



# ANNUAL REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN CAMEROON



Human rights working  
group coordinated by the  
NGO Un Monde Avenir

**2025**



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# LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**1MA** : Un Monde Avenir

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

**CESOQUAR** : Cercle des Educateurs solidaires des Quartiers Réunis.

**CHRDA**: Centre pour les Droits de l'Homme et la Démocratie en Afrique Centrale

**CRM** : Cameroon Renaissance Movement

**CSO** : Civil society organization

**DSF**: Defence and security forces

**GMI**: Groupement Mobile d'Intervention

**HRDC** : Human Rights Defense Club

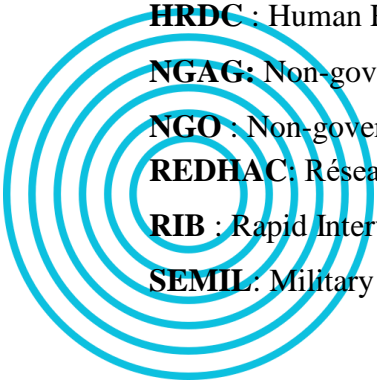
**NGAG**: Non-governmental armed group

**NGO** : Non-governmental Organization

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

**RIB** : Rapid Intervention battalion

**SEMIL**: Military Security



# METHODOLOGICAL APPROCH OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS WORKING GROUP

The report on human rights violations follows a methodology based on Monitoring, Documentation, and Reporting (MDR). This report is the product of a synergy of actions carried out by the NGO Un Monde Avenir (1MA) in collaboration with other CSOs working on human rights, journalists, and contact or resource persons across the entire national territory. This work of collecting, analyzing, and documenting is done by two teams. The first team is responsible for collecting information. It is made up of field coordinators and a network of journalists in the ten regions. The second team is multidisciplinary. It was established by the NGO Un Monde Avenir and consists of academics, human rights defense CSOs, and activist lawyers who, beyond collecting information, verify and seek evidence on the revealed facts.

The production of the 2025 report is based on five (5) pillars, namely:

- The exploration of the dissemination spaces of violations and violence;
- The exploitation of reports from national and international human rights organizations;
- The monitoring of cases of violations;
- The analysis and processing of facts;
- And the reporting itself.

## **1. Exploration of the dissemination spaces of violations and violence.**

The team collects and explores information published on websites and Facebook pages specialized in human rights, WhatsApp discussion groups, and media publications and broadcasts (radio, television, print media, online media) related to the theme. It is a continuous monitoring task that is carried out daily by the collection team.

## **2. Exploitation of reports from international and national human rights organizations**

This work involves reading periodic reports (monthly, quarterly, or annual) produced by:

- National human rights organizations deployed on the ground, including but not limited to CHRDA, REDHAC, Reach Out, Human Rights Defense Club, Conscience Africaine, CESOQUAR, ARDHU, and Mandela Center.
- International NGOs working on the topic, notably Amnesty International and others.

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



### **3. Monitoring of violation cases.**

- The monitoring of human rights violation cases is done at two levels: The first level consists of the systematic monitoring of high-risk areas or those exposed to violations. This is done thru a vast network of volunteers consisting of field facilitators based in the municipalities, contact persons in the regions, and journalists.

- The second level involves the collection of information either by individuals (victims, victims' families, witnesses) who directly approach the organization, or by the field collection team supported by field animators who simultaneously verify allegations and document "evidence." The second level is carried out by collecting information either from individuals (victims, victims' families, witnesses) who directly approach the organization, or by the field collection team supported by field facilitators who simultaneously verify the allegations and document the "evidence."

### **4. The analysis and processing of the facts.**

After the data collection, the editorial team meticulously analyzes the documented information to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the facts. The team categorizes the collected facts by type of violations, ensuring that they are in accordance with national laws and regional and international human rights instruments.

### **5. The actual reporting.**

The task here is to prepare a periodic report on the situation of human rights violations in Cameroon. This reporting work is done by the editorial team who, once the report is drafted, sends it for review to other resource persons for verification and enrichment.



# GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In 2025, Cameroon experienced a significant human rights crisis, marked by post-election violence, repression, and ongoing conflicts in the Northwest, Southwest, and Far North regions. Freedom of expression and association is marked by increasing restrictions causing tensions in the public space. Human rights defenders and journalists continued to be threatened. Two opposition political leaders were arrested in Douala and deported to the Secretary of State to Defence in Yaoundé. One of them, named Anicet EKANE, President of the political party MANIDEM, died there. The activities of civil society have been suspended or even limited by acts of the authorities; the continued suspension of the activities of the Central African Human Rights Defenders Network (REDHAC) is quite illustrative. Suspended on December 6, 2024, for a period of three months by an order from the Minister of Territorial Administration, the premises of this organization remained sealed throughout the year 2025. The president of the Cameroon Renaissance Movement (CRM), in June 2025, was prevented from meeting in Douala with local leaders and members of his party's executive board, while activists and supporters of this political formation, during the same period, were arrested and detained for days. The authorities, notably the Senior divisional Officer of the Mfoundi division in the Centre region, the Senior divisional Officer of the Wouri division, and the divisional officer of the Mbanga district in the Littoral region, to name a few, have issued decrees to reinforce measures limiting public debates. Voices such as those of the Catholic Church have risen, calling for a space where Cameroonians can express their concerns. The inequity of the electoral environment seriously undermines the credibility of the democratic process and the right of every citizen to vote freely.

More than a thousand people were arrested in the ten regions of Cameroon on the evening of the publication of the results of the presidential election on October 12 and detained in prisons. We count several dozen minors arrested and detained in the New-bell and Ngoma prisons in the city of Douala. Exactions have been committed both by elements of Boko Haram (Far North) and by those of non-governmental armed groups (Northwest and Southwest). These abuses are marked by the abduction<sup>1</sup> of civilians with ransom demands, violent incursions, looting, murders of civilians and men/women in uniform, etc. At least

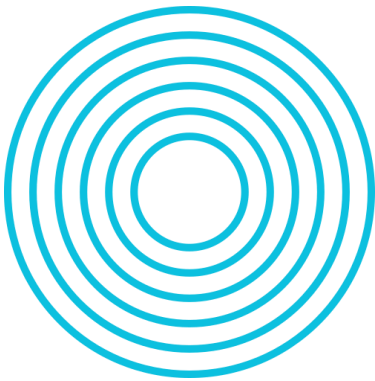
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<sup>1</sup> The case of the divisional officer of Idabato in the Southwest region, who, after being kidnaped, was released only after six months of captivity.



nineteen (19) members of the defense and security forces were killed by elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram in the Lake Chad region in March.

This report, set in an election year, contributes to the denunciation of cases of violence and human rights violations by providing a framework on the violence and violations during, before, and after the 2025 presidential election. It is structured around five main sections, namely: civil and political rights, economic and socio-cultural rights, gender-based violence, abuses attributable to non-governmental armed groups, and cases pending before the courts.



# I- SUMMARY TABLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION AND GRAPHS (January to December 2025)

Type of rights	Types of violation	Intervention area	Victims	Quarter 1				Quarter 2				Quarter 3				Quarter 4				Total généra	
				Janv.	Fév.	Mars	Total	Avril	Mai	Juin	Total	Juil.	Aout	Sept.	Total	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Total		
Droits civils et politiques	Murders	North-west and Southwest	Civilians	13	8	10	31	4	6	5	15	10	8	5	23	1	6	4	11	8	
			N.G.A. G	0	9	3	12	14	0	0	14	13	1	0	14	2	10	0	12	5	
			DSF	10	0	1	11	1	4	0	5	1	3	8	12	0	9	5	14	4	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	
		Far-north	Civilians	7	15	14	36	6	16	34	56	41	10	17	68	20	3	5	28	18	
			Boko Haram	12	14	7	33	6	1	0	7	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	4		
			DSF	3	1	0	4	2	4	13	19	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	
		Other regions	Civilians	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	33	2	5	40	4	
			DSF	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	
		<b>TOTAUX</b>				<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>108</b>
	Kidnapping	North-west and Southwest	Civils	6	0	3	9	2	2	0	4	5	1	6	12	0	6	12	18	4	
			FDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	
		Far-north	Civils	25	65	12	102	5	16	67	88	76	10	33	119	27	2	11	40	34	
			FDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>		
<b>TOTAUX</b>				<b>31</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>392</b>	
Illegal/arbitrary arrest/detention		North-west and	Arrestation/détention illégale/arbitraire	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	14	2	3	1	6	2	



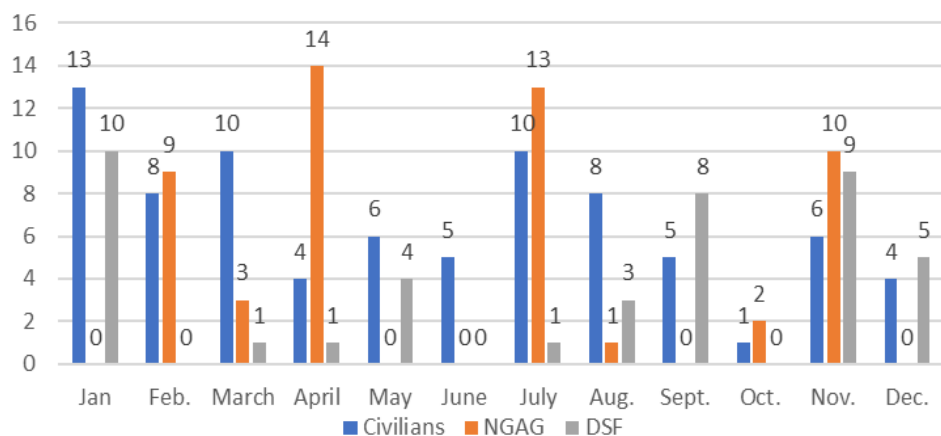
		Southwest																		
		Other regions	4	0	1	5	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	4	1708	59	22	1789	180	
		Far-North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	171	36	677	67	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2472</b>	<b>250</b>	
	<b>Ban on public demonstrations/freedom of expression</b>	<b>Interdictions réunions manifestations publiques ; libertés d'expression</b>	<b>Interdictions réunions manifestations publiques ; libertés d'expression</b>	0	0	7	7	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	6	1	2	0	3	1
		North west and South west	2	0	0	2	0	10	0	10	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	
		Far north	4	1	5	10	3	3	7	13	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	
	<b>Fires and explosions</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Economic, social and cultural rights</b>	<b>Other situations of violence (forced evictions, right to education, right to health, etc.)</b>	Autres regions	<b>Other situations of violence (forced evictions, right to education, right to health, etc.)</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
		Nord-Ouest et Sud-ouest		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Extrême-Nord		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Genderbased violence</b>	<b>Rape, physical assault, psychological violence, sexual harassment, etc.</b>	Nord-Ouest et Sud-ouest	<b>Rape, physical assault, psychological violence, sexual harassment, etc.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
		Extrême-Nord		2	1	0	3	6	0	9	15	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
		Autres régions		2	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Récapitulatif des meurtres au cours de l'année 2025</b>																				
<b>Total Civils</b>				22	23	24	69	10	23	39	72	52	18	24	94	54	11	14	79	31
<b>Total Boko Haram</b>				12	14	7	33	6	1	0	7	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	3	4
<b>Total G.A.N.G</b>				0	9	3	12	14	0	0	14	13	1	0	14	2	10	0	12	5



Total FDS	13	1	1	15	3	9	14	26	2	5	8	15	0	9	5	14	6
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>48</b>

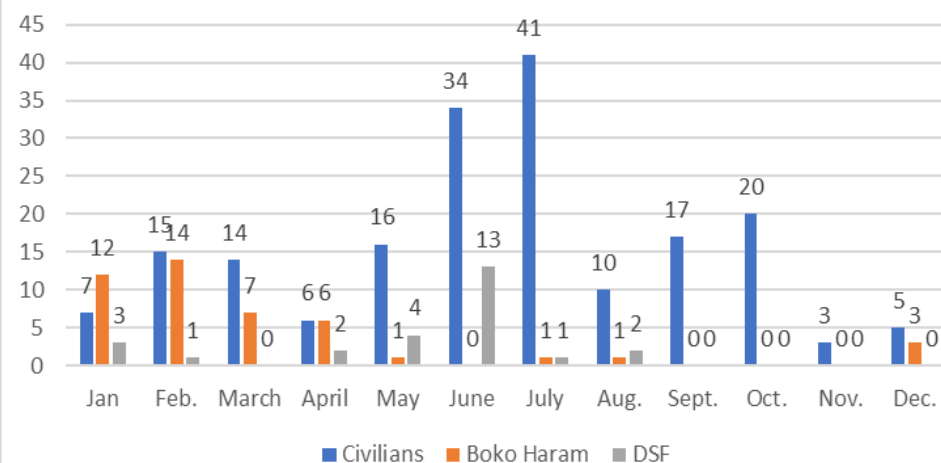
### Murders in North-west and South-west

