



Human Rights Abuses in the Cameroon Anglophone Crisis

A Submission of Evidence to UK Parliament

A report submitted by an independent research team based at the Faculty of Law, University of Oxford. The research team are in the early stages of investigating the Cameroon Anglophone Crisis. The pilot research is funded by the John Fell Fund (0007222-BAD00180), the Global Challenges Research Fund (KCD00141-BA02.01), a Knowledge Exchange Grant (KCD00042), and a University College Visiting Fellowship. The views expressed in the report are independent from the institutions hosting and funding the research.

Reader discretion advised: The Appendix, from page 40 onwards, details human rights abuses which readers may find distressing.

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Authors: **Dr Roxana Willis**, Postdoctoral Fellow of the British Academy and Junior Research Fellow in Law, University of Oxford; **Joseph McAulay**, Doctoral Candidate in Criminology, University of Oxford; **Ndjodi Ndeunyema**, Doctoral Candidate in Law, University of Oxford, and Research Director of the Oxford Human Rights Hub; and **Dr James Angove**, Researcher and Lecturer in Moral and Political Philosophy, University of Oxford.

Executive Summary

This Report documents gross human rights abuses that have been committed during the conflict in the North West and South West regions of Cameroon since 2016. These regions are predominantly English-speaking, in a country that has a majority French-speaking population. The North West and South West regions, known as the anglophone regions, were formerly the colonial territory of Britain from the end of the First World War to the attainment of independence by Cameroon in 1960/61. The conflict involves tensions between the minority anglophone populations of Cameroon and the majority francophone populations, and has thus been termed the ‘Anglophone Crisis’. Crucially, the Report situates the recent crimes in the sociolegal and historical context of the longstanding ‘Anglophone Problem’ in Cameroon.

The recent violence in anglophone Cameroon began with strikes by anglophone lawyers and teachers in protest to perceived government-backed attempts to marginalise traditional practices within anglophone courts and schools. In response to the unrest, the Cameroonian Government was recorded to use coercion and force, which led to an escalation of tensions and demands. Since the 2016 protests, the conflict has become increasingly violent, and crimes have been committed by multiple parties. This Report provides a comprehensive analysis of alleged human rights abuses committed to date and recommends actions.

The Report considers evidence of human rights abuses that have been committed by the Cameroonian State forces and by separatist groups in the anglophone regions. Suspected human rights violations include extra-judicial killings, torture, destruction of property, fair trial violations, and inhumane and degrading conditions of detention. These violations breach both Cameroonian national laws and international human rights laws that bind Cameroon.

The Report considers photographic and video-graphic media material received via the messaging service WhatsApp between August 2018 and up to October 2019, material which is logged in Appendix A to this Report. The Report has also considered the reporting on the human rights abuses by international organisations, non-governmental organisations and reports by mainstream news media.

The Report notes a variety of pressing concerns including the continued escalation of the conflict; the complexity of issues fuelling the conflict, which stretch beyond a simple francophone/anglophone divide; the inadequacy of the Cameroonian government organised dialogue of September 2019; the lack of accountability for human rights abuses; the absence of remedies of human rights violations; and the wider implications of the conflict on peace in the broader Sahel Region.

The Report draws attention to the distinctive moral responsibility of the British government to respond to these concerns, which arises on at least three grounds: 1) Cameroon as a former colony of the British state; 2) The role of the British government in the creation of the Anglophone Problem; and 3) The prolonged and substantial presence of the British state in Cameroon through its developmental organisation, Voluntary Services Overseas, from pre-independence in 1958 until withdrawal in 2014.

In light of the evidence considered, the Report makes the following specific recommendations to the British government:

- Support efforts to stop the violence
- Support conflict resolution
- Support the initiatives of peacebuilders
- Ensure a return to the rule of law
- Monitor detention conditions.

The Report proposes ways that these recommendations might be achieved.

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1. Background and Context of the Report

1. This Report is a written submission to the House of Lords Select Committee on the conflict that has broken out in the North West and South West regions of Cameroon, an area that is home to the minority anglophone populations of Cameroon. The Report aims to provide information to the House of Lords Select Committee, the UK Parliament, and the wider public about the ongoing human rights abuses occurring in Cameroon. The Report identifies specific recommendations for the UK Government to initiate in order to respond to and help resolve the Anglophone Crisis.
2. The Report is compiled and submitted by the research team, which comprises of the following individuals, all of whom are legal experts or area specialists at the University of Oxford:
 - **Dr Roxana Willis**, Principal Investigator; Postdoctoral Fellow of the British Academy and Junior Research Fellow in Law, University of Oxford. Dr Willis worked as a legal advocate in the North West Region of Cameroon from September 2009 until September 2011, employed by Voluntary Services Overseas.
 - **Joseph McAulay**, Researcher; Doctoral Candidate in Criminology, University of Oxford.
 - **Ndjodi Ndeunyema**, Researcher; Doctoral Candidate in Law, University of Oxford and Research Director of the Oxford Human Rights Hub.
 - **Dr James Angove**, Lecturer and Researcher in Moral and Political Philosophy in the Faculty of Law, University of Oxford.
3. The Report constitutes the first stage of a pilot research project to investigate the conflict in the anglophone regions of Cameroon. The pilot research is funded by the John Fell Fund, the Global Challenges Research Fund, a Knowledge Exchange Seed Grant, and a University College Visiting Fellowship. The research team intends to develop the pilot into a longer-term research project in order to support efforts to restore sustainable peace in the region.
4. The Report is directed to the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the grounds of a moral duty for the British government to respond to the conflict. This moral duty arises given that the gravity of the human rights abuses contained in this Report is of universal concern, and particularly because of the contributory role of the United Kingdom in the creation of the conflict in the colonial context of the anglophone regions of Cameroon.

5. It is noted that, considering the gravity of the human rights abuses that have been committed during the Anglophone Crisis, the response to date from the international community, including the United Kingdom, has been lacklustre.
6. The Report documents extensive human rights abuses allegedly committed by Cameroonian forces and separatist groups, including multiple extra-judicial killings, frequent incidences of torture, the destruction of property, unfair trials and inhumane and degrading conditions of detention.
7. A triangulation research method has been adopted to assess the human rights abuses that have been committed. This approach involves cross-analysis of three data sources: 1) reports from credible international and non-governmental organisations, 2) credible news media reports, and 3) a collection of video and photographic evidence documented by Dr Willis from August 2018 up until October 2019. The evidence received by Dr Willis, which is of a sizeable amount and graphically distressing in content, has been logged in Appendix A of this Report. The next stage of the research project will involve conducting empirical participant-led research with a range of stakeholders who have been affected by the conflict in Cameroon.
8. The Report is developed over five further sections. The next section provides an essential historical discussion of the Anglophone Problem in Cameroon and the decolonial history, with a focus on the British role in the tensions of the present day. The present conflict cannot be understood without an appreciation of the historical conditions in which it has arisen. The third section provides an overview of the human rights landscape in Cameroon before the current conflict, which evidences a pattern of harm committed against anglophone Cameroonians, repeat violations of the rule of law, and state impunity for human rights violations. The fourth section offers a comprehensive analysis of the ongoing conflict in anglophone Cameroon, drawing attention to patterns of human rights abuses based on a collection of reports by various international organisations, and analysis of primary human rights data. This section also reflects on a pervasive lack of accountability by all parties to the conflict and corresponding limitations of the peacebuilding attempts to date. On account of all the material considered, pressing concerns are offered in the fifth section. Finally, the sixth section details recommendations and how these might be achieved.

2. The Colonial Roots of the ‘Anglophone Problem’

9. The current violence in Cameroon cannot be properly comprehended outside of the historical context in which it has arisen. Accordingly, this section demonstrates how the Anglophone Problem is rooted in the land boundary and colonial policy implemented by British and French colonial forces a century before the conflict started. At first, the boundary acted as a physical divide between border communities. However, decades of French and British colonial policy transformed the physical border into something deeper rooted, which has created complex cultural differences that are manifested in the practices of communities and embedded in the socio-political structure.
10. The analysis then moves on to show how the border complexities have carried over into independence from colonial rule, which is examined through the anglophone independence plebiscite. Various issues of contention have arisen in relation to this vote because the option of secession, for which many anglophone stakeholders campaigned, was denied to the people. Consequently, the reunification of the anglophone regions to Cameroon has never been fully accepted. Despite vociferous frustrations expressed by anglophone stakeholders since this time, these grievances have yet to be addressed by the Cameroon State and the international community.
11. The historical analysis concludes with a reflection on the long-term developmental role of the British State in Cameroon through its Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) organisation. Notably, through VSO, the British government significantly participated in and co-shaped Cameroon’s socio-political and cultural life, up until VSO’s withdrawal in 2014, two years before the conflict broke out. The continuing relationship from colonialism into the present has arguably created a moral duty for the British State to help resolve the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon.

A. The Establishment of a Divided Cameroon

12. Cameroon hosts a heterogeneous population in terms of ethnicity and identity, comprised of over 250 different ethnic groups with distinct languages and customs.¹ The estimated total population of Cameroon is currently 24.7 million people, spread over ten regions.²

¹ Fombad, C. M., ‘The scope for uniform national laws in Cameroon’ (1991) 29/3 *Journal of Modern African Studies* 443, at 445–46.

² United Nations Populations Fund, available at: <https://www.unfpa.org/> (accessed 27 October 2019).

An estimated 4 to 5 million people live in the South West and North West regions, areas formerly under the British colonial rule (approximately one-fifth). The remaining majority population of Cameroon resides in francophone regions, areas formerly under French colonial rule (approximately four-fifths).

13. Germany was the first colonial government to take control of what was then Kamerun, from 1884 until 1916.³ Shortly after World War I, Kamerun became a trusteeship of the United Nations, under the control of the French and British Allied Forces. A joint Anglo-French administration was mooted; however, the colonial forces were unable to agree on how to co-administer Kamerun due to unbridgeable differences in colonial aims and policies, state institutions and practices, language, culture, and economic intentions.⁴ Unable to reach agreement, the partition of Kamerun was negotiated instead.
14. Kamerun was divided between France and Britain, under the supervision of the League of Nations.⁵ Archival research by Anastasia Nzume indicates that Britain was prepared to pass over complete control of Kamerun to France in return for greater control in other areas of strategic interest, such as in East Africa. When France proposed to take the lion's share of Kamerun during negotiations, Britain agreed, and a line was rashly drawn on the War Office map by François Georges-Picot, who had very little knowledge of Africa: Georges-Picot 'chose a point to the east of Victoria and another to the south of Yola and "began to join these two points in a casual way with a blue pencil."' ⁶
15. Sir Frederick Dealtry Lugard, the Governor General of Nigeria, reportedly described the area acceded to British control as 'an insignificant little strip that it was hardly worth reserving at all.'⁷ Nevertheless, the British did opt to maintain control of this strip, and installed a whole host of governmental institutions such as law courts, local governmental institutions, schools, and more.⁸ These institutions, as well as colonial policy, were

³ Rubin, Harry, R., *Germans in the Cameroons, 1884-1914: a case study in modern imperialism* (Jonathan Cape 1938). Le Vine, V. T., and Nye, R. P., *Historical dictionary of Cameroon* (Scarecrow 1974), 33. Extracts from Max Esser, 'Max Esser' in Chilver, E. M., and Rösenthaller, U., (eds), *Cameroon's tycoon: Max Esser's expedition and its consequences* (Berghahn Books 2001).

⁴ Nzume, Anastasia N. 'British and French administration of peoples on the southern borderlands of Cameroon: The case of the Anglo-French inter-Cameroons boundary 1916-1961.' PhD diss., SOAS University of London, 2004, at 164.

⁵ E Epse Minang, 'The Cameroon Anglophone Question in International Law' (2014) 22 *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*, at 234.

⁶ Yearwood, Peter J. (1993) 'In a Casual Way with a Blue Pencil': British Policy and the Partition of Kamerun, 1914-1919, *Canadian Journal of African Studies/La Revue canadienne des études africaines*, 27:2, 218-244.

⁷ Above n. 4, at 46.

⁸ Paul Nchoji Nkwi and Francis B. Nyamnjoh (eds), *Regional Balance and National Integration in Cameroon Lessons Learned and the Uncertain Future* (Langaa RPCIG 2011). Walter Russell Crocker, *On governing colonies: being an outline of the real issues and a comparison of the British, French and Belgian approach to them* (1947). Tambi Mbuagbaw, Robert Brain and Robin Palmer, *A History of the Cameroon* (Longman 1987).

markedly different to those installed in the majority areas controlled by France. In contrast to the French colonial administrators, who heavily invested in Cameroun, the British administered the British Northern and Southern Cameroons as part of Nigeria, and largely neglected the territory, as evidenced by the lack of investment in infrastructure, leaving the strip notably underdeveloped.⁹

16. The arbitrary land border created by France and Britain caused a whole host of problems for communities in the region. For one, the Picot line divided families and farmlands.¹⁰ Moreover, due to colonial policy, residents were required to purchase official passes in order to see their kin or work their land on the other side of the heavily controlled border.¹¹ The border regions also became areas of anti-colonial political activity. The UPC (Union des populations du Cameroun), for example, was the first significant political party to form in the French Cameroon in 1948, and it largely involved border ethnic groups, with a mandate to dismantle the border, unify communities, and achieve independence.¹² The UPC were labelled as ‘terrorists’ by the French administration and targeted with force.¹³ Historical reports of the conflict between the UPC and French colonial forces have resonance with the conflict occurring in the same regions today.¹⁴
17. The official boundary between anglophone and francophone Cameroon remained in place for 55 years, until the plebiscite of 1961. With the decolonisation process in Africa, the northern part of the territory of the British-controlled Cameroons became part of Nigeria, while the south became part of what had on 1 January 1960 become an independent (francophone) Cameroon.¹⁵
18. This chequered colonial history is still apparent in modern-day Cameroon, and French and British cultural, institutional and structural influences remain present.¹⁶ Cameroon is constitutionally bilingual, with French and English as the two official languages that

⁹ Chiabi, Emmanuel. *The Making of Modern Cameroon: A history of substate nationalism and disparate union, 1914-1961*. Vol. 1. University Press of Amer, 1997. Also see in Stark, Frank M. ‘Federalism in Cameroon: The Shadow and the Reality.’ *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne Des Études Africaines*, vol. 10, no. 3, 1976, 423–442, at 424.

¹⁰ These grievances were outlined in the Kale Memorandum. See Eyongetah, Tambi, and Robert Brain. *A History of the Cameroon*. London: Longman, 1974.

¹¹ Above n 4, at 3-4.

¹² *Ibid*, at 193.

¹³ *Ibid*, at 199.

¹⁴ For more information see Ngho, V. J. (1996). *History of Cameroon since 1800*. Presbook.

¹⁵ Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle and Hans De Marie Heungoup, ‘The Anglophone Crisis’: The Cameroonian Postcolony’ (2017) 116/464 *African Affairs* 526.

¹⁶ Peter Bringer, ‘The Abiding Influence of English and French Criminal Law in One African Country: Some Remarks Regarding the Machinery of Criminal Justice in Cameroon’ (1981) 25 *JAL* 1, 1.

retain equal legal status.¹⁷ Moreover, the colonial imposition of European legal systems has remained in place, resulting in a bijural legal system operating in Cameroon, with common law operating in the anglophone regions and civil law systems operating in the francophone regions.¹⁸ Bijural challenges, such as conflict of laws and controversy over which courts have jurisdiction, remain central to the Anglophone Crisis.¹⁹

19. In addition to differences of ethnicity and colonial legacies, there are religious differences in Cameroon. Both Islamic and Christian religions have a stronghold in different regions of the country and are widely practised. In the anglophone regions of Cameroon, Christian missionaries have had the greatest influence.²⁰

B. Anglophone Independence Plebiscites and Unification

20. When Cameroonian independence was achieved on 1 January 1960, questions of the status of the formerly British occupied anglophone regions of Cameroon arose. The issue was ‘resolved’ through two plebiscites separately organised under the aegis of the UN in 1961. Plebiscites were each organised for Northern Cameroons and Southern Cameroons respectively. These anglophone regions were presented with two options for independence: ‘to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria’ or ‘to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of Cameroon’.²¹ Notably, the plebiscite did not provide the option of total and separate independence for either the Northern or the Southern Cameroons.²²

¹⁷ Article 1(2) of the 1972 Cameroon Constitution.

¹⁸ Emmanuel M Chiabi, ‘Redressing Regional Balance in Cameroon: The Lessons From the Past’ in Paul Nchoji Nkwi and Francis B. Nyamnjoh (eds), *Regional Balance and National Integration in Cameroon Lessons Learned and the Uncertain Future* (Langaa RPCIG 2011). Walter Russell Crocker, *On governing colonies: being an outline of the real issues and a comparison of the British, French and Belgian approach to them* (1947). Charles Manga Fombad, ‘An Experiment in Legal Pluralism: The Cameroonian Bi-Jural/Uni-Jural Imbrolio’ (1997) 16 *UTasLRev* 209, 214.

¹⁹ Ephraim N. Ngwafor, ‘Cameroon: The Law across the Bridge: Twenty Years (1972-1992) of Confusion’ (1995) 26 *Revue générale de droit* 69. U Schmid ‘Legal pluralism as a source of conflict in multi-ethnic societies’ (2001) 46 *Journal of Legal Pluralism & Unofficial Law* 1.

²⁰ Measure DHS, ‘Cameroon 2004 DHS Final Report (French)’ (2004)

<<http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/FR163/03chapitre03.pdf>>. According to DHS data, approximately seventy-three per cent of the people declared themselves some denomination of Christianity, eighteen per cent Islam, and nine per cent other religions such as animism.

²¹ UN General Assembly Resolution 1352 XIV, of October 1959. Percival, J. (2008). *The 1961 Cameroon Plebiscite. Choice or Betrayal: Choice Or Betrayal*. African Books Collective, at 306.

²² For a historical analysis of the reunification question, Nicodemus Awasom, ‘The Reunification Question in Cameroon History: Was the Bride an Enthusiastic or a Reluctant One?’ (2000) 47/2 *Africa Today* 91.

21. The plebiscite outcome in Northern Cameroons (after a voted postponement) was integration with Nigeria. Conversely, the plebiscite outcome in Southern Cameroons was reunification with the new Cameroun; 233,571 voting in favour of joining the République, and 97,741 in favour of joining Nigeria.²³
22. In the years leading up to the plebiscite, leaders of the Southern Cameroons worked with the United Nations to determine what options should be included in the vote.²⁴ Following the encouragement of the United Nations, an all-party conference was held in Mamfe on 10 and 11 August 1959 for the Southern Cameroonian leaders to reach an agreement on the terms of the plebiscite. The most popular outcome of the Mamfe Conference was for the plebiscite to include the options of integration with Nigeria or secession. However, secession was denounced as economically unfeasible by Sir Sidney Phillipson, the British Acting Commissioner of the Southern Cameroons, and subsequently dismissed by the United Nations.²⁵ Removal of secession from the plebiscite remains a heated issue of contention in anglophone Cameroon. Moreover, questions have been raised about how well-informed voters were ahead of the plebiscite.²⁶
23. Although British Southern Cameroons was unified with the former French Cameroon following the plebiscite, anglophone Cameroonians retained a form of institutional autonomy through a federal system of governance, which involved ‘multipartyism’, a degree of the rule of law, and the maintenance of educational and judicial systems established under British rule.²⁷ However, the institutional autonomy of the anglophone regions, itself noted to be rather attenuated and superficial,²⁸ was only maintained for approximately 10 years, after which it was gradually eroded through a series of actions led by the former President Ahmadou Ahidjo. President Ahidjo’s reforms included the introduction of one-party rule in 1966, and the dismantling of the federal system in favour of a unitary state after a referendum held in 1972. Unlike the 1961 plebiscites in which only Southern Cameroonians voted, the 1972 referendum included the majority

²³ UN General Assembly Resolution 1608 (XV). Francis B. Nyamnjoh & Nicodemus Fru Awasom, ‘Introduction’, in Percival, J. (2008). *The 1961 Cameroon Plebiscite. Choice or Betrayal: Choice Or Betrayal*. African Books Collective, at 10.

²⁴ Above n. 4, Ch. 6.

²⁵ Phillipson, S. (1959). *Financial, economic and administrative consequences to the Southern Cameroons of separation from the Federation of Nigeria: Report*. Lagos.

²⁶ Above nn. 22 and 4.

²⁷ Epse Minang, ‘The Cameroon Anglophone Question in International Law’ (2014) 22 *African Journal of International and Comparative Law* 235.

²⁸ Stark, Frank M. ‘Federalism in Cameroon: The Shadow and the Reality.’ *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne Des Études Africaines*, vol. 10, no. 3, 1976, 423–442.

- francophone population as well. Consequently, in 1972 the two Federated States of East Cameroon and West Cameroon merged into the United Republic of Cameroon.²⁹
24. The abolition of federalism was met with protest. Albert Mukong, for example, was a journalist who spoke out against President Ahidjo's reforms.³⁰ As a result, Mukong was imprisoned for six years, first for communicating with the BBC and again for holding a meeting to discuss ways to re-introduce multi-party democracy in Cameroon.³¹ The United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) ruled on the lawfulness of Mukong's arrest, and found that the Cameroonian State had violated several of Mukong's International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which included Mukong's Article 19 right to freedom of expression, and Article 7 right to be free from torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment, among others.³²
 25. Several anglophone movements have developed over the subsequent decades, calling for the Anglophone Problem to be addressed. These include the Southern Cameroons National Council and its former Southern Cameroons Youth League (now the African People's Liberation Movement), the Free West Cameroon Movement, the Southern Cameroons Restoration Movement, the Cameroon Anglophone Movement, and the Ambazonia Movement.³³
 26. There exists a well-documented history of (actual and perceived) marginalisation of the anglophone regions and their populations based on political representation and socio-economic under-development since the 1970s.³⁴ Such tensions have led scholars to warn of the fragility of the anglophone regions and the potential for the Anglophone Problem to flare up.³⁵

²⁹ This merger was marked by the adoption of the 1972 Cameroonian Constitution.

³⁰ Mukong, Albert W. *Prisoner without a Crime. Disciplining Dissent in Ahidjo's Cameroon: Disciplining Dissent in Ahidjo's Cameroon*. African Books Collective, 2009.

³¹ Decision printed at Global Freedom of Expression, Columbia University, available at: <https://globalfreedomofexpression.columbia.edu/cases/mukong-v-cameroon/> (accessed 29 October 2019).

³² Mukong v. Cameroon, United Nations Human Rights Committee, 458/1991, May 21, 1994.

³³ Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle and Hans De Marie Heungoup, 'The "Anglophone Crisis": The Cameroonian Postcolony' (2017) 116/464 *African Affairs*, 529-30.

³⁴ Ibid. 528-29. Konings, P. and Nyamnjoh, F.B., 2003, *Negotiating an Anglophone Identity: A Study of the Politics of Recognition and Representation in Cameroon*, Leiden: Brill.

³⁵ Above n. 23. Nyamndi G.D., 2007, 'Book Review Fondi Ndifontah Nyamndi, Foreign Interest in the British Cameroons Plebiscites, 2004, Yaoundé: Buma Nor,' *The Post* (August 13, 2007).

C. A Note on British VSO Engagement in Cameroon from 1958 to 2014

27. Although British colonial rule ended with Cameroonian independence in 1961, the United Kingdom continued to maintain a relationship with independent Cameroon. This relationship has included trade and military cooperation. This Report will highlight the British Government's longstanding involvement in Cameroon through its Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) organisation, which is funded by the UK's Department for International Development.
28. In 1958, Cameroon became one of the first countries to receive British professional volunteers through VSO.³⁶ Over the decades, the British government has funded thousands of volunteers to work in Cameroon, which includes doctors, teachers, lawyers, politicians and civil servants, among others. In 2014, after 56 years of operating in various parts of the country, and especially in the anglophone and far northern regions, VSO made the decision to withdraw from Cameroon.
29. The principal reason given by VSO for this decision was that Cameroon was classified as a middle-income country, and VSO, therefore, decided to focus development efforts on countries classified as more disadvantaged. As a former Cameroonian worker had been informed when their position came to an end, VSO 'were going to where there were more felt needs'.³⁷
30. Although Cameroon may be classified as a middle-income country, it is important to note that wealth is not evenly distributed. The minority anglophone areas, as well as the far northern regions, are recorded as experiencing extreme forms of poverty.³⁸ This state of underdevelopment likely relates to aforementioned under-investment during the British colonial rule, as well as continuing marginalisation of the anglophone regions since then.
31. Withdrawal of long-term British support through VSO in Cameroon may have increased the marginalisation of anglophone Cameroonians and exposed an already marginalised population to further encroachment of rights by the state. Since VSO withdrew from Cameroon, both the far northern and anglophone regions have experienced violent conflict. While the reasons for these conflicts are complex and multifaceted, withdrawal of long-term institutional and relational support may have played a part. Moreover, such

³⁶ VSO, 'Timeline', available at: <https://www.vsointernational.org/sixtieth-anniversary/timeline> (accessed 27 October 2019).

³⁷ Written correspondence with researcher.

³⁸ W.N. Kumase, 'Aspects of Poverty and Inequality in Cameroon' (2009), 28 *Gottingen Studies in Development Economics*.

long-term and intensive developmental engagement in Cameroon has arguably created a duty of care to respond to gross human rights violations that have subsequently occurred.

3. Human Rights Abuses in Anglophone Cameroon Prior to 2016

32. This section provides an outline of the legal framework that binds Cameroon. It then provides an overview of human rights violations that have been committed by the Cameroon State against the anglophone minority up until the outbreak of the current conflict. Notably, the Cameroon State has shown consistent disregard to human rights law and has repeatedly refused to implement and engage with international human rights judgements. Such historic disregard to the rule of law makes the conditions of the current conflict especially volatile.

A. The Legal Landscape

33. The Cameroonian Constitution contains the traditional fundamental rights, freedoms and protections.³⁹ These include the right to life, liberty and security of persons;⁴⁰ the prohibition of torture or to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment;⁴¹ fair trial protections; equal protection before the law and non-discrimination;⁴² and the prohibition of arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.⁴³

34. Under the Cameroonian Constitution, international law retains primacy over national laws.⁴⁴ It is notable that Cameroon is a contracting state party to a number of international and regional human rights law instruments that are relevant for purposes of the human rights abuses considered in this Report. These include:

- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ratified 30 June 1989)
- The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (ratified 19 December 1986)

³⁹ Preamble to the 1972 Cameroon Constitution.

⁴⁰ Article 3 of the 1972 Cameroon Constitution.

⁴¹ Article 5 of the 1972 Cameroon Constitution.

⁴² Article 7 of the 1972 Cameroon Constitution.

⁴³ Article 9 of the 1972 Cameroon Constitution.

⁴⁴ Article 45 of the 1972 Cameroon Constitution: Duly approved or ratified treaties and international agreements shall, following the publication, override national laws, provided the other party implements the said treaty or agreement.

