock road n°6. While they were working, three armed men appeared from the nearby forest and ordered them to stop work and run away. Respecting the orders, the men opened fire on the workers as they ran and they succumbed to the gunfire. Their remains were taken to the morgue in Mamfé.

The case of the killing of two civilians in Mamfé is considered a violation of the right to life.

❖ **Case of a soldier killed in Bambui.**

On the night of 17 to 18 November 2022, Marcelus 'Papi solo' was killed in his bar in the 'Sisia Two' neighbourhood of Nkwen. According to our sources, non-governmental armed groups stormed the bar belonging to Marcelus in a RAV4 vehicle before shooting the soldier at close range. The army warrant officer was previously serving in Yaoundé and had asked his superiors for a posting to Bamenda, where he is originally from. His request for posting was quickly validated and he moved to the centre of Bambui despite warnings from his colleagues about the insecurity of living outside the camp. "No soldier lives outside the camp," he was told. But the adjutant would not listen to these warnings.

The case of the murder of this soldier is considered to be an infringement of the right to life.

❖ **Case of the execution of Nymssi Andréa**

Location: Fundong commune, Boyo Division, North West Region.

On 10 December 2022, NYMSI Andréa was arrested, tortured and killed in Antenilah by non-governmental armed groups. According to the information collected, NYMSI Andréa is a traditional practitioner, he has long been requested by elements of the non-governmental armed groups to move and settle in their entrenchment camp to provide them with care when they have health concerns. The request of the non-governmental armed groups having been refused by NYMSI Andréa, he became their target. He was abducted, tortured and then killed by point-blank fire.

The case of the execution of Nymssi Andréa is a violation of the right to life.

❖ **Case of the deprivation of life of a health worker in Kumbo.**

Location: Kumbo commune, Donga Mantung Division, North West Region.

On 15 December 2022, non-governmental armed groups killed a man named Tenven Patrick, an employee of the Bansa Baptist Hospital. According to reports, he was killed on suspicion of being a "betrayor". He was a man well known in Kumbo as a Melim town councillor and community mobiliser. The deceased leaves behind a widow, four children and grandchildren.

The case of the deprivation of life of a health worker in Kumbo is considered a violation of the right to life.

❖ **Case of the killing of a civilian in Ichim-Oku by non-governmental armed groups.**

Location: Commune of Oku, Bui Division, North West Region.

On Saturday 25 December 2022, armed non-governmental groups attacked a man named Montum Frederick Fonkwa. He was reportedly

killed in Ichim, a village in the Oku subdivision, while returning from Christmas festivities.

The case of the killing of a civilian in Ichim-Oku is considered a violation of the right to life.

❖ **Case of the fire in Ngashie.**

Location: Commune of Oku, Bui Division, North West Region.

On 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022, non-governmental armed groups attacked Ngashie, a village in Oku. During the raid, they burnt down a business premises belonging to a man named Mbaima. According to reports, the non-governmental armed groups burnt down the business premises because the owner was suspected of communicating with the military, which was a common thread for them.

❖ **Case of the deprivation of freedom of movement in Bambalang Fon, Fon Yakum Kevin Shumintang,**

Location: Commune of Ndop, Ngo-Ketunjia Division, North West Region.

Until the end of December 2022, the Fon of Bambalang, Fon Yakum Kevin Shumintang, has been in captivity for over a year, despite calls for his release.

For the first time since his abduction, Fon Yakum Kevin Shomintang II, the traditional leader of Bambalang, appeared in a video on 27 December. The video was widely circulated on several social networks. The Fon is seen pleading with the authorities to give in to the demands of the separatist warlord, "General No Pity", to secure his release.

**2. Exactions committed or attributable to the Islamist sect Boko Haram.**

❖ **Case of the murder of seven (7) people, including four civilians and three soldiers in a Boko Haram attack in Hitawa.**

Location: Commune of Mokolo, Mayo Tsanaga Division, Far North Region.