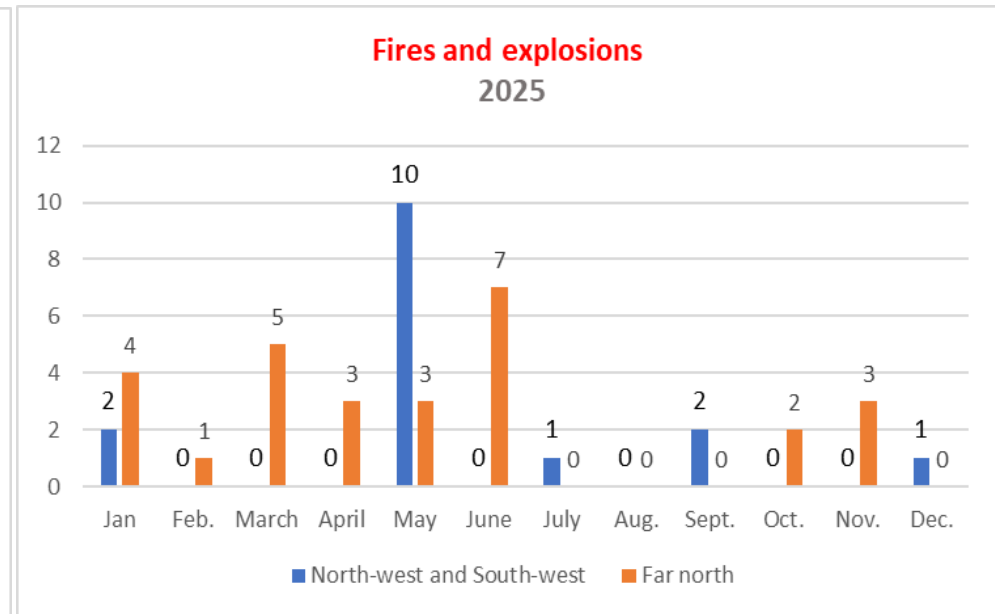
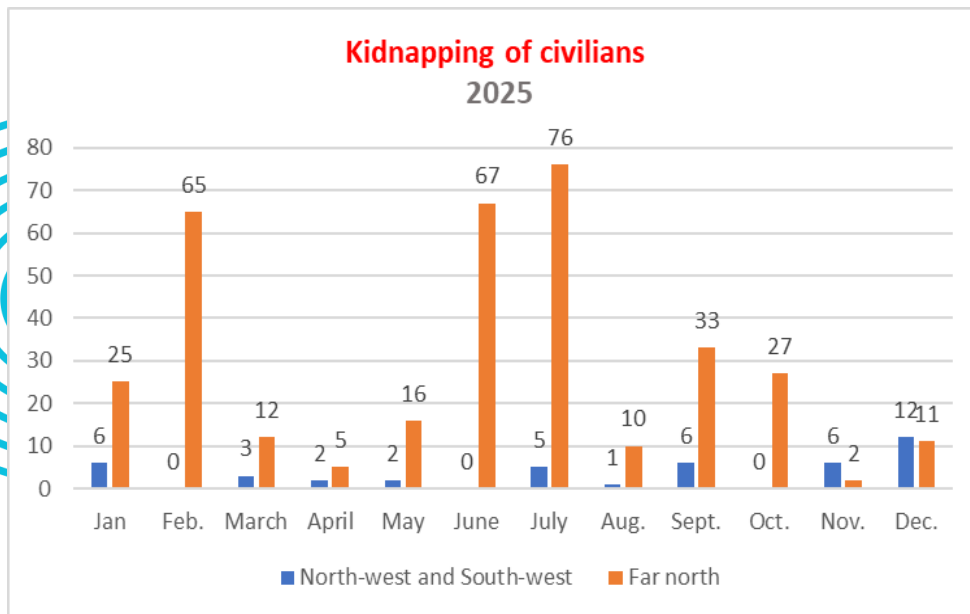
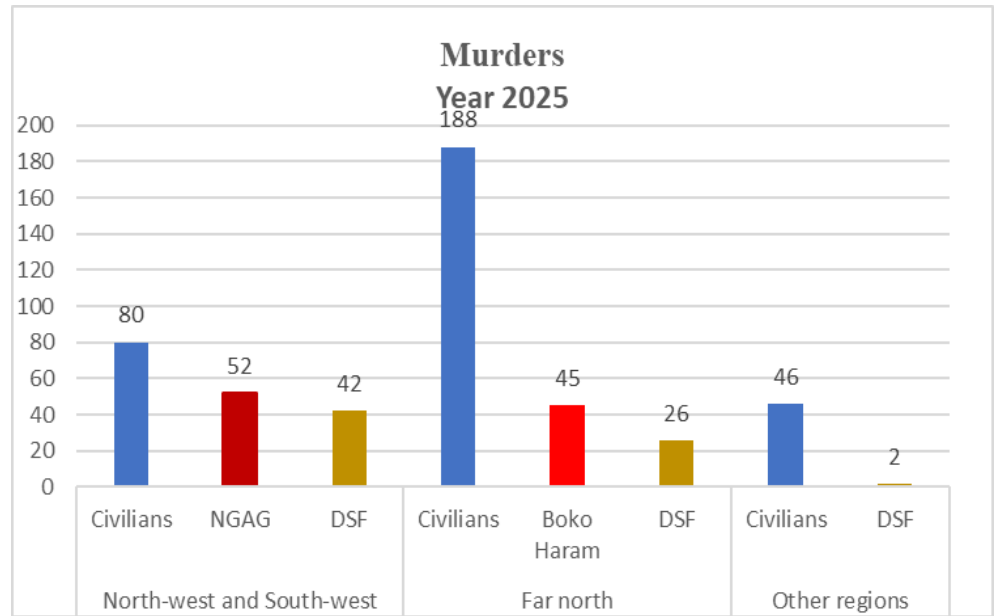
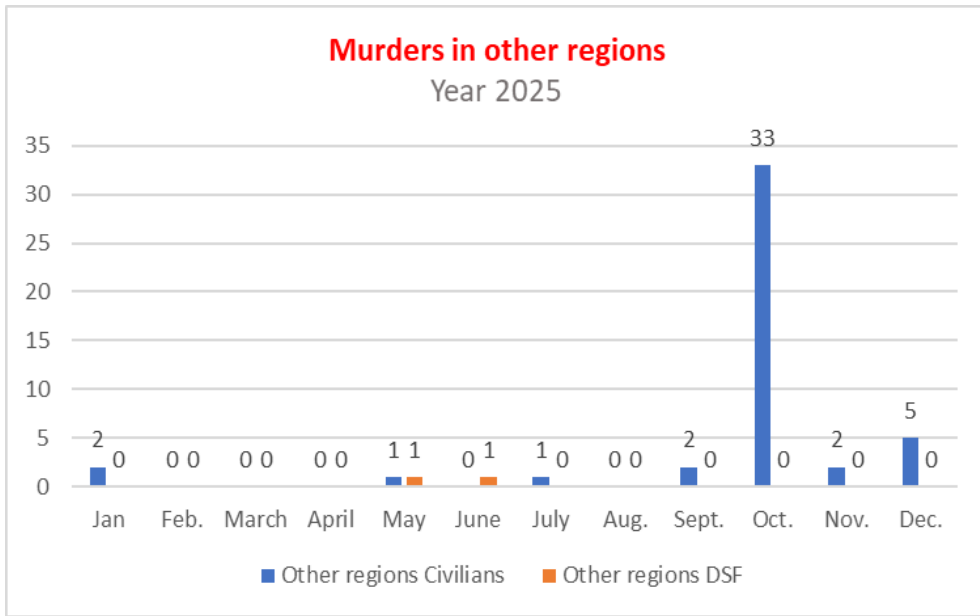
Year 2025



### Murders in Far north

2025





## II. SITUATION ON VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2025

This annual report identifies two main categories of human rights violations: civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights. The report also takes into account cases of gender-based violence (GBV), abuses attributable to non-governmental armed groups and Boko Haram, pending cases and prison conditions.

### A. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

These are essentially the right to life, physical and moral integrity (a); the right to liberty and security of person (b); the rights to freedom of expression, communication, opinion, demonstration, public assembly and access to information (c).

#### a) Rights to life, physical and morale integrity

The State of Cameroon has ratified several international instruments protecting the rights to life, physical and moral integrity, in this case the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** of December 16, 1966, ratified by the State of Cameroon on June 27, 1984, which states in article 6 paragraph 1: "*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** states: "*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*".

Cameroon has also recognized 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 affirms: «**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 as the Penal Code prohibits murder in Article 275, which states that "**Whoever causes another's death shall be punished with imprisonment for life**". Article 132 bis of this legal text also punishes torture.



## Extrajudicial executions

### ➤ Case of the murder of three people in Baba 1

*Babessi Council, Ngoketunjia Division, Northwest Region.*

On March 17, 2025, three people were killed during an operation by the defense and security forces in the locality of Baba 1. The information gathered indicates that the defence and security forces entered Baba 1 as part of a patrol mission to track down non-governmental armed groups responsible for violence in the area. They entered firing shots along their path. The gunfire fatally hit three people in the process, including two civilians known in the community by the names of SHA Raymond and SHA MA. The third victim is believed to be a member of non-governmental armed groups. The operation also resulted in the burning of several motorcycles belonging to the local residents.



### ➤ Case of extrajudicial execution of six (6) civilians in Pinyin.

*Santa Council, Mezam Division, Northwest Region*

On February 23, 2025, six (6) people were killed around 7 PM during a raid by defense and security forces in the village of Pinyin. Among the victims, some have been identified by the names Muluh and Nji. The defense and security forces opened fire on a local bar. The information gathered and confirmed by our local source indicates that the six people killed are members of non-governmental armed groups. The divisional officer of Santa, in his statement, declared that a special security unit conducted an operation in which six members of non-governmental armed groups, selected from a popular bar in the Mamben neighborhood, were executed by the roadside. This statement was denied by a source close to the victims, notably Fon Kenneth Asobo III, the senior chief of the Pinyin clan, who noted that the people who were killed were civilians. No government communication has been made about this army raid to shed light on the matter.



### ➤ Case of a civilian in Yokadouma

*Yokadouma Council, Boumba-and-Ngoko Division, East Region.*

On June 3, 2025, a civilian named Éric BABOUI, a motorcycle taxi driver by profession, was killed in the "paradise" neighborhood by a corporal of the Cameroonian army. This soldier from the RIB is said to have pursued a young girl who is reportedly Eric BABOUI's girlfriend. The



moto-taxi driver's opposition to the soldier going out with his girlfriend led to an altercation. The soldier beat the motorcycle taxi driver to the point where the latter succumbed. His body was deposited in the morgue of the Yokadouma district hospital while the soldier had fled.

➤ **Case of a civilian death in Ngaoundéré**

*Ngaoundéré Council, Vina Division, Adamawa Region*

On January 17, 2025, Abdoul Wahabou Ndandjouma was killed. While he was in his store as part of his activities, he was apprehended by four police officers without a warrant. According to the information gathered, the police first took him to his home where they conducted a search without a warrant. They then took him in a police vehicle to the public security police station in Ngaoundéré, accompanied by his friend who was at his home. They are suspected of drug trafficking without any evidence being presented. The two, once at the police station, had been kept in separate rooms where they were interrogated under threats and torture. His friend was released the same day without charges. He stated that Ndandjouma was crying out in pain, begging to be taken to the hospital. Unfortunately, he will die in the cell of the said police station. The governor of the region limited himself to informing the family of the death of Abdoul Wahabou Ndandjouma and the deposit of his body at the regional hospital of Ngaoundéré without communicating on the circumstances of the death.

➤ **Case of nine (9) people killed in Nforya.**

*Bafut Council, Mezam Division, Northwest region*

On December 5, 2025, nine people were killed in the locality of Nforya-Bafut by elements of the defense and security forces. The information relayed and substantiated following investigations by MMI confirms the death of nine people as a result of the shooting by the defense and security forces. People killed by gunfire, we have four civilians who were having a meal in a bar-restaurant and five others who were identified as non-governmental armed groups shot outside. The latter are also believed to be the perpetrators of the kidnapping and assassination of a man in the village of Mbelewa the day before. According to local sources, the defense and security forces fired indiscriminately into crowds from which the victims came.



b) Rights to liberty and security of the person

Cameroon is State party to several legal instruments that protect the rights to liberty and security of the person as the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** ratified by Cameroon on 27 June 1984. The right to liberty and security is also guaranteed at national level by the Cameroonian **Constitution** and **Criminal Procedure Code** and extract from the Preamble of the Constitution of 18 January 1996 and Section 3



(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code. According to this section: "(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". (a) Prejudicial to the rights of the defence as defined by legal provisions in force; (b) Contrary to public policy. (2) Nullity as referred to subsection (1) of this section shall not be overlooked be raised at any stage of the criminal proceedings by any of the parties and shall be raised by the trial court of its own motion." Section 4 of this legal text stipulates that: "(1) The cases of infringement other than those provided for in section 3 shall result in relative nullity. (2) Cases of relative nullity shall be raised by the parties in limine litis before the trial court. It shall not be considered after this stage of the proceedings."