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (ratified 23 August 1994)
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified 11 January 1993)
 - The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ratified 24 June 1971)
 - The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ratified 27 June 1984)
 - The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ratified 27 June 1984)
35. Cameroon is also party to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, as well as their two Additional Protocols adopted in 1977. It remains an open legal question whether the Anglophone Crisis can be classified as a non-international armed conflict, which is between state forces (the Cameroonian Armed Forces) and non-governmental armed groups (separatist groups operating in the anglophone regions), in line with Article 1 of Additional Protocol I. Therefore, given the unsettled classification of the Anglophone Crisis as non-international armed conflict, the legal instruments relied upon in this Report will principally draw from international human rights law that binds Cameroon at the exclusion of the corpus of international humanitarian law.

B. Pre-2016 Human Rights Abuses

36. Over the last decade, Cameroon has been engaged in a regional insurgency conflict with the non-state armed group Boko Haram. This conflict has tended to operate in the far north regions of Cameroon. The human rights violations arising out of the Boko Haram conflict will not be considered in this Report, which focuses on the human rights abuses committed in relation to the Anglophone Crisis.
37. Various treaty bodies of the United Nations have condemned the ongoing violations of human rights by the Cameroonian State over the decades. These violations have included a pattern of torture perpetrated by Cameroonian Security Forces, extra-judicial killings, enforced disappearances and incommunicado detention. Violations have been documented as perpetrated across the regions of Cameroon, as seen in various

Concluding Observations by the UN Committee Against Torture (CAT)⁴⁵ and the UN Human Rights Committee (HRC).⁴⁶

38. Specifically, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) has noted its concern with the reports of inequality between the English- and French-speaking populations in the enjoyment of their rights.⁴⁷ The Committee has expressed concern about the widespread centralisation of governmental institutions, which has resulted in the predominance of the French language, and generated further disadvantage for the English-speaking population.
39. Further, cases concerning human rights violations have been brought against Cameroon before UN human rights bodies. For instance, in *Fongum Gorji-Dinka v Cameroon*,⁴⁸ the Human Rights Committee in 2005 found a violation of Mr Dinka's rights to liberty, his security of person and to be free from arbitrary arrest and/or detention. Mr Dinka's rights violations were strongly connected with his political activism in anglophone Cameroon. Specifically, Mr Dinka is credited with founding the separatist entity Ambazonia, in opposition to President Paul Biya's symbolic changes to the official name and flag of Cameroon, seen as a call-back to the pre-unification République.⁴⁹
40. In *Titiahonjo v Cameroon*,⁵⁰ Mr Titiahonjo was arrested, detained and subjected to state violence for his membership in the Southern Cameroons National Council, a political organisation which the Cameroon State classified as a 'secessionist organization'. Mr Titiahonjo died in police custody on 14 September 2000. The Human Rights Committee in 2007 found a violation of Mr Titiahonjo's right to life and right to liberty. Moreover, the Committee found that the Cameroon State had subjected both Mr and Mrs Titiahonjo to cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment.

⁴⁵ Committee Against Torture, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Cameroon (CAT/C/CMR/CO/5) 18 December 2017; Committee Against Torture, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 19 of the Convention, Concluding observations of the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/CMR/CO/4) 19 May 2010; Committee Against Torture, Consideration Of Reports Submitted By States Parties Under Article 19 Of The Convention, Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee against Torture (CA T/C/CR/31/6) 11 February 2004.

⁴⁶ Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Cameroon (CCPR/C/CMR/CO/5) 30 November 2017.

⁴⁷ Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Concluding observations on the nineteenth to twenty-first periodic reports of Cameroon (CERD/C/CMR/CO/19-21) 26 September 2014, para [13].

⁴⁸ *Fongum Gorji-Dinka v Cameroon* Communication No 1134/2002, UN Doc CCPR/C/83/D/1134/2002 (2005).

⁴⁹ See P. Konings and F. B. Nyamnjoh, (2015). 'Construction and Deconstruction: Anglophones or Autochtones?' in *Anthropology of Africa: Challenges for the 21st Century*, (ed) N. Nkwi, Langaa RPCIG, 2015, at 478-479.

⁵⁰ *Titiahonjo v Cameroon* No 1186/2003, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/ 91/D/1186/2003 (2007).

41. Despite being a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Cameroon State refused to recognise the *Titiahonjo* decision and failed to adequately engage with the Titiahonjo family to reach resolution.⁵¹ While it is accepted that the Human Rights Committee's judgements are not binding, there is widespread recognition that state signatories will respect the Committee's findings and the judgements have legal consequences.⁵²
42. In 2009, Dr Willis observed first-hand a case involving the arbitrary arrest and unlawful detention of seven elderly members of the Southern Cameroons National Council.⁵³ On 14 March 2009, the SCNC office at Cow Street, Nkwen was raided by police at gunpoint under order from Bamenda Public Security, Central Police Station. The police alleged that the accused were holding an illegal meeting and were planning to dispatch armed insurgents to Yaoundé to sabotage the Pope's visit. The accused were interrogated at length and detained in jail, incommunicado, for six days and nights. No evidence was produced to substantiate the claims against the accused, and following a criminal trial in the national courts, all charges were dropped.
43. Another case observed first-hand by Dr Willis was of Mr Thaddeus Bendzeka, an anglophone employee who had been wrongfully dismissed by the Ministry of Territorial Administration. Mr Bendzeka worked as a Senior Divisional Officer for Bui Division, and in addition to being dismissed from his employment, payment of his accrued monthly salary between 1981 and 1987 was wrongfully withheld. On 26 May 1987, the High Court of Bui Judicial Division ruled in favour of Mr Bendzeka. The ruling was upheld by the Court of Appeals of the North West Province, Bamenda, on 25 February 1999. The Cameroonian State refused to recognise the judgements of the anglophone courts and refused to acknowledge or engage with Mr Bendzeka's case.
44. This analysis indicates that a succession of human rights violations by the State of Cameroon have been committed against anglophone Cameroonians prior to the outbreak of the conflict in 2016. Moreover, there is evidence of repeat refusal by the Cameroon Government to engage with national and international judicial authority, which indicates a pattern of the Cameroon Government acting above the rule of law.

⁵¹ Dr Willis had direct first-hand experience working on this case, which involved much correspondence and several attempts to meet with state officials in the francophone capital to discuss resolution of the case.

⁵² UNHR, 'Human Rights Treaty Bodies - Individual Communications', available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/TBPetitions/Pages/IndividualCommunications.aspx#whathappens> (accessed 30 October 2019).

⁵³ Asunkwan Samuel Ngiewih (petitioner).

4. The Ongoing Conflict in Anglophone Cameroon

45. The Report proceeds to offer a comprehensive analysis of the current conflict in anglophone Cameroon. After providing an overview of the conflict, the Report offers an analysis of publicly available information in order to provide as full a picture as possible of the conflict to date. This secondary data has been sourced from credible international organisations including the United Nations and African Union, from human rights organisations based in Cameroon and abroad, and from reporting by credible news media sources. The publicly available information is then corroborated and further developed through analysis of photographic and video-graphic evidence that has been received by Dr Willis, detailed in Appendix A.
46. The Report finds it extremely likely that gross human rights abuses have been perpetrated by Cameroonian State forces and non-state armed groups in the form of separatists. As a matter of international human rights law, both the Cameroonian State and non-state actors are obligated to respect, protect, fulfil and uphold the human rights of all those affected by the conflict; outlined in S.3(A) above.
47. It seems that identification with the Ambazonian cause is wide-reaching—Ambazonia being the name of a separate Anglophone Cameroon. However, not all who identify with the Ambazonian cause support a group called the ‘Amba boys’, who appear to be one of several groups fighting on behalf of the cause of Ambazonia and who may be committing especially violent acts.
48. The Report draws attention to the lack of accountability for the human rights abuses being committed by different actors in the conflict. There are repeated denials of responsibility and accusations of false reporting by some of these actors. Such blanket refusal to acknowledge responsibility for crimes being committed makes progressing forwards extremely difficult. This is reflected in difficulties that have arisen in attempted dialogue to date.
49. In all, the conflict is highly complex and there are many diverse groups that may need to be represented in discussions if peace is to be feasibly restored in the region. We will return to this in the recommendations of the Report.

A. An Overview of the Conflict

50. Since 2015, several associations of lawyers have denounced the lack of translation of major laws and the increased appointment of francophone magistrates in the anglophone regions who were untrained in common law and the English language. Similarly, teachers have expressed long-standing grievances against the presence of francophone teachers in primary and secondary schools in anglophone regions and in anglophone universities.⁵⁴
51. The immediate incidents that sparked the prevailing conflict occurred in October 2016. According to international news reports, large numbers of anglophone lawyers and teachers went on strike to protest what they saw as government-backed attempts to marginalise traditional English practices within anglophone courts and schools.⁵⁵ These movements coalesced into a larger protest against the central government and demands for the return of federalism.
52. Rather than engaging in dialogue with the protesters or seeking to address concerns, the Cameroon Government was reported to have responded with a heavy-handed crackdown on dissent.⁵⁶ This led to an escalation of tension and further clashes into 2017, which resulted in several deaths and numerous government and civilian properties destroyed. The Government was then reported to suppress anti-francophone views by arresting activists and cutting internet provisions in the two anglophone regions for several months.⁵⁷ The violent government crackdown, alongside the arrest and imprisonment of prominent anglophone activists, led to a breakdown in negotiations in 2017 that were intended to end the escalating conflict.⁵⁸
53. By mid-2017, it seemed that the arrest or radicalisation of more moderate voices in the anglophone movement led the remaining leaders of the anglophone groups shifting goals, from the reinstatement of federalism to full secession from Cameroon and the creation

⁵⁴ Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle and Hans De Marie Heungoup, 'The "Anglophone Crisis": The Cameroonian Postcolony' (2017) 116/464 *African Affairs*, 530.

⁵⁵ Al Jazeera 'Cameroon teachers, lawyers strike in battle for English: Anglophones say French is being imposed in schools and court rooms in English-speaking regions.' (December 5th 2016) <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/12/cameroon-teachers-lawyers-strike-english-161205095929616.html> (last accessed 27 October 2019).

⁵⁶ Radina Gigova 'Rights groups call for probe into protesters' deaths in Cameroon.' (C.N.N. December 15th 2016) <https://edition.cnn.com/2016/12/15/world/cameroon-protesters-deaths/index.html> (last accessed 27 October 2019).

⁵⁷ Abdi Latif Dahir 'African countries disrupt internet connectivity more than anywhere else.' (Quartz Africa, 19th November 2018) <https://qz.com/africa/1468491/africa-internet-shutdowns-grow-longer-in-cameroon-chad-ethiopia/> (last accessed 27 October 2019).

⁵⁸ C. Nna-Emeka Okereke 'Analysing Cameroon's Anglophone Crisis.' (2018) 10/3 Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses 10.

of an independent anglophone state.⁵⁹ By October 2017, a number of secessionist groups formally declared the anglophone regions independent of Cameroon, renaming the region Ambazonia.⁶⁰ Since this declaration, secessionists and government forces have violently clashed across the anglophone territories.

54. Fighting continued to intensify through 2018 and 2019, with a mounting number of casualties and internally displaced persons fleeing violence.⁶¹ The latest development in the crisis occurred in late 2019 when President Paul Biya called for dialogue between anglophone separatists, government officials, and civil society leaders to end the conflict.⁶² This has resulted in both a series of recommendations to end the conflict and the release of hundreds of previously arrested political activists.⁶³
55. The dialogue has only been partially successful, as many prominent secessionist leaders have refused to participate unless independence is an option, something that the Cameroon Government has up to this point refused to consider.⁶⁴
56. Since the crisis began in 2016, news reports estimate that it has claimed the lives of over 2,000 people and internally displaced more than 500,000.⁶⁵ The research team has continued to receive violent footage of the conflict right up until the data of submission.

⁵⁹ Reuters 'RPT-State crackdown fuels independence push in Anglophone Cameroon' (October 3rd, 2017) <https://www.reuters.com/article/cameroon-politics-separatists/rpt-state-crackdown-fuels-independence-push-in-anglophone-cameroon-idUSL8N1MD631> (last accessed 27 October 2019).

⁶⁰ C. Nna-Emeka Okereke 'Analysing Cameroon's Anglophone Crisis.' (2018) 10/3 Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses 10.

⁶¹ Peter Zongo 'This is a genocide': villages burn as war rages in blood-soaked Cameroon.' (The Guardian, May 30th 2018) <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/may/30/cameroon-killings-escalate-anglophone-crisis> (last accessed 27 October 2019).

⁶² Fred Muvunyi 'Opinion: Cameroon's stillborn dialogue for peace.' (D.W., September 30th 2019) <https://www.dw.com/en/opinion-camerouns-stillborn-dialogue-for-peace/a-50638224> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019)

⁶³ Al Jazeera 'Cameroon's opposition leader Maurice Kamto released: Move is latest in a series of concessions from President Paul Biya, who is under pressure over a crackdown on dissent.' (October 5th 2019) <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/10/cameroon-court-orders-release-opposition-leader-maurice-kamto-191005083744836.html> (last accessed 27 October 2019).

⁶⁴ Al Jazeera 'Cameroon releases 333 prisoners amid national dialogue: Rebel leaders dismiss president's limited amnesty, calling for release of thousands of people imprisoned since 2016.' (October 3th 2019) <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/10/cameroon-releases-333-prisoners-national-dialogue-191003182000375.html> ((last accessed 27 October 2019).

⁶⁵ Marco Longari 'Cameroon's president vows 'national dialogue' to ease tensions with anglophone separatists.' (France 24, September 11th 2019) <https://www.france24.com/en/20190911-cameroonian-president-biya-national-dialogue-anglophone-separatists> (last accessed 27 October 2019).

B. Human Rights Abuses

57. What follows is a summary of evidence that factions of the Cameroonian State forces and the separatist groups have committed human rights abuses. This section analyses public reports on the human rights abuses, collating a multitude of documents from a range of sources. In the subsequent section, further analysis of primary human rights abuse data is presented.

(a) *Alleged human rights abuses committed by the State and security forces*

Widespread property destruction

58. There are numerous reports from human rights organisations and the press that allege that Cameroonian security forces, in particular, the Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR), have engaged in a systematic campaign of terror against anglophone communities. The most prominent example of this is the tactic of targeted property destruction in which security forces have reportedly burned down hundreds of structures such as homes, businesses and local government buildings.⁶⁶

59. The Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa, based in Cameroon, has published a report alleging that since the conflict began, 106 towns and villages in the anglophone regions have been targeted with arson attacks and have had their inhabitants either partially or fully flee the area.⁶⁷ Other organisations, such as Human Rights Watch (HRW),⁶⁸ Amnesty International⁶⁹ and BBC News Africa⁷⁰ have all also independently reported that security forces have engaged in mass arson and property damage. These

⁶⁶ Siobhan O’Grady ‘Divided by Language: Cameroon’s Crackdown on its English-Speaking Minority is fuelling a secessionist Movement.’ (The Washington Post, February 5th 2019) <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2019/world/cameroon-anglophone-crisis/> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁶⁷ Journal du Cameroun ‘Rights group says over 100 villages burnt in Cameroon’s Anglophone regions.’ (October 22th 2018) <https://www.journalducameroun.com/en/rights-group-says-100-villages-burnt-cameroons-anglophone-regions/> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁶⁸ Human Rights Watch ‘Cameroon: New Attacks on Civilians By Troops, Separatists: At Least 170 Killed; Hundreds of Homes Burned.’ (March 28th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/03/28/cameroon-new-attacks-civilians-troops-separatists> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁶⁹ Amnesty International ‘A turn for the worse: Violence and Human rights abuses in Cameroon.’ (2017) <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR1784812018ENGLISH.PDF> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019) pp.23-27.

⁷⁰ B.B.C. News Africa ‘Cameroon Burning: The Unseen War – Full Documentary – BBC Africa Eye’ (YouTube, June 25th 2018) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ct_SLnAGDuM (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

allegations have been verified by eyewitness testimony, video evidence and/or satellite images showing destroyed structures.

Extra-judicial and unlawful killings

60. There have been credible reports from human rights organisations⁷¹ and the international press⁷² that allege that security forces, particularly the BIR, have conducted extra-judicial, and likely unlawful killings of civilians in the anglophone region, including summary executions and deaths that occurred as a result of torture.
61. Multiple organisations have reported that security forces have killed non-combatants including fleeing unarmed civilians,⁷³ individuals with physical or mental disabilities,⁷⁴ the elderly,⁷⁵ and even children.⁷⁶
62. Human Rights Watch has also alleged that security forces have attacked people in and around health facilities, summarily executing suspected separatists,⁷⁷ and in two separate incidents killing a pregnant nurse⁷⁸ and a woman attempting to alert residents at a security facility that a government raid was about to occur.

Arbitrary and illegal detention

63. Since the start of the conflict in 2016, security and police forces have reportedly frequently ignored their own constitutional law and legal procedures in illegally detaining

⁷¹ Amnesty International 'A turn for the worse: Violence and Human rights abuses in Cameroon.' (2017) <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR1784812018ENGLISH.PDF> (Last Accessed October 15th 2019) p.21-25.

⁷² Peter Zongo 'This is a genocide': villages burn as war rages in blood-soaked Cameroon.' (The Guardian May 30th 2018) <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/may/30/cameroon-killings-escalate-anglophone-crisis> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁷³ Amnesty International 'A turn for the worse: Violence and Human rights abuses in Cameroon.' (2017) <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR1784812018ENGLISH.PDF> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019) p.21-25.

⁷⁴ Human Rights Watch "'These Killings can be stopped" Government and Separatists human rights abuses in Cameroon's Anglophone Regions.' (2018). https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/cameroon0718_web2.pdf (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ruth Maclean 'Cameroonian soldiers accused of killing baby as family flees: Army denies involvement in death of four-month old in violence-plagued anglophone region.' (The Guardian, May 27th 2019). <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/may/27/cameroonian-soldiers-accused-of-killing-baby-as-family-flees> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁷⁷ Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: Government Forces Attack Village: Investigate Murders of Civilians , Violence in and around Health Centres.' (April 10th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/04/10/cameroon-government-forces-attack-village> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁷⁸ Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: New Attacks on Civilians By Troops, Separatists: At Least 170 Killed; Hundreds of Homes Burned.' (March 28th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/03/28/cameroon-new-attacks-civilians-troops-separatists> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

opposition activists,⁷⁹ those suspected of aiding separatists⁸⁰ or those who criticise the Government.⁸¹ Since the 2016 conflict began, pre-trial detention appears to have become the norm, sometimes for months at a time.⁸²

64. Human Rights Watch further alleges that the Government has engaged in a continued practice of ‘forced disappearances’ where individuals are arrested and held incommunicado without any formal charges being laid against them or their families/legal representatives being informed of their whereabouts.⁸³ There are also a number of reports that lawyers have been denied access to their clients during the pre-trial and then trial process, and sometimes face threats and physical violence if they insist on upholding their clients’ legal rights.⁸⁴

Torture, inhumane conditions, arbitrary punishment and humiliation

65. The conditions inside detention facilities have been reported to be purposely designed to be cruel and dehumanising. The Ministry of Justice and human rights bodies have both reported that many prisons in Cameroon are operating at several thousand prisoners more than their designed capacity.⁸⁵ This has led to endemic overcrowding and unhygienic living conditions for detainees.⁸⁶ In addition, prison guards are reported to use excessive

⁷⁹ Human Rights Watch ‘Cameroon: Opposition Leaders Arrested: Violent Crackdown on Protests.’ (January 30th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/01/30/cameroon-opposition-leaders-arrested> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁸⁰ Reuters ‘Cameroon releases 333 prisoners amid peace talks; separatists say not enough.’ (October 3rd 2019) <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-cameroon-security/cameroon-releases-333-prisoners-amid-peace-talks-separatists-say-not-enough-idUSKBN1WI23V> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁸¹ Ruth Maclean ‘Hundreds of opposition members arrested in Cameroon: Security forces take 351 into custody after protesters call for release of their party leader.’ (The Guardian, June 4th 2019). <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jun/04/hundreds-of-opposition-members-arrested-cameroon> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁸² U.S. Department of State ‘Cameroon 2018 Human Rights Report.’ (March 18th 2019). <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Cameroon-2018.pdf> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁸³ Human Rights Watch ‘Cameroon: Routine Torture, Incommunicado Detention: UN Security Council Should Condemn Abuses, Demand Reforms.’ (May 6th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/05/06/cameroon-routine-torture-incommunicado-detention> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/05/06/cameroon-routine-torture-incommunicado-detention>

⁸⁴ B.B.C. News ‘Newsday: Cameroon’s Lawyers on Strike.’ (September 17th, 2019). <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p07njmsz> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁸⁵ Amnesty International ‘Amnesty International Report 2017/18: State of the World’s Human Rights.’ (2018). <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/POL1067002018ENGLISH.PDF> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019) p.114.

⁸⁶ Amnesty International ‘Cameroon: Inmates ‘packed like sardines’ in overcrowded prisons following deadly Anglophone protests.’ (October 13th 2017) <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/10/cameroon-inmates-packed-like-sardines-in-overcrowded-prisons-following-anglophone-protests/> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

force to punish dissent, frequently beating and humiliating prisoners.⁸⁷ A recent prison riot led to violent clashes with guards in which several prisoners were beaten by gangs of guards, and live ammunition was used to put down the protests.⁸⁸

66. In addition to these practices, several human rights groups have documented instances of security forces detaining and then torturing civilians during raids against suspected separatists' strongholds, which has led to several deaths.⁸⁹
67. Human Rights Watch has further documented that the Security forces have been utilising a detention centre operated by the State Defence Secretariat (SED) in the nation's capital to routinely torture prisoners held there illegally incommunicado.⁹⁰ The organisation further reports credible allegations of torture being used routinely against prisoners, including beatings, drownings, electrocutions, denial of medical provisions, overcrowding and restrictions of fresh air and access to clean water.⁹¹

Sexual assault and rape

68. There have also been credible reports issued by human rights organisations that suggest that security force officers have committed numerous sexual assaults against female civilians several times throughout the Anglophone Crisis.⁹² In a Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa report, the organisation cites a survey conducted 24 months into the conflict where they interviewed women inside the anglophone regions. They found that 75% of their respondents reported that they had experienced sexual or physical

⁸⁷ Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: Detainees Tortured Abuse, Incommunicado Detention at Yaoundé Prison; Enforced Disappearances.' (August 20th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/08/20/cameroon-detainees-tortured> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁸⁸ Amnesty International 'Cameroon: Gunshots amid prison riot must be investigated.' (July 23rd 2019) <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/07/cameroon-gunshots-amid-prison-riot-must-be-investigated/> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁸⁹ Amnesty International 'A turn for the worse: Violence and Human rights abuses in Cameroon.' (2017) <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR1784812018ENGLISH.PDF> (Last Accessed October 15th 2019) p.21-22.

⁹⁰ Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: Routine Torture, Incommunicado Detention: UN Security Council Should Condemn Abuses, Demand Reforms.' (May 6th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/05/06/cameroon-routine-torture-incommunicado-detention> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: Security Forces Kill Civilians, Rape Woman Investigate Crimes, Hold Security Forces Accountable.' (July 22nd 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/07/22/cameroon-security-forces-kill-civilians-rape-woman> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

violence since the conflict began.⁹³ One Report has even alleged rape has become a ‘weapon of war’⁹⁴ against anglophone women.

Freedom of expression and assembly violations

69. The Cameroonian authorities have consistently engaged in the violation of the rights to freedoms of speech, expression and assembly, particularly when it concerns criticism of the government and is directed against the President. The crisis has deepened a pre-existing culture of censorship, with several NGOs that represent the interests of journalists arguing that authorities have instigated a climate of fear that has led to reporters self-censoring to avoid persecution.⁹⁵ Moreover, the U.S. State Department’s report on the situation in Cameroon noted that several journalists had been arrested by police for investigating human rights abuses within the anglophone areas.⁹⁶
70. In relation to freedom of assembly, the Government has been noted for its heavy-handed response to peaceful protests, often deploying armed security forces that have resulted in violent clashes where protesters have been shot at by security forces, and mass arbitrary arrests are common.⁹⁷ In addition, the worsening political climate in the country led to the arrest and imprisonment of prominent government critics including opposition leader Maurice Kamto, who was imprisoned for nine months and only recently released. Despite this, many opposition activists remain imprisoned.⁹⁸

⁹³ Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa ‘Cameroon’s Unfolding Catastrophe: Evidence of Human Rights Violations and Crimes against Humanity.’ (June 3rd 2019) <https://chrda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Camerouns-Unfolding-Catastrophe-CHRDA-RWCHR-2019.pdf> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019) p.33.

⁹⁴ Annette Young ‘The 51% - Rape as a weapon of War: Sexual Violence on the rise in Cameroon’s Anglophone Region.’ (France 24, April 19th 2019) <https://www.france24.com/en/20190419-51-percent-sexual-violence-cameroon-anglophone-region-iran-boxer-brexit-women-impact> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁹⁵ See for example Freedom House ‘Freedom of the Press 2017: Cameroon Profile.’ (2017). <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2017/cameroon> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁹⁶ U.S. Department of State ‘Cameroon 2018 Human Rights Report.’ (March 18th 2019). <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Cameroon-2018.pdf> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019). p.17-19.

⁹⁷ Amnesty International ‘Cameroon: Peaceful Protesters Targeted in Violent Crackdown must be released.’ (28th January 2019) <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/01/cameroon-peaceful-protesters-targeted-in-violent-crackdown-must-be-released/> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

⁹⁸ Al Jazeera ‘Cameroon’s opposition leader Maurice Kamto released: Move is latest in a series of concessions from President Paul Biya, who is under pressure over a crackdown on dissent.’ (October 16th 2019). <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/10/cameroon-court-orders-release-opposition-leader-maurice-kamto-191005083744836.html> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

(b) *Alleged crimes committed by separatist extremists*

Unlawful killings and violence against civilians

71. Both the human rights organisations and the international media have verified that some separatists have been active in killing both military and civilian targets throughout the conflict.⁹⁹ In addition to this, there are credible reports that secessionist extremists have murdered civilians during the conflict, particularly targeting those whom they suspect of colluding with the central government, breaking secessionist-backed strikes or school shut-downs, or criticising secessionist policies or actions.¹⁰⁰
72. A notable tactic seemingly used by separatist extremists has been attacking teachers and schools. One alleged strategy of extremist groups in the secessionist movement has been to shut down local schools to prevent anglophone children from learning French, with numerous militia groups having declared that schools should remain closed and have enforced these dictums with force.
73. Amnesty International collected data which suggested that between February 2017 and May 2018, 42 schools in the Anglophone regions had been attacked by extreme separatists.¹⁰¹ The Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa has reported that such attacks have become a common means to enforce the education boycott.¹⁰²
74. These attacks are not only confined to schools; secessionist extremists have also targeted both government and locally owned businesses, demanding boycotts and strikes from all businesses operating in certain areas. Human Rights Watch reported that over the course

⁹⁹ Amnesty International 'Cameroon: Horrific Violence escalates further in Anglophone regions.' (18th September 2018) <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2018/09/cameroon-horrific-violence-escalates-further-in-anglophone-regions/> (Last Assessed October 16th October 2019).