During the night of 30 May to 1 June 2022, an attack by the Islamist sect Boko Haram, around 10pm, resulted in the death of seven people, including four civilians and three soldiers of the rapid intervention force in HITAWA, located in the canton of Touru near the border with Nigeria. The civilians include WASSA Ayouba (45), DANAGAI GUEJWE (17), Ali DORONDO (63) and ZAWALA Moskota (5). The soldiers are Bello, soldier 1<sup>st</sup> class, DAFLA André, soldier 2<sup>nd</sup> class, and MAMINA, head of the post. In addition, the gendarmerie post and houses were looted and then set on fire by the assailants. The attackers were said to have come from Kouva in Nigeria and Hidoua in Cameroon. The death toll of this attack has further incensed the population, who at the beginning of May had massively protested in front of the prefecture of Mokolo and the governor's office in Maroua for the return of peace in their locality.

The case of the death of seven people in a Boko Haram attack in Hitawa remains a violation of the right to life and security of the person.

❖ **Case of the murder of three civilians in Tourou in Boko Haram attacks.**

Location: Commune of Mokolo, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region.

On 14 June 2022, three civilians were killed in an attack by elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram, thirteen kilometres from the centre of Tourou. The attack was carried out around 11pm. Three people were killed, including : GOROUA LAMOUA (70), DAWARA SOLOROU (80) and GAYANG PAPA (56).

The case of the murder of three civilians in Tourou in the Boko Haram attacks is considered an attack on the right to life.

❖ **Case of the murder of 4 (four) civilians in an attack by the Islamist sect Boko Haram in the locality of Kotrehe.**

Location: Commune of Mora, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Region.

On 24 May 2022, four (4) people were killed in an attack by the Islamist sect Boko Haram in the locality of Kotrehe located in the canton of Zouelva. The attack was carried out by about 50 elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram. Among those killed were TATOUA Olivier (4 years old), DAFNA Emmanuel (12), and an adult, MASSAGRE Elie (70 years old).

The terrorists also stripped the population of their material goods: five oxen, two motorbikes and clothing.

According to the information gathered, the attackers came from the village of Goukoro in Mayo Tsanaga and fled after their attack towards the village of Kouyapé in the Kolofata district.

The murder of these four civilians is considered a violation of the rights to life and security of the person.

❖ **Case of the murder of three elements of defence and security forces and a member of COVI following the attack on the Swiss hospital in Mada**

Location: Commune of Waza, Logone-et-Chari Division, Far North Region.

During the night of 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2022, elements of the terrorist sect Boko Haram attacked the Helvetic Hospital in Mada and killed a member of the vigilance committee and three elements of the defence and security forces. They wounded and kidnapped several people. These elements of the Islamist sect also set fire to a vehicle and a motorbike, after having taken away three cars belonging to the population. The attack was condemned by the Minister of Public Health and civil society organisations including the International Committee of the Red Crescent (ICRC).

The case of the attack on the Swiss hospital in Mada is considered a violation of the right to health.

❖ **Case of the murder of four civilians and one soldier in Kismatari.**

Location: Commune of Kolofata, Mayo Sava Division, Far North Region.

On 9 August 2022, during an attack, elements of Boko Haram reportedly killed a soldier and four civilians. Elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram raided the village of Kismatari, 25km from Kolofata, on Sunday night at around 9pm. They killed three civilians as they passed, before launching a new assault on the locality of Morgo in the Koza district, Mayo-Tsanaga division. During the same night, they added to the toll of incidents by killing one civilian and wounding another. According to security sources in the locality, notably the vigilance committee, Malla Tchenguéou was admitted to the Adventist hospital in Koza for treatment. The soldier killed, named Olivier Ngono, of the Mixed Multinational Force (MMF) on duty in Kangueleri, was riding a motorbike when elements of the Islamist sect, hidden in the bush in the locality of Gogolom, opened fire. He was found riddled with bullets as well as the motorbike driver. This case can be considered as a violation of the right to life and security of the person.

❖ **Case of the murder of four civilians and a soldier in Kismatari.**

Location: Commune of Kolofata, Mayo Sava Division, Far North Region.

On 9 August 2022, during an attack, elements of Boko Haram reportedly killed a soldier and four civilians. Elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram raided the village of Kismatari, 25km from Kolofata, on Sunday night at around 9pm. They killed three civilians as they passed, before launching a new assault on the locality of Morgo in the Koza district, Mayo-Tsanaga division. During the same night, they added to the toll of incidents by killing one civilian and wounding another. According to

security sources in the locality, notably the vigilance committee, Malla Tchenguéou was admitted to the Adventist hospital in Koza for treatment. The soldier killed, named Olivier Ngonu, of the Mixed Multinational Force (MMF) on duty in Kangueleri, was riding a motorbike when elements of the Islamist sect, hidden in the bush in the locality of Gogolom, opened fire. He was found riddled with bullets as well as the motorbike driver.

