

DETAINED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
IMMIGRATION COURT
[location]

In the Matter of:

JANE DOE

In removal proceedings.

File No. A 123-456-789

Immigration Judge John Doe

Individual Hearing: September 1, 2019: 1:00 p.m.

SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

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N	Declaration of Dr. Charlotte Walker-Said, Expert on Cameroonian Country Conditions • Over 440,000 Cameroonians have been internally displaced due to the Anglophone crisis from late 2018 through early 2019, and 32,600 have fled over the border to Nigeria. ¶ 76, p. 85. • “[T]he vast majority of human rights violations go unreported and unpunished in Cameroon.” ¶ 71, Pgs. 83-84. • “Mass arrests, indefinite detention, torture, and arbitrary killings, and extrajudicial killings of Anglophones have worsened considerably in the past nine months...” ¶ 73, p. 84. • “[M]y expert view is that Ms. Jane Doe would very likely be in grave danger should she be returned to Cameroon as a result of her Anglophone cultural background, her origins in the Batibo region, and her credible claim of being raped by security forces and temporarily detained in 2018. . . . The risks to Ms. Doe’s life given the highly securitized state of Cameroon and the practices employed by the military and security forces against those in the Anglophone minority are considerable and would be likely to result in her arrest, torture, detention, and/or extrajudicial killing upon return to Cameroon.” ¶ 119, p. 99	54-59
O	Curriculum Vitae, Dr. Charlotte Walker-Said]	60-68
P	COUNTRY CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION	

Q	US STATE DEPARTMENT, 2018 COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, CAMEROON <i>Available at: https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/cameroon/</i> • Documenting that “Human rights issues included arbitrary and unlawful killings by security forces as well as armed Anglophone separatists; forced disappearances by security forces, Boko Haram, and separatists; torture by security forces and Anglophone separatists; prolonged arbitrary detentions including of suspected Anglophone separatists by security forces; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions...” p. 69 • “Government security forces were widely believed to be responsible for disappearances of suspected Anglophone separatists, with reports of bodies dumped far from the site of killings to make identification difficult. According to credible nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the government did not readily account for some of the activists arrested in connection with the Anglophone crisis.” p. 71 • “Contrary to the wide-reaching antiterror law, civilian law prohibits incommunicado detention, but it occurred, especially in connection with the sociopolitical unrest in the two Anglophone regions.” p. 77	69-90
R	FREEDOM HOUSE, “CAMEROON: FREEDOM IN THE WORLD 2019” (2019) <i>Available at: https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2019/cameroon</i> • “Insecurity in the Anglophone regions caused by violence between armed militants and the military made voting nearly impossible in the October 2018 presidential election, effectively denying voters a political choice.” • “Freedom of assembly is subject to significant restrictions. Authorities continued to repress protests in the Anglophone regions in 2018. In March, more than 100 women in the Cameroon People’s Party (CPP) were arrested and detained for several days for staging a demonstration to protest the humanitarian crisis in the Anglophone regions. Ahead of October 1, which Anglophone separatists consider their symbolic “independence day,” a 48-hour curfew was imposed in the Anglophone regions, and gatherings of more than four people were prohibited. Assembly rights were also curtailed after the election.” • “Anglophone activists have faced harassment, violence, and arrest for their work. In May 2018, six other Anglophone activists received prison sentences	

	after being convicted on terrorism charges. In 2017, the SCNC, an Anglophone political group, was banned for supporting secession.”	
S	THE ECONOMIST, “A WAR OF WORDS: ENGLISH-SPEAKING VILLAGES ARE BURNING IN CAMEROON” (November 7, 2019) <i>Available at: https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2019/11/07/english-speaking-villages-are-burning-in-cameroon</i> • “Many separatist attacks are aimed at the security forces. But some target Anglophone civilians. “If you disagree with them, they kill you,” says Cardinal Christian Tumi, the archbishop of Douala, Cameroon’s commercial capital. He says that a traditional chief from his home village was “slaughtered like a goat” for allegedly collaborating with the authorities. Like Adeline, many people employed by [CDC] have been maimed.” • “Almost 90% of children in the Anglophone regions have not gone to school for three years, a result of forced displacements and the enforcement of a boycott called by separatists who see schools as arms of the state.”	
T	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, “CAMEROON: SECURITY FORCES KILL CIVILIANS, RAPE WOMAN” (July 22, 2019) <i>Available at: https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/07/22/cameroon-security-forces-kill-civilians-rape-woman</i> • “Cameroonian security forces have killed at least four civilians and raped one woman since mid-June 2019 during security operations in the North-West region.” • “The international community has become increasingly aware of the serious crimes in the Anglophone regions, despite Cameroonian government efforts to prevent coverage and documentation of violations.”	
U	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, “CAMEROON: NEW ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS BY TROOPS, SEPARATISTS” (March 28, 2019) <i>Available at: https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/03/28/cameroon-new-attacks-civilians-troops-separatists</i> • “Government forces in Cameroon’s Anglophone regions have killed scores of civilians, used indiscriminate force, and torched hundreds of homes over the past six months.” • “Violence has intensified since October 2018 as government forces have conducted large-scale security operations and separatists have carried out attacks.”	