¹⁰⁰ Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa 'Cameroon's Unfolding Catastrophe: Evidence of Human Rights Violations and Crimes against Humanity.' (June 3rd 2019) <https://chrda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Camerouns-Unfolding-Catastrophe-CHRDA-RWCHR-2019.pdf> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019) p.35-37.

¹⁰¹ Amnesty International 'A turn for the worse: Violence and Human rights abuses in Cameroon.' (2017) <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR1784812018ENGLISH.PDF> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹⁰² Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa 'Cameroon's Unfolding Catastrophe: Evidence of Human Rights Violations and Crimes against Humanity.' (June 3rd 2019) <https://chrda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Camerouns-Unfolding-Catastrophe-CHRDA-RWCHR-2019.pdf> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019) p.36.

of 2018, secessionist extremists have attacked with machetes both government workers and local businessmen who have broken these boycotts.¹⁰³

Arson attacks

75. Extreme separatists have frequently targeted schools perceived to be breaking the boycott with arson attacks aimed at preventing them from being used to educate students.¹⁰⁴ Amnesty International has gathered data that suggested that between February 2017 and May 2018, 36 schools were targeted by arson attacks.¹⁰⁵

Kidnappings

76. Since the armed conflict began in 2017, kidnapping has reportedly been utilised frequently by secessionist militias. After compiling media reports, Human Rights Watch estimated that since October 2018, at least 350 people have been kidnapped and ransomed by separatists' militias, many of which were school children.¹⁰⁶
77. Kidnapping is seemingly viewed by some as a means to intimidate local communities to keep schools closed and thus enforce the secessionist boycott on education.¹⁰⁷ In November of 2018, at least 79 pupils and several other adults and staff members were kidnapped in Bamenda by secessionist militants.¹⁰⁸ This was followed in February 2019 by the kidnapping of 170 pupils in Kumbo, again by alleged secessionist militants.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰³ Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: Routine Torture, Incommunicado Detention: UN Security Council Should Condemn Abuses, Demand Reforms.' (May 6th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/05/06/cameroon-routine-torture-incommunicado-detention> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹⁰⁴ Moki Edwin Kindzeka 'Cameroon: Separatist Fighters Occupy 50 Schools.' (Voice of America, July 22nd 2019) <https://www.voanews.com/africa/cameroon-separatist-fighters-occupy-50-schools> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹⁰⁵ Amnesty International 'A turn for the worse: Violence and Human rights abuses in Cameroon.' (2017) <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR1784812018ENGLISH.PDF> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹⁰⁶ Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: New Attacks on Civilians by Troops, Separatists: At Least 170 Killed; Hundreds of Homes Burned.' (March 28th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/03/28/cameroon-new-attacks-civilians-troops-separatists> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹⁰⁷ Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa 'Cameroon's Unfolding Catastrophe: Evidence of Human Rights Violations and Crimes against Humanity.' (June 3rd 2019) <https://chrda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Cameroons-Unfolding-Catastrophe-CHRDA-RWCHR-2019.pdf> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019) p.35-36.

¹⁰⁸ BBC News 'Cameroon School Kidnap: More than 70 pupils seized in Bamenda.' (November 6th 2018). <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-46096924> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹⁰⁹ BBC News 'Cameroon Kidnap: 170 Student Freed.' (February 18th 2019). <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-47281544> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

78. However, these kidnappings are not limited to students and educators; extremists have also reportedly kidnapped employees of state-owned businesses¹¹⁰ and foreign workers.¹¹¹
79. In addition to the kidnapping themselves, a number of reports have indicated that militant elements frequently verbally abused, beat, rob, and torture those they are holding in detention.¹¹²

Right to education and child welfare abuses

80. An element of the conflict has been militant separatists' attacks on schools and teachers. Some commentators believe this is a tactic of escalation intended to pressure both the Government to pull out of fighting and to encourage and intimidate local communities into supporting extremist tactics.¹¹³
81. This campaign has impacted a significant number of children living in the conflict zone. UNICEF has estimated that the militia-backed ban on education has led to school closures that have directly impacted 600,000 children in the Anglophone regions.¹¹⁴ In addition to this, the same report estimates that more than 80% of schools in the anglophone regions of Cameroon have been closed down due to the conflict. There have also been some reports that the increased vulnerability of children during the conflict has allowed secessionist militias to utilise child soldiers, drawing from boys currently out of education due to the large scale closure of schools.¹¹⁵

¹¹⁰ Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: Video Shows Separatists Torturing Man Kidnapped, Beaten, Burned in Abandoned School.' (June 24th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/06/24/cameroon-video-shows-separatists-torturing-man> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹¹¹ Middle East Monitor 'Kidnapped Tunisian killed during rescue operation in Cameroon.' (March 21st 2018) <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20180321-kidnapped-tunisian-killed-during-rescue-operation-in-cameroon/> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹¹² Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: Video Shows Separatists Torturing Man Kidnapped, Beaten, Burned in Abandoned School.' (June 24th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/06/24/cameroon-video-shows-separatists-torturing-man> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹¹³ Human Rights Watch '“These Killings can be stopped” Government and Separatists human rights abuses in Cameroon's Anglophone Regions.' (2018) https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/cameroon0718_web2.pdf (Last Accessed October 16th 2019)

¹¹⁴ United Nations News 'Over 80 per cent of schools in anglophone Cameroon shut down, as conflict worsens.' (21st June 2019) <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/06/1041071> (Last Accessed 16th October 2019).

¹¹⁵ U.S. Department of State 'Cameroon 2018 Human Rights Report.' (March 18th 2019) <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Cameroon-2018.pdf> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

C. Analysis of Primary Data of Human Rights Abuses

82. Dr Willis has received various forms of media about the crisis from her anglophone colleagues in Cameroon through WhatsApp since the conflict broke out in 2016. This material has not been sent on request, and the material received is far from the full information documented by affected individuals. Dr Willis has endeavoured to share information about an official phone application for recording human rights abuses; however, daily reports about the conflict have continued to be sent.
83. On account of the amount of material Dr Willis has received, in preparation for this report, Dr Willis created a log of 400 pieces of media received between August 2018 up to October 2019. The data has then been cross-checked by Dr James Michael Angove. The material includes photographs and films, often documented on handheld phone devices, as well as other pieces of information sent in the form of audio files or text. The full log of this evidence is attached as Appendix A to this Report. Here, a summary of the material is outlined.
84. The material includes many photographs of deceased persons, including:
- women (e.g. references 192, 319, 172)
 - children (e.g. references 004, 097, 151-153)
 - a lawyer (e.g. reference 133)
 - doctors (e.g. references 175-177)
 - teachers (e.g. references 107, 144)
 - a prison officer (references 167-168, 360-362)
 - police officers (e.g. references 001, 368-369)
85. The log details the clothing in each photograph to give an indication of whether the deaths involved civilians, state officers, separatist fighters or others – this is often unclear. It is also unclear whom the deaths were caused by and in what circumstances. What the photographs do indicate, however, is that significant violence is occurring.

Crimes against children

86. On 14 February 2019, Dr Willis received a photograph that seemingly showed 25 or more deceased children, and some of the children appeared to be under one year in age (reference 336). Dr Willis also received footage of a 2-month-old deceased child who was reportedly shot in the back of the head by Cameroonian military officials who allegedly stormed a house in Muyuka, Fako Division of the South West region of

Cameroon (reference 097), widely reported in the news.¹¹⁶ Notably, this infant was killed on 20 May 2019. The 20th May is a significant date because 20 May 1972 is when former President Ahidjo abolished federal government in Cameroon.

87. Dr Willis received an audio file on 18 May 2019 from an Ambazonian broadcaster who was calling for the people of anglophone Cameroon to have a day of mourning on the forthcoming 20 May 2019 and to stay at home and keep all things closed (reference 096). It is possible that these events are related, but more research is required to be able to establish such a link.

Suspected human rights violations by the Cameroon State

88. Several pieces of footage were sent to Dr Willis which indicate that military executions and torture may be taking place in Cameroon. For example, reference 005 is a film of a man who is very much alive, inside of what appears to be a pre-dug grave, and who is then shot by seeming military officers speaking French. Reference 170 appears to be a film taken by a francophone military officer and shows many suspected military officers walking through a burning village and the execution of seven or so men by those suspected military officers.
89. Reference 319 is a film that appears to show many military officers raiding a village, dragging several civilians, including women, across the ground by their clothing, and then beating the civilians once they have been put inside an open-top caddy truck. Reference 071 is difficult film footage to watch, which appears to show a French-speaking military officer repeatedly breaking a man's leg as he is held down on the ground by another officer. Reference 166 shows a man being hung up above an open fire and being beaten by military officers. There are other such examples outlined in Appendix A.
90. There are six images that indicate people have been tied up, set alight, and burnt to death. This seemingly includes a police officer in reference 001. Perhaps in revenge, though possibly unrelated, there are photographs that indicate police officers were involved in setting several people on fire (references 022, 025, 027). In reference 257, four people

¹¹⁶ For example, see Ruth Maclean, 'Cameroonian soldiers accused of killing baby as family flees' (27 May 2019), available: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/may/27/cameroonian-soldiers-accused-of-killing-baby-as-family-flees> (accessed 30 October 2019).

appear to have been killed in this way, and reference 344 appears to be the remains of a woman who was killed in this way.

Arson

91. There are many photographs and pieces of film footage of villages and houses that have been burnt down (e.g. references 007, 077-082, 032-067). Motorbikes seem to be a common target (e.g. references 041-044, 055, 356). And there are also examples of markets that have been set on fire (e.g. references 281-282). Motorbikes (as a form of taxis) and open markets are primary sources of income in rural areas of Cameroon. There is an indication that such acts of arson are being carried out by both military and extremist separatist groups.

Suspected crimes committed by separatist factions

92. While all of the material is distressing, Dr Willis received some data which are especially so. For example, reference 073 shows a deceased body that has been cut up and the body parts placed in a disturbing way. References 167, 168, 360, 361 relate to disturbing footage involving a female prison officer who was tied up and dragged along the ground naked, her private parts exposed on camera, slowly beheaded on camera, seemingly with a blunt instrument which intensifies the violence of the process, and her body mutilated. Dr Willis received further information that this attack may have been a planned act of revenge by one of the Ambazonian extremist men who was formerly convicted and imprisoned in the institution where the victim worked. References 368 and 369 are of another beheading reported to be a police officer. A moving report about how the family of the victim learnt about the crime is detailed in reference 371. Related to this offence, references 389-392 show a young woman who has been arrested, apparently in possession of the police officers' eyes which had been removed from the severed head.
93. Repeat instances of beheading, seemingly committed by an extremist faction of the Ambazonia fighters, indicates that this is a main weapon of war that has been adopted. It is notable that state officials are recurrently targeted in such acts.

Community justice/vigilante violence

94. There is some indication that communities are attempting to implement their own forms of justice by catching and beating suspected offenders; for example, see references 074,

028. It is possible that some of the images of the burnt bodies were the result of community justice measures. Community justice such as this has long existed in anglophone Cameroon and is often used as an attempt to maintain order in the absence of the state.¹¹⁷

95. There is also evidence to indicate that vigilante groups are being targeted by militant factions of the separatist movement. For example, reference 365 is apparently the deceased body of a man who was the leader of a vigilante group.

Acts of revenge

96. Frequent reference is made to acts being committed in ‘revenge’. The Cameroon State forces have been accused of committing violent acts of revenge, which includes shootings and killings (e.g. reference 002), and the burning of villages (e.g. reference 095). The killing of the toddler in reference 097, noted in paragraphs 86-87 above, may have been in response to the 20th May being a significant date in the Ambazonian cause. Similarly, an unverified message received on 5 October 2019 (reference 363) claimed that the Cameroon military had invaded Bali and killed approximately 10 people in response to the commemoration of 1 October 2017, which was when the anglophone Cameroonians declared the independent state of Ambazonia.¹¹⁸ There have also been accusations of state arrests in revenge of those who speak out against the regime (e.g. reference 370), which echo the pre-2016 arrests documented in this report.
97. Extremist elements of the separatist movement have also been accused of acting in revenge. In particular, the crimes of beheading, such as of the prison officer (references 167, 168, 360, 361) and police officer (references 368, 369, 371, 389-392), are alleged to be revenge acts. Similarly, the aforementioned killing of the vigilante leader (reference 365) is claimed by some civilians to have been an act of revenge.

Religious and land tensions

98. There may also be religious elements to the tensions. In reference 192, a Christian priest is filmed appealing for help from the international community as he holds a deceased’s woman’s body who has allegedly been shot by Cameroonian military. The priest claims

¹¹⁷ Orock, R.T., 2014. ‘Crime, in/security and mob justice: the micropolitics of sovereignty in Cameroon.’ *Social Dynamics*, 40(2), pp.408-428.

¹¹⁸ See, Azad Essa, ‘Cameroon’s English-speakers call for independence’ (1 October 2017) available: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/10/171001123925310.html> (Last Accessed 30 October 2019).

that people from the Fulani group burnt the village down and then the military came in afterwards. The priest further claims that the military had taken away the villagers' land and given it to Fulani communities. Whether or not this event occurred, it is important to note the historical tension between Fulani and other ethnic groups in anglophone Cameroon, the Fulani being travelling communities, often of Islamic faith, and other groups primarily being settled and of various denominations of Christianity.

99. It is important to be mindful of the present violent conflicts over land in the decades leading up to the present tensions. Before the advent of colonialism, land was inalienable in Cameroon; however, following colonial and postcolonial land reforms, land has become a profitable and scarce resource, often the cause of inter- and intra-ethnic group conflict.¹¹⁹ Though these issues are significant, a comprehensive analysis of these land conflicts is beyond the scope of the Report. For more on this issue, see the work of Liz Wiley.¹²⁰
100. Possibly related, in several media files there appear to be men dressed in Islamic clothing, similar to the Fulani clothing, next to suspected military officials (e.g. references 192, 272, 170, 270). Fuelling religious tensions, particularly in the context of the Boko Haram conflicts in the far north of the country, heightens the potential for the anglophone crisis to escalate even further.

Protests and calls for international action

101. Finally, several pieces of media portray protests taking place around the world (for example, references 011-013, 087-089, 169) calling on the international community to intervene in the Cameroon Conflict.

¹¹⁹ J Goody *Death, Property and the Ancestors: A Study of the Mortuary Customs of the LoDagaa of West Africa* (1962, Tavistock Publications) at 286. P Kaberry *Women of the Grassfields: A Study of the Economic Position of Women in Bamenda, British Cameroons* (1952, HMSO) at 33. M Green *Igbo Village Affairs: Chiefly With Reference to the Village of Umueke Agbaja* (2nd edn, 1964, Frank Cass) at 34. J Dah *Chieftaincy, Widowhood, and Ngambi in Cameroon* (1995, Indiana University) at 41. F Ajayi "The judicial development of customary law in Nigeria" in University of Ife (ed) *Integration of Customary and Modern Legal Systems in Africa: A Conference Held at Ibadan on 24th – 29th August 1964* (1971, Meier and Holmes Ltd) 116 at 119.

¹²⁰ L. Wiley *Whose Land is it? The Status of Customary Land Tenure in Cameroon* (2011, Redlin Print Ltd). See also, Willis, R., 2018. 'A Comparative Analysis of Widow Dispossession in Francophone and Anglophone Cameroon. *Journal of African Law*', 62(1), pp.147-174.

D. The Denial of Human Rights and the 2019 Dialogue

102. Throughout the conflict, representatives from both government and separatist forces have consistently denied allegations that human rights violations have been committed by their supporters. Neither side has accepted responsibility for the many documented examples of abuse, violence, torture and murder that have arisen from the conflict. The state and military forces have consistently dismissed credible claims that security personnel have engaged in practices such as torture, mass arson and extra-judicial killings.¹²¹ When presented with eyewitness testimony or photographic and video evidence of direct human rights abuses by troops, government spokespersons have gone as far as to claim that separatists have deliberately impersonated government forces to discredit the state, yet no credible evidence of such impersonating practices has been brought forward to support these claims.¹²²
103. Whilst some cases have been investigated and punishments meted out, these represent a small number of alleged abuses and continues a pattern previously documented by international human rights monitors that suggest a sense of impunity amongst military forces in Cameroon from being held accountable for gross human rights violations.¹²³
104. Similarly, some militant groups in the separatist movement have denied accusations of human rights abuses being perpetrated against civilians by anglophone militias, often blaming them either on unaffiliated criminal gangs or upon government-backed armed groups framing separatists' fighters.¹²⁴ For the separatists as a larger group, accountability is complicated by the fact it is unclear how much control leading figures within the movement have on smaller unaffiliated militias who may be acting out with the knowledge or reach of the larger centralised pro-independence groups.¹²⁵
105. Denial by the state and the armed separatist elements is likely to hamper any attempt at dialogue to end the conflict and act as a barrier to the ability of the many victims of

¹²¹ John Irish 'As violence rages, Cameroon government in denial, HRW says.' (Reuters, June 8th 2019) <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-cameroon-separatists-hrw/as-violence-rages-cameroon-government-in-denial-hrw-says-idUSKCN1T90BQ> (Last Accessed October 24th 2019).

¹²² B.B.C. News Africa 'Cameroon Burning: The Unseen War – Full Documentary – BBC Africa Eye' (YouTube, June 25th 2018) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ct_SLnAGDuM (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹²³ Amnesty International 'Cameroon: Next government must tackle human rights crises in violence-hit regions.' (October 5th 2019) <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2018/10/cameroon-next-government-must-tackle-human-rights-crises/> (Last Accessed October 24th 2019).

¹²⁴ Human Rights Watch 'Cameroon: New Attacks on Civilians By Troops, Separatists: At Least 170 Killed; Hundreds of Homes Burned.' (March 28th 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/03/28/cameroon-new-attacks-civilians-troops-separatists> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹²⁵ Ibid.

human rights abuses within the anglophone regions to gain recognition and closure for their suffering. It may also contribute to further escalation of human rights abuses in the future, as armed elements across the conflict may become confident that they can break international law with no consequence or accountability for their actions.

106. Fighting continued to intensify through 2018 and 2019, with a mounting number of casualties and internally displaced citizens fleeing violence within the conflict zones.¹²⁶ The latest development in the conflict occurred in late 2019 when President Paul Biya called for talks between Anglophone separatists, government officials, and civil society leaders to end the conflict.¹²⁷
107. Notably, on 24 September 2019, Dr Willis received an audio message (reference 164) purporting to be sent from an anglophone village, which reported on the francophone military using violence to force local villagers into dialogue. The received message stated: ‘right now the colonial forces of French Cameroon are right in the Bafut Palace smashing doors, beating women; they’ve shot about two people, right now. Destroying the Palace. They are trying to force people to attend a dialogue that they don’t want. It’s 3 o’clock on 24th. You can’t force people to govern them. Enough.’ This audio is yet to be verified. Nevertheless, the risk of forced dialogue is concerning, for it would undoubtedly undermine the possibility of achieving meaningful solutions.
108. A ‘Grand Dialogue’ was arranged in October 2019 that resulted in both a series of recommendations to end the conflict and the release of hundreds of previously detained political activists, including opposition leader Maurice Kamto.¹²⁸ The recommendations include legally ensuring equality between French and English speakers, greater federal autonomy for the English-speaking regions, and a legal amnesty to all secessionist fighters.¹²⁹
109. Despite hopes by some moderate anglophone activists that the talks would lead to the end of the conflict, the process has been hampered from the start due to the refusal of

¹²⁶ Peter Zongo ‘This is a genocide’: villages burn as war rages in blood-soaked Cameroon.’ (The Guardian, May 30th 2018) <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/may/30/cameroon-killings-escalate-anglophone-crisis> (Last Accessed October 16th).

¹²⁷ Fred Muvunyi ‘Opinion: Cameroon's stillborn dialogue for peace.’ (D.W., September 30th 2019) <https://www.dw.com/en/opinion-camerouns-stillborn-dialogue-for-peace/a-50638224> (Last Accessed October 16th).

¹²⁸ Al Jazeera ‘Cameroon's opposition leader Maurice Kamto released: Move is latest in a series of concessions from President Paul Biya, who is under pressure over a crackdown on dissent.’ (5th October 2019) <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/10/cameroon-court-orders-release-opposition-leader-maurice-kamto-191005083744836.html> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

¹²⁹ Ngala Killian Chimtom ‘Cameroon’s Conflict: Will the National Dialogue make any difference?’ (B.B.C. October 5th 2019) <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-49931662> (Last Accessed October 16th 2019).

several major secessionist leaders to participate. Indeed, even after the recommendations were published, a number of armed resistance leaders have called the dialogue nothing more than a performance aimed at returning to the unjust status quo and reconfirmed their position that only complete secession will end the conflict.¹³⁰

5. Pressing Concerns

110. In light of the human rights abuses documented in this Report, the following pressing concerns are identified:
- a. *Escalation of the Anglophone Crisis: A historical view of the Anglophone Problem into the present indicates that the divisions instituted by the colonial boundary of the British and French Allied Forces have intensified over the decades and escalated into the current state of violence. Moreover, evidence received from the ongoing conflict indicates that the levels of violence, degree of human rights abuses and resistance may be increasing. Photographic evidence of the conflict has continued to be received up until the day of submission of the Report, which indicates that the conflict is prevalent and ongoing.*
 - b. *Complexity of issues fuelling the Anglophone Crisis: The international community has, in its response to the Anglophone Crisis, at times not shown a meaningful appreciation of the deeper complexities of the tensions. An analysis of the materials received concerning the Cameroon civil conflict indicates several complexities. The conflict cannot easily be seen through the simplistic lens of francophone versus anglophone, although these tensions are acute. In addition to the Cameroon State, there are various factions of anglophone resistance, and there is further evidence of organised vigilante community action. There are also underlying religious tensions, inter-ethnic group tensions and land tensions. Of note, the tensions in this conflict are deeply historical and have been woefully unaddressed to date. Failure to afford these historical grievances a platform risks fuelling discontent and is likely to undermine the prospect of sustainable solution.*

¹³⁰ Al Jazeera 'Cameroon releases 333 prisoners amid national dialogue: Rebel leaders dismiss president's limited amnesty, calling for release of thousands of people imprisoned since 2016.' (October 3rd 2019). <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/10/cameroon-releases-333-prisoners-national-dialogue-191003182000375.html> (Last Accessed October 15th 2019).

- c. *The inadequacy of the 2019 dialogue as an elite driven process:* Despite the initiation of the September 2019 dialogue, there is evidence that human rights abuses continue. Further, the dialogue reflects a lack of group-level initiatives with affected communities and appears to be dominated by those in the upper echelons of Cameroonian socio-political life. Insufficient attention has been given to understand the views and experiences of the wider anglophone Cameroon public.
- d. *Lack of accountability for human rights abuses:* There is a historic pattern of gross human rights violations, rejection of international human rights rulings and state impunity in Cameroon. There remains a pervasive culture of impunity through the lack of accountability for human rights abuses by Cameroonian State forces and armed separatist groups in the anglophone regions. Indicative of the accountability deficit is the rejection of, and the non-responses to, United Nations and African Union findings on the human rights abuses relating to the Anglophone Crisis.
- e. *Lack of remedies for human rights abuses:* For those human rights abuses perpetrated since 2016, there is little evidence that remedial measures have been taken by the Cameroon State in the form of equal and effective access to justice; adequate, effective and prompt reparation for harm suffered; and reparation mechanisms.
- f. *Implications for conflict in the Sahel region:* The failure to resolve the Anglophone Crisis may unintentionally exacerbate other conflicts within the Sahel region, including the fight against Boko Haram. This could lead to a further and significant deterioration of security and stability in the Sahel region.

6. Specific Recommendations

111. In endeavouring to respond to and resolve the Anglophone Crisis and the human rights violations that have been perpetrated, the Report offers the following recommendations to the British Government. While these recommendations are specifically directed to the British Government, it is pertinent that their realisations be pursued through existing multilateral efforts, as spearheaded by the African Union and United Nations. The British Government should also consider realising these recommendations through multilateral organs, including the Commonwealth and the United Nations Security Council.

112. The Report thus advances the following specific recommendations:

- a. ***Support efforts to stop the violence:*** For the British Government to take appropriate measures to ensure an end to the human rights abuses. In this respect, the African Union’s strategy of ‘silencing the guns’, which aims to end all wars, civil conflicts, gender-based violence, violent conflicts and prevent genocide on the African continent, including in Cameroon, should be supported.
- b. ***Support conflict resolution:*** For the British Government to take an active role in supporting the peace negotiations between the francophone and anglophone parties, and to take deliberate steps to ensure minority voices and concerns are given fair treatment. This includes not preventing the remit of the dialogue and affording space for historical grievances to be considered so that the Anglophone Problem might finally find resolution. It is pertinent that the British Government adopt a decolonial approach in the conflict resolution process, which necessitates moving beyond surface-level engagement with the tensions.
- c. ***Support the initiatives of peacebuilders:*** For the British Government to support non-governmental organisations and researchers based in Cameroon to facilitate dialogue between communities and political actors and to support participatory efforts to reach long-term solutions for societal peace and reconciliation. While the September 2019 dialogue initiative by the Cameroonian Government is, in principle, a positive step, it is necessary to ensure dialogue is more participatory across the demographics and existing intersections of marginalisation in Cameroonian society.
- d. ***Ensure a return to the rule of law:*** For the British Government to work towards ensuring a return to the rule of law in Cameroon. It is the absence of meaningful legal accountability for perpetrators of human rights abuses that have contributed to acts of retaliation and revenge by communities. These measures should include monitoring of criminal justice proceedings related to the Anglophone Crisis and ensuring that the right to a fair trial is respected, especially for anglophone minority defendants in light of the historic and ongoing abuses documented in this Report. Victims of human rights violations must be provided with appropriate remedies that include access to justice and reparations including compensation.

- e. ***Monitor detention conditions:*** For the British Government to monitor the conditions of imprisonment of individuals detained in relation to the Anglophone Crisis in order to safeguard against torture and inhumane and degrading treatment.

Appendix A: Log of Data Received of Alleged Human Rights Abuses in Cameroon

This is a log of 400 pieces of media received between August 2018 up until October 2019. Each piece of data has been observed and analysed by Dr Roxana Willis of the Faculty of Law, University of Oxford. The data has then been cross-checked by Dr James Michael Angove of the Faculty of Law, University of Oxford. While Dr Willis and Dr Angove are unable to verify the credibility of the data, it is imperative that these alleged crimes are formally logged and investigated. Of note, Dr Willis and Dr Angove are non-native basic-level speakers of pidgin English and French.

The log begins from 7 March 2019 up until the 30 October 2019, when the report was submitted to the UK Parliament. The log then continues from 4 August 2018 up until 15 March 2019. The reference numbers relate to the data files, which are not necessarily written in sync. These files are securely stored electronically and will be shared with relevant authorities upon request.