This case can be considered as a violation of the right to life and security of the person.

❖ **Case of the murder of four (4) civilians in Moutaz (Tourou)**

Location: Commune of Tourou, Mayo Tsanaga Division, Far North Region

On 10 October 2022, at around 8:30 pm, terrorists of the Islamist sect Boko Haram attacked the village of Moutaz. The attack left four (4) civilians dead, namely GUIDJOUA SILOUA (73), a member of the Vigilance Committee (COVI), NEHANTA GABADJA (86), SILOUA HASSAWA (67) and NDJATAGA DOGOU DAM (70).

The attack resulted in serious injuries that were taken to the Moutaz health centre. They are HABAGA NGAROUA (42) and LITINE BAVA (11). Three children were abducted, namely Bernadette TEWECHÉ (10 years), MOSKOTA SINBAI (12 years) and LAMISSA SINBAIN (9 years). Foodstuffs and clothing were taken away by the assailants.

The case of the murder of four (4) civilians in Moutaz (Tourou) is considered an attack on the right to life.

❖ **Case of the murder of a civilian and the abduction of three others in the village of Daron Liman (Darak).**

Location: Commune of Darak, Logone and Chari Division, Far North Region.

On 12 October 2022, at around 10pm, elements of the terrorist sect Boko Haram raided the village of

Daron Liman and killed a civilian, named AMBARE, a 46 year old Muslim and Choma Arab. They also abducted three (3) people including a child, named NANA MAHAMAT, of Hausa origin and two (2) boys.

❖ **Case of the murder of a civilian in Locktcha.**

Location: Commune of Mokolo, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region.

During the night of 14-15 November 2022, a civilian named Sekva Jacob Guidaya, aged 60, was killed by elements of the terrorist sect Boko Haram. At around 11pm, they attacked the village of Locktcha, a locality located 500 metres from Tourou centre, before slitting the throat of Sekva Jacob Guidaya. The attack lasted more than three hours. In addition to the killing of one civilian and the wounding of one person, about twenty shops were ransacked, goods and tons of foodstuffs were taken away, houses in the village were looted and then set on fire, and seventeen (17) motorbikes were also taken away.

❖ **Case of the abduction of nine (9) girls in Tchika.**

Location: Commune of Darak and Tchika, Logone and Chari Division, Far North Region.

On 28 October 2022, nine (9) girls were abducted by elements of the Islamist sect Boko-Haram, who made an incursion into the locality of Tchika (Hilé Alifa) at around 2:30 am. In addition to the abductions, four (4) motorbikes were taken, several shops were also looted and at least two hundred (200) bags of maize were taken.

❖ **Case of the murder of a civilian in Koza**

Location: Commune of Koza, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region

On 07 August 2022, elements of the terrorist sect Boko-Haram made an incursion into the locality of Gaboua at around 11pm. They killed a man named WARDA METUNE and seriously wounded a young motorbike driver named Malla TCHENGUEOU.

The injured man was transferred to the Adventist hospital in Koza.

The case of the murder of a civilian in Koza is considered as a violation of the right to life.

#### ❖ **Case of the kidnapping of two fishermen in Doro Liman.**

Location: Commune of Darak, Logone-Chari Division, Far North Region,

On October 9, 2022, at about 22:00 hours, two (2) fishermen were abducted in the locality of Doro Liman by elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram after their incursion. The abductees are YAYA DOUGOULE (22 years) and ABICHO MAHAMAT (27 years). Several items were taken, including a large Yamaha motorboat, a small boat, 250 litres of fuel, 50 litres of motor oil and 15 bags of maize.

The case of the kidnapping of two fishermen in Doro Lima is considered a case of enforced disappearance.

#### ❖ **Case of the murder of a soldier in Zeleved**

Location: Commune of Zeleved, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region,

On 29 December 2022, a soldier was killed and another injured in an attack by elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram. The incursion of the latter took place at 7 am in the locality of Ldaoutsaf. According to information gathered from the vigilance committee and the district chief, it was at around 7am between the Zeleved river and Ldaoutsaf that three soldiers coming from Ldaoutsaf were ambushed by elements of the Boko Haram terrorist sect.