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

➤ **Cases of repression of civil society leaders**

*Douala 1 Council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On January 14, 2025, the Co-Chairperson and the Executive Director of REDHAC received summonses to appear before the Regional Division of the Judicial Police of the Littoral region on January 22, 2025. Despite all the explanations given during the hearing on January 22, 2025, the regional division of the judicial police sent the case file to the Court of First Instance of Douala-Bonanjo. The case is scheduled for the correctional hearing of direct citations from the public prosecutor's office. The two ladies are being prosecuted for the offenses: "breaking seals and rebellion." At the first hearing on April 7, 2025, the case was adjourned to June 2, 2025, and then to August 4, 2025, for the same reason: "non-return of the summons to the defendant, Mrs. the Executive Director." The trial continued until the end of 2025 without the plaintiff, who is the Senior divisional officer of the Wouri division, deigning to appear or be represented.

➤ **Case of repression against a political leader**

*Douala 1 Council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On June 8th, while the regional headquarters of the CRM was besieged by a strong squad of men in uniform, prohibiting any access to the premises, Professor Maurice KAMTO was held under siege in a hotel in the city of Douala, then forcibly taken out of the city by a squad of men in uniform late at night, to the city of Yaoundé where he resides. His residence in Douala was also cordoned off by law enforcement for 48 hours, depriving him of his freedom of movement.

➤ **Illegal arrests and arbitrary detentions: cases of at least twenty civilians in Douala**

*Douala Council, Wouri division, Littoral region.*

From June 8 to 9, 2025, at least twenty-five civilians were arrested in several districts of the city of Douala, mainly in the "Grand Moulin" neighborhood (Douala 1st district) in front of



the CRM headquarters. Some were arrested in the neighborhoods of Nkololoun, Youpwé, and Bonapriso. The arrested individuals were held at the Mboppi gendarmerie brigade, Youpwé, and the Littoral judicial police, where some spent two days and others half a day. They were not informed of the reasons for their arrest at the time of their apprehension. Upon arriving at the Mboppi gendarmerie brigade, they are accused of rebellion, public disorder, and insurrection. These individuals were released, some six hours later and others the next day, after the intervention of the Un Monde Avenir team and CRM lawyers.



➤ **Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention causing death: case of a septuagenarian in Bamenda.**

*Wum council, Menchum division, Northwest Region*

On January 22, 2025, Mr. Ndah Olivier, a 72-year-old accountant, passed away due to medical negligence in Bamenda, where he had been taken after his arrest. He was arrested on January 15, 2025, and then detained without charge, despite his deteriorating health condition. Based on previous medical examinations, his doctor had requested his hospitalization and his counsel had filed a bail application. The initial request was rejected. Ndah Olivier was reportedly summoned to appear before the military court in Bamenda, following the following accusations: collaboration with non-governmental armed groups and theft. Conditional release was only granted after five days with a significant deterioration in his health condition. The unfortunate man who was supposed to return to Wum died on the way, and his body was reportedly sealed.

➤ **Illegal arrests and arbitrary detentions: case of seven (7) civilians in Ndop**

*Ndop Council, Ngoketunjia Division, Northwest Region*

On June 24, 2025, seven (7) civilians, including two infants aged two and three months and their mothers, were arrested around 7 a.m. in the village of Bamessing by members of the gendarmerie brigade. They were held at the Ndop gendarmerie brigade for 25 days before being brought before the Government Commissioner of the Bamenda Military Tribunal, who placed them under detention for a period of six (6) months. Among those arrested, some have been identified as: Seraph Woh (68



years old), Julius Weyang (39 years old), Joycelyn Ndum (22 years old) and mother of a 3-month-old baby, Blanche Yocnteh (22 years old), mother of a 2-month-old baby, and Justine Bechu (24 years old). The collected information indicates that the arrested civilians are family members of a member of the non-governmental armed groups, the "General A Nova Die." The incident then followed the abduction of approximately fourteen (14) unarmed civilians by non-governmental armed groups under the command of the pseudo "General A Nova Die." These civilians were allegedly tortured by the defense and security forces according to the African Human Rights Defense Organization. Victims who were kidnaped, thirteen were released after paying ransoms. The member of the defense and security forces who was among them, still in captivity, was found dead on the morning of July 8, 2025, at kilometer 25 of Ndotop. Calls have been made since then for the release of the seven civilians, including the two babies. Until the end of December 2025, the babies were still in detention.

➤ **Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention: case of Ms. NKENKAM KOUOLAH Magina.**

*Yaoundé I council, Mfoundi division, Centre region*

On May 21, 2025, NKENKAM KOUOLAH Magina, a French national, was apprehended late at night in the city of Douala, based on a photocopy of an arrest warrant. She was taken to the gendarmerie brigade in the Bépanda neighborhood. The next day, she was taken to the Court of First Instance of the city of Yaoundé administrative center where she was heard. Her arrest would be in execution of the incarceration warrant from judgment no. 1666/COR rendered on May 15, 2022, by the First Instance Court of Yaoundé Central Administrative, which would have condemned the lady to pay the sum of 10,000,000 FCFA to Mr. Raymond TCHENGANG as damages, whereas this judgment would have been appealed, resulting in default judgment no. 519/COR rendered on August 9, 2024, against the lady by the Court of Appeal of the Central region, a judgment against which NKENKAM KOUOLAH Magina has filed an opposition. The first hearing had been scheduled for June 6, 2025. The victim's counsel had submitted a request to the President of the Court of First Instance for the lifting of the incarceration warrant. Although this release was ordered by the president of the court, the prosecution refused to accept the notification for execution, without providing any justification. The victim was taken to the central prison of Kondengui where she was released 24 hours later.



➤ **Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention: case of a woman and her infant in Douala**  
*Douala I council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On September 15, 2025, Ms. NANA MOUPEN Françoise and her one-month-old infant were apprehended without a warrant in the afternoon by gendarmes from the Littoral Territorial Gendarmerie Group in the Bonadibong neighborhood. They were reportedly apprehended,



according to the information gathered, following a land dispute whose details have not been clarified. The woman, along with her one-month-old child, was not previously notified by means of a summons. It was after the arrest that the gendarmes in their unit allegedly presented the woman with an arrest warrant. The woman was placed in police custody along with the infant. During the police custody, the woman was allegedly forced to withdraw by stopping the disturbances to the enjoyment of the opposing party. She spent 24 hours in the premises of the Littoral Gendarmerie Group with the one-month-old newborn without sleeping facilities, which constitutes a violation of human dignity and the rights of the child.

➤ **Arrest and arbitrary detention: case of Fabrice LENA**

*Yaoundé 1 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On October 23, 2025, in the morning, citizen Fabrice was arrested in a vehicle in the Bastos neighborhood (Yaoundé) by plainclothes police officers, who took him to Bonanjo (Douala) the same day. He was arrested without a warrant. The police followed him while he was going to pick up his passport at TSL-contact. He had spent 14 days at the judicial police before being brought before the Bonanjo prosecutor's office, where he was placed in provisional detention at the New-Bell central prison. Accused of document forgery, no evidence has been provided to support these allegations. The case scheduled for the hearing on November 6, 2025, was adjourned to December 4, 2025, due to the swearing-in ceremony. Arrived at that date, the case was adjourned to February 2026.

➤ **Violation of press freedom: case of Adolarc Lamissia.**

*Ngaoundéré 1 council, Diamaré division, Adamawa region*

On December 9, 2025, the correspondent journalist for the daily newspaper "Le Jour" in the Adamawa region was summoned by the Commander to appear at the Ngaoundéré Research Gendarmerie Brigade on December 10, 2025. His summons, initially, was due to one of his publications titled " Les camionneurs durcissent leur grève " which appeared on the front page of the newspaper "Le Jour." The information states that his lawyer, who had appeared in response to the summons, was informed by the gendarmes that the journalist is summoned for the act of "spreading false news."



- c) Rights to freedom of expression, communication, opinion, demonstration, public assembly and access to information.

Access to freedom of expression, opinion and public assembly is governed by international and national legal rules. Firstly, articles 19 and 20 of the 1948 **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** and article 21 of the 1966 **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**. Access to freedom of expression, opinion and public assembly is also recognized at African level by article 11 of the **African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights**.

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 ". The same applies to Article 3 para. 1 of Law No. 90/055 to lay down regulation governing meetings and processions. 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.

The following facts may be considered as an infringement of the rights to freedom of expression, opinion, demonstration, public assembly and access to information.

➤ **Case of prohibition of a meeting of CRM board members in Douala.**

*Douala 1 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On June 8, 2025, a meeting intended to bring together the President of the Cameroon Renaissance Movement, Professor Maurice KAMTO, and the members of the federation's bureau for the Littoral region, was disrupted and prohibited by the divisional officer of the Douala 1 council. Prohibition imposed due to the absence of authorization for the said meeting by the competent authorities. A strong contingent of gendarmes and police officers was deployed in the city of Douala and had set up barriers at the entrances to the CRM headquarters, prohibiting any access to the premises.



➤ **Case of the restriction of movements of motorcycle taxis and residents of the city of Douala.**

*Douala 1 council Wouri division, Littoral region*

The Senior divisional officer of Wouri issued in June, decree no. 140/AP/19/SP prohibiting motorcycle transport activities for hire on certain roads in the Wouri division. The order covered the period



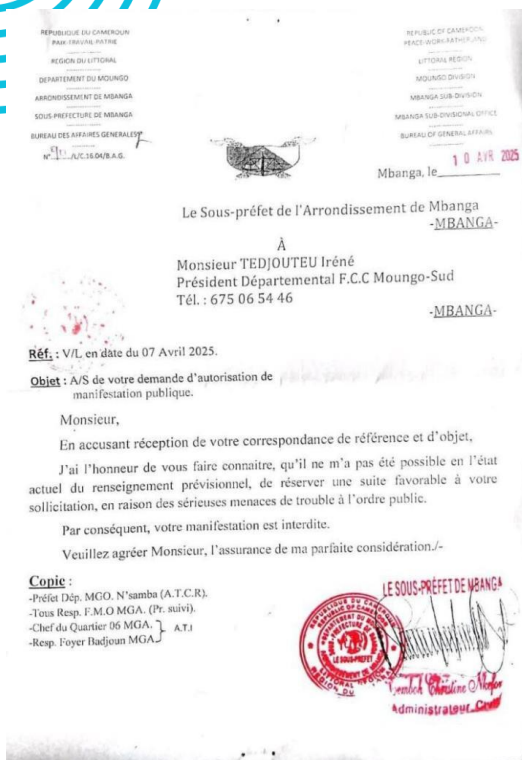
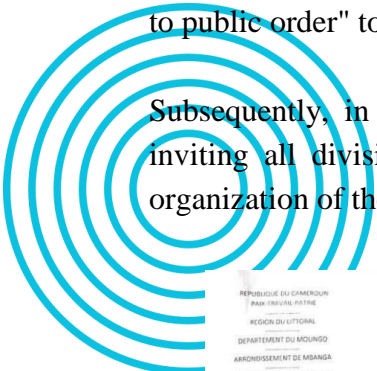
from June 7 to 8, 2025. The decree thus prohibited the circulation of motorcycle taxis on certain major routes in the city of Douala, notably from the international airport passing thru Bonapriso and the Déido neighborhood, the route leading to the CRM headquarters, located at Grand Moulin. This ban on motorcycle taxis in several neighborhoods of Douala was clearly aimed at containing the influx related to the arrival of the CRM President, who announced a meeting with his party members upon his return from France.

This measure also affected other residents of the city of Douala, although it was presented as a public order provision. Such a restriction on movement, so visibly targeted, raises questions about the legitimacy of the authorities' true motivations.

➤ **Prohibition of meeting and public demonstration: case of the FCC in Mbanga**

On April 10, 2025, by decision No. 17/A/C 1604/SP of April 10, 2025, the divisional officer of Mbanga council prohibited a meeting of the political party Front for Change of Cameroon (FCC) scheduled for April 13. The reason given by the divisional officer was "serious threats to public order" to justify the ban.