Ref	Date received	File type	Length (min)	Observer description
March 2019 to October 2019				
001	7 March 2019	Photo	NA	Burnt naked corpse - full body. Additional information received with image: "Policeman roasted in Bamenda"
002	7 March 2019	Photo	NA	Appears to be two deceased males in military / army uniform, bloody. Additional information received: "A weekend of revenge claimed the lives of 48 Cameroon soldiers gun down by Ambazonia pro-independence fighters...";
003	7 March 2019	Photo	NA	Appears to be three deceased males in black tops and army pants, possibly military.
004	21 March 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased bodies of two children. One child appears to be aged 6, male, the other 2 years or under, female. (It is difficult to determine the sex of the children as they are lying face down in dry mud. The blood and head injuries strongly indicate that the children are deceased.) Additional information received: "Did these children also pick arms to fight the army? Are they also terrorists or separatists?"

005	24 March 2019	Video	1.21	There is a hole dug in dry mud ground, like a grave, with a blindfolded man inside who is clearly alive and does not appear to be injured. As the man in the grave tries to get up, a man in military uniform kicks him down. There are at least four other men in military uniforms in view at different moments, and at least one of the men in military uniform has gun. There appears to be another man among the military men, wearing shorts and a t-shirt, without shoes on his feet – it is not clear if he is with the men in uniform or a prisoner. The French speaker recording appears to say 'Ça va comme ça'. There is the sound of a gun rifle click. The man blindfolded in the grave tries to get up. A man behind the camera shouts, 'ce la va, ce la va'. The man behind the camera speaks more French which I struggle to understand. He says, 'le tête'. There is the sound of 5 gunshots. The man in the grave is no longer moving. The men behind the camera continue to speak in French. A man in army clothing comes in front of the camera with a gun in hand. He points the gun at the still body in the grave and shoots the body once more. The body jolts. The man behind the camera says 'voila'. The man with the gun shoots again, the body volts, and the man behind the camera again says 'voila'. The man with the camera then says 'amen, amen, c'est bon, c'est bon'. There is no more movement. The video stops.
006	27 March 2019	Photo	NA	Image of deceased male body with lower back split open. Military t-shirt raised. Leg looks mangled and out of place to the side of the picture.
007	27 March 2019	Photo	NA	At least 9 men with guns, look like military. There is a burnt-out car and an army vehicle in shot.
008	27 March 2019	Photo	NA	Severely mangled corpse in military uniform, face down in mud. One leg cut off below knee. Left hand cut off. Right arm appears to have been cut off.
109	27 March 2019	Photo	NA	Severely mangled corpse, more so than the last. Again, face down. With a lighter coloured military top. The bottom part of the corpse appears to have been chopped off. The lower parts of the legs are missing. The intestines and other bodily organs are visible. There are no arms on or near to the corpse.
010	30 March 2019	Video	3.21	Two square graves have been dug out in a village. A woman's body is laid in one grave. The inside of the other grave is out of view, covered with white cloth. It appears that there may be two bodies in this grave. A man speaks in pidgin English, he begins to cry halfway through. A lady cries in the background. Other villagers stand around. Some become distressed towards the end of the video. Lots of crying and wailing as mud is put into the graves. Additional information received with the video: "Teers in heaven. Where is the rest of the world. Teers."

011	31 March 2019	Video	1.13	Video appears to be of a protest in Yaoundé – the capital. The roads are paved, and the buildings look well developed (as though it could be in London or the US). A truck with a sign drives past, with an advert by the Guardian newspaper saying, ‘peaceful protest in Cameroon.’ Someone speaks in the background. The image on the billboard changes to Paul Biya’s image. The person holding the camera says ‘that’s the man who has been killing people, he’s 87 years old and the British government keeps supporting him to stay in power.’ Sign changes to ‘Biya must go.’ Other people speak in French.
012	31 March 2019	Video	2.01	Same protest as above. Person holding the camera makes reference to political prisoners and says ‘the number of prisoners in Cameroon are yet unknown, ’cus people just disappear from their homes. Some are reported to be in prison. Some we don’t know where they are. These are reports of the atrocities of the Biya regime. This is in Kumbo (referring to billboard image). There are over 115 homes likely destroyed by fire since 1 st December 2018. Areas of Kumbo in the North West Region of Cameroon. Stop the rape, the torture, the habitual arrest of Western Cameroonians.’
013	31 March 2019	Video	0.19	Same protest as above. Image of Paul Biya and his wife. Then the billboard says, “UK supports Biya in burning houses in Cameroon while it collects gas to heat up homes in UK.” The next slide says, “France & Britain stop killing Cameroonians for oil and gas”.
014	31 March 2019	Video	1.18	There are many women in a church. Some are lying on the floor of the church. Other women are lying flat behind the pews. There is a lot of low murmuring. The church is full. The priest inside the church goes outside. Three gunshots are heard. A woman in the church says ‘shh’. The corridors of the church are full of women lying down. A child is visible. People slowly begin to rise.
015	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	Appears to be middle-aged deceased male, partially naked, lying on mattress. There is blood on the mattress. No visible injury on the body.
016	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased young man, fully dressed in civilian clothing. Lying face up, with a visible head injury. Three women in traditional country dress are standing around him.
017	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	Middle-aged woman in country dress, lying on black plastic on the ground, leaning on her side. She looks sad / despondent / traumatised.
018	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	Three women dig a grave with ploughs usually used for farm work.

019	01 April 2019	Msg	NA	Image of a Facebook screenshot reporting an arson attack on Muyuka District Hospital in Fako. The message notes that it is unclear who the attackers were and indicates it may have been the Ambazonia fighters. Comments 'this is the umpteenth arson attack on hospitals in the conflict hit North West and South West regions since the crisis escalated.'
020	01 April 2019	PDF	NA	Memorandum of understanding of SCNC members declaring the existence of the Southern Cameroons Liberation council
021	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	A woman is on the ground, on a tarmacked road. A man in black t-shirt and jeans kicks her. The woman's teeth are clenched as though in pain. Another man stands over her with a stick in his hand, raised above her. He also has a black top and jeans, with a material wrap around his waist with an image that might be a political figure. The man has an army cap on his head. It looks like a francophone-region police car in view next to the man with the stick. Lots of other men are in the background.
022	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	A man (appears young) is on all fours. He has been completely set alight, and is surrounded by flames, almost turned to charcoal. Two men are stood behind the fire, in blue uniforms – they appear to be police officers. One of the men in the blue uniforms has a visible smile on his face.
023	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	Two men in western-style clothing fighting. Other men are standing around observing. One man who is watching and not intervening is wearing a black uniform (it looks like a division of the army).
024	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	Two deceased bodies on the ground in an apartment. One is the body of a woman and the other a man. The sofa and background look to have been dishevelled. The apartment has a tiled floor and high-quality wooden coffee table, as well as sound system in view – this makes it appear to be a relatively privileged town house.
025	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	Another image of the boy bent over and set on fire, from another angle (022). His feet appear to be tied. A man in police uniform looks to be casually walking past. A tin, make-shift building is in the background.
026	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	There is a man in front of crowd looking at camera with a raised axe in hand. Another man near to him looks to be holding an axe too. The crowd appears to be all male. There is a particular building in the background which may be in Bamenda.
027	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	What remains of a burned corpse is on the ground. The body has almost completely turned to dust, but the legs are intact. From the position of what remains of the body, it looks as though the man was on his back when he was set on fire. There is a crowd in the background, including women and some younger people. It is unclear if this is the same

				as the image of the boy on fire above (022) – the background is different as is the position of the body, which makes it look like a separate incident.	
028	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	Young man being beaten by a crowd. Mostly men around. One older woman is beating the boy with her fist. A young woman stands and observes. (This may be an incident of community justice.)	
029	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	Two men fight. One man stands by watching.	
030	01 April 2019	Photo	NA	WhatsApp message, possible related to the above violence. It refers to two women being taken away by ‘supposed Amba fighters ... The fighters entered Banja street with a jeep containing 6 armed men, they went directly to the compound where the ladies were living, unfortunately they were all indoors. The fighters took them away. ... United Nations and other bodies should intervene and help the poor immigrants.’	
031	01 April 2019	Msg	NA	Facebook notice that Akere Muna, the former presidential candidate, has been kidnapped along with others.	
032	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Upper body of deceased man, wearing a light blue shirt, with a blood stain on the chest area.	Additional information that came with the images: “Cameroon military in Meluf again 4th of April 2019. They came to Jerfon Meluf Kumbo North West Region of Cameroon at 3:00am. During their devilish operation, they killed the following civilians(5); Boris Suika, Adelbert Seka, Eugene Banboye(mentally deranged), Pa Michael Bongyu(sick and couldn't run like other) and Roberto Sharila Seven houses were burnt belonging to: Peter Wirba, Wirsy Emmanuel Berinyuy, Lon Nobert, Fai Chekila, Oliver Wirntem, Bernard Yinmba and Pa Mbuhlai (Buba's father). They also broke into 87 houses went away with valuable and potable items. It should be noted that since they started entering Meluf, 22 people have died
033	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Lid being closed on a coffin, with people standing round. Mud ground indicates that this is in a village.	
034	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Same coffin as above, with people standing around, and a priest in shot.	
035	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	A house with a large proportion of the roof missing. The beams are blackened which indicates this could have been caused by fire.	
036	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Same deceased man as in 032. More of the body is in shot. Towards the lower half of the body, a pool of blood has formed.	
037	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	The first stages of burial – the deceased is wrapped in a quality blanket.	
038	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	The interior of a burnt-out village house.	
039	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	First stage of burial. A corpse wrapped in a blanket carried by three men, held in place with palm branches.	
040	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Car windscreen, punctured by at least 6 bullet holes.	
041	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Torched motorbike (running motorbike-taxis is a primary source of income in the region.)	

042	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Burnt out house interior. This house had a concrete layer on the wall in between the usual red brick, which indicates that it was a well-built house by local standards.	including 3 mad people and 5 old people they killed.”
043	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Torched motorbike and a pair of abandoned trainers next to it. One abandoned trainer is flat down. The other shoe is on the side.	
044	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Torched motorbike, possibly another angle of 043.	
045	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Hole dug in the ground, not as large as an adult-sized grave. It is unclear what the hole is for.	
046	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Image of a dishevelled village kitchen with several broken bottles.	
047	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Man inside the hole – it looks as though he is preparing a grave.	
048	6 April 2019	Video	0.08	Two children walking around the village. People sat waiting.	
049	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Appear to be the same man as 047 preparing the grave.	
050	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Corpse covered by a white sheet.	
051	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Corpse (appears different to 050) covered by white sheet.	
052	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Two corpses laid to rest side-by-side in a dug-out mud grave.	
053	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Ten elderly women in a village, sat in the entrance to a house, next to a corpse laid under a white sheet.	
054	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Small burnt out village house with what appears to be a door ripped off from its hinges.	
055	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Torched motorbike at the side of a village house.	
056	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Inside of a burnt-out village house.	
057	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Burnt-out village house, with the roof raised and destroyed, seemingly from the effects of fire.	

058	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Inside of a burnt-out village house. This house has at least two rooms, both of which have been burnt out.	
059	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Raised earth in mud ground which looks like a recent burial site.	
060	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Burnt out room. A desk has survived in the corner of the room. Everything else has been burnt through. The ground is covered in ashes.	
061	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	House burnt down in a village. The roof has fallen off this one.	
062	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Image of a larger, well-constructed house from the outside which has been set on fire. A large part of the roof is missing.	
063	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Burnt-out interior of a house. This is a house which had been plastered on the inside.	
064	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Burnt-out interior of a house. This is a house which had been plastered on the inside. This room was larger and housed objects which have been destroyed.	
065	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	An elderly woman in the village, using a stick to help her walk. Her posture is curled over.	
066	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Image of a burnt-out interior of a country house. A lone clay pot survived.	
067	6 April 2019	Photo	NA	Image of a burnt-out interior of a country house – appears to be a different room (possibly building) to 066.	
068	6 April 2019	Video	0.31	Body being carried. Lots of distressed wailing, screaming and crying. The body is carried through a very rural village, with no roads, only crumbling mud lanes. The body is placed in a mud grave.	
069	6 April 2019	Video	0.10	Lots of distressed crying. A body has been put in a grave, and another body it taken to be laid next to it.	
070	6 April 2019	Video	0.13	Two bodies covered in sheets in an open grave. Clothing is thrown into the grave. Distressed screaming and wailing in the background.	
071	25 April 2019	Video	0.29	Man lying on ground, topless, wearing torn, blue-striped trousers. The victim appears to be alive but passed out (seemingly from pain). A man in army uniform is holding the victim's left leg and appears to be trying to break it away from the body by placing one foot on the victim's kneecap and using two hands to snap the leg upwards away from the body. Another person has a foot on the victim's shoulder to hold the victim down. As the man in army uniform tries to snap the leg, the body of the victim moves upwards, exposing a large open wound to the side of the	

				<p>face. It seems as though an ear has been cut off. The victim seems to regain consciousness, and has his other knee bent in front of him as though trying to get up. His head lifts and he looks down at his leg which is in the process of being snapped off. There are two other men on the ground near to the victim with their hands tied behind their backs. They are topless. One is wearing orange shorts and the other darker trousers. The victim rolls to the other side and lets out a gasp and begins screaming. The victim is hit on the head with a stick by someone out of shot. <i>(I cannot watch anymore of this video and I have had to stop documenting this piece of footage. Please refer to the referenced file in the folder for more information.)</i></p>
072	25 April 2019	Video	03.03	<p>Footage from inside a building which looks derelict and as though all of the windows have been smashed through. It is daylight outside. Gunshots can be heard intermittently. There are three men in military uniform in shot outside, and they appear to be going into a house / building across the road. The shooting starts again. It appears as though the person with the camera is trying to hide. Three military men walk back, something is said in French. Shots begin again. It appears as though one of the military men is bent over and dragging something. The military men start to kick, perhaps the door or wall of the building to get entry. People from inside the building where the footage being taken whisper – they sound like young voices.</p>
073	27 April 2019	Photo	NA	<p>In the top of a photo is a severed limb – either arm or leg, it is hard to tell. There is a tie on one side of the limb which makes it seem to be an arm. In front of the limb is a severed male head. On the forehead of the severed head, a severed penis has been placed. A light-coloured (yellowish/cream) round object is next to the penis. It appears to be one of the testicles which has become exposed / escaped. There is another severed limb to the front of the severed head. Again, it is hard to tell which limb, but it appears to be an arm.</p>
074	29 April 2019	Video	1.05	<p>A man is sitting on the floor, with his feet exposed. Another man is standing on the man of the floor, holding him down. Another man is standing over with a stick and beats the feet of the man on the floor. The man hits the soles of the feet three times. He says something in local dialect. The man on the floor is then taken by the hand and led outside. As he leaves the house, another man kicks him on the way out.</p> <p>Cuts to another video. Another room, darker this time. Lots of people appear to be in the room. Another person is put on the ground with their feet outward in front of them exposed. A man beats the soles of the feet four times using a plank of wood. It then appears the man on the floor is kicked multiple times. All wearing civilian clothing in both videos.</p>
075	1 May 2019	Photo	NA	<p>Exterior shot of a burnt-out house in a village.</p>

076	1 May 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased young man, full body. Civilian clothing. No shoes on the feet. A stream of blood running from the top half of the body.
077	1 May 2019	Video	0.56	Man, in traditional clothing talking in a village dialect, in a village with other people around (seemingly only men). He is holding a gun, giving a message to the camera. There are five men standing under a tree nearby. The boy speaking says 'Mr Biya'. He seems to say something along the lines of 'I will finish you.' (<i>Need to verify this.</i>)
078	1 May 2019	Photo	NA	Exterior shot of a burnt-out house in a village. Same as 075 but different picture.
079	1 May 2019	Photo	NA	Exterior shot of a burnt-out house in a village. This is a larger, more well-built house.
080	1 May 2019	Photo	NA	Image of burnt-out, locally commercial building, such as a local restaurant. Three women are outside of it.
081	1 May 2019	Photo	NA	Exterior shot of a burnt-out house in a village. This is another larger, more well-built house. Six men, a woman and a baby are stood outside.
082	1 May 2019	Photo	NA	Shot of a burnt-out house in a village. The roof has been completely destroyed and has fallen off.
083	12 May 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased body of presumed male. From the injuries, it looks as though the man died from fire / being burnt. His skin is peeled away in some areas and looks burned in others. Two women and two men hold the front of the body, preparing the man for burial.
084	12 May 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased man, in coffin, the coffin is open. An older woman stands at one end of the coffin.
085	12 May 2019	Audio	1.57	In pidgin describing an incident between a local village and military. (<i>Translation pending.</i>)
086	13 May 2019	Video	0.47	Deceased body lying flat on the ground, face up, of a man in his late 20s/ early 30s. He is wearing blue trousers and a darker coloured t-shirt. Blood down lower front and blood on the ground behind. Commentary on the video talks about 'the terrible government that says there is no gun firing'. He says to look what happened this morning. And then points to the amount of gun cartridges on the ground. According to the commentator, there are up to one hundred cartridges. The man said that they were used on two people. The camera shows a second deceased man, with blood pooling from his head. He is wearing a black t-shirt which is ripped and shorts, but no shoes upon his feet. The commentator says, about this second corpse 'there is the commander'.

087	13 May 2019	Photo	NA	Picture of large protest. Appears to be in Europe or the US. However, the background could be Yaoundé. People are holding placards, and so it is an organised event.
088	13 May 2019	Photo	NA	Picture of another protest. This is certainly in Cameroon. Protestors are holding a sign that reads: 'Holocaust 6 million Jews killed. Rwanda 1 million killed. Southern Cameroonians 6,000 killed and counting and the world is quiet.'
089	13 May 2019	Msg	NA	The following message came through about a protest in the US: "Developing News... Southern Cameroonians are shutting down the UN headquarters. An estimated population of about 6,000 Ambazonians from around the United States are currently right in front of the UN security council for a MASS protest against neocolonialism. The protest which some people have described as the GREATEST in the History of southern Cameroonians have brought together all southern Cameroonians from all walks of life irrespective of their group affiliations. Eye witnesses say their message is UNIQUE and CLEAR as their banners read "independence of southern Cameroons now!!" the protesters have stolen the show as onlookers and UN diplomats gather to watch GRUESOME images of Mr Paul Biya's killings in southern Cameroons. Live videos will be streaming live soon....."
090	13 May 2019	Photo	NA	Appears to be another protest in Cameroon, with religious leaders present.
091	13 May 2019	Msg	NA	<p>Message received about the following news: "LRC [Le Republique de Cameroun] through her ministry of external relations has blasted the UN security council. The press release today by LRC ministry of external relations expressed frustration as LRC was not invited to talk on the UN security council today. LRC claims that their country were not told and would have loved to participate in the talks about conflict in her country. LRC further went to say that they have sent the prime minister to NW and SW to begin dialogue. LRC insisted that they would have been invited to also come and explain the moves LRC has engaged in to bring normalcy in NW and SW. LRC ,through her ministry of external relations, ended this letter by stating clearly that any resolution or resolutions taken against LRC in the UN security council without her presence is "NUL and VOID".</p> <p>Fellow Ambazonians, it is with pleasure that Amba updates announces with confidence that LRC has gone mad. Amba Updates"</p>
092	18 May 2019	Photo	NA	Funeral booklet for Awasum Solomon Akumah
093	18 May 2019	Photo	NA	House completely burnt to the ground, nothing is left standing apart from the frame of a bed.

094	18 May 2019	Photo	NA	Another home completely burnt to the ground. The building in this photo has collapsed and the roof has fallen to the ground.
095	18 May 2019	Msg	NA	<p>Message received about the burning event: “How the incidence of Alachu Mile 8 started.</p> <p>“Over 200 houses were either partially or totally burnt down at mile 8 Mankon & it's environs. It should be noted that the quarter head of that quarter in mile 8 Mankon was shot inside his own house two weeks ago. While the population of that quarter were planning to give their quarter head a befitting burial this coming week end, the BIR forces came & insisted that they must be the ones to remove the quarter head from the mortuary & burry. The population agitated & protested, saying that the military cannot kill their quarter head & still deprive them of the right to give him a befitting burial. While the crown was protesting the burial of the quarter head by the military, a battalion of BIR forces arrived from their Camp at the Bamenda airport some 2km away & razed the quarter head's compound ablaze. They also burnt down all the canopies. As if that was not enough, they collected all the 6 pigs meant to be slaughtered at the quarter head's funeral. This angered young men in the quarter who decided to revenge. They later targeted & ambushed 2 BIR forces living in that same quarter who were returning from work in civilian attire on a motor bike. The third on was kidnapped & taken away to explain why or who gave them instructions to insist on burying their quarter head. The reckless military then retaliated by burning down over 200 houses & killing 3 young innocent men not even involved. The situation is almost out of hand as much of the population of the area are in nearby bushes. I believe it is not over yet because radicalised young men in the area whose houses have been razed are mobilising & planning for something worse which may lead to the lost of many more lives in the process. My comment; young men should exercise restraint. Many inhabitants of the area have recounted several human rights violations including rape, killing of unarmed civilians, arbitrary arrest & detention e.t.c The only houses in the area skipped or not burnt are those of people who were indoors, pleaded & paid bribes to the military ranging from 60,000---500,000FCFA. These are the only fortunate people whose houses were spared. The good news is that many inhabitants are willing & ready to cooperate in investigations from Human rights Monitors in any Fact Finding Mission. Human Rights Violations are overwhelming being reported across the North-West Region but unfortunately most inhabitants fear for their lives as they run away & do not take photographs to facilitate investigations. It should be noted Human Rights Monitors can only work with cases that have exhibits, photo or video proves/evidence. I wonder if the Cameroonian military are actually trained!!!”</p>
096	18 May 2019	Audio	9.32	Ambazonian broadcaster talking about the plight of a separatist state. In an eloquent English accent, he states: ‘This Monday 20 th May reminds all of us of bad memories. The very reason that we are in this fight and why we must live free or die fighting. Fellow Ambazonians, 20 th May 1972 wasn’t just a fraud it was a (<i>can’t make out word</i>). Our country, the southern Cameroons nation, its institutions and leadership, as we know it was captured and forcefully subsumed under French Cameroon under the guise of national unity. After they had this done, they then framed up

				another lie, that we have been living under all these years. The lie claims that French Cameroon and British Southern Cameroons became one country and one people. But it is not true, we were never one, never have been and shall never be.’ (Talks about Albert Mukong.) The broadcaster goes onto say that the ‘...20 th May 1972 is the day that the southern Cameroon officially became the slaves to the French Cameroon. It is the day that we lost the identity embedded in our distinct culture and heritage. ... we were punished, and everything had to be done in Yaoundé instead of Duala’. He talks about the French coming in and changing signs and replacing southern Cameroon politicians, changing the police force, trying to change the language from English to French. He says that they wanted to bring in French schooling and forced anglophone Cameroonians to learn in French. They brought in French judiciary who spoke only French. ‘20 th May was the worst thing that happened to us as a people.’ Calls for a day of mourning on 20 th May, to stay home and keep all things closed. The commentator talks of the genocide committed by the French on ‘our people’.
097	20 May 2019	Video	03.02	Video of 2-month-old deceased female child who had been shot in the back of the head. Blood is on the sheet, and 7 or 8 bullet shells near the child’s head. Commentator claims that the child was killed by ‘terrorists of the Republic of Cameroon’. He continues to explain that the military came in as the mother was struggling to prepare food for the family. The child was sleeping in the parlour. The soldiers came in and went to the child and shot the child in the back of the head. The camera zooms closer on the wound on the child’s head, and the skull is exposed. The camera then shows more of the house. There is a bullet on the ground. Furniture in the house have been pushed over. The commentator claims that the military wanted money, and when they couldn’t find money, they killed the child. The commentator calls on the international community to ‘help us’. He says they want their independence. They want to live in peace. ‘Please we are pleading for your intervention. Come and help us, we are begging.’
098	16 June 2019	Photo	NA	Two boys on stretcher. It seems as though they are alive but injured. There appears to be an army helicopter in the background.
099	16 June 2019	Photo	NA	Appears to be three or four bodies on a lower stretcher and least one body in an above stretcher. It is unclear if the boys are alive – I presume they are inside a hospital helicopter. It is hard to make sense of these pictures.
100	16 June 2019	Photo	NA	Body in what appears to be a mortuary, under a white sheet.
101	16 June 2019	Video	0.37	Caddy truck, with men in full military uniform standing around, with green helmets on. In the back of the caddy, there is a pile of bodies (at least 5) in the truck. The bodies appear to be wearing army print trousers and black tops. One of the bodies moves a leg upwards and downwards. The video then moves to a helicopter, and someone says something in French. The above images 099 and 098 seem to be from this moment. Bodies are being taken from the back of the truck and placed onto stretchers.

102	16 June 2019	Photo	NA	Appears to be a deceased body in a body bag. A name is written on the body bag.
103	16 June 2019	Photo	NA	Another picture of the military truck with bodies piled inside.
104	16 June 2019	Photo	NA	Appears to be a naked corpse on a mortuary table. Person to the side with a yellow glove on hand.
105	16 June 2019	Photo	NA	Four men in the back of a van, two on a seat, at least two others in bunkers, lied flat. All of the men appear to have black t-shirts and grey shorts, like a uniform. Perhaps these are prisoners. One boy has a bandage on his neck that indicates the men have been medically examined / treated.
106	16 June 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male body on a table, wrapped in a traditional blanket, face exposed. A person wearing a white latex glove is touching the body which makes this seem like a mortuary. Additional information with the image: "Policemen killed by a bomb allegedly planted by separatists today in the south west region"
107	28 June 2019	Photo	NA	Mud grave with a deceased male body inside, no coffin or cloth around him. The caption suggests this is a maths teacher. Additional information with the image: "Maths teacher ccast bambili"
108	28 June 2019	Photo	NA	Another picture that seems to be 107 in life.
109	28 June 2019	Photo	3.05	Pastor in Nigeria, a Nigerian, is speaking out to the international community. He says he is angry people are being massacred and no one is talking. He calls on everyone in Africa to speak out against this genocide.
110	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	Image of two deceased young men. One body is fully clothed with a blood-soaked lower left leg, blood on the arms and hands. The head is not in view. The second boy is topless, with blood on his chest. The lower half of the body is not in shot.
111	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	Image of a male body that appears to be deceased. It is unclear if the photograph is of one the boys partly shown in 110. The body has blood all over the face and chest. It looks as though he is in his underwear, with his trousers down at his ankles. There appear to be another two bodies on the ground around him.

