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In this document, we
provide a chronological
overview of the gross
violations of human
rights in Cameroon
since October 2016.



Since 1982, Appointed President
of Cameroon

Paul Biya **37 YEARS** OF **DICTATORSHIP**

and serious violations of human
rights in the most absolute silence



Paul Biya

37 YEARS OF DICTATORSHIP

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rights in the most absolute silence

86, born on Feb 13, 1933
1975 – 1982, Premier Minister
Since 1982, Appointed President of
Cameroon
**Nov, 30 2017, declares war against
English-Speaking Cameroonians**

**Chronology of human rights violations
and crimes against humanity in
Cameroon since October 2016**

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The people's television, www.generation-change.info
Cameroon's Wikileaks is here, www.generation-change.info/camerleaks
GCTV store is here, <https://www.generation-change.info/boutique>
The support fund is here: <https://www.gofundme.com/maurice-kam-to-fond-de-soutienlegal-fund>

The count up is here, www.freekamto.net
www.freekamto.info

The link to the I am Kamto Campaign, is here, www.jesuiskamto.com
You can become a GCTV Tontinard, at \$50/month, by PayPal (www.paypal.com),
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Summary

PAUL BIYA, 37 YEARS OF DICTATORSHIP IN THE MOST ABSOLUTE SILENCE

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It Started There...

October 2016: Lawyers's claims

The english-speaking lawyers are mobilizing in Bamenda in the North-West region and hold a demonstration to make their demands heard: the safeguarding of the Anglo-Saxon educational system, the translation of the legal texts in English, a Federal Republic with two states (Francophone and Anglophone).



■ *Lawyers demonstrate in the streets in the English-speaking region*



■ ***Bamenda, October 2016: A lawyer dragged to the ground by a policeman***

Instead of dialogue and consultation, the tyrannical regime of Paul Biya will react with violence, the ban of demonstrations, the beating of the demonstrators, imprisonments.

The immediate release of the protesters will immediately become a new demand of the lawyers, who are followed in their movement by those of Buea and Victoria cities in the South-West region of Cameroon.

END 2016: Teachers, students and civil society join claims and demonstrations



■ *Demonstration of students on the campus of the University of Buea*

Following the lawyers, teachers, students and civil society actors join the protest movements initiated in Bamenda, with new demands: the respect of the English educational sub-system, the respect of the bilingual identity of the country included

in the constitution. The Biya regime will continue the acts of repression and intensify the violence. Students at Buea University are imprisoned, students raped. The first punitive expeditions led by gendarmes and police officers take place in student neighborhoods. The student residences are ransacked, students extracted from their room with batons and rifle butts. Those who resist are beaten and left in agony. Rapes of female students in the student residences are also reported from these punitive expeditions by the police officers and gendarmes. The first deaths are recorded and the denunciation actions multiply as the crisis gets tougher... The first repressions of local journalists and media professionals interested in these events took place...



■ **Conrad TSI, writer and director, arrested in December 2016, sentenced to 15 years in prison in Yaounde**

Early 2017: Hardening of the crisis

From 2017, the Biya regime systematizes violence as his only expression of dialogue with the people who say their exasperation. Demonstrations and calls to “Ghost town” - Dead city - are regularly organized. Over the many acts of repression, mass arrests and massacres, the populations will gradually be formed into self-defense groups to fight back the regime.



■ The “Ndomo-Ndomo”: king-size slingshot used by Anglophones in the face of the violence of the Cameroonian army

First with the slingshot, the popular response will grow to lead, for the most determined, to the declaration of independence, in October 2017, of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia consisting of English-speaking regions, with a government in exile directed by Julius Sisiku Ayuk Tabe.



■ *Paul Biya on November 30, 2017 during his declaration of war to English speakers*

From January 2018: Civil War

On January 17th, the people of Kwa-Kwa will undergo the first punitive expedition led by the Cameroonian army. The village is burned; children, women, men will take the route of the bush and exile. The old men women who no longer had the strength to flee the assailants in uniform were burned alive.