#### ❖ **. Case of the kidnapping of a young girl in Ldaoutsaf**

Location: Commune of Mayo-Moskota, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Region.

On 09 December 2022, an 18-year-old girl, named TUKUYE KAVOUA, was abducted by Boko-Haram

on the road in Ldaoutsaf, a village not far from the border with Nigeria. The abduction took place at around 2pm when the girl was returning from the Zeleved market.

The case of the abduction of a young girl in Ldaoutsaf is considered to be a case of enforced disappearance.

#### **D – RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL**

The Cameroonian state has recognized several legal instruments that guarantee the right to a fair trial. According to article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 27 June 1984: *"Everyone shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law in the determination of any criminal charge against him or of his civil rights and obligations. The court may order the proceedings to be held in camera for all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, or where the interests of the private lives of the parties so require, or to the extent that the court considers it absolutely necessary in circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice in the particular case; however, any judgment given in a criminal or civil case shall be public, unless the interests of minors require otherwise or the case involves matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children"*.

The State of Cameroon also ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on 20 June 1989. Article 7 of this legal text stipulates that: *"Everyone shall have the right to have his case heard. This right includes: b) the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty by a competent court; c) the right to a defence, including the right to be assisted by counsel of one's own choosing; d) the right to be tried within a reasonable time by an independent court"*. Finally, Article 3(1) of the 2005 Criminal

Procedure Code stipulates that: *"(1) The sanction against the infringement of any rule of criminal procedure shall be an absolute nullity when it is: a) Prejudicial to the rights of the defence as defined by legal provisions in force "*.

The following facts constitute a violation of the right to a fair trial in Cameroon.

❖ **Case of illegal detention of MENGUE Rosalie at the Central Prison of New-Bell.**

Location: Commune of Douala 3, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

Miss MENGUE Rosalie worked as a domestic staff for magistrate NYANGONO EKO Linda Flora for nine (09) years. The latter was housed in the house of her boss. While MENGUE Rosalie was performing her domestic duties, the younger brother of her boss' husband, Mr. ESSOLA AKONO Joseph, fell in love with her. The information about this romance was brought to the attention of the magistrate NYANGONO EKO Linda Flora who categorically opposed it, including her husband AFANE FONON Jean Didier. NYANGONO EKO formally informed MENGUE Rosalie, for about ten years, that she would never become his co-wife. It is from this moment on that their professional relationship became conflictual. MENGUE Rosalie, at the beginning of April 2022, put an end to her work as a maid to join her fiancé at his home in the Ndogbong-Douala.

In the early hours of September 3, 2022, that is to say, more than five months after her departure from the home of her boss, especially in her presence, Dame Mengue Rosalie was surprised to see gendarmes carrying weapons bursting into the marital home of the young couple without any warrant or legal title. Without any prior summons, she was arrested and taken to the Douala Military Court. According to sources, while Rosalie MENGUE was being held in a security room in a Gendarmerie unit in Douala, some individuals, at the request of the magistrate, entered their home

where they deposited two bags containing jewellery belonging to the complainant. On the instruction of the complainant, a search was conducted a few days later at the home of the ESSOLA couple, where these objects were found and recorded in the preliminary investigation report of the gendarmerie as evidence.

On 15 September 2022 at 8:45 am, Dame MENGUE Rosalie was taken to the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Douala-Ndokoti Court of First Instance where the Public Prosecutor issued a provisional detention warrant against her and she was imprisoned in the New-Bell Central Prison.

After her appearance in flagrante delicto during the hearing of 16 September 2022, the case was in turn postponed to 21 October and 9 November 2022 for the appearance of the parties.

At the hearing of 09 November 2022, the name of Mrs MENGUE curiously disappeared from the list of the hearing, but she was not taken out of the New-Bell prison.

The case of the detention of MENGUE Rosalie can be considered as an infringement of the right to a fair trial.

❖ **Case of Parfait Nicolas Siki Awono at the Yaoundé I Judicial Police**

Location: Commune of Yaoundé I, Mfoundi Division, Central Region.