112	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male, with blood in the mouth and nose, trickling down the face. The man is wearing yellow shorts and a blue t-shirt. He looks young. He has no shoes on his feet.
113	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	Image of deceased male, young looking. He has brown / green shorts on and is topless. Blood from nose, on lower stomach and on lower arm. The man's left leg is broken. The shin bone is protruding from the skin, completely snapped from the lower ankle / foot bone. The one foot visible in shot has no shoe on the foot. There appears to be another body in the top right-hand corner. This may be the main man in 110. (These all look to be young men, late teens / early twenties.)
114	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased man. He is wearing a white t-shirt, dark blue trousers, and no shoes on his feet. There is blood down the front of his t-shirt. His left leg is at an unnatural angle.
115	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	Three deceased men, two from 110 and one from 113. Another arm on the ground is in view. The second body which was only particularly in shot in 110 is in fuller view. It appears that his intestines are on the outside of his body, rested on his stomach.
116	15 July 2019	Audio	0.43	A woman is shouting in the background. A man is talking. He said it was a bad day for people of Moku. The military surprised his village this morning at 2 am. 'One guy took the military there and they did wound us. You can hear people crying and it is bad out there.'
117	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	Picture of an empty street – like a ghost town. "Buea this morning"
118	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	
119	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	
120	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	
121	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	Image of building on fire with at least three men in military uniform outside of it. Additional information received with image: 'soldiers supervising the burning of a school in Eka, Widikum subdivision in the North West Region yesterday.'
122	15 July 2019	Photo	NA	Two deceased bodies on the ground. One male partially wrapped in a sheet. His face is visible, and he has blood around his nose. Next to the man is the deceased body of a woman. She is also covered with a sheet and appears to

				have blood from the nose. The commentator says ‘look at what the Republic have done to the people of (can’t make out the place). The commentator says these are civilians. The camera scans round the room. One older woman has collapsed on the ground and five other women fan her and try to comfort her. They are crying. One older woman runs over to the bodies on the ground and cries over them. The woman talks over the corpses and wails and cries. She lies next to the male body and holds him crying.
123	23 July 2019	Video	3:12	<p>Crowd, lots of noise, outdoors, a crowd. A man with sunglasses on talks to the camera. He says, these are Ambazonian detainees, in the prison, it is too much. Men are shouting into the camera ‘we are tired, we are tired’. ‘We are survivors, we are survivors’. The crowd seems to be all men. ‘We don’t eat food, we don’t drink water, they are to send us to a cell every day, so let them just finish us as they finished our mothers and fathers. ... We have decided to die.’ Lots of whistles and drums. ‘Paul Biya must go.’</p> <p>Additional information: ‘Strike by Anglophones in Yaoundé prison’</p>
124	23 July 2019	Video	1:16	Lots of motorbikes are on the grass in a semicircle, and they have been set alight. The commentator on the video says ‘we are in ossing village in ossing market’. Men are throwing mud onto the fire to try and put it out. The commentator says ‘more than 100 machines.’ Men try to pull motorbikes out of the fire and put water on them to salvage them. It’s a community effort trying to save the bikes, one at a time. There are some explosions from the bikes,
125	23 July 2019	Video	1:15	Night time video. Sounds of a crowd. Gunshots – nine in total, spaced out. Women and men shouting, the shouts and chants get louder after each gunshot.
126	23 July 2019	Video	0.16	Night time, something is on fire – possibly a building.
127	23 July 2019	Video	1:03	Houses on fire, in a compound area. A gunshot sounds. Lots of people in the background talking. Another gunshot. Shouting and lots of crowd noises. The commentator speaks French. Distant gunshots. Four loud gunshots. A satellite dish is in view. It looks to be some main city area.
128	23 July 2019	Msg	NA	<p>The following message was received: ‘Urgent Information. I can now authoritatively state that 12 Cameroun Generals had a meeting in Bamenda today and the following plans have been confirmed to be executed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explosives will now be randomly thrown at areas having Ambazonia camps. Citizens and our soldiers MUST BE EXTRA CAREFUL NOW AND TAKE PRECAUTIONS 2. The main targets are areas within and along the Bafut-Boyo-Wum axis 3. Localities in Mamfe as well

				<p>However, other areas especially Ambazonia camps across Ambaland must be on the alert as well. Cameroun has now taken the moves for explosives and bombs and this will be done now officially.</p> <p>We will overcome</p> <p>There comes a time when even the most good natured can't take cruelty any more</p> <p>There comes a time when silence and inactivity equals to betrayal.'</p>
129	24 July 2019	Photo	NA	<p>30 or so men in a very small confined space, which looks to be a prison. 20 or so men are lying top and tail, on the ground, very tightly together. A few men are standing. There is no bedding. The men are all in underwear, no shoes or tops. There is a fan in the corner of the room and a bucket in the middle of the men.</p> <p>Additional information received: 'Anglophone prisoners in Yaoundé'</p>
130	24 July 2019	Photo	NA	<p>This again looks like a prison. There are 14 or more men, squashed together. Many look as though they are sleeping and/or in pain. It looks uncomfortable. One man has a white towel and is wiping his eye, possibly crying, or perhaps wiping his face. A man next to him looks to be comforting him.</p>
131	24 July 2019	Photo	NA	<p>List of names of prisoners in Yaoundé.</p> <p>'The above names are detainees transferred from kondengui to unknown destinations.</p> <p>A close look indicates most of them are students</p> <p>Man's inhumanity to man'</p>
132	25 July 2019	Video	1.17	<p>Filming inside a car. There is an older woman deceased laid down on the passenger seat of the car, the chair rolled back. In the distance, there is the sound of a woman crying. The commentator of the video says, in pidgin, 'this mami (older woman) was killed in Bambala market this morning'. He shows where the lady was shot, in the stomach, and there is a gunshot wound through her traditional dress. It went into her stomach. The lady's name is Polina. The commentator said the date was 24th July 2019. The commentator says that 'they' shot another person as well. They were both civilians. Polina was 70 something and was at the market buying fish, to sell on in her smaller village market. They shot the lady on the motorbike, we are told. The man filming shows the fish the lady bought in the market – a big bag of it.</p>
133	27 July 2019	Msg	NA	<p>The following message received: 'Reports of an Anglophone lawyer beaten by two gendarmes in Biyem Amssi simply because he was recognized as an Anglophone. The said Lawyer is said to be Bar Amumba. He is unconscious as seen lying on the Gendarmerie hilux above. Nowhere is safer for Anglophones anymore.'</p>

134	27 July 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male body in the back of an open truck. This is possibly the lawyer named in 133. The man is wearing a white t-shirt, grey trousers. He has socks on but no shoes on his feet.
135	27 July 2019	Msg	NA	The following message received: “Good morning. More than 68 anglophones alongside MRC militants who were taken from the Kondengui central prison to SED and GSO appeared at the Ekounou court of first instance yesterday to answer charges of Collective Rebellion, Arson, Destruction, Theft and attempt to Escape. The complaint against them was filed by Inoni Ephraim, Iyah Mohammed and Olanguena Awona Urbain. The detainees were brutally tortured at SED and some have fractured legs and arms. They generally look frail, weak and psychologically traumatized. Some have been urinating blood as a result of the torture. Some couldn't stand in court. Infact their story is very pathetic. Just to say we were denied access to them while at SED, they were interrogated in the absence of their lawyers”
136	27 July 2019	Msg	NA	Information about 44 anglophone detainees. See endnote .ii
137	27 July 2019	Msg	NA	The following message was received: ‘Two accused persons are naked vis, Harris Boseme and Engang Joel. These two came to court naked after being tortured.’
138	8 Aug 2019	Video	1.39	Two deceased boys lying on grass. One has sandals (flipflops) on, white shirt, and white shorts. His face is very bloody, and he has blood on his right arm, which is raised up towards his face. The other boy has one bare foot and one sandal on. It is hard to tell if he has a top on, he seems to be topless. It is also unclear if he is in underwear or shorts. The second boy has an open wound on his upper leg and an open wound on his shoulder. Someone says in pidgin ‘that’s the carpenter no?’ and someone agrees that it is. The camera moves and there is another deceased boy in shot. He is lying on his back and has blood all down the front of a white vest. The ground appears to be soaked with blood. It sounds as though there is a crowd / it is in a busy area. The video cuts to another image of another deceased body, male. This man has trainers on, blue jeans, and a white shirt – he looks smart. He is lying on his back; his chest is covered in blood. The commentator talks about how the children can’t go to school because of Paul Biya. The commentator said the deaths happened in the night, a shooting happened.
139	8 Aug 2019	Msg	NA	Poster with a message about human rights violations in the courts. There are three photographs. One boy looks to have been brought into court without clothes on (it is unclear from the images whether he has underwear on or not.) Someone gives him clothes to wear in court and he gets dressed – shown in the third image. The prisoner is named Tany Robert Tataw and the report claims that he is one of hundreds of detainees being tortured. Following protests, the boy was given clothes to wear in court.

140	9 Aug 2019	Msg	NA	Message from three men released from prison. They claim they were battered in prison. And deprived of food and water.
141	19 Aug 2019	Video	04.39	Video tour of a village to show how deserted it is. The man filming says it is in the market (he says the name, but I cannot quite catch it). It looks like a mud road to somewhere. The man with the camera shows how deserted the area is, which he claims is because of the regime and people being frightened to go outside. He shows how the grass has overgrown in the market because no one has gone for so long. He says, 'this is what the Republic of Cameroon government has done.' All the old stalls are deserted. The commentator points out that all the doors to the little shops in the market have been opened and scattered – this is what the military have been doing. The commentator claims that the military have scattered everything, kidnapped and stolen. It is a long video, during which we do not see even one person outside.
142	19 Aug 2019	Msg	NA	<p>Message received about an Amba trial in Yaoundé: “The most scandalous judicial proceedings in world history. Today at the Yaoundé Military Tribunal, the defense Counsel for Sessekou AYUK Julius TABE, NFOR NGALA NFOR, TASSANG Wilfried and Seven (7) others moved the said Court at exactly 1:55pm to stay the proceedings pursuant to the motion to the President of the Yaounde Court of Appeal challenging the independence of the Presiding Judge Lieutenant Colonel MISSE NJONE Jacques B.</p> <p>To buttress the motion, the defense Counsel referred the Court to the following provisions of the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sections 591(e), 592,594 and 598 of the Cameroon Criminal Procedure Code on the Challenge against a Magistrate of the Bench; - Sections 1(i) on the rights of parties (in this case the rights of the accused persons which is to challenge or recuse a judge who to the accused persons appear to be bias); and - Sections 3(1) a and b on the sanctions of the infringement of any rule of criminal procedure. <p>Despite these motion of the defense Counsel, the Presiding Judge MISSE NJONE Jacques B. in utmost violation of the cited provisions and the rights of the accused persons continues to hear the second prosecution witness even without completing the hearing of the first prosecution witness who was not in court today.</p> <p>This attitude of the said Judge not only confirm his bias and personal interest in sentencing the accused persons, but equally clearly reveal the presumed outcome of the proceedings.</p> <p>The attitude of this judge is a clear violation of the very notion of FAIR TRIAL. What a shame! Barrister AYUKOTANG NDEP NKONGHO.”</p>

143	20 Aug 2019	Msg	NA	<p>Message received about the results of the aforementioned (142) Amba trial in Yaoundé: “The judgment has been delivered in the military tribunal and the Anglophone leaders sentenced to life imprisonment Darker days ahead</p> <p>BREAKING NEWS!!! President Sisiku AyukTabe and 11 other members of his Cabinet have been sentenced to Life Imprisonment and to pay 250 billion FCFA to #Cameroon 12.5 billion FCFA cost for civil party With additional 5 years imprisonment by #MilitaryCourt in Yde</p> <p>Press Release Communication and Media Committee of the Defense Team of Sessekou AYUK Julius TABE and others.</p> <p>Let the entire world be informed that at exactly 5:38am this Tuesday the 20th day of August 2019, the President of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia and the nine (9) others have been slammed the life sentence by the Yaounde Military Tribunal in gross violation of their rights as accused persons.</p> <p>Media and Communication Chairman Amungwa TANYI Nicodemous”</p>
144	20 Aug 2019	Msg	NA	<p>The following message was received: “5 houses burnt and a teacher killed this early morning by LRC thugs and their base is Former PM YANG'S compound! Oku is under heavy attack by LRC this morning. Shameless thugs who say schools should resume but are killing teachers!”</p>
145	21 Aug 2019	Msg	NA	<p>Message received in protest about the life sentences given to the Amba defendants in 142 above.iii</p>
146	24 Aug 2019	Msg	NA	<p>“Good evening gentlemen. Disturbing information from Senior Barr. Suh Fuh a few seconds ago that his wife has been abducted from the house about 30 mins ago. What a Bamenda we live in?”</p>
147	24 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	<p>Large crowd of people moving in the night, with large bags, some women carrying food on heads. Message received: “Bamenda on the way out, this evening”</p>
148	24 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	<p>Night-time picture of the roads filled with cars, masses of people moving in the night, like 147.</p>

149	24 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	Daytime picture of a huge crowd, seemingly in a Bamenda bus terminal Message received: "People leaving Bamenda before lockdown."
150	24 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	Daytime picture of a huge crowd, seemingly in a Bamenda bus terminal. This photograph is zoomed out and hence in this shot it is more apparent how huge the crowd is.
151	25 Aug 2019	Msg	NA	Message received: "Two women, a bike rider and a 12 year old girl have been shot in Ndop main market entrance by Cameroun soldiers. They have quickly ferried the corpses to Ndop mortuary. One of the women was pregnant! They appeared to be quarrelling over who pulled the trigger! Bunch of killers!"
152	25 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	Woman deceased lying flat down on the floor. Young girl deceased (possibly the 12-year-old) face up, with a trail of blood on the ground. <i>This likely relates to 151 comment.</i>
153	25 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	Another image from the above incident. Next to the trail of blood is a small child, a little girl, aged 1 or 2 years. Her head is laid in the trail of blood. She looks like she is sleeping.
155	27 Aug 2019	Video	0.01	Deceased man in the boot of a car. He is wearing smart black trousers and a white shirt. He has blood all around the neck area of his shirt and all down the left-hand side of his body. The feet are not visible. Message received: "CCC plc kumba staff shot this morning in kumba from Dla to kumba in a bus."
156	27 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	Image of man in military uniform. Message received: "Found on Facebook. This is the baby killer military who shot a six month old baby with the mother including one pregnant woman in Ndop. The pregnant woman Berinyuy Emmanuella is said to have been shot along her younger sister and a little child by the republic of Cameroon military."
157	28 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	Image of man dressed in suit, in his 50s at a guess. It seems he has been killed. Message received: "Early this morning, at about 1am, Fr Bonaventure Ndong was informed that his elder brother, Omer, two other cousins of his and some six villagers were killed in a farming area in Bafmeng by the military who went there in search of troublemakers. Kindly remember these and others in your prayers."
158	30 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	Image of a deceased person in a village, wrapped in a sheet and being lifted onto a wooden palm tree structure to be carried. There is a group of 5 children in the background and a man and more children on the road in the distance.

				Message received: “Cow Market up station bda have disperse after men in uniform came and took Two Boys from the market and shut them”.
159	5 Sept 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased body of a man being laid out flat in the back seats of a car. A man sits beneath the body and holds the man’s head. He looks at the deceased affectionately. The deceased is wrapped in a sheet. There are multiple deep cuts into his face. Two on the forehead, two deep cuts on the left cheek, a deep cut on the right cheek. It looks as though he’s been cut up with a machete.
160	5 Sept 2019	Video	1.43	Appears to be the man in 159, being interrogated. The conversation is in pidgin English. The deceased in 159 looks smart, in a crisp white shirt, smart brown shoes, black trousers. The man holding the camera accuses him of letting killers stay in his house. It sounds like the deceased in 159 was a landlord. The man holding the camera tells the man ‘you are going to die today’. The deceased in 159 is told to make a phone call to prove something he’s saying. The video ends when he starts to do so.
161	8 Sept 2019	Video	0.12	Sounds like two women filming, talking in French or local dialect with French accent. In the distance there is a large pile, it is unclear what it is. 6-7 men stand around the pile nearby. It looks like a pile of bodies, and one body falls down off the pile, looking clearly like a body with arms and legs, and the women gasp. The setting is in a village. There is a white car in the distance. Message received: “Mass burial of dead prisoners allegedly Anglophones in Yaoundé. Still to be investigated.”
162	13 Sept 2019	Msg	NA	Message received from the Briscam Freedom Party to explain why they cannot participate in national dialogue. ^{iv}
163	15 Sept 2019	Video	1.48	Two women in a village. In front of the house, there is a muddy river. A military guard is standing on a rock, out of the mud. A boy is lying on his side, rolling along in the mud, up the muddy river, and then back down to the guard. The military man has a gun in his hand and a green hat on his head. He points to a deeper part of the mud and orders the boy to go to that section. He makes another command and the boy picks up mud from the ground and rubs it into his head. The guard then gives the boy another command, and points and gestures his hand, as though the boy should roll again. The boy lies flat again and rolls into the mud where the military man commanded. The military man is aware there is an audience and it is being filmed – the audience seems to be part of what is occurring. The action is dehumanising, animalistic. The military man then orders the boy to continue rolling across the dry mud land. Three men working near a wheelbarrow are in view – it is unclear if they are with the military man or just other villagers. Another boy with jeans, and no top, walks into view – again it is unclear if he is part of what is happening. The video

				stops – the boy is still on the ground, rolling through the mud, being ordered around by a military man speaking French.
164	24 Sept 2019	Audio	1.02	Message to the international community that “right now the colonial forces of French Cameroon are right in the Bafut palace smashing doors beating women, they’ve shot about 2 people, right now. Destroying the palace. They are trying to force people to attend a dialogue that they don’t want. It’s 3 O’clock on 24 th . You can’t force people to govern them. Enough”
165	24 Sept 2019	Audio	1.23	Same message above in pidgin English.
166	25 Sept 2019	Video	0.30	<p>Man hung up above a fire, swinging. He has his arms tied behind his back and large pieces of wood on the back of his neck, the back of his body, and in between the join in his legs where the knee is. His legs are bent upwards and tied at the feet. There are at least two men in military uniforms in shot, speaking French. One of the men has a gun. Both of the men have what looks to be leather whips which they occasionally hit the tied-up man with. Another man in military uniform comes into view, with a piece of wood or metal, which he beats the tied-up man’s face with. The tied-up man whines in pain. The military man with the gun takes off the rifle and uses it to beat the tied-up man, ramming the gun into his body. The tied-up man whines louder. He swings from his tied-up position above the fire. Another man whips him as he swings the other way. Then the man with the gun rams it into the man’s side again. The next time he is whipped, it causes one of the blocks of wood balanced on his neck to fall down. Another military man comes into view. The man with the whip places the fallen piece of wood back on the tied-up man’s neck. The man with the gun slaps the tied-up man around the face. The video ends.</p> <p>Message received: “CameroUn... common destiny for the English Speaking Minority Rebel. The game to show all those who dare LRC and H.E. MR. BIYA PAUL. Long live the Republican Soldier!”</p>
167	30 Sept 2019	Photo	NA	A mangled corpse, without a head, laying on the back, front upwards. The ground beneath the body is mud. The ground to the right side of the photo (the left side of the body) has a damp patch that could be blood or moisture. The right leg from the knee upwards has been completely cut open to the bone, and all the way up to the neck. The chest has been opened up. It looks like the whole chest areas (the breasts) have been cut open. The private areas have also been cut open. From looking at the corpse it is unclear if it is a male or female body. The opening of the wounds look yellow and red. It looks as though there are intestines spilling out of the corpse onto the ground. The rest of the body is covered in wounds, as though the body has been slashed all over with a knife. On the left ankle, there is a tie-like object, which indicates the person may have been tied up at some point by the ankles. The tie (rope / material) is long, and goes under the body, appearing to the left side of the photo, the right side of the body.

				Message received: "Killed yesterday in pinyin. Madam Ayafor."
168	30 Sept 2019	Photo	NA	Picture of a female severed head. The head is laid in the mud. It looks as though there is gravel on the woman's lips and side of face. There is blood at the bottom of the head.
360	4 Oct 2019	Video		<p>Two films came through, related to the above. I observed 2 seconds of one film and found it too much. From what I saw, the woman in 167, Madam Ayafor, was alive and laid out naked when she was beheaded. The beheading was not an instant chopping off of the head, but appeared to be a slow, drawn out action, almost as though the knife was not sharp enough to do the task. Madam Ayafor quietly groans, saying 'no'. I heard the men in the video speak in pidgin English.</p> <p>I have been informed that Madam Florence Ayafor was a Bamenda prison guard. The man in the video who performed the beheading might be an ex-convict who joined the Amba boys and is settling scores with a prison guard who detained him.</p>
361	4 Oct 2019	Video		This is the second film that came through with 360 above. I have not watched this video, but from the freeze frame of the clip, the opening of the film is an exposed vagina. It seems that this is Madam Florence Ayafor tied up and being dragged along before the beheading.
362	5 Oct 2019	Msg	NA	<p>Message received: "Jude Mortima Kehla. WE NEED TO TALK ABOUT MADAME FLORENCE AYAFOR. We have all seen the pictures and the videos in all their gory details. We have seen the faces of some of the killers and heard their conversations and laughter as they call her a gendarme. (she was a warden) And yet none of us chicken-livered Anglophones as we are, is saying anything. Somebody somewhere knows who those boys are and somebody somewhere commands them and is financing those savages.</p> <p>I am an old man, I admit it. We were told that this generation of youths are different and that they are the ones who are going to bring us independence. Really? Are those pictures, what freedom and independence look like? Then I want no part of it.</p> <p>You know everywhere I have been in the world I was always proud to tell people that we Anglophones of Cameroon were different, we were more civilised and imbued with a moral quality that could stand any test anywhere in the world. It was all a lie, we are all savages from what I saw those beast do in the video. I don't know that woman but she is somebody's sister, somebody's mother or child. As a boy growing up in the NW we were taught that what made you a man was not the thing between your legs but your ability to protect and provide for your female folk. Sure enough, there were cockroaches and parasites among men but there was no doubt that a Bamenda woman could walk around without being molested. The idea that a Bamenda woman will be tortured naked, dragged on the streets, her private parts exposed and filmed and then beheaded by boys who are themselves from Bamenda is just too much.</p>

				And to say they are doing that in the name of freedom??? This is not worth it. We have become monsters. I know now that I will never trust an Anglophone again. I will never take it for granted that they had the same moral upbringing that I was given or that their sponsors genuinely seek freedom. This is over. We have lost far more than we will gain.”
363	5 Oct 2019	Msg	NA	Message received that claimed the Cameroon Military had invaded Bali, and approximately 10 people had been killed. The message alleged that the military action was in response to commemoration of the day the Southern Cameroonians declared the independent state of Ambazonia, on 1st October.
364	7 Oct 2019	Msg	NA	<p>“A tragic story of one of Africa’s most brilliant minds in tech.</p> <p>By the time he was 25, he had already obtained a doctorate in Electronic Engineering from City University in London. He was then recruited by a top tech firm in California. So many people, Americans, Europeans, asked me if I knew this Cameroonian genius. I was so intrigued.</p> <p>Back then, there weren’t that many of us that were successful in IT in America. I finally met him through my cousin, another genius, who worked with him and they were simply stars.</p> <p>I was a consultant at Oracle back then and even at HQ in Redwood Shores, the dynamic Cameroonian duo was famous. If it couldn’t be done, you could give it to the duo and they would make it happen.</p> <p>In 1999, wanting to take their talent back to Africa, he and my cousin founded Quanteq in Nigeria which grew to be a multimillion dollar company with over 150 employees. I later found out that Africa’s most well-known business angel, Tomi Davies, @TomiDee was an early investor in this business.</p> <p>In 2012, my genius friend joined the faculty at the American University of Nigeria, teaching courses in Computer Science. As a proven business leader, he was also the Board Chair of @Afrinvest.</p> <p>Alongside his business and educational efforts, he also became known for his philanthropic and humanitarian work. He set up the STEM Wizkid program in Nigeria’s Adamawa State, supporting over 3,000 students in 40 schools.</p> <p>He also set up free ICT training programs targeted at vulnerable youths in marginalized communities and provided free ICT training to over 15,000 beneficiaries over 6 years</p> <p>But his philanthropic efforts weren’t limited to tech. He was a @prawa_ngo board member for many years, an organization promoting social justice and judicial reform.</p> <p>He was a member of the Adamawa Peace initiative, an organization “Obsessed with Peace” which supported over 270,000 people displaced by the Boko Haram conflict.</p> <p>When Cameroon’s #anglophonecrisis led to the displacement of tens of thousands of refugees to Nigeria, he provided support to the IDPs through organizations like Southern Cameroonians in Nigeria (SCINGA).</p>

				<p>This tech genius and humanitarian's name Dr. Fidelis Nde-Che (@fnche).</p> <p>So why did I start this thread by saying that this was a tragic story?</p> <p>On January 5, 2018, he and others were meeting at Nera Hotel in Abuja to discuss the refugee crisis the surge in violence in Cameroon when they were arrested by Nigerian intelligence officers. #Nera10</p> <p>Even though he himself was a registered asylum-seeker, they were taken to Cameroon, tried by a French speaking military tribunal and sentenced to life imprisonment and fined around \$500 million dollars.</p> <p>This week, the government organized #CmrDialogue as a means to find solutions to the ongoing crisis. Neither @fnche nor any of those arrested and convicted with him, including the leaders of the Southern Cameroons, Ambazonia movement, were invited to these talks.</p> <p>As Cameroon's President announced the release of 333 detainees held for misdemeanours, neither @fnche nor the others are eligible for this prison release. So, at least for now, this tragedy for #africatech continues.</p> <p>I remain hopeful that he and others will get the justice they deserve. We have a tendency to dehumanize those arrested in this crisis, war even without knowing who they are. @fnche is an asset to Africa. And he is my friend.</p> <p>By Rebecca Enonchong”</p>
365	18 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	<p>Image of a deceased male, lying face up on muddy red ground. He is wearing a red t-shirt, black shorts, and no shoes on his feet. There is mud on his body and clothing. Multiple people appear to be standing around the body, including at least two men and one woman.</p> <p>Message received: “After the report on CRTV news last evening Nkwenti Alias Scorpi, the leader of Mendankwe vigilante group has been killed by Amba boys.”</p>
366	18 Oct 2019	Msg	NA	<p>Message received about an alleged kidnapping: “Gentlemen Good morning. Urgent meeting in the High court court Hall this Thursday 17th October 2019 at 1pm prompt. All female lawyers are hereby invited to stop whatever they are doing and attend this meet. The life of a female colleague is at stake. I have the facts but I don't know the colleague concerned. Treat this as a distress call and inform all female lawyers to be there for identification. Colleagues should send this message to all female colleagues so that we can save a female colleague's life.</p> <p>My sister was given 24hrs by supposedly amber boys to pay an amount or face the consequences.”</p>
367	19 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	<p>Image of a young man dressed in a scholar's cap and university gown, as though at a graduation. He is holding flowers and a certificate. This may be the deceased in 365.</p>