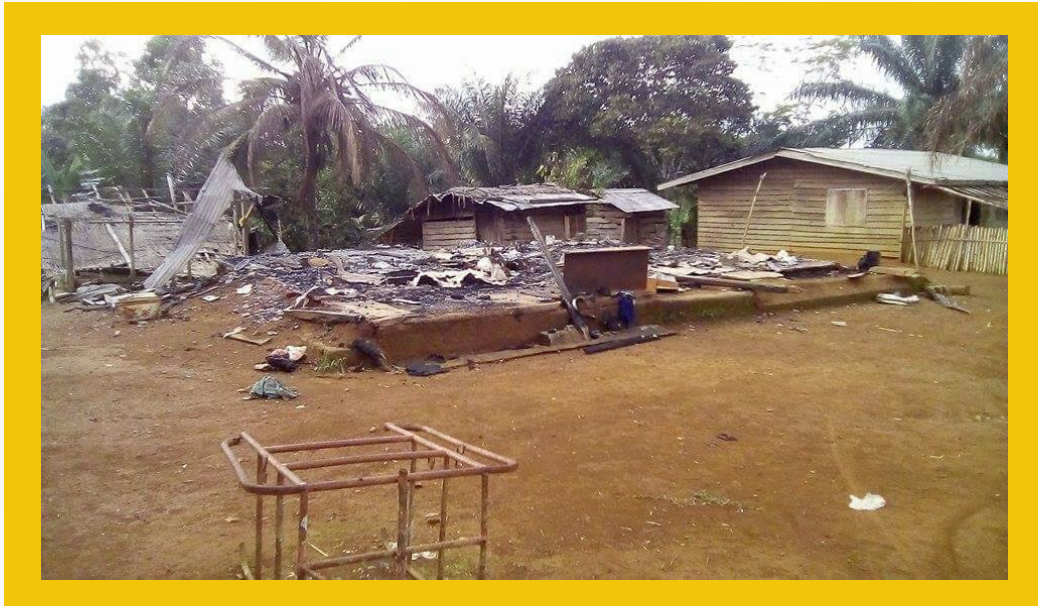
*Inhabitant of Kwa-Kwa after the village
fire on January 17, 2018*



*Mamie Appih,
92-years-old, burned
alive on January 17
in Kwa-Kwa*

During the year 2018: Genocide of Anglophones, Mobilization for Anglophones

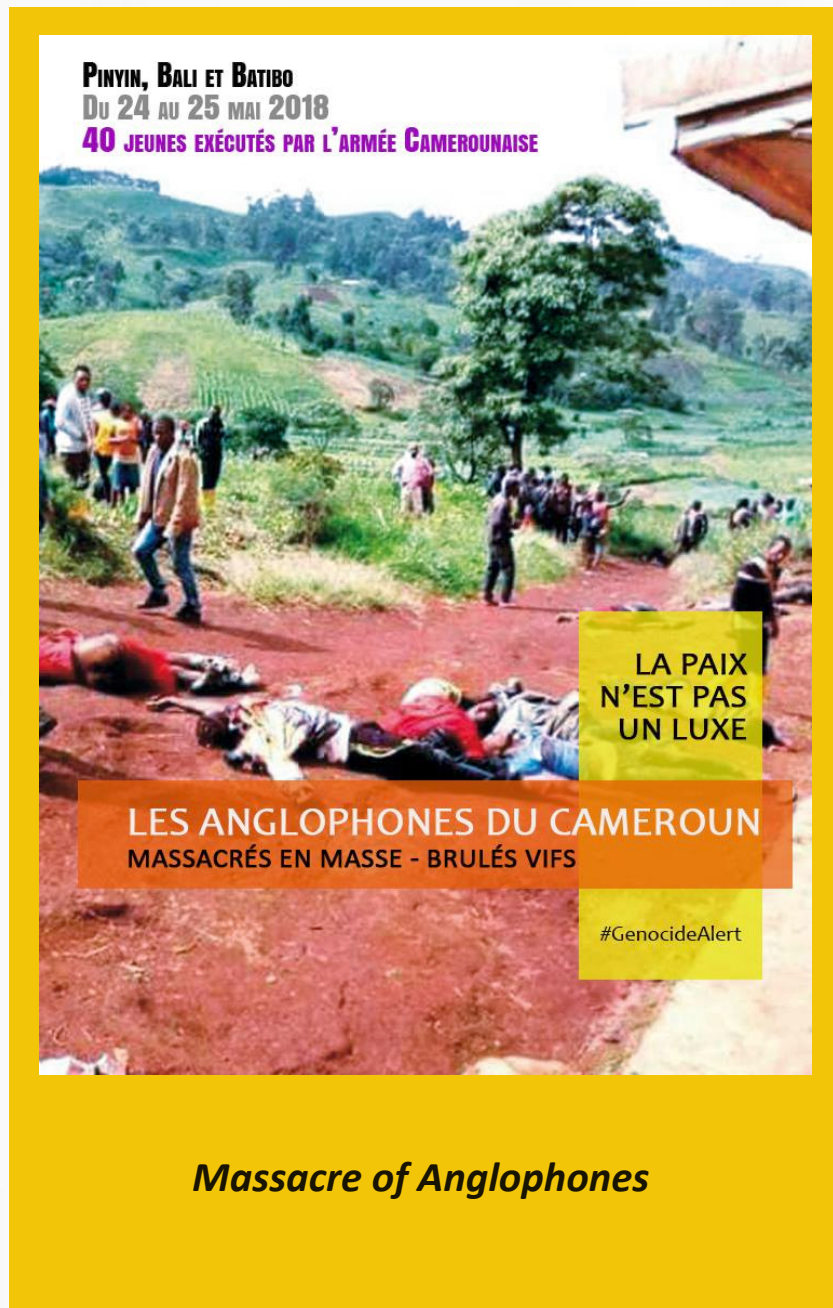
Anglophones are specifically killed in the northwestern and southwestern regions of Cameroon.