On 26 October 2022, the Director of Publication of Info+ and former General Secretary of Fécafoot, who resigned, was detained at the Regional Division of the Judicial Police of the Centre. He is accused of retaining administrative documents without title, notably the minutes of the elections of the vice-presidents of Fécafoot with the intention of falsifying them. Parfait SIKI was referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Yaoundé Court of First Instance (TPI) on 28 October 2022. Summoned and taken into custody on 26 October 2022 by the Regional Division of the Judicial Police of the Centre, Parfait SIKI AWONO was then referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office of the

Court of First Instance of Yaoundé Administrative Centre on 28 October 2022. He was presented to the Public Prosecutor before being referred to the Regional Division of the Judicial Police of the Centre for further investigation. On 2 November 2022, he was remanded in custody at the Kondengui Central Prison, after eight (8) days of abusive police custody. After 65 days of detention in Kondengui, his counsel filed a request for provisional release with all legal guarantees before the investigating judge so that the journalist could appear free. But all these steps were not followed up.

The case of journalist Parfait Nicolas Siki Awono is considered as a violation of the right to a fair trial.

#### ❖ **Case of Amadou VAMOULKE**

Location: Commune of Yaoundé IV, Mfoundi Division, Centre Region.

Arrested on 29 July 2016, Amadou VAMOULKE, ex-director of Cameroon Radio and Television is accused by the Public Prosecutor's Office of embezzling 570,000,000FCFA in two separate proceedings. He was first brought before the Special Criminal Court (SCC) on 31 July 2017. The prosecution, from the genesis of the trial to the conviction of Amadou VAMOULKE, has produced neither evidence, nor proof, nor witnesses against him. Amadou VAMOULKE's counsel regularly rejected the facts of embezzlement charged against his client, while pointing out the irregularity of the magistrates making up the collegiality.

Amadou Vamouké was sentenced in the first branch of the proceedings on Tuesday 20 December 2022 to **twelve (12)** years in prison, after having spent six and a half years in detention, the trial having suffered a world record of **one hundred and thirty (130)** successive referrals, including **fifty-seven (57)** in the course of the year 2022.

The next hearings are scheduled for 15 and 16 January 2023, for the second part of the proceedings.

The Amadou Vamouké case constitutes a violation of the right to a fair trial.

#### ❖ **The trial in the Ngarbuh 'massacre' case**

Location: Ndu Commune, Donga-Mantung Division, North West Region.

The trial in the Ngarbuh 'massacre' case has been open since December 2020. Since then, it is still in the phase of hearing prosecution witnesses. Two people have been heard in court so far. They are His Majesty Nfor Mohamed, Fon of Ntumbaw village in Ndu district and Battalion Chief Nyangono Ze Charles Eric, Commander of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Motorised Infantry Battalion. He is the hierarchical superior of the three elements of the defence and security forces accused of co-action of murder, arson and destruction, violence against pregnant women, violation of instructions.

The legal proceedings pending before the Military Court of Yaoundé are facing several difficulties. The incessant postponements of the trials are justified, among other things, by the absence of witnesses for the prosecution and the lack of financial means to ensure the travel of the victims from the North-West region to Yaoundé. The families of the victims are also confronted with security problems.

#### ❖ **Case of TANG NDJOCK Juste Majoie**

Location: Commune of Pouma, Sanaga-Maritime Division, Littoral Region.

TANG NDJOCK Juste Magloire is a young man in his thirties, farmer, father of five children, who died during the night of 20 to 21 July 2021 in the cell of the Gendarmerie Brigade of Pouma.

The Gendarmerie Company of Edéa as well as the Littoral Gendarmerie Legion were seized of the case. An autopsy of TANG's remains was ordered as part of the investigations. The conclusions of the autopsy were not communicated to the family of the deceased. The family and other inhabitants of the village were summoned to the military tribunal of the Littoral region in December 2021. After confirming the statements made during the

preliminary investigation, the court asked them to return to wait for the summonses to appear in January 2022. The case was finally enrolled on 6 September 2022. The victim's family was not notified to appear, and the case was postponed until 4 October 2022, for the preparation of the case. On that date, the case was postponed to 1 November 2022, for the summoning of the defendants.

The case was duly called on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2022, the defendants not having appeared, the case was postponed to 6 December 2022, for a new summons of the defendants.

On 6 December 2022, three of the five defendants having appeared, the case was postponed to 7 February 2023, for the summoning of the other two defendants and the opening of the debates.

In view of the multiple postponements due to the absence of the accused gendarmes, the TANG NDJOCK Juste Majoie case constitutes a violation of the right to a fair trial.