368	20 Oct 2019	Video	0.42	<p>Film of a decapitated head. The whole area of the eyes has been cut out, a rectangular section of the upper face.</p> <p>Message received: “A human head dropped at Miss Ngeng junction.. Town is closed.....”</p>
369	20 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	<p>Photograph of the upper half of a middle-aged man, wearing a police uniform. This is the victim in 369.</p> <p>Message received: “Nwana Polycap of the 3rd district police station”</p>
370	20 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	<p>Image of a smartly dressed young clergy man, wearing glasses, sat in a conference.</p> <p>Message received: “Cameroun Military Arrests Catholic Priest Who remembered the priest who addressed UN security council the Aura formula last year April and spoke the truth? Today, French Cameroun Forces have arrested him. He is Fr Paul Njokikang, coordinator Caritas, a Catholic Agency for International Aid and Development. He was picked up this morning after mass in the Mbingfibieh neighbourhood in Bamenda. And he is arbitrarily being held at the military camp at the Bafut Airport. BBC Randy Joe of the Voice News paper is reporting this story. Mark Baretta BarettaNews”</p> <p>Message received: “The government is just pretending to have solved the crisis through the so called national dialogue. They will equally in revenge arrest anyone who presented anything to the international community on the crisis.”</p>
371	20 Oct 2019	Video	0.30	<p>Young boy, 3 or so years old, speaking in pidgin to the Cameroon. He is sharing an event involving shooting. The boy explains that “they shoot all man, all house, all thing. My house. All my things. They scatter all the house, all.”</p>
372	21 Oct 2019	Msg	NA	<p>Message received to provide context for 368: “THE STORY OF NGWANA POLYCARP THE POLICE OFFICER BEHEADED IN BAMENDA THE NORTH WEST REGION OF CAMEROON TODAY OCTOBER 20, 2019 To Cameroon Women For Peace Ambassador Maybelle Boma My heart bleeds because people who can speak the truth will tell you how calm and quiet Polycarp Ngwana was. He loved his children so much such that, despite the instability in Bamenda, he refused sending his children to go and school with their mom in Yaounde .A man who always wanted his children beside him.</p>

			<p>Yesterday October 19th, all the children fell ill, as if to say they felt this was going to happen . He took the children to the hospital, got them consulted and bought drugs as that was the prayer of the wife as she was worried how the man will manage with the children and work if they were instead admitted.</p> <p>He left the house later this afternoon for his tribal meeting. At about 6:30pm after struggling to reach to him to find out the health situation of the kids to no avail, the wife decided to reach the children directly who told her that daddy was not yet home and there was serious gunshots around Ngeng junction. Little did the innocent children know the gun shots were as a result of their father's head that was found lying on the road and his ID card placed beside. The mother therefore told them to make sure all the doors were well locked, until when their father returns, that she will keep trying daddy's number until it passes.</p> <p>Meanwhile, immediately their mother dropped the call, her brother in law with whom she lives here was telling her it has happened in Bamenda again. That it seems another person has been beheaded and head thrown somewhere. When she pipped into the in-law's phone, saw the head, she was like "how this head black like ma Massa yi own so" (in her heart.) and the only words she muttered were, Godforbid!! Immediately her phone was ringing, and it was her husband's boss calling from Bamenda. Their conversation was like</p> <p>Her:Hello sir. Him:Hello, is that madam Nwana Paul? Her:yes sir. Him:how is Yaoude today? Her:fine sir and Bamenda? Him:Bamenda is just there. Him: please could you help me with the number of Dr Nwana? (her husband's elder brother) Her: is there any problem sir? Him:just that your husband had a terrible accident and I wanted to inform him.</p> <p>The first thing which got to the wife's mind was that, the head she saw was definitely her husband's. At that moment she went off.</p> <p>Sister Maybelle, its so so pathetic this thing has landed us here. The pain is so unbearable even as I write sitting by this woman, it's a painful situation. The ill children are home waiting for their father to come back from the meeting. There is no way a relative can even go and pass the night with these ill children in the house as military has invaded the whole place. What if one of the children's illness aggravates at night? How does this woman appear in Bamenda now to be by her children? The children should be as confused in the house as chicks whose mum has been carried by a hawk.</p>
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				<p>It is a pathetic situation. How did we find ourselves here? How do we get to heal from this? How will this solve the problems we have tabled? Who is fighting who now? Why have we become so dumb? How many heads will roll before we say enough to this? Isn't it time yet for peace to take over?</p> <p>Father, you alone knows best, you alone can answer to all our questions. Enough is enough Lord. Have mercy on us and even if we are suffering for the sins we committed, please Lord temper justice with mercy, You are a God who forgives and forgets. You are a God of compassion. Provide for us a solution and free your children from this misery. In Jesus mighty name. Amen!!</p> <p>LORD HAVE MERCY”</p>
373	21 Oct 2019	Msg	NA	Message received: “We thank God Fr Paul has been set free.” This relates to 370.
374 - 386	22 Oct 2019	Photos	NA	<p>Multiple photos of houses burnt down. The houses are well-built and well-finished. Some still have smoke in the pictures.</p> <p>Message: “Houses burnt in Bamenda today by the military.”</p>
387	22 Oct 2019	Video	0.41	Video of the above images of the houses burnt in Bamenda.
388	22 Oct 2019	Video	0.47	Video of the above, an elderly woman speaks in pidgin explaining that “they wanted to burn down all houses.”
389	22 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	<p>Relates to 368. Woman, perhaps in her twenties, sat on a concrete ground. She is wearing white trousers and a white vest top, no shoes on her feet. Her feet and ankles either look very muddy or very bruised.</p> <p>Message received: “Developing story regarding the beheaded Police Officer Polycap in Bamenda says a girl has been arrested and said to be in possession of the man's eyes, helmet and several cell phones and driving licenses....Info courtesy JI”</p>
390	22 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	Birds eye view of woman in 389.
391	22 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	Image of objects on the floor, seemingly relation to 389. These include ID cards and papers. There appear to be two empty wallets.

392	22 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	Image of objects on the floor, related to 389, and continuing from 391. These include a line of 12 mobile phones, a manchette, what appears to be gun ammunition, a hat, and bloody tissue (which may be the eyes of 368).
393	22 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	Image of a male governor in Cameroon state uniform, and next to this image two images of a man who appears to be in a hospital bed suffering burns to the face.
394	22 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	Image of a local newspaper, <i>The Guardian Post</i> , that claims that the North West Governor was attacked and wounded by Ambazonia fighters. The report claims 10 shoulders were killed.
395	25 Oct 2019	Video	0.37	Video of a young man being man handled by a military officer (possibly gendarme). There is a motorbike in shot. The gendarme speaks French. In the corner of the video the message says, “you must give dat 500 frs”. This seems to relate to the bribe that motorists must give gendarme at various road checkpoints.
396	25 Oct 2019	Msg	NA	<p>Message received: “Cameroon Military invade and attack community schools in Kumbo Kumbo- Nso Bui: Cameroon Military today at 10 am local time stormed two community schools, one in Tobin and the one promoted by UNICEF at the Banso Baptist Hospital (BBH), chased students and fire gunshots at the Hospital Premises as students ran for their dear lives.</p> <p>The cry for schools to resume in the conflict zones obliged the population to operate community schools where children could study freely. This caused the former SDO for Bui vowed that, it was going to happen over his dead body.</p> <p>Last week a new SDO was installed with only 42 people attending, 3 civilians, 7 authorities/officials and the rest Military and since the governor felt that as humiliation, he vowed to close all schools in collaboration with the new SDO.</p> <p>Today at around 10 am local time, the SDO dispatched the military men who came in yesterday in about 7 trucks to invade the schools and forced the students out by firing sporadically.</p> <p>They later left Tobin for Banso Baptist Hospital (BBH) where the one promoted by UNICEF is located and shot heavily up to Kikaikelaki which about 5 km is away making sure all the students escaped into the bushes. We did not get news of any casualties at the time of the report. But the SDO has insisted that either students attend their own schools (Governments) or no education will take place. They have vehemently rejected the idea of community schools but want schools where students will not be safe as they are the ones always shooting and raping the very students they want in their institutions.</p> <p>This is ample proof that the regime is the one responsible for no schools resumptions in Southern Cameroon since most of them are benefiting from the crisis.</p> <p>Scandy Media Platform</p>

				http://sheytatah.dk/cameroon-military-invade-and-attack-community-schools-in-kumbo/
397	30 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	Image received of either injured or deceased male, lying on face up on a hospital table, naked, apart from underwear. Two professionals appear to be treating the man. There is a bloody wound on the chest of the injured person. Message received (relevant to 397-400): “Bonsoir la famille, on vient de perdre un IP1 TCHINAM de la Pj et un Gpx1 gravement blessé par balle ici à Bamenda.”
398	30 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	Image received of either injured or deceased male, lying on face up on a hospital table, the lower part of the body covered. This appears to be the same person in 397. There are two nurses in view, and hands on the chest of the male which appear to be giving CPR.
399	30 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	Image of deceased male, lying on a hospital table, covered in a white sheet. A gloved hand lifts up the sheet to reveal the head of the deceased. There is a significant amount of blood. Bandages rapped around the head are blood-soaked, and there is blood-soaked cottonwood around the man’s mouth and nose.
400	30 Oct 2019	Photo	NA	Image of received of either injured or deceased male, lying on face up on a hospital table. The man is wearing black shorts and a stripped green t-shirt. There are patches of blood on the hospital table. The face of the man is either distorted due to screaming in pain, or permanently distorted by injury. It is unclear if he is alive. A female nurse is in view, appearing very concerned.
August 2018 to March 2019				
169	4 Aug 2018	Video	6.27	Video of protest. The protest is in a town. It seems to be outside of a British Embassy, possibly in London because two double decker red buses drive past. The protest is an explicit message to the British government to act. The protestors appear to be wearing uniforms – some matching t-shirts saying southern Cameroons, and there has been material printed with Ambazonia (the name given for an independent southern Cameroon). The protestors are holding flags, not Cameroon flags, but blue and white ones which may be the flag of Ambazonia. Signs held in the protests say: ‘stop the genocide in southern Cameroons’; ‘no to rape, Cameroon military must stop executing women and children’; ‘stop colonisation of former British Cameroons’; ‘dismiss Cameroon from the commonwealth’. An older woman takes the microphone. She says ‘I stand here today like an Ambazonian mother. I stand here today like an Ambazonian daughter. And I’m going to tell his majesty’s government today that, they should go and fix what they left in British southern Cameroon. Where have we gone wrong? Your majesty’s government, where have you gone wrong? Why have you abandoned us this early? Our girls are being raped, by day. Our brothers, our family members,

				are being killed, by day. There's an ongoing genocide in Cameroon. There's an ongoing genocide in British southern Cameroons ... we come out with our peaceful plans and what we get is a bullet in return ... Your majesty's government, go back and fix what you left. Go back to British southern Cameroons and clean up your mess.' A man speaks. The protestors then sing Ambazonian songs.
170	7 Aug 2018	Video	3.55	<p>Low-resolution video of uniformed military officers, with guns, walking through a village. There is a military vehicle in view and several houses on fire, on either side of the military troops. One military officer is walking along pushing a bike. There are two men walking along not in military uniform, one wearing a white traditional tunic (more common in the far north or among the Fulani), and the second man has light blue trousers and no top, though there may be a top slung across his left shoulder. Three gunshots goes off. The man filming says something in French and starts laughing. A young soldier looks into the camera and replies. The man filming says 'yeah' a few times and laughs. There are lots of military officers in view, and several houses on fire as they walk through the village.</p> <p>To the right, there appear to be four or more men on the floor, against a wall, with a military man standing over them shouting in French. Two gunshots go off – they sound close by but it is difficult to see where the shots have been fired and by whom. The camera focuses back to the area where the men had been sitting. From this closer angle, there appears to be seven men either lying down or deceased (the footage is unclear). The men are each wearing different coloured trousers, but no tops or shoes. More shots go off. The earth behind where some of the men are lying down is moved and dust rises – it seems to be an execution and then men are either deceased or lying very still to avoid being shot. The camera scrolls round to show a machine gun being held and repeatedly shot into the area where the men are lying down, perhaps 20 or so metres from the wall. The camera moves back onto the men. At least one of the men, with green shorts and no top, appears to be moving, but it may be the earth moving underneath him as a result of the bullets. The shooting continues. The camera goes once again to the military person with the gun (only the gun and hands are in view), and finally again to the men – there is now no movement in the pile of bodies. There may be up to 14 dead bodies laid along the wall. There is shouting in French among the military men. The camera moves to film the ground as a conversation takes place. There is possibly the sound of a short female laughter (this is hard to make out). The shooting then continues. The camera shows a man in military uniform, standing right over the bodies, he is going along shooting each man again, presumably to make sure that they are all dead. It appears other military officers are telling the one shooting where else to shoot. Another military officer comes into view – they appear to crouch down and shoot the bodies as well. In the background, a house is burning.</p> <p>The camera moves around, and there are lots of flames. There is heavy gun shooting now coming from a different area and shouting in French. A car has been set alight. Only the structure of a house remains, still burning away. The military officers walk past these fires. Gunshots go off closer. And then there are more gunshots sounding in the distance.</p>

171	9 Aug 2018	Photo	NA	A woman is lying on a hospital bed. She is wearing a white t-shirt and grey trousers or skirt. There is blood on the lower right-hand side which indicates that the woman has been injured. There is a drip attached to the woman's hand.
172	9 Aug 2018	Photo	NA	Report in the National Telegraph which relates to the above case, 171. A Reverend Sister was shot in Njinokom village, in the anglophone North West Region. According to the report, she had been visiting her family when the shooting began by Cameroon military. She went inside a house for cover, but the military officers entered, and she was hit in the leg with a bullet. The report mentions that this occurred when the Catholic community were preparing the burial for one of their priests, Rev. Fr Alexander Sob, who was killed on 20 th July 2018 in Muluka, in South West anglophone region, by the Cameroon military.
173	9 Aug 2018	Photo	NA	Picture of a reverend sister – appears to be the woman in 171.
174	11 Aug 2018	Video	01.18	A film of a village on fire. (From the commentary, it sounds to be Banga in South West Division.) The man filming sounds distressed, speaking pidgin English. It looks as though an entire village has been burnt down. There are still flames, and lots of collapsed buildings, with only the tin roofs remaining on the ground. The commentator says that these are houses and now people are homeless. He says, '11 th August at 3 o'clock, military attack, military attack.' He shows more houses still on fire and whole rows which have been burnt to the ground. He shows a shot of the distance and points to the smoke coming out from the horizon, indicating the extent of the damage. Some buildings remain.
175	12 Aug 2018	Photo	NA	Picture of a young couple smartly dressed in a village – perhaps this is an image of two people who have been killed.
176	12 Aug 2018	Photo	NA	Appears to be another picture of the same couple in 175.
177	12 Aug 2018	Video	01.17	Video in a village, mud roads. The man holding the camera speaks in pidgin. The video starts outside a house, where a few people are standing. It seems as though something has happened. The commentator mentions the market and the motorbikes. He walks slightly up the road. There is a group of four men standing near some objects in the distance. A woman walks by. The commentator, still walking up the path, says, 'these are their bikes, the two doctors, the doctor and his wife, all of them are doctors. They were coming from the farm. They just take the bike. And kill them. Tie their hands. They were coming from the farm. This their bike.' In view now is a burnt-out motorbike. There is a branch of plantain lying on the ground, a bag with fire wood inside, a large root vegetable, and a plastic container lying on its side. The objects are scattered on the ground near to the bike, at the side of the road. Commentator continues: 'The killing is too much. The burning of houses. Innocent souls. They are not going to the

				bush to look for the soldiers. Instead they kill the innocent souls. Terrible.’ At the very end, there appears to be a gun being held by a man slightly in shot.
178	12 Aug 2018	Photo	NA	Two deceased teenage girls – perhaps 14 years old. Both are lying on their backs, with floral print feminine clothing. One of the girls has blood around her eyes, nose, and mouth, and there is a pool of blood behind her head. The other girl does not have a visible injury. There appear to be a crowd of men around the girls, only their feet in view. There is the bottom half of one military man in view. And a white, jeep-like vehicle.
179	12 Aug 2018	Video	0.44	The video is of the inside of a house that has been burnt. One room looks okay, but another room has been completely burnt out. The male commentator says that ‘this is another house in town market.’ He says ‘they break into the houses, steal, everything, they are just carrying it, burgling house, carried out wines and so on and so on.’
180	12 Aug 2018	Video	2.04	The film is in a village bush / forest area. The commentator of the video speaks pidgin. He says he is in a village (I can’t quite make out which one – perhaps Bengui.) This perhaps relates to 177. There is a deceased man lying face down on the ground, wearing blue. He appears to have been shot in the head, and his hands appear to be tied behind his back. The commentator says in pidgin, ‘they shot a doctor, from the hospital. And the woman, all of them doctors.’ The camera moves round. There are ashes on the ground, and then another deceased body comes into view, of a woman wearing black trousers, a pink top, and sandals. The woman’s head has been covered with tree leaves, but it is apparent there is a lot of blood underneath. The woman’s hands have been tied behind her back. The commentator says, ‘And the woman, they shoot the madam. This is what the Republic of Cameroon decide to do, burn houses. This is it. And we don’t know why ... these are innocent souls and so people should try to do something. We are suffering here. Innocent are dying. It’s terrible here.’ The camera moves round. There is a patch of blood-soaked ground. The camera shows the back of the woman’s body and how her hands have been tied up with red material. ‘All of them are doctors so we don’t know why they killed them.’ A man comes over crying and the video stops.
181	13 Aug 2018	Photo	NA	Different images of a town, completely empty.
182		Photo	NA	
183		Photo	NA	
184		Photo	NA	
185		Photo	NA	
186		Photo	NA	
187	16 Aug 2019	Photo	NA	Image of a funeral procession in a village. An image of the couple in 175 and 176 is being carried. These seem to be the doctors in 180 and 177.

188	1 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Appears to be 2 deceased males. One man is face down, wearing a dark blue top with yellow sleeves, red trousers or shorts, a red band above the elbow on the right arm and rope tied around the wrist of the left arm. In the left hand, there is a large knife. The other man is on his side with his face covered in material, wearing a yellow vest top, and possibly yellow trousers or shorts, and a red piece of material tied to his upper-left bicep. Only the upper half of the bodies are in view. The bodies appear to be moist and the clothing dirty.
189	1 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of the back of a green open caddy truck, with bench seating attached. Underneath the benches, two bodies, possibly deceased, are in view. One of the bodies is the first male described in 188. The second body is a different body. It is lying on its left-hand side, and appears to be a male body, wearing red t-shirt and black trousers – the clothing is dirty. The head is covered with a piece of material. The arms appear to be tied behind the back and the feet appear to be tied at the ankles. There are no shoes on the man's feet. The lower bodies of two men standing in the back of the truck are in view. They appear to be some form of military. At least one of the men has a gun in view.
190	1 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of a child, aged five or so, with a severe open facial wound and blood all down the body. The child is standing. However, the wound appears to be so deep and severe, it seems unlikely that the child would be able to stand / be alive with such an injury. I doubt the authenticity of this image.
191	1 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased male, lying face down in mud. He is wearing a green t-shirt, green trousers, wellington boots and has a blue backpack on his back. There is a pool of blood in front of the corpse. There appear to be 9 or so people standing round, only their feet are in view. One of the feet looks to be of a young girl. One young man is bent down looking more closely at the back of the corpse.

192	1 Sept 2018	Video	2.27	<p>Lots of commotion and shouting. It appears that a crowd is holding the body of a woman. Only the top half of the body is in view, and her lower breasts are exposed by a man lifting up the woman's country dress. It appears as though there is a bullet wound in the woman's left breast. The camera moves to show a priest, who says 'I'm begging you in the name of Jesus Christ, this is a woman that has been killed by soldier men.' The camera goes back to the body which is now covered. An older woman is holding the head of the body and appears to be hurting. There are other women in view, helping to hold the body, and men in the row behind them. 'We have nobody, only God in heaven has come for us. Please, I'm begging you, United Nations. Your silence is getting worsen.' Someone shows the deceased's face. She looks to be a woman in her 20s with braided hair. The priest continues, 'yesterday, one of my colleagues, Levi, was slaughtered with his wife, and his children.' The man claims that the Fulani came down and burnt down two villages and then the military came afterwards (note the possible Fulani in video 170 walking with the military officers through a burning village.) The priest continues, 'these army men are using machine motorcycles that came and shot the woman. ... We have nobody, we are now ready to do the last prayer since the Islamic agenda is taking over the nation. Now live at the police station. We have nobody to stand, and we are the survivors ... where do they want us to go? They have already signed our land has been allocated to them. They have signed our villages, have been allocated to Fulani housemen, and nobody is taking.' Some women begin to wail. The priest says 'women are dying every day, women are dying, what do you want us to do?' The priest's hands are shaking, 'please, I am begging you, congressmen of London, please I'm begging you' (he begins to break down in tears) 'stand for the helpless. We have nobody.'</p>
193	8 Sept 2018	Video	2.20	<p>Two deceased male bodies, lying face up, in the boot of a car, with the door open. The body on the right has blue trousers and no top, socks but no shoes. The body on the left has a blue top, raised to the top of his chest, underwear, but no trousers. He has a piece of cloth tied around the top part of his right leg – possibly what remains of his shorts. There are no shoes on his feet. There is lots of commotion in the background, like chanting. The commentator says 'we are being shot by the Le Republic Army. This is the genocide going on. You can see a father (the man on the right) and his son (the man on the left) been shot. There is another one down here'.</p> <p>The camera moves away from the vehicle, the ground is muddy, like in a village. There are women crying and wailing in distress. A group of people are standing around another male body, lying in palm leaves. The body is face up, with red vest and dark blue trousers. The commentator says 'this is another one shot by La Republic. Genocide is going on ... this is what is happening to us in Cameroon now. They want to kill all Southern Cameroonians.' There is lots of crying, and many people from the village have come out to show their respects. 'These are workers for CCDC, they were going to the farm to plant their maze. On the way back, they came out of their car and they shot them. Shot them. Harmless civilians. Harmless civilians are being shot by La Republic forces. This is what Mr Biya is doing.'</p>

194	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	This appears to be a road accident of sorts. There is a bus in view, from the side angle, with the front crushed and the windscreen smashed on the ground. There is another bus in front, only the back visible, which looks to be untouched. There is an older woman standing in the road, wearing country dress and material on her head. There is some cargo around, large bags which are used to transport food to markets. It is a mud road rather than a tarmacked road, and hence under developed.
195	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	View of the front of the bus in 194, showing the extent of the damage.
196	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Another angle of the bus in 194. The entire roof appears to have been destroyed. A woman in a red top and jeans is on the phone. Another man wearing jeans and a white t-shirt is in view. And the legs of another, possibly a woman.
197	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Another angle of 194. This is of the back of the bus, which shows the cargo spilling onto the road. There are several smaller full buses queued up in the road behind.
198	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Low quality picture, showing 6 or more military officers with guns, putting something into, or removing something from the back of a white van. It appears to be a tarmacked road which has been dug up in the middle which prevents vehicles passing. The hole in the middle of the road is possibly up to 10 metres wide. There are 8 or so civilians in view, and cars queued up behind the white van.
199	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of the damaged bus in 194 again.
200	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of the damaged bus in 194 again. This shows that the side of the bus has been smashed in. There is grain spilled onto the road.
201	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	One military officer inside the hole in the road shown in picture 198. There is one female civilian in view. There is a small fire in the back of the picture, at the side of the road.
202	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of the damaged bus in 194 again. Several market food bags on the ground. Woman in jeans and red top on the phone.
203	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of a poorly maintained tarmac road with lots of pot holes, filled with muddy water. There is a mountainous verge to the side of the road and a ditch. In the ditch, there is a large yellow industrial digger which has been set on fire.

204	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of the damaged bus in 194 again. Back of the bus with cargo of suitcases scattered.
205	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of a queue of traffic. There are two buses in view which have been severely damaged / crushed. The roofs of the buses have crushed, as though they had been driven under a low bridge (few if any such bridges exist in Cameroon, and it is especially unlikely to have a bridge in an area where the roads are as under developed as this.) There are lots of people standing to the side of the buses, including children. There appears to be a fire in the distance.
206	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of front of bus which has been crushed.
207	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased man lying face up on the potholed, under-maintained road, next to a puddle. He is wearing a smart white and black shirt and smart dark jeans. The man's hands have been tied with thin rope. He has blood on the chest and a pool of blood underneath his body. There is a deep graze on the man's right lower arm. The man looks to be late-20s / early-30s.
208	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of crushed bus. This bus has a big hole in the middle section. There is no cargo around. Three civilian men are in shot.
209	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of a queue of buses in a line, maybe 11 or so. It looks as though lots of people are trying to leave an area. Three or so buses are going in the opposite direction. Lots of people are standing around outside of the buses.
210	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Photo taken from inside a vehicle. There are lots of people walking alongside the row of traffic.
211	10 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Another photo like 210, more people are walking in this shot.
212	11 Sept 2018	Video	2.07	Video of a military vehicle, with 6 or more officers in camouflage uniforms. The military officers are sitting in the vehicle. There is a large civilian crowd around the vehicle, which includes men, women and children. There is a gendarme vehicle behind, with several officers in view. This appear to be in a market. Some women speak pidgin in the background. There appear to be two blue and white flags in view – possibly the Ambazonia flags. There are the occasional sounds of whistles being blown. Young men appear to be talking with military officers.
213	11 Sept 2018	Video	1.41	Video taken from a house. There are several other houses in view and a road. The houses are brick houses and a multi-storey building is in view, which indicates this is a town area. There is smoke in the distance, and some flames in shot. The commentator says 'there is shooting going on now in mile 16. You can see now the Amba boys have come out, they are burning some cars in mile 16, on the mile 16 market. They are burning cars, you can see the

				smoke coming up. And there is a serious shooting competition between the Amba boys and the military around the Mile 16 market. So everywhere is calm. There is no car, no movement, nobody is going up or down, it is just quiet. Because the military is battling with the Ambas. And the Ambas have just put one car ablaze in Mile 16 there.' A gunshot goes off. 'There is danger now in Mile 16 in this early hour of Tuesday morning.' Another sound of a gunshot. Then the sound of several gunshots, 7, then quiet, some shouting in the distance and maybe 3 more gunshots.
214	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased man in military uniform lying on their left-hand side on a tarmac road. There is a deep wound to the back of the head, as though cut with a machete or possibly shot. The lower scalp has peeled away and hangs off from the neck.
215	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Inside of a building that looks as though it has been burnt down. Most of the inside is rubble. There are several people in shot, looking around; it appears to be three men in shot, one woman and a child.
216	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased male lying face up, with a gun lain on the chest. The man is wearing dark blue jumper and dark blue trousers and green wellington boots on the feet. There are spots of blood on the ground, and a small patch of blood next to a cap approximately 1 metre from the body of the deceased. A black boot is in shot.
217	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Back image of a burnt-out building. The roof has collapsed and only rubble remains.
218	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Same house as in 217. There are men in view who appear to be trying to salvage any objects remaining. The two connected buildings / rooms seem to have survived the fire.
219	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased body, lying face up, only partly in shot. The man is wearing black trousers and a black top that has risen up. The exposed chest has traces of blood. There is a gun laid on the chest of the corpse. On the lower left arm, there is a bloody bandage. The body is laid on the floor of a tiled house. Two bullet shells are on the floor next to the body. There appears to be a piece of red material on the right arm – possibly a bloody bandage.
220	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased man, laid face up, inside a house. It appears to be a bedroom because there is a pile of clothes. The man is in underwear and a t-shirt which has risen upwards. There is blood on the ground around the body and head. There appears to be footprints in the blood near to the body.
221	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Another shot of the body in 220. This includes the lower half of the body. There are black trousers around the ankles of the body. There is a gun in the right hand (a small handgun rather than the longer rifles the military hold.)