■ *Villages burned: over 180 in 2018*



***In May 2018, more than 160,000
displaced persons or refugees***





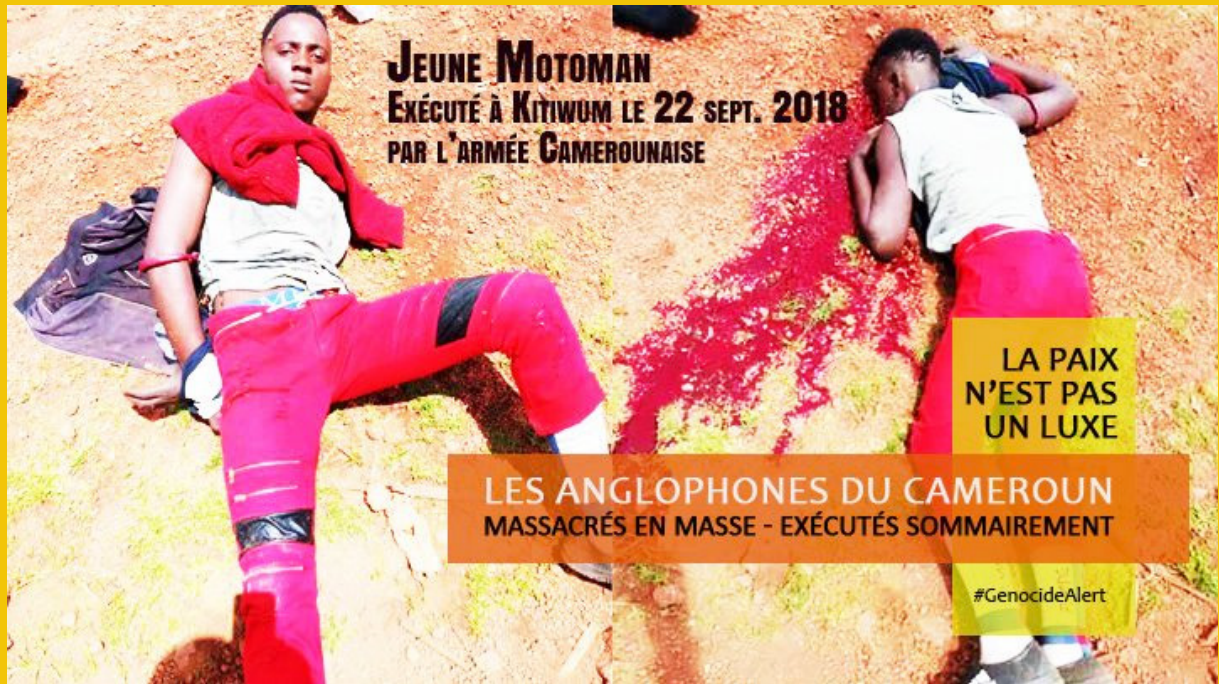
In May 2018, more than 800 people have been killed since the beginning of the war.