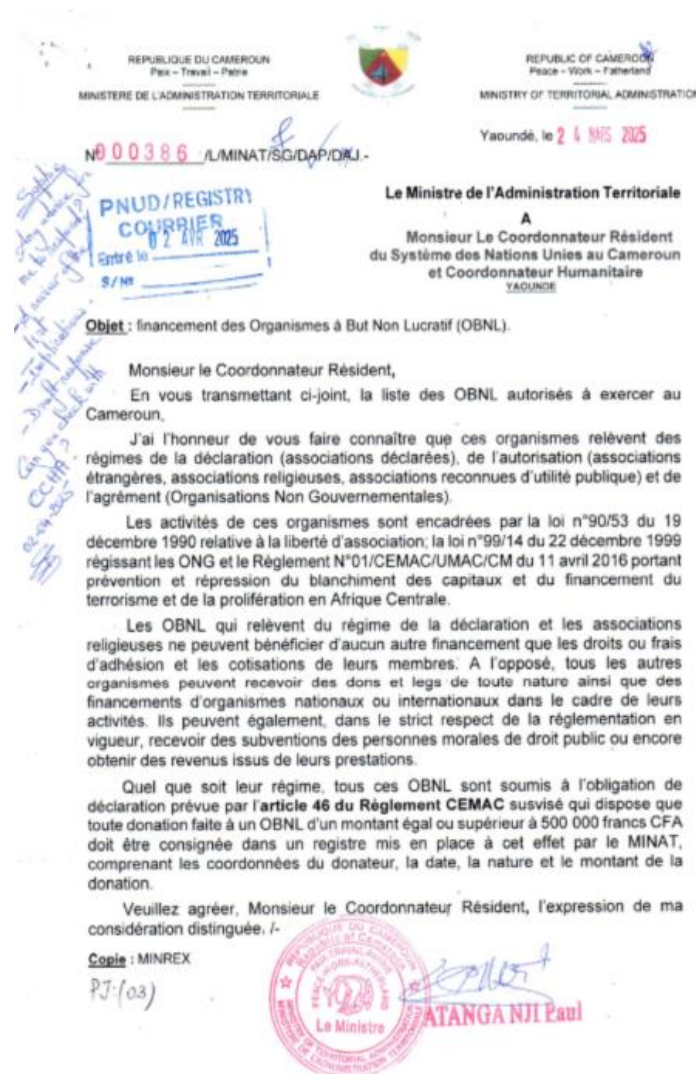
Subsequently, in June, the Senior divisional officer of the Wouri division issued a note inviting all divisional officers of the division to systematically prohibit and prevent the organization of the FCC congress without prior authorization.



➤ **Restriction of the freedom of association: Case of NPO published by the MINAT**

On March 24, 2025, the Minister of Territorial Administration sent a letter to the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System in Cameroon and Humanitarian Coordinator regarding the financing of non-profit organizations (NPOs). In the aforementioned correspondence, the Minister attached a list of one hundred and four (104) NGOs recognized by his ministry, thus eligible to receive any funding from international technical and financial partners. It should be noted the absence of several national and international organizations on this list, despite being in compliance with the laws.

This published list violates the relevant provisions of African regional law and the African Union's guidelines on freedom of association and assembly (point 33).



➤ **Violation of freedom of expression and the press: case of the suspension of journalists and media outlets.**

*Yaoundé 1 council, Mfoundi division, Center region*

On May 8, 2025, the National Communication Council (NCC) suspended for a duration of



one month Ernest OBAMA, a journalist at Bnews1 and host of the shows "LE CLUB" or OBAMA TIME. This decision is motivated by the following reason: "failure to supervise the invited panelists." According to the NCC's statement, Ernest OBAMA was sanctioned for failing to control the statements of a guest during his show LE CLUB, deemed "disrespectful toward the President of the Republic." Although the name of the implicated panelist is not mentioned, this one-month media suspension illustrates the limits of freedom of expression in a context where Cameroonian media navigate between self-censorship and regulatory pressure.

### **Violation of the freedom of movement**

#### **➤ Case of citizens prevented from following the pre-electoral dispute at the Constitutional Council.**

*Yaoundé 1 council, Mfoundi division, Centre region.*

On August 4, 2025, at least twenty citizens were arrested while on their way to the Constitutional Council to support their candidate who was defending his candidacy before this court that day. The divisional order no. 001480/APJ06/SP of August 6, 2025, had ordered administrative detention for these individuals arrested on their way to the convention center. The decree states that the arrested citizens are likely to be prosecuted for offenses of disturbing public order, unlawful assembly, and incitement to revolt. These 29 citizens have been placed in administrative custody for a renewable period of 15 days at Central Police Station No. 1. The divisional order contradicted the criminal procedure code which states: "the hearings are public."

#### **➤ Violation of the freedom of movement: case of Hadja AWA Aboubakar**

*Yaoundé 1 council, Mfoundi division, Centre region.*

On July 23, 2025, the named Hadja AWA Aboubakar, a social media influencer, was informed of a search warrant, signed by an officer of the gendarmerie from the Ministry of Defence in charge of the gendarmerie, and this search warrant orders her arrest followed by a prohibition on leaving the national territory during the period. The information gathered indicates that this harassment of the influencer follows one of her outings where she made revelations about the Secretary General at the Presidency of the Republic, notably that he had forced President Paul Biya to remain in power against his will. For this reason, Hadja AWA Aboubakar is accused of calling for insurrection in an electoral context dominated by tensions.



#### **➤ Arbitrary arrest of a journalist in Douala: case of Alain Denis Ikoul**

*Douala 3 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On July 11, 2025, in Douala, journalist Alain Denis Ikoul was arrested around 5 PM by gendarmes who reportedly came from Yaoundé. The journalist was at the stadium in the PK8



neighborhood, not far from his home, where he usually participates in the matches commonly called 2-0. The armed men burst into the stadium and interrupted the match. The journalist was arrested and forcibly removed from the stadium without a warrant being presented to him, as he had not been summoned beforehand. The journalist was first taken to the Ndogbong Gendarmerie Company before being deported to Yaoundé under duress. The journalist arrived at 12:45 am. He was released around 3:30 am

➤ **Restriction on freedom of religion and peaceful assembly**

*Yaoundé 1 council, Mfoundi division, Centre region*

On November 6, 2025, the named Zacheus KPWAI ANGWABONG was forcibly taken around 1 PM by military security personnel (SEMIL) from the Center region. They burst into the premises of the Notre Dame de Victoire Cathedral while he was attending a thanksgiving mass, dedicated to the victims of the post-electoral crisis in a spirit of peace and national solidarity, before forcibly removing him without a warrant. They forced Zacheus KPWAI ANGWABONG to enter a "Toyota Yaris" vehicle, gold in color. The vehicle, after picking up the young man, violently left the scene for an unknown destination, pushing aside passersby. Zacheus KPWAI ANGWABONG was released two days after his arrest without charges.

## **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. For the year 2025, the situations regarding the right to adequate housing will be examined.

a) Right to adequate 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<sup>rd</sup> 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"*.

➤ **Forced eviction: case of the merchants of Ndokoti-Douala**

*Douala 5 council, Wouri division, Littoral region.*

On the night of April 29 to 30, 2025, merchants set up on the sidewalks of the Tradex Ndokoti intersection saw their shops demolished by machinery from the Douala City Council. The merchants were not informed about the demolitions coordinated by the divisional officer of the Douala 5 municipality. The community had not taken measures for the relocation of the merchants to new spaces.



➤ **Demolition of at least a hundred (100) shops at the women's market**

*Douala 2 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On July 11, 2025, the Douala 2 municipality launched a demolition operation that led to the destruction of at least a hundred businesses located at the "marché des femmes." The



demolitions are carried out by the teams of the Douala 2 municipality on a space that was once a dependency of the state's private domain ceded to individuals. These demolitions, which began at 5 a.m. with the help of heavy machinery (bulldozer), did not give the merchants the opportunity to secure the goods in their shops. The close municipal councilors declared that the mayor has overstepped the prerogatives of the municipal council. The municipal executive indicates that the operation is part of the modernization of the city's commercial spaces. This demolition had disrupted the lives of the merchants who had submitted a request to the Secretary General at the Presidency of the Republic. The authorities had not reacted. This situation led parents to question the preparations for their children's return to school.



➤ **Attacks on a sufficient standard of living: the case of rice workers in Yagoua**

*Yagoua council, Logone and Chari division, Far North Region*

On February 17, 2025, the employees of the Yagoua Rice Expansion and Modernization Company (SEMRY) would have accumulated a total of six months of unpaid salaries. The workers initiated a strike within the company to demand the unpaid wages. The employees had blocked the entrance of the company, preventing any entry or exit. They denounce a situation that jeopardizes their survival and that of their families. The finger is pointed at the responsibility of the leaders. A sustainable solution is thus required.

**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 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.

➤ **Domestic violence: case of the murder of Jacqueline ESSIMBI**

Yaoundé 3 council, Mfoundi division, Centre region

On May 15, 2025, Jacqueline ESSIMBI, a mother of two in her thirties, living in the Barrière neighborhood, passed away at the Bethel Clinic in Messamendongo, after being beaten a few days earlier by the father of her children, named Bertrand Essomba, a second-grade police officer serving at the 19th district police station. In a voice recording to a family member, the victim confided: *"I am aware of what is happening in the family, but I can't do anything. I am lying down, without strength. The father of my children beat me to death. He hit me on the chest, causing palpitations. I have a broken rib, the left rib. I had an X-ray. I hurt so much. I also need a massage."* The information gathered indicates that the deceased had plans to support the construction of a church where she was a member, which had provoked the anger of Bertrand Essomba, who resorted to violence against his wife before fleeing.



➤ **Domestic violence: Case of a woman's murder in Batibo**

Batibo council, Momo division, Northwest region

On June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025, a woman living in the locality of Batibo suffered domestic violence from her husband until death ensued. The woman had benefited from a tontine worth 850,000 FCFA. The husband, named Abi, with whom she has two children, asked her to return this money to him. The woman's refusal led to a tense atmosphere within the couple. The husband



beat his wife until she succumbed, then seized the sum of money. The latter concealed his crime by burying the deceased alone in a field. He later faked an assault and kidnapping by bandits. Sometime later, he confessed during the police investigations.



## **D. FRAMEWORK OF VIOLENCE AND VIOLATIONS RECORDED DURING THE PRE-ELECTORAL, ELECTORAL, AND POST-ELECTORAL PERIOD OF THE 2025 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**

The NGO Un Monde Avenir, as an observer with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, and holding special ECOSOC status with the United Nations Human Rights Council, has closely monitored the sociopolitical situation in Cameroon on the eve of the 2025 presidential election.

- From July 26, the date on which the Elecamm electoral council made public the list of 13 candidates selected to participate in the presidential election, and several candidates were disqualified, notably the candidate from MANIDEM (African Movement for New Independence and Democracy), Professor Maurice KAMTO, the headquarters of this political party was besieged by police and gendarmerie forces for about ten days. The two press conferences scheduled for July 26 and 28 at the MANIDEM headquarters were banned by the police present, turning away all journalists who came for media coverage.
- Harassment targeting publication directors and journalists from independent media was noted, which fueled a climate of fear and self-censorship and further limited the freedom to inform. We have recorded multiple sanctions imposed on publication directors and journalists ranging from one to three months for vague reasons such as "insufficient investigations," "lack of moderation," or "absence of balance in the treatment of information."



- On August 4, 2025, 54 citizens were arrested in front of the Palais des Congrès in Yaoundé while they were trying to attend the Constitutional Council hearing, which was set to rule on the petitions submitted by several presidential election candidates. They were prosecuted for disturbing public order, unlawful assembly, rebellion, and incitement to revolt.
- On October 12, 2025, the presidential election took place across the entire national territory and in the diaspora, in an overall calm and serene atmosphere. After the closing of the polling stations, the counting of the ballots immediately followed under the watchful eyes of citizens and electoral observers. A few days after the election, protests and demonstrations were recorded. We observed in some places, demonstrators escorted by republican armed forces, and generally in these places, there was very little material damage and other issues.

It should nevertheless be noted, with regret, that a few days before the announcement of the results, there were numerous malfunctions and human rights violations in certain cities of the country, namely:

- In Garoua, in the Northern region, the use of snipers positioned on the roof of a residence around the house of candidate Issa TCHIROMA; clashes between security forces and civilians occurred around the home of candidate Issa TCHIROMA Bakari, with enormous consequences: a gendarmerie vehicle was set on fire, numerous material damages, and several injuries.
- In Makari in the Far-North region, the head of the ELECAM branch confessed to being bribed by a merchant with the sum of thirty million (30,000,000) FCFA in order to falsify the reports in favor of the ruling party.
- In Douala, Yaoundé, Garoua, and Bafoussam, there have been arbitrary arrests, kidnappings, and the detention of certain opposition figures in violation of all legal procedures: more than 2000 people have been arbitrarily arrested and detained, including leaders of political and university parties who supported the declaration of victory at the polls of an opposition candidate, Mr. Issa Tchiroma Bakary. These include Djeukam Tchameni, Titchio Florence, Parfait Mbvoum, Prof. Jean Calvin Aba'a Oyono, Ludovie Daga, Abdoul Moussine, and Aissatou Oumarou, as well as several dozen minors. Some individuals who were not well-known publicly died as a result of their detention.
- On October 12, 2025, five (5) electoral observers from the NGO Un Monde Avenir were arrested and held in custody beyond the legal limits at the central intelligence police station in the city of Ngaoundéré, under the orders of the Senior divisional officer of the area. Their supervisor, Mr. Edibi, who came to facilitate their release,



was himself placed in administrative custody first at the central police station and then at the Ngaoundéré prison for **28 days**.