222	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Muddy road going into the forest, with trees all around. There is a wooden pole with the Ambazonian flag attached.
223	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Same deceased male as in 219. The face is in view. There is a pool of blood around the head. A sandal is in view and a cap at the top of the gun laid on the man's chest. The right hand looks bloody and there is a drop of blood on the floor beneath the hand.
224	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased laid outside, face up. The ground is muddy but looks well kept, as though outside of a compound in the forest. The man is wearing a red t-shirt, black jacket, white shorts, and has socks but no shoes on his feet. There appears to be a bandage on the left leg. The left leg is misshapen in the way it is folded. There is blood on the lower part of the man's body, and a pool of blood beneath him.
225	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased man (young looking) in the entrance of a village / rural mud brick house. The man is wearing a dark blue long-sleeved top, and a jacket appears to be attached to his hands, as though there was an attempt to remove the jacket from over the man's head, or as though the man was pulled along by the jacket. The man is wearing green trousers and trainers on his feet. There is a long rifle laid on his chest. There is an open wound on the left hip. There is blood on the upper head, nose and mouth. There is a pool of blood above the head and a pool of blood to the left-hand side of the body, next to where the arm of the man is raised. It appears to be a storeroom of sorts.
226	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Image of 220 again. This time it is unclear if there is a gun in the right hand as shown in 221.
227	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Four francophone military troops, well geared up. They are on the path shown in 222. There are next to the Ambazonian flag.
228	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Similar to 227. This time one of the military men has his hand on the Ambazonian flagpole. The soldiers appear to be heading upwards, along the path.
229	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	New Jeep, black, licence LT 115 EO. Three or more military men in view, standing outside of the car, towards the rear of the vehicle.
230	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Photo taken from inside a police vehicle. There is a tarmacked road ahead, and a fire at the end of the road. There are lots of flames and smoke. It appears several vehicles have been set on fire, including a car and a bus.
231	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased young man lying face upward. He is inside a building with a tiled black floor that is very dusty. The man is wearing a patterned top that has red, black and white stripes and checks. He has black trousers, with blue underwear in sight. His feet are bare. Above the head is a jacket, as though the man were moved by his arms from above the

				head. There is blood on the man's head. A gun is laid on his chest – this is a small handgun. There are some objects next to the man, two phones, some form of medicine, and a small plastic jar with something inside (which could be bullets). The leg of a military officer is in view on the left of the photograph. There appear to be two black plastic bags near the lower part of the body.
232	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Military badge on tarmacked road, face upwards. It says 'S/Officier bu BIR AZIZ M' and bears the Cameroonian governmental colours, red and yellow. There is blood on the badge. There appears to be a pool of blood in the bottom left-hand corner of the photograph.
233	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	The same military officer as in 214, slightly wider view. There is blood on the tarmac road, to the left-hand side of the photograph. This could be the officer named in 232.
234	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Front shot of the deceased military officer in 233. He has a deep cut on his right hand, towards the index finger. He has two deep open wounds on the right forearm. His left wrist is broken, and the bone is visible. There appear to be specks of blood on the face.
235	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Man wearing army uniform, holding a big black rucksack. He is wearing a black cap backwards, holding sunglasses in his left hand. This appears to be in a village – the ground is muddy.
236	12 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	The upper body of a deceased male, who appears to be military because he is wearing a camouflage top. There is some form of black material on the chest, but it is unclear what this is – possibly a jacket. There is a visible wound to the upper-left arm. The eyes are open. There is blood to the right-hand forehead and cheek.
237	16 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Passport-style photo of a man wearing a white shirt and patterned tie. This is possibly someone who has been killed.
238	29 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Three deceased males, lying face up on grassy ground. There is some litter on the ground and a piece of metal as though from roofing. One man appears to be young, wearing an orange, long-sleeved top and denim shorts. The right leg is blood stained. The man has no shoes on his feet. The second body appears to be an older male in their 20s. The upper half of the body is in view. The man is wearing dark blue trousers, a grey vest and a red jacket. There is blood around the nose and mouth. The lower part of the body is visible for the third deceased. They have one black sandal on one foot. They are wearing black trousers with lime green stripes and a white t-shirt. There appears to be blood on the chest. There is another lower half of a man in shot, who is standing up, wearing white shorts and a white t-shirt.
239	29 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased man, lying face up, wearing a black, leather-like jacket, blue denim shorts, the upper part of red underwear is in view, and the man has patterned socks on his feet. He looks smartly dressed. There appears to be a yellow

				bracelet on the right wrist. The ground is grassy and concrete as though outside a building. The lower half of a building is in view. A woman is standing in the photograph, wearing smart traditional country clothing. There are two men partly in view on the left of the photograph, one in a striped t-shirt and jeans, the other a checked shirt.
240	29 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Another view of two of the bodies in 238. What I described as a white t-shirt in 238 is in fact white underwear. This is blood soaked. The man is wearing a grey t-shirt. His chest is bloody. He appears to be in his 20s. There is a cream band on his right wrist. The bottom part of two men standing is in view, one with flipflops on and trousers, the other with chequered rousers, white shoes, and a light-coloured t-shirt.
241	29 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Older man, deceased, lying face down outside the front of a well-kept simple house. There is a pool of blood in front of the man's head. The man has been covered with a sheet. He is holding a piece of material in his right hand. There are specks of blood on the patio behind where the man is laid. There is a chair on the patio and a bottle of beer. (The man was possibly sat on his patio having a drink before something occurred.)
242	29 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased man lying face up in the bush. He is wearing a dark blue t-shirt and a blue jacket. He is wearing jeans. There is blood down the right-hand side of the man. His eyes look bruised, swollen and bloody. There appears to be a deep head injury to the right-hand side of the skull.
243	29 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Another image of the deceased in 242. There are two bodies in shot. The man in 242 is wearing denim shorts and flip-flops. There appears to be a pile of bloody clothing to the feet of the man's body. There is another body laid further down the path. This is another deceased man, lying face up, who appears to be wearing a yellow t-shirt and white shorts. There is blood on the top of the chest, under the lower part of the body, and blood on the right leg. There is an empty water bottle next to the man. The path is a village path into the forest, possibly leading to a farm; it looks rural. There are palm trees in view and lots of green foliage.
244	29 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	Another image of 243, from a slightly different angle.
245	29 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	View from above of the second man in 243. He appears to be in his late teens, early twenties. The top of his yellow t-shirt is soaked with blood. He has a black back around his shoulder. There is a plastic bag next to him with trainers inside. There are specks of blood on his white shorts, as well as a pool of blood beneath him.
246	29 Sept 2018	Photo	NA	There is a pile of bodies in a room with white tile walls. Perhaps 10 or more. Most of the bodies are without clothing. One body has underwear on, and one has black trousers. The floor looks sodden and bloody, with pieces of grass around. There is a blood-soaked t-shirt in view. The genders of the deceased are unclear. There appears to be another

				pile of bodies in the upper part of the room, just in shot, covered with a blue sheet. The legs of a person standing are visible in the front left-hand corner, wearing white shoes. This seems to be a mortuary.
247	30 Sept 2018	Video	1.02	Woman lying on the ground inside a house, with black and white chequered flooring. The woman has a colourful t-shirt on and red polka dotted trousers. There are patches of blood around. The woman asks for 'mambo' (drink, often alcoholic). She looks to be in great pain. The camera goes around and shows her lower half of the body. Her lower right leg has been completely snapped through, almost snapped off. There is lots of blood around. It looks as though the woman's left lower leg has another deep slit in it, as though she has been cut with an object. A woman is crying very distressed in the background. There are other people distressed, wailing. There is a bed in the room where the woman is laid down. The camera goes around to the inside of the room and zooms closer in on the woman's injuries. It looks as though her lower leg has been cut through with something. The commentator holding the camera says, in pidgin, 'this video is to show what the republic of Cameroon military is doing. They just start shooting people.' He says it's a village in Boyer. There is lots of crying and screaming in the background. There is a child screaming and crying.
248	30 Sept 2018	Video	0.47	Older woman and approximately 8-year-old girl standing over a deceased man. The commentator says in pidgin that 'this is the woman of the man and this is the child.' There is a deceased man on the ground, in jeans and a country print shirt. There is blood pooled around him. The commentator says, 'there were four bullets for this old innocent man. He doesn't have any weapon. You see what French Cameroon do. They enter the house and kill innocent people. Who is going to take care of these children?' There is another girl in view, 14 years or so, sobbing. 'The Paul Biya is a wicked regime.'
249	6 Oct 2018	Video	3.01	Priest speaking to the camera in French.
250	7 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Man deceased lying on their right-hand side. There is a big pool of blood around them from the head. He is wearing a black jacket and dark grey trousers. Black socks and black sandals. He is wearing black and yellow fingerless gloves. There is a satchel around his shoulder. A long rifle is laid in front of him. This appears to be outside the front of a building, in a patio area.
251	7 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Deceased male lying on his left-hand side. His face is down in the mud, surrounded by a pool of blood. He is wearing a grey hoody, a camouflage jacket, royal blue shorts with white stripes down the side, black socks and there is one white sandal on his left foot. A machine gun has been laid by his head. There is another pool of blood approximately 1 metre from the body, behind.

252	7 Oct 2018	Video	0.56	Video of Bamenda – the main city in the North West Region, like a capital. The streets are completely empty. The commentator says: ‘the 7 th of October, Bamenda, Nkwen, this is the route, right up to Foncha Junction, and this is Tambesse Junction’, the camera moves around, showing how completely quiet all of the streets are in central Bamenda. ‘You can’t find any single soul. Places are very quiet. The environment is very, very frightful. You can just get the sound of water dripping. This is all you can find on the route. There is no single soul in Bamenda, 11am, on election day in Cameroon.’
253	7 Oct 2018	Video	0.19	Someone is filming from the window of a building. It could be in Bamenda from the outside appearance. There is continual machine-gun shooting. The commentator speaks in pidgin confirming that this is Bamenda.
254	7 Oct 2018	Video	0.36	Film from inside a house looking out. It appears to be a village, somewhere rural. The commentator speaks some pidgin in the background. There is a string of people walking down the road. There are 20 or so people. It seems they are in civilian clothing and appear to be young men (possibly Amba boys).
255	11 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Image of the Mayor of Kumbo – middle-aged male – wearing the Cameroon governmental sash. He is being marched through muddy ground by 10 or so men with long rifles. The men are wearing dark clothing, black colours and dark blues. Some are wearing red or yellow t-shirts. Whereas the mayor of Kumbo is wearing sandals, most of the other men are wearing green wellington boots. The men look to be a mix of ages. There are several who look like older men. One of the men looks young.
256	11 Oct 2018	Msg	NA	A screenshot of a Twitter message received: ‘The Mayor of Kumbo and 1 st Ass. SG of the SDF has been released. The Mayor was abducted in Sabga with his driver by purported Amba boys Wednesday. His driver was released shortly after while the Mayor regained his freedom today. Sources close to the SDF Mayor say ransom was paid.’
257	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Four deceased bodies, which have been set on fire. The corpses are blackened, like the remains of coal from a fire. Some of the legs have remained intact. There appears to be a burnt-out motorbike in view. The ground around is dried clear mud, as might be found in a village market. In view are the legs and feet of a woman standing on the far side of the remains of the fire – she is wearing a country dress. Another person wearing blue jeans stands close by.
258	31 October 2018	Photo	NA	Broken door handle in a basic house.
259		Photo	NA	The lower part of a house, possibly to show where mud has been dug away to gain entry from beneath.
260		Photo	NA	Image of a vandalised door handle and lock.
261		Photo	NA	A man is pointing at 80 or so used gun cartridges on the ground.
262		Photo	NA	Image of a dead dog, which has been shot inside of a cage.
263		Photo	NA	A door has been carved away at the edge as though to gain entry to a building.

264		Photo	NA	Smashed window.
265		Photo	NA	This appears to be two dead goats.
266		Photo	NA	Two simple one-room houses, side by side, have had their doors smashed in.
267	9 Nov 2019	Video	2.01	<p>Outdoors in a busy rural marketplace. There is a motorbike in view, and on the ground next to the motorbike, a body lying on the ground. There are several men standing around. There is a lot of commotion. A man in a red-hooded top walks past the camera; he is holding a long rifle. There is a man on the ground who appears to be deceased. He is wearing black trousers, no top. A man in yellow shorts, a black and yellow chequered top, and sandals has one of his feet on the chest of the man. He moves his foot up and down, but not aggressively. The man on the floor slightly moves his left arm upwards, showing that he is not deceased. His eyes are wide open, almost as though he can't blink. Two men walk over to the man on the ground and start talking to him. One of the men has a purple t-shirt, a country straw bag, a long rifle in his right hand, pointed downward, a white bracelet on his left wrist, a black beanie hat and the face covered with a red handkerchief. The man slightly behind him has a white t-shirt, a black and pink beanie hat and sunglasses, blue-and-black striped fingerless gloves, and a straw country bag. The commentator filming keeps saying something about a child. Another man comes into view, wearing a very worn black leather jacket, a black beret, and a red country bag on his shoulder – he is pulling the man on the ground up by his arms. The man in red comes back. He is wearing red trousers as well as a red hooded top, and a blue t-shirt. The man on the ground is now sitting up, he is rubbing his face. He looks dazed / shocked. There is a crowd in the background, it looks busy, and there are a couple of women. It seems as though someone kicks the man in the back – there is a thump noise and the man jolts forward as though he's been kicked, though the kick is not in view. The boy who had his foot on the man's chest kicks him and walks off. The man in red points a gun at the man. It appears as though he hits the man with the gun. There is a thud. The camera has moved away, showing the crowd around, but not what's happening to the man.</p> <p>The camera moves around and there is more thudding. A black car is being struck with sticks and the windows have broken. Another man is lying on the ground, in black trousers, a black top and Nike blue trainers. Several of the men have gone over to him and are beating him with sticks as he tries to protect himself from the blows – shielding his face. The camera shows the car again. Then back to the man being beaten with sticks. He is lightly moving an arm, but barely. A man grabs the body by the trousers and pulls him along the ground. He is hit once more on the leg. He lightly moves his arm, but other than this, he is still. The camera goes to the man's face. It is bloody – there is blood from the mouth and blood on the forehead. The boy in red shorts, a black shirt, red cap, wearing headphones has a machete in his right hand. He appears to run it along the neck of the man on the ground, but it is unclear if it penetrates the skin. The man is dragged off.</p>
268	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Cameroonian military, in full uniform, standing on grass with guns. There are 8 or so dead bodies in a line on the ground, all face up; some appear to be on top of others. There is a pile of long rifles in front of them.

269	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Image of the rifles laid on the ground. There appear to be 10.
270	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Image of the bodies on the ground. In the background there appear to be 11 or so men in Islamic dress – possibly Fulani. There is an open caddy green truck in view. One Islamic-dressed man is talking to a small group of the military men.
271	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Three deceased men. Two lying next to each other, slightly on top of each other, face down. One has black trousers and a red top. The other is wearing black trousers and a black top. The one in black has a black piece of cloth on his left arm. The other man has a thin white bracelet on his left wrist. The other body is laid face upwards and appears to be wearing black shorts or underwear and a black patterned top, which has risen on his chest. 10 guns have been rested on top of the two men laid together. There appears to be a small pile of clothes in the top of the photograph.
272	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Another view of 268. In the background are Cameroonian military, 8 or so Fulani, and 3 or so other Cameroonians who could be local.
273	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Appears to be a dead goat that has been killed by fire. It is laid on a piece of newspaper.
274	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Night-time image. Appears to be three men shining a torch on what looks like a pile of clothing.
275	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Two of the deceased men from 268. One man has on a red t-shirt and black trousers and appears to be middle-aged. The second man appears younger, wearing a black t-shirt and trousers. A black-and-white chequered head tie is placed on the body. Both men have an object on them which looks like a rolled-up belt. Both bodies look burnt, as though they were in a fire.
276	13 Oct 2018	Photo	NA	Another view of 268.
277	16 Nov 2018	Photo	NA	This image is of a list of ‘Ambazonian detainees in Yaoundé’. See file for the names.
278	26 Nov 2018	Photo	NA	Top part of deceased male appears to be in his 30s. His face is visible and has no visible injury. He is wrapped in cloth and is placed on a table indoors.
279	27 Nov 2018	Photo	NA	Man in a hospital bed. He is alive. He has a visible wound on his upper left leg. There is a bloody bandage tight to his upper right leg. This could be bullet wounds.

280	27 Nov 2018	Video	0.06	This is a film of a man speaking to the camera. He says his name is ‘candidate Su Fu Benjamin.’ He first says this in French and then in English. He sounds anglophone. It is possible that this is the same person in 278.
281	29 Nov 2018	Video	0.31	A woman seems to be filming. A market has been burnt to the ground. There are fallen pineapples in the mud and fruit all on the ground. A boy, 13 or so, is walking through. There are three women in view looking at the remains of the market. The woman recording says ‘they burn my’ and points at her market stall in front. There is a lot of commotion. There are some flames in sight in the middle of blackened goods. There are various streams of smoke.
282	29 Nov 2018	Photo	NA	Picture of the burnt market from 281.
283	7 Dec 2018	Photo	NA	Two males deceased, lying face up. Both are topless, and both are wearing dark coloured shorts. They are lying in a pool of blood. Palm tree leaves have been placed around them. The ground is cleared red mud, indicating this is a village. There is a group of civilians standing around the men; only their lower legs are visible.
284	12 Dec 2018	Photo	NA	Two deceased men prepared for burial. This could be the men from 283. They have been dressed in very high-quality traditional clothing.
285	12 Dec 2018	Photo	NA	Military men entering a helicopter. They are either accompanying or arresting a seemingly very well-to-do man in traditional clothing. The ground is cleared red mud, indicative of a village location.
286	12 Dec 2018	Video	0.30	Water running into bucket from a tap indoors is dark brown.
287	14 Dec 2018	Photo	NA	This appears to be an image of 16 or so men waiting in court. There are two prison guards in view, which seem to be wearing the francophone uniforms. The 16 men might be Amba boys in Yaoundé.
288	14 Dec 2018	Photo	NA	A female prison officer smiling for the camera.
289	14 Dec 2018	Photo	NA	A prison guard and a man in traditional bright yellow clothing, outside what appears to be a court house.
290	14 Dec 2018	Video	0.07	This appears to be inside a court house – possibly a film of 287. Someone says they ‘are very happy’. The boys in shot are smiling. It seems they had a good result.
291	14 Dec 2018	Video	0.18	Five boys, smiling, very happy. It is unclear what language they are speaking in.
292		Photo	NA	Images of the men in 287, smiling for the camera. Different people are in different photographs.

	14 Dec			
293	2018	Photo	NA	Images of the men in 287, smiling for the camera. Different people are in different photographs.
294		Photo	NA	
295		Photo	NA	
296		Photo	NA	
297		Photo	NA	
298	26 Dec	Photo	NA	Image of a naked male body face down in the mud, with a piece of rope tied to the neck, being dragged along the ground by two men on a motorbike. One of the men has a black hood pulled over his head. The face of the driver of the bike is not in view. There is a crowd at one end of the road watching, following the bike along the road, including a girl. The caption of the image says, 'Anglophones murdered and dragged on bikes in Bangourain, West Region, La Republique Du Cameroun.'
299	31 Dec	Photo	NA	Two deceased males in woodland. Both men are holding guns. Blood on arms and legs. No faces in shot.
300	31 Dec	Photo	NA	Four armed military officers in a rural setting, posing for the camera.
301	31 Dec	Photo	NA	As above in 300. This time, there are three military officers in view.
302	31 Dec	Photo	NA	Three military officers in view. Same weapons as in 300, but different background. There is a deceased body in front of the officers, lying face up on the ground. The man is barefoot, with a machete placed on his legs. He is wearing black.
303	31 Dec	Photo	NA	Deceased young man in wooded area, lying face up. A long rifle is balanced on his legs. He is wearing jeans and a dark blue top. He is barefooted.
304	5 Jan	Photo	NA	Deceased male lying face up on cleared mud ground. He has a black t-shirt and jeans on. There is a pool of blood beneath the upper half of his body and a trail of blood near his head.
305	7 Jan	Video	0.12	Man lying naked on floor, face down. A man with military trousers, a blue top, with the face covered, is standing over the man on the floor holding out a piece of burning wood. It appears as though something like molten metal is dropping from the burning piece of wood onto the naked man's body. The man on the floor is making pained noises. He looks to the camera and is clearly in a severe amount of pain. It is unclear to me what language is being spoken.

306	12 Jan 2019	Video	1.59	One image of four lines of topless men sitting on the ground, as though they have been captured. It is outdoors, and there appear to be two military men in view. A song plays over the image. There is a caption that says, 'Southern Cameroon War'.
307	18 Jan 2019	Video	2.12	A row of houses has been burnt down, near a church. One woman shows the destruction to the camera. Several other women walk by. There is some talking in pidgin. This is possibly a school that has been burnt down. The camera keeps moving around showing the damage.
308	18 Jan 2019	Photo	NA	Appears to be a deceased woman in a hospital bed.
309	22 Jan 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased young man in a village, laid face upwards on bamboo branches and leaves. He is wearing a white t-shirt and trousers. There is a lot of blood on his chest. His feet are covered with material.
310	23 Jan 2019	Photo	NA	This appears to be the body of a deceased girl, of 8 or so years. It is difficult to tell from the image. The child is wearing a pink jumper. The trousers are pulled down to the ankles, exposing the genital area. There is blood speckled on the lower part of the body and there are drips of blood near the head. The body appears to be laid outside the front of a house.
311	23 Jan 2019	Photo	NA	Another deceased body, with the genitals exposed. Possibly another female child, it is hard to tell. The head is missing from the body.
312	23 Jan 2019	Photo	NA	Inside a building, possibly a school or market, which looks to have been burnt down. There is a hole in the roof.
313	27 Jan 2019	Photo	NA	Man and woman, possibly in their 20s, in the back of a car. They are well dressed. The woman is wearing a smart white shirt and black trousers. There is a visible open wound along the right side of her upper thigh. The wound looks deep and long.
314	27 Jan 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male body laid face up on the edge of a tarmac road. He is wearing black trousers, a denim jacket, and a red t-shirt. Two green wellington boots have been placed on his feet.
315	27 Jan 2019	Video	08.07	Video in French. It is in a smart office, with good quality furnishings. A military man speaking French is holding up his diploma to the camera, there is a Cameroonian flag behind him. On the desk, pictures of Paul Biya have been smashed and ripped. There are three men dressed in black, showing their faces, inside the military man's office. They are filming him, and they also speak in French. Three or more others are in a corridor, bringing in framed pictures

				that seem to have been taken down from the walls. The military man rips up his diploma. One of the men in black urinates on a picture of Paul Biya's face.
316	29 Jan 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male laid on a tiled floor, only the head in view. The head is being held by hands wearing latex gloves. The face and head of the deceased has several deep slash wounds.
317	29 Jan 2019	Video	1.36	A deceased male body is being carried from the back of an open caddy truck by 8 or so other young men. The person holding the camera speaks in pidgin. It appears as though there are several bodies piled in the back of the truck. The young men go back to carry another body. Some of the men look young, in their mid- to late- teens. The film shows three bodies being carried from the back of the truck.
318	31 Jan 2019	Photo	NA	Appears to be a deceased male body, lying face up on the road. The body is covered with coats. It appears as though the left leg has been cut off at the hip. There is a motorcycle helmet in view.
319	2 Feb 2019	Video	1.40	Video from inside a house, filming the outside. There are fifty or so military men filmed running by, some in open caddy trucks. The male commentator claims they are kidnapping anglophone Cameroonians. And they keep speaking in French, he says. The commentator who is filming speaks in pidgin with a woman. One military officer is filmed dragging a person along the ground, using the back of their shirt to pull them along. Three or so military officers go over and at least one of the military officers kicks the person being dragged. The man in the video says, 'it's a woman, it's my neighbour'. The person being pulled along is put in the back of one of the military trucks, and one of the military officers is filmed beating them with a baton, repeatedly. Another person is dragged along the ground, and another woman in a country dress is escorted into the truck by two military officers. The commentator says, 'look at what they are doing to our girls, these are my neighbours who are being abducted.' There are three or more people who have been captured in the back of the truck, being beaten by military men.
320	2 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Teenage girl in her Sunday best, posing for a photograph outside a car – this is possibly a girl who has been killed.
321	2 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Middle-aged woman in her Sunday best, posing for a photograph outside a house– this is possibly a woman who has been killed.
322	2 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Middle-aged man in his Sunday best, posing for a photograph outside a house – this is possibly a man who has been killed.
323	3 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased woman, the upper part of the body in view, laid face upwards on a white, tiled floor. The lower part of her face is all bloody. This could possibly be the woman in 321.

324	3 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased man, the upper part of the body in view, laid face upwards on a white, tiled floor. There is a foot on the face of the man, which may be the woman's foot in 323. The flooring looks the same. The man has a big gaping hole in the back of his head, going deep down inside of the skull.
325	7 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male, outside, lying face up on muddy, cleared ground. The man is wearing black trousers and a black t-shirt. There is blood running outward on the ground from the upper part of his body.
326	7 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male, outside, lying face up on muddy, cleared ground. The man is wearing a yellow t-shirt, denim jeans and light-coloured shoes. There is a lot of blood on the upper part of his chest, soaked through his t-shirt.
327	7 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male, outside, lying face up on grassy ground. The man is wearing a blue t-shirt and yellow shorts. The man has blood running from his nose and mouth.
328	7 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male, outside, lying face down on grassy ground. The man is wearing a yellow and black striped t-shirt and pink shorts. He has a leather shoulder bag around his body. His face is bloody, his eyes look swollen and he has a small, deep wound on his right arm.
329	7 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male, outside, lying face up on muddy, cleared ground. The man is wearing a green t-shirt and black shorts, with a white belt. He has no shoes on his feet. There is a pool of blood on the ground near the man's head and a pool of blood on the ground near the man's right knee.
330	7 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	This appears to be a deceased male, outside, lying face up on muddy, cleared ground. However, the way the man's arms are raised could indicate he is alive and injured. The man is wearing a red t-shirt and white trousers. He has blood in his mouth and a rip at the top of his t-shirt, and a wound to the left wrist. Another man is affectionately sat near the body, leaning over him.
331	7 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	This appears to be a deceased male, outside, lying face up on muddy, cleared ground. The man is wearing a blue t-shirt and orange shorts. His right hand has been ripped through and part of the hand is hanging off from the wrist.
332	11 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Young man in his Sunday best, posing for a photograph outside a house – this is possibly a man who has been killed.
333	11 Feb 2019	Video	0.30	The woman holding the camera is crying. There is lots of wailing and crying in the film. In front, a group of more than 10 people are walking along, pushing a wheelbarrow. One woman is wearing a country dress. There appears to

				be a body in the wheelbarrow. The woman holding the camera becomes more distressed as the wheelbarrow passes by and breaks down in distress. The body in the wheelbarrow appears to be of a man.
334	12 Feb 2019	Video	04.13	It is unclear what is happening in this video. On one side, many women have been lined up and are sat on the ground. On the other side, men have been lined up and are sat on the ground. There are several military officers wailing around them. French is being spoken. The man holding the camera sounds angry and is saying things to the women as he walks past filming them. The man with the camera rips one of the women's head pieces off. There appear to be 30 young women. There are hundreds of men, sat in rows, but lying backwards. It looks as though they are all deceased. But then the man with the camera shouts at one man and tells him to close his eyes in English. It therefore looks like they are being made to look as though deceased. The man with the camera says, 'everybody, sleep-sleep.' He keeps repeating this, and the military officers go up and down the line making the men close their eyes. The man then goes along the line with the women telling them to do the same. Some of the women are wearing headscarves, which indicates that they may be Muslim. One military officer is moving along the line of men with a red sandal, beating some men, presumably the ones who open their eyes.
335	13 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Photo taken from inside the house. Four deceased bodies appear to be lying face up on a tarmac road.
336	14 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	25 or more deceased children. Some look younger than a year in age. Girls and boys. Inside a building.
337	17 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	House burning, along a tarmac roadside.
338	17 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Remains from a burnt-out building.
339	17 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Photo of a tarmac roadside, with smoke in the distance.
340	17 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Another picture of the burning building in 337. Two men are walking past in white shirts and black trousers.
341	17 Feb 2019	Video	1.40	A video of a village. One house appears to have been burnt out, and there is no longer any roof. There is smoke coming out of several other houses. These are simple, mud-brick homes. The camera moves through the village – several homes have been set alight and are smoking. The camera shows the man, and it looks like he is moving away quickly. The cameraman is wearing traditional clothing. Someone screams nearby; it appears they have run into the forest.
342	17 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Burnt-out home in a village.