August 2018: Anglophone diaspora demonstration in United States



***August 2018: The
Cameroonian army
meets the resistance
of the English-speaking
self-defense groups,
the Amba-Boys.***



September 22, 2018, in Kitiwum in the department of Bui, the Cameroonian army is engaged in summary executions of young motorcycle drivers. The images show a young Kitiwum before and after his execution.



October 2018: The Cameroonian army executes and burns people living in Babessi in the English-speaking regions

October 2018: The presidential elections in Cameroon

Presidential elections took place in Cameroon in October 2018, mainly in French-speaking regions. The Constitutional Council declared elected the incumbent President Paul Biya after having rejected all recourses of his main challenger, the lawyer, jurist, and professor of international law, Prof. Maurice Kamto. According to the minutes of the elections, Maurice Kamto claims to have won the elections and calls for a recount of votes. Faced with the systematic refusal, he launched a peaceful national resistance strategy, the PNR (Plan National de Résistance).





October 2018: The French-speaking diaspora demonstrated in Paris to demand the respect of the choice of the people and say NO to the fratricidal war against the English-speaking citizens.



November 2018: The violence intensified. The Amba-Boys showed a strong opposition to the Cameroonian army, which in retaliation, carries out summary executions, and burns people and villages.

January 2019: War against Anglophones and arrests of Maurice Kamto

While the massacre of English-speaking citizens continues, the President-elect Maurice Kamto and more than 200 people are arrested for demonstrating to denounce the war in the English-speaking regions, the electoral hold-up, and the Biya regime's attempt "to transfer the power at the head of State by a mutual agreement" between M. Biya and his political partisans. The campaign "I Am Kamto" for his release is launched by the writer and academic Patrice Nganang.

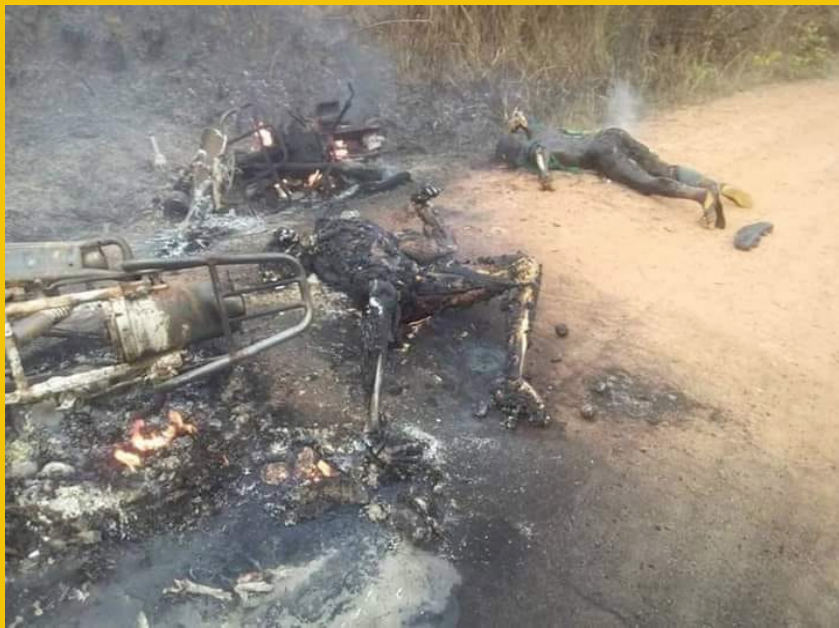


■ Prof. Maurice Kamto

January 29, 2019: Lecture by Stéphane Dujarric, Spokesperson of the UN Secretary General António Guterres

In response to questions about the situation in Cameroon: “The UN is concerned about reports of violence and the use of force by security forces during protests in recent days in Douala. We condemn the acts of violence perpetrated in Cameroon’s embassies in Paris and Berlin. The United Nations is also concerned about the arrest of Mr. Maurice Kamto, leader of the Movement for the Renaissance of Cameroon and some members of his party, which allegedly took place yesterday. The UN calls on the Cameroonian authorities to respect the freedom of assembly, association and expression, and stresses the need for restraint on the part of all political actors. The Secretary-General reiterates the need for all Cameroonian stakeholders to engage in an inclusive and sincere political dialogue to address the challenges facing the country. The United Nations stands ready to support such efforts.”

February – March 2019: Violence continues in the English-speaking regions.