- On October 24, 2025, the president of MANIDEM, Georges Anicet EKANE, was arrested and detained at the State Secretariat for Defence in inhumane conditions, where he would die on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025.
- On October 26, 2025, the eve of the announcement of the results, a violent repression of peaceful protesters was observed in several cities across the country.
- On October 27, 2025, after the announcement of the presidential election results by the Constitutional Council, the protests escalated in several cities across the country. In response to these, we observed a disproportionate use of repressive measures against the protesters by elements of the defense and security forces; the use of lethal weapons and others. Reports from several organizations indicate several hundred civilians injured, some of whom were outside the protest sites, such as the young Junior who was shot in the chest while he was on the first floor of their building.

Civil society organizations documented at least forty (40) cases of extrajudicial killings of civilians between October and November 2025, including the case of:

- SIMO FOKAM Achille killed on October 28 in Douala while he was in his neighborhood far from the protests, and whose body was confiscated and refused to the family for five (5) months;
- the young DINGAO Yves shot on October 27 in Douala,
- Ousman assassinated on November 15 in Maroua;
- Oumarou killed on October 27 in Mandjou-Bertoua;
- the student Maximilien killed on October 27 in Bafang;
- Miss Zouhayratou assassinated on October 21 in Garoua.

Several of these assassination cases have not been resolved to date, and families are struggling to obtain the remains for the organization of funerals.

Several human rights defenders, including the Coordinator of the NGO Un Monde Avenir, have been followed and threatened in the course of their work.

➤ **Tension in the civic space: Statement from the Minister of Territorial Administration.**

*Yaoundé 1 council, Mfoundi division, Centre region*

On July 16, 2025, the Minister of Territorial Administration, during the semi-annual conference of regional governors, declared in a martial tone that potential delinquents, those who dare to put themselves in a state of lawlessness, will face the full severity of the sanctions. The glorification of terrorism will be punished with the utmost severity and



without any hesitation. The Minister recommends that regional governors strengthen security measures in their respective command territories. Fitting into the context of the presidential election on October 12, 2025. This statement is a means of closing the civic space, intimidating the opposition, and silencing it.

➤ **Illegal arrests and arbitrary detentions: case of 23 civilians in Yaoundé during the pre-electoral dispute.**

*Yaoundé 1 council, Mfoundi division, Centre region*

On August 4, 2025, twenty-three (23) civilians, who are believed to be militants and supporters of the CRM, were arrested without a warrant by the defense and security forces near the congress palace, which was hosting the pre-electoral dispute hearing. They were taken to the gendarmerie barracks. The arrested individuals were accused of public disorder, illegal assembly, rebellion, and incitement to revolt. Everything started with the turmoil surrounding the rejection of Maurice KAMTO's candidacy by the political party "Manidem." The party had called for mobilization. The Senior divisional officer of Mfoundi, through a statement, had warned the perpetrators of maneuvers aimed at disturbing public order. The case of the 23 would have been registered without even verbal notification at the hearing of flagrant offenses on Tuesday, August 26, 2025, postponed to September 9, 2025. It was on this date that, without any contradictory debates, the case was put under deliberation.

➤ **Restriction of the freedom to demonstrate: case of the ban on the meeting initiated by three (3) political actors.**

*Nkolmesseng council, Mfoundi division, Centre region*

On September 9, 2025, the divisional officer of the municipality of Nkolmesseng responded in correspondence No. 027/L/J06.05/SP dated September 9, 2025, to the announcement of a political meeting at the esplanade of the Yaoundé omnispport stadium known as "Mfandena," with the aim of designating a consensus opposition candidate for the presidential election on October 12, 2025. The request was made by the leaders, DJEUKAM TCHAMENI, Anicet EKANE, and Sam MBAKA. The divisional officer, through his response, came to prohibit this political meeting by highlighting the impossibility of ensuring order and security. He justified the prohibition with the pretext that the organizers had not included in their application file the authorization issued by the National Office of Sports Infrastructure and Equipment (ONIES) for the occupation of the stadium esplanade. The divisional officer's response concluded as follows: "if we do not have guaranties of maintaining order and security, it is not possible for me to authorize the requested event."

➤ **Violation of the freedom of association and expression: Case of the representative of candidate TCHIROMA Issa.**

*Douala 5 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On November 5, 2025, the named FOPA Louis Firmin, a merchant living in the Makepe Missokè neighborhood, left his home out of fear of reprisals. He said he was afraid of being abducted by the intelligence services for having been an agent for candidate TCHIROMA Issa at a polling station in Makepe Missokè. He says he was alerted by several of his party



comrades about a rumor circulating that all representatives of this candidate in the polling stations were being actively sought thru geolocation, in order to be forced to retract or to sign election minutes other than those given to them in the polling stations.

➤ **Violation of the freedom of association and expression: case of an employe of Glacier Moderne de Bonamoussadi**

*Douala 5 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On October 24, 2025, the individuals named CHIMINI Mathias and NJOYA Mama, security agents at the modern ice cream parlor, were arrested by men in civilian clothes who are believed to be intelligence agents while they were on duty. Indeed, he accompanied a client, Mr. EKANE Anicet, to his car. The latter handed him a package containing the T-shirt emblazoned with the image of the candidate Issa TCHIROMA from the Alliance for Change. After his departure, the security guard returned to the freezer to keep the package that had been given to him. A few moments later, men in uniform and intelligence agents in civilian clothes arrived at the said ice cream shop and arrested him along with his colleague.

They were taken to the territorial gendarmerie group located in Bessekè in service uniform. His colleague was released shortly after, while CHIMINI Mathias was transferred to Newbell prison. He is charged with being in collusion with Anicet EKANE for organizing illegal marches. He will be released in December 2025 after more than two months of detention.

➤ **Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention: case of the CRM municipal secretary of Babadjou**

*Babadjou council, Bamboutos division, West Region*

On November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025, Ludovic DAGA, a teacher and CRM activist, was arrested around 9 PM at his home by hooded strangers who had previously surrounded the house without a search warrant. He was forcibly taken and brought the same evening to the DGRE in Yaoundé. The information gathered from his wife indicated that Ludovic remained without communication after the arrest; he was deprived of his phone. He was deported to Yaoundé without his family being informed.



**Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention: case of Yerima Halilou Dahirou**

*Maroua 2 council, Diamaré division, Far North Region*

On November 5, 2025, around 9 PM, the activist Yerima Halilou Dahirou was arrested without a warrant near his family home in the Diguirwo neighborhood by armed men in masks and without uniforms, traveling in a green vehicle. Militant and secretary of the CRM for the Far-



North region, the reason for his arrest remained unknown as well as the place where he was taken. Two days later, he was placed in provisional detention at the Maroua prison. The deprivation of liberty measure will only be lifted on December 12, 2025, after more than a month of detention.

➤ **Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention: case of MBVOUM Parfait Aloys**

*Mfou council, Mfoundi division, Centre region*

On October 24, 2025, around 1 PM, MBVOUM Aloys Parfait was arrested and then brutalized at the Nkolnda crossroads in Mfou by members of the Central Gendarmerie Legion. He was taken to the legion without any documentation, specifically an arrest and transport warrant, by individuals who did not disclose their identities. He was tortured when he demanded respect for his rights, which earned him a beating. He was tied up like a madman and taken in a pouring rain to the gendarmerie barracks. Upon arriving at this unit, he was interrogated amidst threats and insults in the absence of his lawyers. He was charged with acts of hostility against the homeland, incitement to rebellion, and terrorism. After three days of detention, away from his counsel and family, he was extracted and taken to his home where it was searched without a search warrant. They took money, his wife's jewelry, his computer, and his stamp. They did not list any inventory of the hidden objects and money. He did not sign any custody report after 14 days when he was brought before the Government Commissioner. Until December 31, 2025, he is still in detention.



➤ **Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention**

*Douala 3 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On October 27, 2025, around 5 PM, FEUMBA DJAHANE Miriam, 29 years old, was arrested without a warrant by the gendarmes in Dakar and taken to the Gendarmerie Legion. She was subjected to physical abuse before being thrown into a cell. While the woman was in the cell, one of the guards on duty at 3 a.m. forcibly took her out and imposed intimate relations with him in an office. Despite the woman's opposition, she will be forced to comply. She will be taken to Ngoma prison on October 28, 2025. The lady was transferred to New-Bell prison two days later.



➤ **Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention: case of a civilian in Bafoussam**

*Bafoussam 2 council, Mifi division, Western Region*

On the night of October 30 to 31, 2025, TOUSSE Jackson, a mathematics teacher and former national secretary of the teachers' union, was arrested by gendarmes at his home, near the Total gas station at 9 PM, without an arrest warrant or search warrant. The teacher was forcibly deported the same night to the SED in Yaoundé where he was detained. This arrest follows a clear intention to intimidate the activists of opposition political parties, particularly



the CRM. He was released in December 2025, after spending two months in detention at the SED.

➤ **Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention: Case of the young TALLA Jospin**

*Douala 1 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On October 27, 2025, around 9 PM, the young TALLA Jospin was seized without a warrant at the Saker bakery in Akwa by members of the law enforcement force of the Bonanjo judicial police, and then taken to their unit. He was arrested while performing carpentry work in a building adjacent to the bakery. He was subjected to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment at the judicial police. He was under administrative custody ordered by the Governor and was transferred to the central prison of New-Bell.

➤ **Illegal arrest and unlawful detention: case of EDIBI and others in Ngaoundéré**

*Ngaoundéré 1 council, Diamaré division, Adamawa region*

On October 12, 2025, the individuals named SANGON AVON Bienvenu, SEBE Sabine, PELEHOUL Marina, DOUMGO René, and HAMADOU GUINBE were arrested without a warrant in downtown Ngaoundéré by law enforcement forces and taken to the judicial police. They were arrested in a polling station while observing the presidential election as citizen observers on behalf of the NGO Un Monde Avenir. These individuals were detained for three days without charges. Under threats, they will bring in Mr. EDIBI André, Coordinator of the SAJEPHCO association, which ensures the quality of the focal point for the NGO Un Monde Avenir in Adamawa during activities, accountable for their presence on the ground. The person in charge will be detained and questioned. He will act as a guarantor for the release of the five observers. Once EDIBI André had stood as a guarantor, an administrative detention was ordered against him by the Senior divisional officer. Clearly, he is being charged with the offense of observing the presidential election on October 12, 2025, without accreditation. This administrative detention, being valid for 15 days, was renewed on October 29, 2025. The counsel filed a "habeas corpus" petition with the High Court for immediate release in November 2025.

➤ **Illegal arrest and arbitrary detention: case of TEMFACK Jerome**

*Douala 1 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On October 27, 2025, a man named TEMFACK Jérôme, 63 years old, a carpenter and father of seven children, two of whom are adopted, was arrested at the Akwa-nord pharmacy while he was carrying out renovation work in the pharmacy. He was arrested by the gendarmes along with his younger brother TEMFACK Michel, who was giving him a hand. Taken to the Territorial Gendarmerie Group of the Littoral, they spent days under the brutality of the gendarmes. They were beaten to the point where their clothes were torn. They were placed in administrative custody following the Governor's order on October 30, 2025.





➤ **Case of a civilian in Bamare**

Maroua 2 council, Diamaré division, Far North Region

On November 15, 2025, a man named Sadjo Ousman Gambo, 32 years old, married and father of a 3-year-old girl, was the victim of a forced intrusion into his home by the police. The intrusion took place around 3 a.m. without an arrest warrant or a search warrant. The police violently broke down the door to Ousman's room to enter. They used force to compel him to follow them to the police station. On the way, Ousman will resist, and the police will fire real bullets at the unfortunate man on the pretext that he is one of the perpetrators of the disorder in the area. He succumbed to the gunfire and his body was abandoned in a public place. He was transported to the morgue of the regional hospital in Maroua by family members who were alerted.