343	17 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	Another burnt-out home in a village.
344	23 Feb 2019	Photo	NA	The remains of what appears to be a woman who was tied up and set on fire.
345	8 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Women's march. The Governor for women is wearing a military bulletproof vest, seemingly as a statement.
346	8 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	There appears to be at least 8 deceased bodies, including at least one child and several women. They are laid far down on a cleared, muddy ground. Sheets have been placed over some of the bodies.
347	12 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Appear to be 5 deceased bodies lying face down on cleared, mud ground. One of the bodies is that of an elderly person who has a wound in the head. This links to the above.
348	12 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	A close up of one of the women deceased in 346.
349	12 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased male lying face down on the ground. There are palm leaves around him, and there do not appear to be other bodies in sight. He is wearing black trousers and a black t-shirt. There is blood on his head and his right arm appears to be injured. A cap lies a metre or so from his body.
350	12 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Three deceased bodies lying face down. Two appear to be elderly women. The third might be a child.
351	12 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Ten or so bodies deceased on the ground – another view of 346. In the background, there appear to be men in black with long rifles.
352	12 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Two deceased men lying face up and one deceased woman lying face down, related to 346. All of them are wearing traditional country clothing.
353	15 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased man, upper part of body in shot, lying face upward. He has blood on the lower part of his upper body. He is lying on grassy ground.
354	15 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased older woman, upper part of body in shot, lying face upward on dry mud ground. She is elderly and wearing country clothing. She has a deep wound to her right arm and blood is pooled on the ground. She has a deep cut on the right side of her face, near to the chin.
355	15 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Two deceased children lying face down in dry mud ground. Both children appear to have deep wounds to the base of their necks, as though attacked with a machete.

356	15 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Burnt-out motorbike on dry mud ground.
357	15 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased man, upper part of body in shot, lying face upward on dry mud ground. He is wearing a red t-shirt. He has a deep wound to the right side of his head, swollen eyes, and blood from the nose and mouth. It is possible he has a cut to the neck. There is a pool of blood beneath his head.
358	15 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Deceased person lying on their right-hand side. The gender is unclear. There is a deep wound to the left side of the skull. The top part of the left hand has been cut away from the body and is 10 cm or so from the left arm.
359	15 Mar 2019	Photo	NA	Tarmac road. On the far side, there are four deceased bodies lying face upward. On the other side of the road, another deceased is lying face down. There is a pool of blood running from this body into the drain. They all appear to be dressed as civilians, wearing shoes, and trousers, different coloured tops.

Endnotes to Appendix

i "A WEEKEND OF REVENGE CLAIMED THE LIVES OF 48 CAMEROON SOLDIERS GUN DOWN BY AMBAZONIA PRO-INDEPENDENCE FIGHTERS ACROSS AMBAZONIA IN A WORSENING WAR BATTLE THAT IS FAR FROM OVER WITH NO ENDING SIGHT AS CAMEROON MINISTERS OF DECEPTIVE PROPAGANDA RENE SADI AND ATANGA NJI ARE DECEIVING THE WORLD WITH FAKE PROPAGANDA OF THINGS UNDER CONTROL INSTEAD OF TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WORSENING SITUATION OF THE WAR THAT HAS RAVAGED ENTIRE VILLAGES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS WITH TWO MILLION AMBAZONIANS INTERNALLY DISPLACED JUST THIS WEEK AFTER THEIR HOMES AND VILLAGES WERE BURNED DOWN BY CAMEROON SOLDIERS. AMBAZONIA PRO-INDEPENDENCE FIGHTERS MIGHT BE USING DANE GUNS BUT THESE GUNS ARE MORE ACCURATE WITH 99.99% OF HITTING THEIR TARGETS THAN AK 47 AS REVEALED TO ME BY A MILITARY GENERAL WHOSE NAME IS WITHHELD FOR SECURITY REASONS. PAUL BIYA CANNOT TAKE AMBAZONIA BY FORCE BECAUSE DANE GUNS WILL DEFEAT PAUL BIYA TO FORCE HIM OUT OF AMBAZONIA THROUGH SEPARATION DIALOGUE. PAUL BIYA MUST UNDERSTAND THAT WAR HAS NEVER SOLVE A POLITICAL CRISIS BECAUSE THE END GAME FOR ANY WAR IS TOTAL SEPARATION WHICH CANNOT BE REVERSE EVEN IF PAUL BIYA DECLARE END OF WAR TODAY. ENOUGH IS ENOUGH WITH THIS DECEASED DICTATOR WHO IS NEARING HIS GRAVE AND WANT TO DECENT WITH MANY INNOCENT PEOPLE AS HE WANT. SPECIAL THANKS TO ALL AMBAZONIA RESTORATION FORCES WHO ARE SACRIFICING THEIR LIVES TO DEFEND AMBAZONIA AND MAY THE GOD OF AMBAZONIA GUIDE THEM TO VICTORY LEADING TO AMBAZONIA FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE MIGHTY NAME OF JESUS AMEN."

ii "Good morning house.

Forty three (43) of our brothers were identified yesterday the 6th of August 2019 at the Yaounde Court of First Instance EKOUNOU.

They are charged with Collective Resistance, Attempted Escape and Destruction as provided for and sanctioned by Sections 74, 94, 96, 158, 193 and 316 of the Penal Code.

The 44 brothers are :

1. Wirdzienyuy Leonard;
2. Yongo Colins;
3. Yuven Cyril;
4. Ziengeh Hilary Chia;
5. Salah Edmond;
6. Kum Nestor;
7. Ntanji Isidore AKO;
8. BUH Mbi Roger;
9. Kanouo Gildas (this is a francophone caught within the context of our struggle) ;
10. Ambantele Victor;
11. Ambah Rahul;
12. Newu Isaac;

These twelve were identified in the second Court Session where the judge is Ngoba Joseph, the Legal Department represented by Kakmeni Djongue Jean Désiré and the Court Clerk is Njiche Michèle Confort.

The other 31 brothers are :

13. Abanda Louis Enowntai's;
14. Achesit Hamlet;
15. Achu Divine;
16. Achu Joseph;
17. Adonis Martin;
18. Agbor Taku Joseph;
19. Aghen Norbert;
20. Akembom Divine NFOR;
21. Akom Alloysius Akom;
22. Akwo Platini Anga (he has lost two teeth from punch from a francophone detainee. Note, the francophone detainees have instructed by the prison administration to brutalise our brothers)
23. Alobwede Van Kingsley Same;
24. Amadou Assad;
25. Ambesse Divine;

26. Amei Benjamen (has a spinal problem and can't stand for long);
 27. Amos Bitar;
 28. Anifata Kiven;
 29. Anyam Jin Austin;
 30. Aselatcha Martin;
 31. Bame Emmanuel;
 32. Benjamin Tembang TANTOH (severely tortured with a blood clot on the left eye);
 33. Bundi Nsah Godgive;
 34. Chi Emmanuel;
 35. Tse Noel Wangang;
 36. Chu Ettia Frank;
 37. Eban Felix;
 38. Edwin Dubela;
 39. Effia Gideon Nji;
 40. Elvis Fonyuy;
 41. Embason Newton;
 42. EWANE Olivier;
 43. Fonkam Pierre (is a francophone caught within the context of the struggle) ;
- These 31 brothers were identified in the first session where the judge is Ndema Elongue Max Lambert, the Legal Department represented by Onambele Cyprien and the Court clerk is Mama Jacques Marcel.

Names of our brothers on the course list but who were not present in court :

1. Apang Ronny Donald;
2. CHE Gilbert;
3. Effru Francis; and
4. Efut Armstrong.

These boys have gone through a lot and are actually subjected to the worst forms of cruelties yet their resolve and belief in the struggle is unfathomable.”

iii “IRRELEVANT PARODY OF JUSTICE!

Charles Taku

The politically motivated life sentences slammed on Sisiku Ayuk Tabe and nine Ambazonian leaders by a Court-martial in Cameroun with the complicity of the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is one more unfortunate example of the militarization of justice, civil and political rights in African through inter-state terror. The ten victims who were in Nigeria under the protection of international law, were abducted from a hotel in Abuja Nigeria in a coordinated operation carried out by Nigeria and Cameroun intelligence and paramilitary operatives. A Federal High Court in Abuja, Nigeria has since decided that the abduction and rendition of these victims was illegal and violated the Nigerian constitution and international law and ordered the return to Nigeria of the abductees; a decision, the Nigerian government has so far ignored. The entire operation leading to this Cameroun staged night judicial terror is a slur on the rule of law credentials and constitutional governance of Nigeria and Cameroun. It provides cattle fodder for the validation of the criticism made by an increasing number of observers that the two countries may be paying lip-service to the supposed fight against Boko-Haram in which the international community has deployed extensive resources. Going by the interstate abduction and court-martial of these victims in a night judicial ritual, a method allegedly used by Boko-Haram in its operations, could this hydra-headed monster so-called Boko-Haram not be but a stealth interstate ruse used to create instability to justify political brigandage and the corrupt eternalization of political power relying on international resources and support? Why will supposed sovereign nations prefer interstate terror to the international rule of law in the conduct of international relations?

This irrelevant parody of justice against Sisiku Ayuk Tabe and Southern Cameroons leaders is about ten individuals. It is about the consequences in Nigeria, Cameroun and Africa of the legitimization of abduction and state terror as alternatives to the international rule of law. The international community must make a strong statement condemning this travesty and judicial brigandage and seek the unconditional release of these victims. Its indifference may unfortunately be construed as a tacit validation of impunity in an explosive region where violence is not a rare commodity.

No one should be under the illusion, that the impugned court-martial process and its outcome is a victory for Cameroun or Nigeria that collaborated in it. It is an international symbol of shame for the two countries and a validation of the just claims of the Southern Cameroons to sovereignty and freedom. The ten did not present the case of the independence of the Southern Cameroons by violent means. At their abduction, they were merely articulating the claims which the Southern Cameroons have strenuously presented for the past fifty-seven years, at the United Nations, at home and worldwide. Rather than seek dialogue to resolve the conflict, Cameroun declared war with impunity, hoping to subdue the aggrieved people of the Southern Cameroons through genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Nigeria government which Africa and the world relied on to mediate in this and other African disputes, decided to throw its support to the government of Cameroun in the mistaken belief that the abduction of these victims would end the crisis. By its own miscalculation, Nigeria, lost an opportunity to oversee a peaceful solution to a potentially protracted conflict in its own backyard.

Ambazonia is an albatross on the neck of the Republic of Cameroun which will loosen its grip only when Ambazonia is fully liberated. The life sentences only extend the duration and complexity of the conflict which neither the present leaders of Cameroun nor Nigeria will be around to see how it plays out. May be only their progeny, may as fate often does, have the chance to have glimpses of these victims when they will be liberated to partake in the celebration of an independent and free neighbouring Ambazonia. The night justice of shame will not define the cause they stand for. The sustained resistance, self-defense and the unbreakable will and resolve of a people who have craved for justice with peace plants, memoranda to the UN and the international community, their precious blood and the eternal conscience of humanity will determine the outcome of this conflict and not conspiratorial carnage, terror and the arrogance of ephemeral power of a frail failing dictatorship. For this reason, by imposing the so-called life sentences and other coercive conditions of life on Southern Cameroons captives, they might in this occasion, have put their own poisoned portions on their own lips and that of their nation."

iv Subject: Grand National Dialogue

By Dr. Nfor N Susungi

Our Reference : BFP/PRL /09/2019/001

Why the Briscam Freedom Party shall not participate in Mr. Biya's Grand National Dialogue

There are five principal reasons why the BFP cannot participate in any Dialogue with the Biya regime:

NO1: BIYA DOES NOT BELIEVE IN Dialogue

It is on record that Paul Biya has always been opposed to dialogue with the people of the Southern Cameroons /Ambazonia because he looks at them with great contempt and has always believed that his military will crush the Anglophones whom he calls "rebels and secessionists" and enable him to impose his annexationist agenda on them making it unnecessary for him to negotiate anything with them.

Mr. Biya also agreed secretly with French President Emmanuel Macron that France shall block every attempt by the UNSC to act under Chapter VII of the UN charter to bring the crisis to an end. But the hidden agenda was to buy time for Mr. Biya to pursue his military objectives of crushing the Anglophone rebellion. Mr. Biya is only calling for this national dialogue because his military strategy has failed.

NO2: DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED POLITICAL GOALS

The Southern Cameroons /Ambazonia has fixed the political goal of achieving full independence with English as its official language and has also decided that they shall withdraw from the CEMAC Franc Zone to join the ECOZONE.

Mr. Biya and his government are still deluding themselves with the mantra that Cameroon is "one and indivisible". This is the thinking which has led Mr. Biya to send many young poorly trained French-speaking soldiers to their deaths over the last three years.

The reality is that the federal union which was formed in October 1961 by a peaceful and voluntary vote of the people of the Southern Cameroons but scrapped by the Ahidjo government in 1972 can never be restored by the Biya government by military force, involving the burning of 200 towns and villages, the sending of 30.000 as refugees into Nigeria and creation of over 600.000 IDPs.

Mr. Biya still dreams about a Union in which the French language will remain the language of power and Southern Cameroons will be forced to remain in the French controlled Franc Zone and continue to be a French colony by proxy.

The goals of the people of the Southern Cameroons are so far away from those of those of the Biya regime that nothing can be achieved in Mr. Biya's so-called National dialogue.

NO3: ABSENCE OF AN INTERMEDIARY

Mr. Biya is convening his dialogue at which there will be no neutral party acting as an intermediary. He is interested in a dialogue which will be controlled by the CPDM party so that, like all elections LRC, everything will be tailored to suit the needs of his party.

An earlier attempt to conduct dialogue in Switzerland with Swiss intermediation failed because Swiss neutrality was questionable due to the fact that Mr. Biya is a Swiss Citizen. Despite his Swiss citizenship the Swiss Federal Prosecutor has failed to indict him for genocide war crimes and crimes against humanity as he is required to do under Article 23 and 24 of the Swiss penal code.

If the Swiss Federal Prosecutor who has been active in indicting Fifa officials on charges of corruption, fails to indict a Swiss Citizen for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, then Switzerland cannot be deemed a trusted party to intermediate in the Cameroonian crisis.

NO4: UNACCEPTABLE VENUE

Mr. Biya is calling his National Dialogue to take place in Yaounde. The choice of this venue guarantees that no serious minded opinion leader from the Southern Cameroons will come to his dialogue forum because the fate of Sisiku Ayuk Tabe and the Nera Ten who were abducted from Abuja in January 2018 is proof that the Biya regime can never be trusted. They were subsequently tried by a military tribunal and sentenced to life imprisonment and fined 250 billion FCFA.

For this reason Southern Cameroons /Ambazonians are advised to stay away from Mr. Biya's national Dialogue because they could either be arrested or targeted for assassination for the purpose of decapitation of the leadership of the Southern Cameroons /Ambazonian movement.

NO5: MILITARY OCCUPATION

Mr. Biya is calling his national dialogue when the Southern Cameroons is still under occupation by the Cameroonian army which has continued to burn villages and to kill innocent civilians including babies.

WHAT IS THE BFP PROPOSING

The Briscam Freedom Party believes that there are two key elements that are essential for settling the crisis. These two elements must be understood to Mr. Biya and his international supporters.

(I) REFERENDUM

The Briscam Freedom Party has consistently maintained that the only solution to this crisis is to hold a UNSC sponsored referendum in Southern Cameroons to determine the people's will as it is done in all civilized countries. Why?

°If France can allow the people of New Caledonia to hold a free referendum to decide their future even though the French Republic is a unitary state according to the constitution of the 5th Republic ;

°If France can hold a referendum to decide whether or not to ratify the Maastricht treaty.

°If Canada can allow the people of Quebec to hold two referenda to enable the people of French speaking Quebec to decide their future;

°If the United Kingdom can allow the people of the Falklands to hold a referendum to freely choose their future;

°If the United Kingdom can allow the people of Scotland to hold a referendum to decide their future and may even repeat it in the event of the UK's exit from the EU.

°If the United Kingdom itself can decide to hold a referendum to decide its future membership of the European Union

°If France can hold a referendum just to decide whether or not to privatise Paris Airport

°If the UNSC can allow people of South Sudan can hold a referendum to decide on their future

°If the Swiss Confederation conducted as many as 10 national referenda in 2018 alone

°If the Russian Federation can hold a referendum in Crimea to enable the people to choose their future,

°If referendum is the unique political instrument which civilized societies regularly use in order to settle complex political problems that present the electorate with a binary choice,

Then the people of the Southern Cameroons /Ambazonia shall not settle for less. The Southern Cameroons youth who took up arms after Mr. Biya declared war on them on 30 November 2017 will lay down their weapons only when the UNSC sets a date for a referendum with a referendum question that should be identical to the one that France used in New Caledonia on 4th December 2018.

(II) SCREXIT DIVORCE BILL

We have taken note of the life sentences pronounced on Sisiku Ayuk Tabe and his 9 companions in addition to the fine of 250 billion FCFA. The figure of 250 billion FCFA is nearly half a billion USD. The the GDP (2018) of Cameroon is around \$40 billion and the fiscal budget is \$5 billion. In other words the fine is 10% of the annual budget of Cameroon and 1.25% of the GDP of the whole of Cameroon.

The Briscam Freedom Party accept the 250 billion FCFA as a SCREXIT divorce bill and are willing to sit down with the government of Dion Ngute, the chairman of the proposed National Dialogue to negotiate the modalities so that the payment can be made through a single wire transfer to the Cameroon treasury in order to bring an end to this Union which has brought so much pain and suffering to our people.

The Briscam Freedom Party is willing to lead a team from the Southern Cameroons /Ambazonia to negotiate the modalities for the payment of the 250 billion FCFA SCREXIT divorce bill leading to the release of Sisiku Ayuk Tabe and the Nera Ten as well as all the detainees of Southern Cameroons /Ambazonia held in the various detention centers as part of a comprehensive separation treaty between the Southern Cameroons /Ambazonia and la Republique du Cameroun.

The negotiations between the Southern Cameroons /Ambazonia and LRC shall be conducted with the AfDB and the World Bank acting as joint facilitators and Co-chairmen because the two institutions possess vital information on the Cameroonian economy and they shall play a vital role in providing post conflict support to the two countries.

Conclusion

The conclusion is that unless the the Biya regime and the international community are willing to accept the principle of a UNSC sponsored referendum followed by negotiations for a SCREXIT Divorce, then the armed conflict is going to last long and the next phase shall involve the rest of Cameroon.

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Dr. Nfor N Susungi
Chairman
Briscam Freedom Party

Ombudsman for National Security
WhatsApp No +22557217839, +22967192982, +2348091169696”

**

Collection of Video CAMEROON POLICE BRUTALITY, TORTURE, RAPE

Updates up to 2nd August 2018.

Compiled by Rev Friar Charles Lwanga Augustino Maria,
(Charles Lyonga Matute)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0lfFQV7zvc>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1KExbtUFGSQ>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jNc5nep-xY4>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2NtaD4Hwsg>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WBORy48hUEE>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1EpDgPFAueo>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SRpENBgjnRg>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v-p9YWi2my4>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SNX5Y3d54E8>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6O89SCANJgo>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-7OiYkquBCY>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZPsIXO2FMGg>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AL4pobHTALU>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eORDz1oybuE>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u8sFEGrZPh4>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=APAOzvvfTTI>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12xSsUKhBVc>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UmeHobOM0ng>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SVY_7tbNgpk
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vROMj7YysA4>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HpeUstylzch0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O2xknl4ZOII>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HoF33CYSZW0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l5rGId2G4w0&t=300s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSY30QOLUlw>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fcJBbOkgLnw>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJRgkOBqv_4
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSARsvnlIH8>

POLICE SHOOTING GUNS IN North West And South West Regions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=szPe17TCsds>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=djqofbucwlc>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zCivOoUmzQE>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4d0SVR4Z_q0

<https://youtu.be/UKHPYw3Q1fA>
<https://youtu.be/AxydRmYWddY>
<https://youtu.be/10dmJ5GJNws>
<https://youtu.be/4TVTKIhalfo>
<https://youtu.be/k3njvxYbi1U>
<https://youtu.be/Ob1IHUd3-DM>
<https://youtu.be/-kzDF4jHLZ0>
<https://youtu.be/Hycwwlasffa>
<https://youtu.be/InjNRisNzGw>
https://youtu.be/GF_j5Ts0Sak

<https://youtu.be/Rt9Cnzt6TwY>
<https://youtu.be/K9ClBeJPG5s>
<https://youtu.be/w6Zb5R89neY>
<https://youtu.be/81hpCnMym4I>
<https://youtu.be/N7Y-iGliaeI>
https://youtu.be/K1AMule_wWU
https://youtu.be/QIfA48b0B_I
<https://youtu.be/N4ETTDc8kqg>
<https://youtu.be/v4EC7aUiWLk>
<https://youtu.be/8msSvZh3OdM>
<https://youtu.be/Nn-CLoDbacG>
<https://youtu.be/IKSoSOFTMXA>
<https://youtube/kQlckYm24sw>
<https://youtu.be/FSUjPs6gyBo>
<https://youtu.be/Q3muUis0dzM>
https://youtu.be/GXM_ybMgE14
<https://youtu.be/aB7ap44THfE>
<https://youtu.be/9x5S5lInn0Z0>
<https://youtu.be/gaPAjz9Bf84> Bakundu Village burnt

<https://youtu.be/WI3Fxdwu9I> summary of genocide in Southern Cameroons

https://youtu.be/-5mA8-ME_JY men killed in front of wives and children

<https://youtu.be/HDkQfz7P-mw> genocide in Santa

<https://youtu.be/-SOaXBBPEQ>. All Ambazonians citizens killed and driven in the bushes so DO and gendarms had to do the marching

<https://youtu.be/UnoxlrwUhq0> Manyeme in Ambazonia people forced to flee in the bushes by the cameroun army killing squad.

<https://youtu.be/1-j799ysAIA> Breast feeding Ambazonia girls been forced to swim in the mud by LRC military of Biya. You see why we must separate?

<https://youtu.be/lieQ3nLsf1s> Soldiers of LRC 11th of June 2018 in Teke village burnt down with three persons burnt alive.

<https://youtu.be/NpoKOTbfHmk> This is LRC army using our hard-earned tax money to indiscriminately shoot on the population the Republique of Cameroun wants to anihilate. Who is the criminal? Even in the extreme cases repression should be measured. Is this the new professionalism of our armed forces. Like my professor of anatomy Abounou Akong usually put it. "Quand on ne sait pas ce qu'on fait, ça devient le COMBAT DES NÉGRES DANS UN TUNNEL Á MINUIT".

<https://youtu.be/qVv0x1zqX3I> French soldiers helping in the genocide in Ambazonia. France soldiers wounded as they kill civilians in Mbengui North West Region.

<https://youtu.be/aotFefTvDXA> An Ambazonian lady who was shot at Ekona by a French soldier testifies what happened. French genocide. Let the world take note of the genocide promoted by France again after Rwanda 1996 it is Southern Cameroons.

<https://youtu.be/WHUWAPrehoc> Genocide Cameroon military aided by France 5th July I bomb civilian houses in Satum Mamfe Ambazonia

<https://youtu.be/Sa6GBkvAY2s> Mayor Ekema slave to LRC taking the laws into his hands.

<https://youtu.be/Nd0C9FPSCBU> The ruthlessness of the Cameroun army of Paul Biya on civilians very inhuman. Human right abuse in Cameroon.

<https://youtu.be/4N1H0snZ6LM> The cruelest video of the year. Cameroun military killing women and babies on their backs. This is their regular action.

<https://youtu.be/TDla6FxCHPA> The Fon of Fontem calls on all other fons and chiefs of Ambazonian to stand with their people.

<https://youtu.be/5Z04QUdMVMA> Mola njoh litumbe Ambazonia pathriach

https://youtu.be/nwDVCUbj_to Subcommittee of the US Congress hearing of Anglophone Crisis in Southern Cameroons Vs Cameroun Chairman Smith on the hearing: "In order to prevent the long simmering anglophone conflict from destabilizing a critical U.S security partner in the region, U.S. policy makers must understand the legitimacy of grievances and the social, constitutional and historical context of the present discontent in The Republic of Cameroon. A way forward includes a credible election process in the short term, but in the long run requires constitutional reform which reconstitutes the relationship among the Cameroonian peoples along just principles and the consent of the governed."

<https://youtu.be/G5w9IuVqNz4> Born to kill Cameroun military experts in killing unarmed civilians.

<https://youtu.be/wEaanFrDva8> LRC of Cameroun army brutality on an Ambazonian civilian.

<https://youtu.be/XVmGYjQNr2w> Viewers graphic image of an Ambazonian civilian killed by Cameroun military. Genocide in action.

https://youtu.be/wnBJ_pUZn50 A message to the African and world leaders to stop the genocide in Southern Cameroons Ambazonia.

<https://youtu.be/0DxNAeE2k6k> JJ Rawlings former Ghanaian president calls on world leaders to stop the genocide in Ambazonia.

<https://youtu.be/bAkzLZih4a0> REDHAC calling on elections to stop and propose some mediators to end the crisis.

<https://youtu.be/GeWzQop1nXc> Cameroonian military BIR killed four youths in Buea for smoking and being Anglophones. 29July 2018. Genocide.

<https://youtu.be/YxlvE9SFNXg> Batibo a village in the North West of Ambazonian depopulated military killed many corpses all over.

<https://youtu.be/WPFSIJurvnU> Cameroonian Military entered a civilian's residence firing indiscriminately and burnt a moto bike