■ *Mbaw, North-West, February 28, 2019: The Cameroonian army roasts youths indiscriminately.*



***Wum, North-West,
March 14, 2019:
The inhabitants
are burned alive
in their houses by
the Cameroonian
army.***



***Bamenda, Rue Foncha, March 14,
2019: Populations are killed randomly
and arbitrarily by the Cameroonian***



***Wum, Northwest, March 2019, a
grandmother digs herself a grave,
in the lack of men and young people
still present in the village to do it, in
order to bury recent victims of the
Cameroonian army.***

April 2019: French State support and resolution on Cameroon at the European Parliament

April 11th, 2019: The French Government supports Biya's regime. The French State is vouching the Camerounian Government, in critical situation of armed conflict, for a loan of 100,000,000€, for a duration of 20 years, with a deferred of 5 years (JORF n°0092 of April 18, 2019 - Text n°12).



■ *Emmanuel Macron and Paul Biya during a visit to France*

April 18th, 2019: The European Parliament votes a resolution in favor of the fight for human rights in Cameroon: the Parliament called for the immediate release of Maurice Kamto and the organization of a dialogue to end the war on Anglophones. This resolution is in line with the demands already made by the European Commission on March 5th, 2019, in a press release from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. During this parliamentary session, two French MEPs from the Front National political party, Mr. Jean-Luc Schaffhauser and Ms. Dominique Bilde, through oral interventions, defended the Biya's regime and called, without success, against the adoption of the European resolution; it was the only dissenting voice among all oral interventions made by MEPs on the situation in Cameroon.



■ ***The European Parliament: 750 MEPs in April 2019***

May 2019: An increase in violence

May 2, 2019 : The International Crisis Group indicates in its report that in 20 months, the conflict has left 1,850 people dead, 530,000 internally displaced and tens of thousands of refugees.



Bambui, May 4, 2019
A breastfeeding mother killed with her newborn baby
by the Cameroonian army

Drama at Muyuka
**National
Unity Day**



***Muyuka, May 20, 2019
A 4-month-old baby is killed in his
bed by the Cameroonian army***



Paris May 18, 2019, Place de la République: French-speaking Cameroonian diaspora demonstrates to say No-to-the-War against Anglophones and demands the release of the political prisoners in Cameroon.

May 28, 2019 : The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jean-Yves Le Drian, speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, said: “In the English-speaking regions of Cameroon, the situation continues to deteriorate. Human losses are increasing. France, the European Union and the United Nations are doing everything they can to encourage Paul Biya to take initiatives to find a political solution to the crisis. I am very concerned about the situation of international lawyer Maurice Kamto. We hope that this important figure from Cameroon can be liberated. We press regularly, strongly. Including the President of the Republic called President Biya to find solutions. »

June 2019 : Arrest and torture of protesters who speak out against human rights violations

Yaoundé June 1 and 8, 2019 : Following the call of the Cameroon Renaissance Movement, more than 500 people were arrested and some tortured at the Secretariat of State for Defence (**SED**)



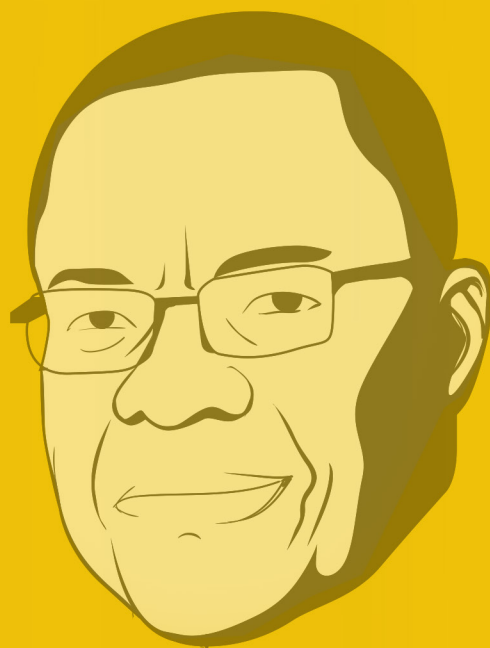
Alvine Tchoupo, arrested on June 1 and tortured for 2 days at the Secretary of State for Defence



Protesters of June 8, 2019 detained



House burned down in Kumbo in the northwest on June 9, 2019 by the Cameroonian army



je suis
Kamto



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