



Cameroon - Researched and compiled by the Refugee Documentation Centre of Ireland on Wednesday 5 June 2019

Treatment of Anglophone/Southern political activists including: general state treatment; treatment of those accused of aiding armed separatist groups; treatment of those publishing seditious material online; indiscriminate actions by the state/armed forces against Anglophone communities; & delimiting by the state of access to healthcare/education

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“Anglophone activists have faced harassment, violence, and arrest for their work” (ibid p.7).

This document also states that:

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Human Rights Watch in May 2019 points out that:

“Since late 2016, deadly violence has gripped the Anglophone regions of Cameroon, claiming the lives of 1,800 people and forcing half a million to flee their homes. Among the most at-risk groups are people with disabilities and older people who have faced violent attacks, abandonment, forced displacement, and problems getting humanitarian assistance. Government forces have killed scores of civilians, torched hundreds of homes, and used torture and incommunicado detention with near total impunity. Armed separatists have assaulted and kidnapped dozens of people, including students and teachers, amid increasing attacks and growing calls for secession of the North-West and South-West regions. Since late April, Human Rights Watch has documented more abuses, including killings and burning of homes” (Human Rights Watch (13 May 2019) *UN: Shine Spotlight on Brutality in Cameroon*, p.1).

In May 2019 *Human Rights Watch* states that:

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Lexis Nexis
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Refugee Documentation Centre E-Library
Refugee Documentation Centre Query Database
Reliefweb
Reuters
United Kingdom Home Office

United States Department of State



Refugee Documentation Centre (Ireland)
LEGAL AID BOARD

UNHCR Refworld

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