#### ❖ **MOULIOM MBOUOBOUO YOUSOUF Jamil case**

Location: Commune of Douala 1, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

MBOUOBOUO YOUSOUF Jamil, aged 27, died on 4 October 2021 as a result of acts of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment at the Mboppi gendarmerie brigade in the first district of the city of Douala.

The case has not made any progress, as the enrolment is not effective to date.

#### ❖ **Case of Mr. MBELLA Fils**

Location: Commune of Douala 3, Wouri Division, Littoral Region.

Mr MBELLA Fils is the owner of a drinks shop in the Logbaba district. He rented the premises on 20 June 2018 to Mrs NJUIKWO for a period of one year. When the contract expired, the tenant sold her capital and passed the lease to a soldier named TEMGOUA without informing the owner of the premises. After two years of operation, the

latter, since 2021, has accumulated several months of unpaid rent. Mbella, claiming his unpaid rent, was beaten by the military TEMGOUA accompanied by three (3) of his colleagues.

Thanks to the intervention of the NGO Un Monde Avenir, the case was brought before the military court of Douala. The first hearing took place on 5 July 2022. To date, the case has already been postponed three (3) times to summon the defendant.

In view of these multiple postponements, the MBELLA case constitutes a violation of the right to a fair trial.

#### ❖ **Samuel WAZIZI AJIEKAH ABUWE AKA case**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2019, Samuel WAZIZI AJIEKAH ABUWE AKA was arrested by police officers in Muea. His lawyer and brother saw him on 6 and 7 August 2019 at the Police Station No. 3 in Muea in the South West Region. He was kept in secret detention in August 2019 by the Cameroonian army.

In a press release, the Head of the Communication Division of the Ministry of Defence states that the accused died on 17 August 2019 as a result of "severe sepsis".

To date, the conclusions of the investigation have not been made public and the remains have not been released to the family. The drafting team notes and records the disappearance. No judicial follow-up has been given to this case. The culprits of her abduction remain unpunished.

#### ❖ **Case of the militants of the Cameroon Renaissance Movement.**

The Yaoundé Military Court had sentenced Olivier BIBOU NISSAK, Alain FOGUE TEDOM, Mispa AWASUM and 39 other opposition activists to sentences ranging from 2 to 7 years in prison. These activists saw their appeal proceedings begin on 15 September 2022 at the Yaoundé Centre Court of Appeal. All were arrested in connection

with the September 2020 marches. The proceedings included five (5) cases on the roll of the military criminal chamber and involved 39 convicted appellants. The hearing lasted at least two (2) hours and was devoted to the examination of questions of form that should lead the court to decide on the admissibility of the appeals. The government commissioner representing the public prosecutor's office requested that the appeal be inadmissible, relying on documents that were not recognised by the defence of the accused appellants. The appeal briefs were filed on Sunday 6 March 2022, and again on 21 January 2022, after notifications were made on 4 February 2022, to be filed within 15 days. Declaring the apocryphal nature of the acts whose authenticity cannot yet be certified, the defence considered it useful to carry out verifications before any defence on the matter. In fact, the file of the Court of Appeal seems to be different from that of the government commissioner and that notified to the defence. The lawyers of the detained activists, in view of the incongruities, requested a postponement until 20 October 2022, the time for verifications.

The defence lawyers requested that the composition of the court, which was composed of military magistrates called upon to judge civilians, be changed, which is contrary to international law. The case was adjourned to 17 November 2022, so that the judge could decide whether or not the 39 appeals were admissible.

The case was regularly called for hearing on 17 November 2022, 35 of the 39 appeal files were

declared inadmissible and the hearing was postponed to 15 December 2022. Subsequently, the case was again adjourned to 19 January 2023 to summon the defence witnesses to appear before the Court of Appeal.

#### ❖ **Case of the illegal detention of KONGSO Antoinette.**

Location: Commune of Buea 1, Fako Division, South West Region.

KONGSO Antoinette was arrested on 2 October 2021 and detained at the Buea Central Prison. She is known as the alleged ex-girlfriend of a separatist fighter, Mr. MBASHIE Clement alias "General No Pity".

She has been detained for one year and four months and is being prosecuted at the Buea Military Court. She is accused of not denouncing acts of terrorism/secession allegedly perpetrated by her ex-boyfriend "General No Pity". The last hearing took place on 29 December 2022, after several adjournments. The case was again adjourned to 26 January 2023.