➤ **Case of a civilian in the city of Banyo**

*Banyo council, Mayo-Banyo division, and Adamawa Region*

On October 13, 2025, a man named Younoussa was killed by a police officer in the village of Bonhari, a locality located on the Cameroon-Nigeria border. The policeman had fired at point-blank range at the unfortunate man who had collapsed. The victim, a "benskineur" motorcycle taxi driver, was accompanying a client from Banyo to Bonhari. He was stopped on the way by a police officer who asked to check the documents for his motorcycle. According to the testimonies received, after presenting these documents, the policeman allegedly asked him for a bribe to let him go. But, Younoussa allegedly did not comply. This refusal had led to an altercation during which the police officer pointed the weapon at the motorcycle driver, eventually pulling the trigger. Abandoned on the ground, he was transported to the Bonhari district hospital by the locals, where he died on the way.

## **E. EXACTIONS COMMITTED OR ATTRIBUTABLES TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ARMED GROUPS IN THE NORTH WEST AND SOUTH WEST REGIONS**

➤ **Case of the murder of two (2) civilians at Naka mile 87**

*Bali council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On February 11, 2025, two civilians were killed in the locality of Naka mile 87 by armed men identified as non-governmental armed groups belonging to the "Bufalo of Bali" faction. Among the civilians killed, some have been identified as: George Fomatum, president of the PC Naka congregation and neighborhood chief of Naka; a woman named Chanceline, president of the CYF association of Naka. The information gathered indicates that they were forcibly taken from their homes by non-governmental armed groups before being executed at a crossroads. No reason for this act was given by the perpetrators.



➤ **Case of the murder of a civilian in Muyuka**

*Muyuka council, Fako division, Southwest region*

On March 14, 2025, a retired prison administration officer known as Pa Obi was killed in his car and burned alive. The murder was claimed by "One Man Squad," a member of the non-governmental armed groups who had threatened the deceased in the Alako neighborhood some time earlier. He had asked him to provide him with a firearm, a weapon that the named Obi did not have in his possession. A month before this murder, the same executioner had shot a bullet into the legs of Pa Obi's son, who miraculously survived.

➤ **Case of the murder of six (6) civilians in Pinyin**

*Santa council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On February 24, 2025, six (6) civilians were killed around 7:30 PM during an attack by non-governmental armed groups in the village of Pinyin. The civilians killed were in a bar at the time of the assailants' incursion, who opened fire. Information gathered from our local sources indicates that the six people killed were men. These murders, according to the information gathered, were a retaliation by the non-governmental armed groups belonging to the "Bufalo of Bali" faction, whose two members had just been killed by some residents of Pinyin.

➤ **Case of the murder of at least five (5) civilians in Bamessing**

*Ndop council, Ngoketunjia division, Northwest Region*

On February 19, 2025, at least five civilians were killed in an attack by non-governmental armed groups in a locality of Ndop that resulted in murders. The attack was claimed by the leader of a non-governmental armed group, named Ngeh Cyprian, known as "The Only Bro," supported in the locality of Kedjom Ketinguh. It emerges from the information gathered that among the victims was a woman with a newborn. They were reportedly forcibly taken from the local Catholic Church, publicly executed, and abandoned at the execution site.

➤ **Case of the murder of a civilian in Small Babanki**

*Babanki council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On February 23, 2025, a civilian named Leo Vishi Newuh was abducted in the town of Kedjom Ketinguh around midnight, then killed by non-governmental armed groups, notably the "Ambazonia dark forces," who are said to have come from the neighboring village of Bamessing. The information gathered indicates that the kidnappers demanded a ransom of ten million from the victim's family. Faced with the family's refusal to comply, they shot Vishi Newuh at point-blank range three hours after his abduction.

➤ **Case of the abduction of five (5) students in Nkambè**

*Nkambe council, Donga Mantung division, Northwest Region.*

On May 19, 2025, five schoolchildren, four boys and one girl, were intercepted in their school uniforms. Subsequently, they were abducted by four members of the non-governmental armed group claiming to belong to the "korola" faction and taken to their



hideout. The information gathered indicates that the schoolchildren were returning from parade training for May 20th. Their sin was disobeying the imposed "ghost town." These schoolchildren were searched, beaten with clubs, and then abandoned in the bush.

➤ **Case of the murder of a soldier in Mbingo**

*Belo council, Boyo division, Northwest region.*

On March 23, 2025, a member of the defense and security forces was killed in an attack by non-governmental armed groups in the locality of Belo, claiming to be part of the "Python de Boyo" faction, in the locality of Mbingo. Three other soldiers were abducted. The attackers reportedly displayed the body of the killed soldier on the road. This body was filmed and shared on social media. The kidnaped soldiers are said to have been tortured in the stronghold of the non-governmental armed groups.

➤ **Case of the murder of two (2) members of non-governmental armed groups in Santa**

*Santa council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On February 16, 2025, two (2) members of non-governmental armed groups were killed by the residents of Pinyin, who took pacification actions in their village by routing anyone who would sow disorder in the village. The information gathered indicates that the villagers captured these two members of the non-governmental armed groups before administering a beating that led to their deaths. The bodies were dragged to a roundabout in the locality, before being set on fire and abandoned.

➤ **Case of the murder of three (3) civilians in Bamenda**

*Bamenda council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On February 10, 2025, around 10 PM, three civilians were killed in the Mankon neighborhood during an attack by non-governmental armed groups. The gathered information indicates that the assailants entered the Mankon neighborhood on "Che" street, firing shots along their path. A young man hit by the gunfire has died. A similar incident resulted in the death of two Christians from the Presbyterian Church of Cameroon in Bali Nyonga. The victims, church members, have been identified as George FOMATUM, president of the Naka Presbyterian Church congregation, and Chanceline, president of the Christian Youth Fellowship (CYF).

➤ **Case of the murder of two (2) members of the defense and security forces in Ikata**

*Muyuka council, Fako division, Southwest region.*

On the morning of May 5, 2025, non-governmental armed groups detonated an IED on the route taken by a military convoy. The convoy, passing near the village of Ikata in Munyenge, was caught off guard by the explosion. The explosion caused the death of two BIR soldiers. Two soldiers were injured, and three others were hurt among the farmers working in the



fields near the incident. The farmers have been arrested and detained, suspected of being the authors of the explosives.

➤ **Abduction of two (2) missionaries in Bambui**

*Turbah council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025, an 83-year-old British missionary, Hub Welters, and his assistant, Henry Kang, were kidnaped by elements of non-governmental armed groups in the locality of Bambui. The two men were abducted in the town while they were on their way to Ilung, where they were to participate in a project to build classrooms for underprivileged children in the area. The Mill Hill Catholic Missionary group, to which Welters belonged, expressed deep concern for his fragile health, given his medical history. After 48 hours of captivity, they were released safe and sound on April 3, 2025, and brought back to Mill Hill House in Bamenda.

➤ **Case of the murder of two (2) taxi drivers in Bomaka**

*Buea council, Fako division, Southwest region*

On March 20, 2025, two taxi drivers were shot at point-blank range in the Bomaka neighborhood by members of the non-governmental armed groups, from the "Fako Action Forces" faction. The non-governmental armed groups accused these transporters of not respecting the ghost town imposed every Monday. They were killed under similar circumstances while they were in their vehicle driving thru the city.

➤ **Case of the murder of four (4) gendarmes in Bambili**

*Tubah council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On November 5, 2025, between 9 am and 10 am, four members of the defense and security forces of the National Gendarmerie's Multidisciplinary Intervention Group were killed in an ambush by non-governmental armed groups in Bambili, at the location known as "Mile 11 door market." The information relayed by the local administrative authorities, particularly the divisional officer, indicates that the defense and security forces were patrolling the area for a routine control operation, with the aim of ensuring the safety of the populations who constantly face attacks. Upon their arrival, the non-governmental armed groups were ambushed in the bushes. They opened fire, hitting the gendarmes. Four deceased individuals have been recorded, along with several injured. The soldiers' weapons were taken away.

➤ **Case of the murder of two (2) gendarmes in Bamenda 3**

*Bamenda 3 council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On November 19, 2025, two gendarmes were killed. These gendarmes, including a corporal named MOKO, were caught in an explosion of explosive devices hidden by non-governmental armed groups as they passed. One of the gendarmes had just been assigned to Bamenda; he had come from the Ndogbong Gendarmerie Brigade in Douala. The defense and security forces were in the service pickup and were returning from a patrol.



➤ **Case of the murder of a teacher in Mundemba**

*Mundemba council, Ndian division, Southwest Region*

On November 26, 2025, a member of the defense and security forces who was serving as a teacher to compensate for the desertion of teachers assigned to the region was killed by elements of non-governmental armed groups. They burst into the school where the soldier was teaching the students. The teachers regularly assigned to this primary school had deserted due to the crisis. The incursion of non-governmental armed groups into the premises of the establishment, after surrounding it, was fatal for the Corporal who could not escape like his colleagues and was shot at point-blank range by the non-governmental armed groups and collapsed. He was left lying on the ground.

➤ **Case of the murder of four (4) members of non-governmental armed groups in Bafut.**

*Bafut council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On November 10, 2025, four members of non-governmental armed groups were killed. They were killed in an ambush by the defense and security forces of the 501st Air Base in Bafut. The defense and security forces fired at the non-governmental armed groups, who were hit before collapsing. The defense and security forces recovered the weapons carried by the unidentified non-governmental armed groups.

➤ **Case of the murder of five (5) Fulani**

*Ndu council, Ndonga-Mantung division, Northwest Region.*

On December 12, 2025, five civilians belonging to the Fulani community were killed in the village of Wowo by non-governmental armed groups. The unarmed victims were heading to the village of Wowo for a football match. The non-governmental armed groups entered the village late at night, targeting the homes of the Fulani, which they managed to destroy. They destroyed a total of nine houses. Senator NGAFESSON Emmanuel Banteh, on behalf of the local elected officials, issued a press release signed on December 15, 2025, in which he states: "murder of four people and arson of houses in the village of Wowo, Ndu district, Donga-Mantung division." The Senator condemned this attack carried out against the village over the weekend, which resulted in four deaths, several injuries, and significant material damage.



➤ **Case of the kidnapping of Nji Blasius in Bamenda**

*Bamenda 3 council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2025, journalist Nji Blasius, editor of the newspaper The Pilot, was kidnaped by members of non-governmental armed groups in Nkwen while returning from a report. The journalist was taken by the kidnappers to a secret



location. After 72 hours of captivity, he was released on December 5, 2025, by the kidnappers who did not provide a reason for the abduction.

➤ **Case of the abduction of Ngong Ngum Zenobia in Wum**

*Wum council, Menchum division, Northwest Region*

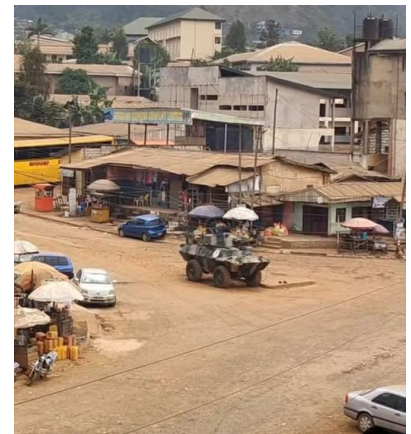
On November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2025, Ngong Ngum Zenobia, the Divisional Delegate for Arts and Culture for Menchum and the second deputy mayor of Wum, was kidnaped by elements of non-governmental armed groups. The information gathered indicates that the kidnappers were dressed in military uniforms. A ransom of 10 million CFA francs was initially demanded for the release of the local elected official. Ngong Ngum was finally released on December 4, 2025, after being held captive for 24 hours.



➤ **Case of the murder of a civilian in Batibo**

*Batibo council, Momo division, Northwest region*

On December 4, 2025, around 7 PM, a man named "Onel" was abducted and then killed in the village of Mbelewa by members of non-governmental armed groups. He was abducted while he was at his workplace at the Foncha junction. Two days after the abduction, he was found dead with injuries on his body in front of his home, the black sweater placed next to his remains along with his parked vehicle. He is said to have been shot at point-blank range during the altercation between the non-governmental armed groups and the defense and security forces in the village.



➤ **Case of the abduction of three (3) civilians on Cow Street Nkwen**

*Bamenda 3 council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2025, three civilians were abducted on Cow Street. The information gathered indicates that these civilians had gone to a funeral in this village. While they were in the festivities, the non-governmental armed groups appeared on four motorcycles, firing warning shots that disrupted the ceremony. In addition to the abducted individuals, there were also injuries reported. These three abducted individuals were transported on motorcycles to an unknown destination.

➤ **Case of the murder of two gendarmes in Fundong**

*Fundong council, Boyo division, Northwest region*

On December 5, 2025, two gendarmes were killed at a checkpoint in Fundong by non-governmental armed groups. These murders occurred during an altercation with non-governmental armed groups who opened fire on the defense and security forces. The



information gathered indicates that the non-governmental armed groups had planned the attack on the defense and security forces who were conducting a routine check in the area.