It should be noted that the South West Regional Court of Appeal had granted Mrs Antoinette KONGSO bail on 15 December 2021, but she remains incarcerated with her 14-month-old daughter.

### III. AREAS OF URGENT AND PRIORITY ACTION TO IMPROVE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMEROON

#### A. RECOMMENDATIONS TO STATE AUTHORITIES

The Human Rights Working Group recommends the following actions:

1. Release all persons who have not committed any crime, arrested and detained in the context of the crises in Cameroon (Anglophone crisis, fight against Boko Haram, socio-political tensions after the 2018 presidential elections).
2. Initiate regular dialogues at all levels (local and national) to seek ways and means to resolve the various problems arising from the different crisis situations.
3. Establish mechanisms to monitor human rights violations in places of detention and facilitate inspections by non-governmental organisations in these places.
4. Facilitate the deployment of non-governmental organisations to conflict zones for independent investigations.
5. Improve the conditions of food, dormitories and care within prisons.
6. To put an end to trafficking and other charges unduly paid by visitors to prisons.
7. To speed up judicial procedures during trials in order to decongest prisons
8. Make legal aid more accessible to the public
9. Amend the texts organising the Superior Council of the Magistracy to reinforce the independence of the judiciary from the executive power.
10. Continuously train a large number of magistrates and judicial auxiliaries and improve the infrastructure of the public justice service.
11. Respect Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which stipulates that everyone has the right to appear before a specialised, independent and fair court.
12. Review Cameroon's land legislation and adapt it to the evolution of time.

13. Effectively apply the provision relating to habeas corpus provided for in section 18 (2) of Law No. 2006/015 of 29 December 2006, as amended by Law No. 2001/027 on the organisation of the judiciary, and in sections 584 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

14. Report on the progress of the investigations opened against the State agents responsible for human rights violations and make their conclusions known

15. Respect commitments made at international, regional and national levels in relation to access to housing, in particular: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Pretoria Declaration on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Africa; the preamble to the Constitution of Cameroon

16. Intensify the application of Law 2016/007 of 12 July 2016 on the Penal Code, in particular article 18 al.1 "alternative penalties are: community service; reparation sanctions"

17. Facilitate crisis exit initiatives involving Cameroon's partner countries

18. Facilitate access to the conflict area for humanitarian organisations.

19. Adopt a law on access to information, to avoid the trading of information which exposes the media and journalists, the instrumentalisation of networks and other holders of public information

#### B. RECOMMENDATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND PARTNER COUNTRIES OF THE STATE OF CAMEROON

These recommendations are as follows:

1. To include the issue of the peaceful resolution of the crisis in the North-West and South-West regions on the agenda of the consultation frameworks with the State of Cameroon.

2. *To support lobbying and advocacy actions on the elaboration and adoption of a legal*

*instrument for the protection of human rights defenders in Cameroon*

## CONCLUSION

At the end of our analysis of the state of human rights in Cameroon in 2022, it is clear that the human rights situation is still in a difficult context, as it was in 2021. In addition to the security crisis, which mainly affects three major regions of the country, there are particular tensions linked to the high cost of living (increase in the price of consumer goods), some of which are due to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, and bad governance accompanied by corruption and misappropriation of public funds, which have negative consequences for the entire Cameroonian population.

Restrictions on individual and collective freedoms were a feature of the news during the year. We can also note here the attacks on the private media as well as information professionals who have been questioned by the political and administrative authorities in the exercise of their profession. All this can be seen as an unbridled policy of intimidation and muzzling of the private media.

Non-governmental armed groups have continued to disrupt the education system in the North-West and South-West regions by abducting pupils and students and setting fire to educational facilities. These practices have been extended to health personnel and health facilities.

Forced evictions were also a feature of the year's news, as in the case of the evictions in the village of Dikolo-Bali in Douala, where several families were evicted from the land they had occupied for years without being compensated.

The Defence and Security Forces, whose mission is the protection and security of property and people, have indulged in blunders, including extrajudicial executions. The responsibility for the killing of nine civilians in the locality of Missong could be attributed to elements of the Defence and Security Forces. Forty (40) cyclists were illegally arrested by the elements of the Rapid Intervention Battalion: twenty-four (24) were detained in the Bamenda Prison while sixteen (16) have not been heard from since.

The exactions of the Islamist sect Boko Haram, including inter-community conflicts in the Far North region, have been the cause not only of the displacement of populations in search of security, but also of massive killings and looting by the latter. The region lacks security, which has led to the development of fictitious controls by organised gangs, resulting in kidnappings with ransom demands and extortion of money from the population.

The health situation of detainees in the prisons of Kondengui, Buea and Bamenda remains worrying. Several cases of death due to lack of adequate care by prison staff were recorded during the year 2022.

Trials underway since 2020 and 2021, notably that of the militants of Cameroon Renaissance Movement, have not been concluded. The results of investigations ordered to shed light on cases such as that of Ngarbuh and Samuel WAZIZI have not been made public.

In view of this gloomy context with regard to the protection of human rights, recommendations were made, mainly to the State of Cameroon on the imperative need to put an end to human rights violations. The editorial team also invites Cameroon's partners to support the efforts of civil society in promotion and protection of human rights in Cameroon.

As no human work is perfect, an informational, spelling, arithmetic or other error may remain in this document. We apologise in advance.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Summary of 2022 report on human rights

## Appendix 2:

### ORGANISATIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE PRODUCTION OF THIS REPORT

This annual report was produced by the working group coordinated by the NGO Un Monde Avenir with contributions from several human rights CSOs, namely:

N°	Organisations	Noms et prénoms du responsable
1.	ONG Un Monde Avenir	NANGA Philippe
2.	Réseau des Défenseurs des Droits de l'Homme en Afrique Centrale	NGO MBE Maximilienne
3.	Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme	BECHON Cyrille Rolande
4.	CHRDA (Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa)	Dr AGBOR BALA Félix
5.	Mandela Center International	FOGNO Jean-Claude
6.	Dynamique Citoyenne	OBAM Félix
7.	Human Righ Defense Club	NGWA Patrick SHU
8.	Centrale Syndicale des Professionnels du secteur public	BIKOKO Jean-Marc
9.	Ligue des droits et des Libertés.	TCHIKANDA Charlie
10.	FIPADHD (Fondation Internationale pour la Paix, les Droits de l'Homme et le Développement)	MBOUMEGNE Serges Frédéric
11.	Plateforme des OSC pour la Démocratie	Dr KAMGA Hilaire
12.	ARDHU (Association Régionale de Défense des Droits Humains)	TCHANA Gildas
13.	Tournons La Page	METOUGOU Agnès
14.	Association Internationale Kofi Annan	MBOUMEGNE Serges Frédéric
15.	Article 55	TSAPI Roland
16.	CESOQUAR	Imam BACHIROU
17.	Women Peace Initiative	FOKO Nathalie
18.	On Est Ensemble	KAPTOUOM Marius
19.	Servitas Cameroun	KAMBIWA Chantal
20.	Solutions Cameroun	Samuel MANGOUA
21.	Solidarity Cameroon Association	SIPA Marius
22.	Positive Generation	FOGUE FOGUITO
23.	Association des Réfugiés Sans Frontière	MOUNZEGO Daniel
24.	COFEPRE	SENDE Dora
25.	WCIC Women Conselling and Information Center	Me TANFA Yveline
26.	AVUDFE (Association pour la Vulgarisation et la Défense des Femmes)	Me MAFETGO Clémence
27.	AFRIDED (Afrique et Développement Durable)	GAMENI Raphaël
28.	Sid'Ado	Me NKOM Alice
29.	Association des Juristes pour l'intégrité sociale	Me TCHAKOUNTE Charlotte
30.	Les Amis du Droit (AAD)	Dr POJUME Hugues
31.	Association pour l'épanouissement de la jeune femme.	MBOUENZE Stéphanie

### **Appendix 3:**

#### Main sources

- [www.unmondeavenir.org](http://www.unmondeavenir.org)
- [www.ndhcam.org](http://www.ndhcam.org)
- [www.redhac.info](http://www.redhac.info)
- [www.chrda.org](http://www.chrda.org)

#### Additional sources

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- Cameroon News Agency
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- <http://www.loeildusahel.info/>
- Camcord.cm
- [www.Camerounweb.com](http://www.Camerounweb.com)
- Gazeti 237
- Voices for women Cameroon
- Testimonies of victims and families of victims
- Alerts from the NGO Mandela Center International on illegal and arbitrary arrests and detention