➤ **Case of the murder of a law enforcement officer in Mbiame**

*Mbiame council, Bui division, Northwest Region*

On December 5, 2025, Chief Peacekeeper MEYONG was killed by elements of non-governmental armed groups in the locality of Mbiame. The information gathered indicates that the police officer arrived in the village of Tanya and was preparing to continue to Kumbo where he is stationed. Although he was in civilian clothes, he was stopped at the checkpoint located between the two localities and controlled by non-governmental armed groups. They will discover the identity of the peacekeeper and then they will shoot him at point-blank range until he succumbs on the spot.

➤ **Case of the murder of a gendarme in Bamenda**

*Bamenda 1<sup>st</sup> council, Mezam division, Northwest Region*

On December 16, 2025, a gendarme named LANSANA was killed at the entrance of the GPIGN camp at a place known as "China building." The information indicates that General Housseni Djibo's vehicle was parked at that location when the bodyguard exited and encountered the improvised explosive devices planted on the ground by elements of non-governmental armed groups. The explosion killed the gendarme on the spot. The general narrowly escaped this trap, the masterminds of which remain unidentified.



➤ **Murder of three (3) members of the defense and security forces in Manda**

*Magba council, Noun division, West Region*

On June 20, 2025, three members of the defense and security forces were killed while for a security mission in the locality of Manda, which had hosted its periodic market the day before. Among the killed, we have two soldiers, including a sergeant major, a sergeant serving in the 51<sup>st</sup> Motorized Infantry Battalion, and a corporal. They were killed by point-blank shots in an ambush by non-governmental armed groups on the way. A police officer was injured in the attack and was evacuated to the Regional Hospital Center of Bafoussam Kouekong.



## **F. EXACTIONS COMMITTED OR ATTRIBUTED TO THE ISLAMIC SECT BOKO HARAM**

### **➤ Case of the murder of at least ten (10) members of the defense and security forces in Wulgo**

*Bogo council, Diamaré division, Far North Region*

On March 25, 2025, in the early morning, at least ten members of the defense and security forces were killed by elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram in Wulgo, a locality located on the border with Nigeria. The information gathered indicates that the terrorist group Boko Haram launched an offensive against the forward base of the mixed multilateral force using drones loaded with explosives. The soldiers were caught off guard by this offensive in their camp. The drone drop triggered the fire that affected the camp and the village's homes and their occupants. Military vehicles were also burned. The assailants, after ransacking the camp, took the shells and military equipment. Among the killed defense and security forces, we have one lieutenant, seven (7) corporals, one private second class, one private first class, and one sergeant. The attack also resulted in injuries on the soldiers' side as well as on the Boko Haram side.

### **➤ Murder of a student in Gaboua**

*Koza council, Mayo-Tsanaga division, Far North region*

On the night of January 26 to 27, 2025, a senior student from the Gaboua High School was killed. Two other students from the 5th grade of the same school were also abducted during the incursion carried out by members of the Islamist sect (Boko Haram) in the locality of Djengué in Gaboua. Items were looted and taken away.

### **➤ Murder of a civilian in Waza**

*Waza Commune, Logone and Chari division, Far North Region*

On January 24, 2025, a 20-year-old young man (driver's assistant) was slit and decapitated with two bladed weapons by members of the Islamist sect Boko Haram during an incursion near the Limani crossroads in a truck that had broken down two days earlier. The assailants took the merchandise that was in the truck.

### **➤ Case of the murder of a civilian in Kouyapé**

*Kolofata council; Mayo-Sava division, Far North region*

On February 28, 2025, a member of the Islamist sect Boko Haram was neutralized by the Law Enforcement and Security Forces during the attack on the Kouyapé Gendarmerie detachment post. A woman succumbed to her injuries following the attack, and a member of the defense and security forces was injured. Food and clothing were also taken by members of the Islamist sect Boko Haram.



➤ **Case of the murder of two (2) civilians in Ndagoré**

*Blangoua council, Logone and Chari division, Far North Region*

On February 24, 2025, two civilians were killed in the locality of Ndagoré, and four (04) others were injured, following attacks by the Islamist sect Boko Haram from the "JAS/Bakoura" faction.

➤ **Case of the murder of three soldiers in Amchoukouli**

*Makary council, Logone and Chari division, Far North region*

On June 18, 2025, three soldiers were killed during an attack on the Amchoukouli forward military post. The attack was carried out by Boko Haram elements. Weapons, ammunition, and other military equipment were taken by the assailants.

➤ **Case of the murder of four (4) civilian fishermen in Ziguagué Waza Commune, Logone and**

*Chari division, Far North region*

On June 20, 2025, four fishermen were killed during an incursion by Boko Haram elements. The reasons for the murder remain unknown.

➤ **Case of the murder of two (2) civilians in Modoko**

*Koza council, Mayo-Tsanaga division, Far North region*

On May 27, 2025, two men were killed during an incursion by members of the Islamist sect Boko Haram in the locality of Modoko. The inhabitants were stripped of their belongings, which included livestock and other household items.

➤ **Case of the murder of two (2) civilians in Ziguagué**

*Waza council, Logone and Chari division, Far North Region*

On May 22, 2025, two men were killed and three others were injured in the locality of Ziguagué. They were killed during an incursion carried out by members of the Islamist sect Boko Haram. Three (03) motorcycles were also taken.

➤ **Case of the murder of three (3) members of the defense and security forces in Hilé Alifa**

*Hilé Alifa council, Logone and Chari division, Far North Region*

On the night of May 5 to 6, 2025, three members of the defense and security forces were killed and six others injured in the locality of Hilé Alifa during an attack carried out by elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram. The attack took place from 2 AM to 4 AM in Hilé Alifa. Two municipal vehicles were set on fire. The military equipment was also taken by the assailants.



➤ **Case of the murder of two (2) civilians in Moskota**

*Moskota council, Mayo-Sava division, Far North region.*

On May 27, 2025, two civilians were killed in Moskota following two incursions by elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram. The first incursion, which took place in Guipéré around 2 a.m., resulted in one death, while the second, which targeted the herds, caused one death, several injuries, the theft of livestock, and food supplies.



➤ **Case of the murder of a member of the defence and security forces in Hile-Alifa**

*Hile-Alifa council, Logone and Chari division, Far North Region.*

On May 6, 2025, between 2 AM and 4 AM, a member of the defense and security forces was killed in the locality of Hile-Alifa by elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram during a violent attack. The injured were registered and taken to the Makary district hospital. The assailants took weapons and also set fire to two vehicles, including a Toyota Hilux pickup truck belonging to the local municipality.

➤ **Case of the murder of a soldier and three others injured in Kerawa**

*Kolofata council, Mayo-Sava division, and the Far North Region*

On the night of May 19, 2025, a member of the defense and security forces was killed, and three others were injured in the locality of Kerawa, in an attack by elements of the Islamist sect Boko Haram. According to a member of the vigilance committee, the assailants came from Nigeria where they attacked a Cameroonian army base by opening fire. They immediately retreated toward the border after the incident.

➤ **Case of the murder of seven (7) members of the defense and security forces in Buea**

*Buea council, Fako division, Southwest Region*

On September 5, 2025, seven members of the defense and security forces were killed in Buea in an attack by non-governmental armed groups. They concealed improvised explosive devices on the road that the defense and security forces' vehicle was to take. The vehicle transporting the defense and security forces passed over these improvised explosives, which detonated, causing the death of seven soldiers from the Rapid Intervention Battalion who fell on the spot.



## G. CASES EN INSTANCE

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: *“1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law.”*

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, Section 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 facts below constitute a violation of the right to a fair trial in Cameroon.



### ➤ Case of the "massacres" in Ngarbuh

*Ndu council, Donga-Mantung division, Northwest Region.*

Following the massacres that occurred in Ngarbuh on February 14, 2020, which resulted in the death of twenty-one (21) civilians, the victims' requests led to the case being registered at the Military Tribunal of Yaoundé. The trial opened in December 2020. Two people were heard in court. This concerns His Majesty Nfor Mohamed, Fon of the village of Ntumbaw in the Ndu district, and Battalion Chief Nyangono Zé Charles Eric, Commander of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Motorized Infantry Battalion, to whom the three elements of the defense and security forces responsible for the massacre and prosecuted for the offenses of conspiracy to commit murder, arson, destruction, violence against pregnant women, and violation of orders belong. The ongoing judicial proceedings before the Military Tribunal of Yaoundé have faced several difficulties. The incessant adjournments of the trials, justified among other reasons by the absence of prosecution witnesses and the difficulties related to the travel of victims from the Northwest to Yaoundé. Five years later, the families of the victims are still waiting for justice to be served. These families have not received psychological support and even less legal assistance from the State. They are also facing security issues.



At the hearing on November 16, 2023, witnesses were able to speak, and investigation reports were presented. Doubt hangs over the ability of the military judicial system to hold the army accountable for abuses committed. At the hearing on October 17, 2024, the case was postponed to February 20, 2025.

Due to the slow pace of the proceedings, the victims' families wonder if justice will ever be served. After five years of trial, the military court in Yaoundé still had not delivered its verdict by the end of 2025.

### **Case of the activist ABDUL KARIM ALI and his friends Rabio ENUAH and YENKONG Sulemanu.**

Abdul Karim Ali and his two friends have been arbitrarily detained since August 11, 2022. Abdul Karim is accused of having recorded a video on July 9, 2022, in which he accused a Cameroonian soldier of torturing civilians. Two of his friends are also detained simply because of their connections with him, and these three individuals have suffered acts of torture, cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment.



Abdul Karim Ali and his friends were arrested without a warrant and detained in Bamenda, where they remained imprisoned for 84 days, including four in secret at the Bamenda Gendarmerie Legion under inhumane conditions. Abdul Karim was deprived of food and water for several days and had to make do with a single bucket for his needs and washing. No official reason was provided to justify the detentions, but Abdul Karim was repeatedly questioned about a video he recorded on July 9, 2022, in which he accused a Cameroonian military official nicknamed "Moja Mojas" of being responsible for the murder of two of his friends. Enuah and Yenkong Sulemanu are still in detention and have been questioned about not reporting Abdul Karim Ali to the police. In November 2022, the three men were transferred to the SED. On February 2, 2023, they were officially placed in provisional detention at the central prison of Kondengui. In May 2024, Abdul Karim Ali challenged the jurisdiction of the military court to hear his case and was sentenced to life imprisonment in May 2025 for "hostility toward the homeland," "failure to report," "secession," and "rebellion." Abdul Karim's counsel announced that he would appeal this conviction.

### **Unfair Justice: The Case of Diane YANGWO**

*Douala 1 council, Wouri division, Littoral region*

On April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025, the High Court of Wouri delivered its decision in the case of Diane YANGWO against Eric BEKOBÉ.



The defense, pursued for the acts of femicide after domestic violence against his wife on November 18, 2023, which resulted in her death, had just been sentenced by the court to five (5) years in prison with a suspended sentence and a fine of 52,000 FCFA. This sanction, deemed lenient, had caused an uproar within human rights organizations, which held conferences to denounce the leniency of the punishment. The defense counsel had appealed the decision. The Littoral Court of Appeal issued a decision on October 15, 2025, sentencing Eric BEKOBÉ, found guilty of fatal blows to his ex-wife, to 20 years in prison.

### **Case of Samuel WAZIZI AJIEKAH ABUWE AKA**

*Muea council, Fako division, Southwest Region*

On August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2019, Samuel WAZIZI AJIEKAH ABUWE AKA was arrested by the police officers of Muea. His lawyer and brother saw him on August 6 and 7, 2019, at Police Station No. 3 in Muea, in the Southwest region. He was held in secret detention in August 2019 by the Cameroonian army. In a press release, the Head of the Communication Division of the Ministry of Defense states that the accused died on August 17, 2019, from "severe sepsis." To this day, questions remain about whether an investigation has actually been opened to clarify the case and establish the circumstances of Samuel WAZIZI's death, despite the incessant calls from civil society and the diplomatic representations of France and the United States in Cameroon. The case of Samuel WAZIZI constitutes an enforced disappearance because no public information has been released regarding the return of the body to the family, or any potential judicial proceedings, thus perpetuating the impunity of the perpetrators.

### **Case of NZIMOU Bertin**

*Douala 5 council, Wouri division, Littoral Region.*

Mr. NZIMOU Bertin, 36 years old, is married and the father of about ten children, a merchant in Bépanda at the place known as Carrefour Pasteur, not far from the boulangerie La Paix (Cassimango). Following a dispute with his neighbor, said to be a police officer, with whom he shares the same neighborhood, he received a summons from her thru her colleagues at the 9th precinct on the evening of November 17, 2021. He was immediately arrested and forcibly taken to the 9th arrondissement police station by members of this unit. He will be held in this police station and will not be released until the early morning of November 18, 2021. He was allegedly tortured that evening by the police officer KAKO Robert Stanfor. Having been a victim of cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment, NZIMOU Bertin died on the morning of November 18, 2021, just a few hours after he returned home writhing in pain. His death would be the consequence of the cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment suffered in the police unit. The kidnapping and torture of NZIMOU were ordered by the second-grade police inspector NGUENKWI Marinette, a neighbor of the deceased, who opposed the development of a space for exploitation in the neighborhood they occupied, even though NZIMOU Bertin had received the landlord's approval.

The case was registered at the High Court of Wouri on December 2, 2021. After about twenty



hearings, the case was put under deliberation in October 2023. The deliberation was extended four times in a row, in November and December 2023. On January 10, 2024, the court issued its decision declaring one of the two prosecuted police officers guilty of torture and the other not guilty of complicity in torture. The court declared the State not civilly liable. The civil party had resolved to appeal within ten days of the decision being pronounced. Rendered at the end of May 2025, the case registered in the Court of Appeal has not progressed.

### **Case of Cameroon Renaissance Movement militants**

Of the 500 militants of the Cameroon Renaissance Movement arrested in several regions of Cameroon during the peaceful post-electoral marches of 2018, sixty-two (62) are still in detention following the opinion of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention made public on November 4, 2022.

At the hearing on March 27, 2023, the trial of some of the activists was deliberated on April 18, 2023, while that of the others was postponed to April 4, 2023, for extraction and debate. On June 13, 2023, the debates were opened regarding the habeas corpus proceedings for thirteen (13) cases. The lawyers argued for the nullity of the contested dismissal orders. The debates concluded on the issue of the binding force or the obligatory force of treaties and the opinion of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.



On July 18, 2024, thirty-six (36) "habeas corpus" petitions were filed on behalf of the 36 detainees at the Kondengui prison. The defense highlighted the illegality of the sentences pronounced by the military judges. This request followed the appeals for cassation filed on November 22, 2022, against the inadmissibility rulings issued by the Central Court of Appeal, which confirmed them on November 17, 2022.

As of May 15, 2025, thirty-eight (38) of the activists, including 36 in Yaoundé and 2 in Douala, remain in detention. After at least 48 adjournments of their case, the hearing to date at the Supreme Court of Cameroon aims to lift all outstanding warrants of incarceration for all political prisoners of the CRM, including Alain FOGUE TEDOM, Olivier BIBOU NISSAK, and Pascal ZAMBOUE. As of December 31, 2025, 27 members of this political party have already served their sentences and have been released. 11 others remain in prison.

### **Case of forced eviction of people living with disabilities from their shops at the Congo market in New-Bell.**

*Douala 2 council, Wouri division, Littoral Region.*



Since August 2023, at least seven (7) merchants, people living with disabilities, have been victims of forced eviction from their shops located in the Congo market (where they display and sell art objects) by city hall agents in charge of market management. These individuals living with disabilities contacted the market manager who had promised them the allocation of shops after the construction work because the market was under construction. The mayor of the city, contacted on December 4, 2023, had asked the victims to approach the market manager who would find them shops in due time to allow them to continue their activities.

On February 29, 2024, the mayor of the city was followed up regarding his response No. 751/CUD-MAIRE/ST-CPR/2023 dated December 4, 2023. The mayor had then given ten (10) days to find shops for these merchants. By the date of March 13, 2024, the merchants, people living with disabilities, are directed to the marché TSF under construction, where partially closed shops made of temporary materials are assigned to them. They report having difficulties operating these shops since they are required to display the merchandise during the day and gather it in the evening, looking for a place to secure it. On May 15, 2024, after discussions with the Mayor's chief of staff, it was reiterated that there are no shops available that can be allocated to people living with disabilities. These victims face difficulties in setting up the shops assigned to them because they require significant investments. Thanks to the intervention and support of the NGO IMA, people living with disabilities have obtained six (6) shops.



### **Arrest and illegal detention of ABASSI DJOUBAIEROU in Ngaoundéré**

*Ngaoundéré council, Vina division, Adamawa region*

On December 24, 2024, ABASSI DJOUBAIEROU was kidnaped along with two of his compatriots in Ngaoundéré. While ABASSI DJOUBAIEROU was at prayer in a mosque in the neighborhood, a man named Nyamba went to DJOUBAIEROU's home and met his wife. Asking to meet her husband, the latter not being there, the woman will call her husband using the visitor's phone, which he had given her because she didn't have any credit. The woman, after calling her husband, will indicate where to find him, and it is then that the visitor will take the path to find DJOUBAIEROU. Once with the latter, they will be joined by a third person, named Aminou, a friend of Nyamba. The three will go to a local "bili" sales point. After the "bili bili" point of sale on the way, the three are intercepted by four unidentified people aboard a TOYOTA pick-up. They are forcibly loaded into the unregistered 4X4



pick-up. On the way, the unidentified men, who carried out the arrest, will check their phones while asking them who among them was involved in politics. DJOUBAIEROU is detained while Nyamba and Aminou are released. DJOUBAIEROU is taken to the central police station in Ngaoundéré, the family has not been informed.

DJOUBAIEROU was held incommunicado at the SED and DGRE until March 20, 2025, when his case was registered with the military court. He was detained at the central prison of Kondengui. The High Court of Mfoundi was seized on June 3, 2025, with a request for immediate release (habeas corpus). This request was deliberated on July 1, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, he is still awaiting notification of the hearing date. His case has been registered, but not yet called for a hearing.

## H. PRISON CONDITIONS

During the year 2025, the working group collected information on the conditions of detention in Cameroonian prisons, particularly in the central prisons of New-Bell and Ngoma in Douala and the prison of Mbanga in the Moungo. From the visited prisons, it appears that the detention conditions do not guaranty the minimum well-being for the inmates. The detention conditions are increasingly deteriorating with cases of malnutrition, lack of drinking water, basic hygiene, and insufficient material capacity to meet the health needs of the detainees. With a population of over 4,000 inmates, the New-Bell prison, to take just this example, has only one doctor for medical care. We also observed an indescribable state of dilapidation and overcrowding in the health center that exists within this prison. We note the judicial delays that unduly prolong the pretrial detention of the accused. The ratio of prison staff makes it impossible to manage with respect for human rights.

Furthermore, we have observed and identified that there are about fifty mentally ill individuals detained in the central prison of New-Bell and Mbanga. They hardly benefit from rigorous monitoring or adequate care. They live in quite difficult conditions (daily overcrowding, poor nutrition, lack of regular body baths, etc.). These weak prisoners would also be victims of acts of sodomy and rape on a daily basis, sometimes by other normal prisoners, and even by the penitentiary staff. These are inmates suffering from skin diseases, writhing in itching all day long without any care. These are prisoners who, despite the deprivation of freedom, contribute to their nutrition, soap, bleach, electricity, and water at the Mbanga prison.

We note that the set of United Nations minimum rules for the treatment of detainees (Nelson Mandela Rules) prescribe:

→ **Rule 15** The sanitary installations shall be adequate to enable every prisoner to comply with the needs of nature when necessary and in a clean and decent manner.




- **Rule 16** Adequate bathing and shower installations shall be provided so that every prisoner can, and may be required to, have a bath or shower, at a temperature suitable to the climate, as frequently as necessary for general hygiene according to season and geographical region, but at least once a week in a temperate climate.
- **Rule 22 1.** Every prisoner shall be provided by the prison administration at the usual hours with food of nutritional value adequate for health and strength, of wholesome quality and well prepared and served. **2.** Drinking water shall be available to every prisoner whenever he or she needs it.
- **Rule 24 1.** The provision of health care for prisoners is a State responsibility. Prisoners should enjoy the same standards of health care that are available in the community, and should have access to necessary health-care services free of charge without discrimination on the grounds of their legal status. **2.** Health-care services should be organized in close relationship to the general public health administration and in a way that ensures continuity of treatment and care, including for HIV, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, as well as for drug dependence.
- **Rule 25 1.** Every prison shall have in place a health-care service tasked with evaluating, promoting, protecting and improving the physical and mental health of prisoners, paying particular attention to prisoners with special health-care needs or with health issues that hamper their rehabilitation. **2.** The health-care service shall consist of an interdisciplinary team with sufficient qualified personnel acting in full clinical independence and shall encompass sufficient expertise in psychology and psychiatry. The services of a qualified dentist shall be available to every prisoner




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

## A. RECOMMANDATIONS TO STATE AUTHORITIES

The Working Group on Human Rights recommends the following actions

- 
1. Effectively apply the habeas corpus provision in the Criminal Procedure Code
  2. Avoid bringing civilians before military courts.
  3. To speed up legal proceedings with a view to reducing the number of remand prisoners and decongesting prisons.
  4. Amend the legislation governing the Higher Judicial Council to strengthen the independence of the judiciary from the executive.
  5. Increase resources to improve the performance of the judiciary, in particular by building new courthouses and improving the infrastructure of the public justice service.
  6. Improve the working conditions of the various participants in the judicial chain.
  7. To set up mechanisms for monitoring human rights violations in places of detention, including non-governmental organizations in these places
  8. To report on the progress of investigations opened against state agents suspected of murdering civilians and to make their conclusions known.
  9. To set up mechanisms to denounce abuses committed by prison staff and racketeering practices against prisoners.
  10. Put an end to trafficking and various expenses unduly paid by visitors to prisons.
  11. Review Cameroon's land legislation and adapt it to the changing times.
  12. Make the Human Rights Commission of Cameroon effectively independent, both financially and in its ability to visit places of detention on the simple information of those in charge.
  13. Facilitate access to conflict areas for humanitarian organizations
  14. Strengthen public policies on gender protection through decentralized state services.





**15.** Publicize the legal aid mechanism to enable citizens to be informed about the possibilities for assistance that exist.

**16.** Facilitate the free and safe deployment of non-governmental organizations in conflict zones in order to gather information.

**17.** Release all people who have committed no crime and who have been arrested and detained in connection with the crises in Cameroon (Anglophone crisis, fight against Boko Haram, socio-political tensions following the 2018 and 2025 presidential election).

**18.** There is an urgent need for the public authorities to set up a specific law to combat femicide in Cameroon.

**19.** Raise awareness among the population, strengthen sanctions against the perpetrators of domestic violence and set up reception and protection structures for women victims.

**20.** Implement essential measures to break the cycle of violence and protect the lives of women in the country.

**21.** Review law 2017/012 of 12 July 2017 on the code of military justice that gives competence to military courts to try civilians.

**22.** Provision of psychosocial support services for trauma survivors, providing a safe space to express their experiences and helping them to rebuild and reintegrate into society.

## **B. RECOMMENDATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTNERS COUNTRIES CAMEROON**

These recommendations are as follows:

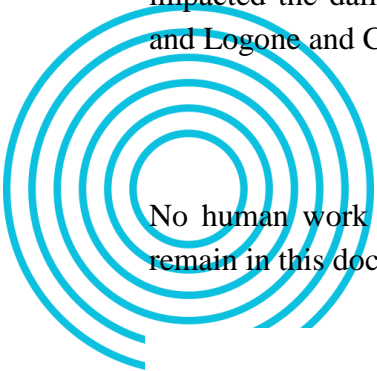
**1.** To include the issues of judicial reform, training of public authorities in the protection of human rights and the peaceful resolution of the crisis in the North-West and South-West regions on the agenda for consultation with the State of Cameroon.

**2.** Support lobbying and advocacy for the drafting and adoption of a legal instrument for the protection of human rights defenders in Cameroon



## CONCLUSION

In light of the above, it is noteworthy that the human rights situation in Cameroon during the year 2025 has seen an increase in violence. The violations peaked with the post-election protests, which led to arbitrary arrests, illegal detentions, and extrajudicial executions of civilians. The administrative authorities, particularly the Minister of Territorial Administration, have made statements undermining the freedoms of expression, communication, movement, assembly, and public demonstration. The public space shows that serious crime, murder, gender-based violence, kidnappings, and extortion have reached alarming proportions. The conflict in the North-west, South-west, and Far North regions persists with extrajudicial executions perpetrated by defense and security forces on civilians. The elements of the Islamist sect Boko-Haram, thru strikes, have caused loss of life on both the civilian side and the defense and security forces. Their atrocities have caused the mass displacement of populations to safer areas. The abductions of people have negatively impacted the daily lives of the populations in the divisions of Mayo-Sava, Mayo-Tsanaga, and Logone and Chari.



No human work is perfect, and an informational, spelling, arithmetic, or other error may remain in this document. We apologize in advance.



## APPENDICES :

### ORGANIZATIONS 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 contribution from several human rights CSOs

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29.	Les Amis du Droit (AAD)	Dr Hugues POJUME
30.	Association pour l'épanouissement de la jeune femme.	Stéphanie MBOUENZE

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