	• “Human Rights Watch research shows that since October, security forces, including soldiers, members of the Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR), and gendarmes, killed civilians, used force indiscriminately, and destroyed and looted private and public property.” • “The government’s near-total lack of prosecutions for crimes by security forces in the Anglophone regions has protected those responsible and fueled abuses.”	
V	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, “CAMEROON CRACKS DOWN ON OPPONENTS” (March 7, 2019) <i>Available at: https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/03/07/cameroon-cracks-down-opponents</i> • “Cameroon’s High Court refused to release opposition leader Maurice Kamto, as well as six of his supporters, who were arrested in January on politically motivated charges.” • “They were detained as a part of a massive government crackdown on demonstrations and political activities, including the arrest over 200 people on January 26. Since then, political activists have been regularly threatened and harassed.”	
W	AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, “CAMEROON: OPPOSITION LEADER AND MORE THAN A HUNDRED SUPPORTERS FACE THE DEATH PENALTY” (February 21, 2019) <i>Available at: https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/02/cameroon-opposition-leader-and-more-than-a-hundred-supporters-face-the-death-penalty/</i> • “Opposition leader Maurice Kamto will today be summoned by a military court on charges which carry the death penalty, as the Cameroonian authorities intensify their post-election crackdown on critics, Amnesty International said today.” • “Following his arrest on 28 January, Maurice Kamto, who was also a presidential candidate, spent two weeks in detention, during which time his lawyers and family saw him only once. He is detained at Yaoundé Principale Prison along with six MRC supporters and officials. The rest of the 131 are detained in a different prison. Amnesty International considers that they should have never been arrested in the first place.”	

X	THE WASHINGTON POST, “CAMEROON IS SPIRALING FURTHER INTO VIOLENCE” (October 26, 2018) <i>Available at: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2018/10/26/cameroon-is-spiraling-further-into-violence/</i> • “The military responded violently to Anglophone protests, killing some demonstrators and rounding up others. The harsh reprisals only enraged Anglophones, who have given growing support to an armed movement trying to create an English-speaking breakaway state called Ambazonia.” • “In September, Amnesty International reported 160 members of Cameroon’s security forces had been killed by armed separatists since the conflict began. Around 400 civilians have been killed over the past year by armed groups on both sides of the conflict, and schools have become a common target.”	
Y	INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP, “CAMEROON: DIVISIONS WIDEN AHEAD OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE” (October 3, 2018) <i>Available at: https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/cameroon/b142-election-presidentielle-au-cameroun-les-fractures-se-multiplient</i> • “Arrangements for voting in the Northwest and Southwest regions and in the border areas of the Far North are still uncertain. In the Anglophone regions, the conflict between armed separatists and the security forces has been going on for a year. The violence has already caused the death of at least 420 civilians, 175 army and police officers and hundreds of separatist fighters. A further 300 members of the security forces have been wounded.” • “By mid-August, there were more than 300,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the two regions, including 246,000 in the Southwest alone, according to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). A further 25,000 people have sought refuge in Nigeria, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).”	
Z	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, “THESE KILLINGS CAN BE STOPPED” Abuses by Government and Separatist Groups in Cameroon’s Anglophone Regions (July 19, 2018) <i>Available at: https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/07/19/these-killings-can-be-stopped/abuses-government-and-separatist-groups-cameroons</i> • “According to these same witnesses, four elderly women left behind during government operations in Kwakwa, Bole, and Mongo Ndor and were reported burnt alive in their homes. Security forces allegedly shot dead several others in Kwakwa, Wone, Bole, and Belo, including seven people with intellectual or developmental disabilities who had difficulty fleeing.”	

	• “Faced with the prospect of intensification of the violence and human rights abuses, Cameroon should urgently convene a mediated dialogue with Anglophone civil society, diaspora groups, and armed separatists. International actors should back and support these efforts.” • “This report . . . documents abuses committed by both armed separatists and government forces since late 2016. These include extrajudicial executions, excessive use of force and the unjustifiable use of firearms against mostly unarmed demonstrators, torture and ill-treatment of suspected separatists and other detainees, and the burning of homes and property in several villages by government security forces.” • “Human Rights Watch documented three cases where security forces detained people suspected of supporting the secessionist cause, and then tortured and killed them in detention. . . . According to media reports, the day after those killings, security forces raided homes in Belo, some 15 kilometers away from Mbingo, and beat up and arrested residents.” • “Since the beginning of the crisis in November 2016, security forces have arrested hundreds of demonstrators, bystanders, and other civilians suspected of supporting the secessionist agenda, according to international monitors.”	
AA	AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, “A TURN FOR THE WORSE: VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN ANGLOPHONE CAMEROON” (June 12, 2018) <i>Available at:</i> https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR1784812018ENGLISH.PDF • “Cameroonian security forces have a long track record of abusive conduct, both in the Anglophone regions and in other parts of the country.” [p. 6] • “On the basis of more than 20 interviews of eyewitnesses, victims and other informants, Amnesty International has corroborated the names of 23 people (including two minors, five Nigerian nationals and two people with mental health disabilities) arbitrarily arrested in Dadi on 13 December 2017 and then held in the Buea Central Prison. Although many witnesses estimated that up to 40 people had been arrested, Amnesty International was unable to verify this claim.” [p. 21] • “According to the witnesses Amnesty International spoke to, there were armed clashes between the Army and suspected armed separatists and those clashes resulted in casualties on both sides. Following this, eyewitnesses described to Amnesty International how the security forces destroyed and	

	looted private property, including houses and businesses, and beat people.” [p. 23]	
BB	THE GUARDIAN – “Deaths and detentions as Cameroon cracks down on Anglophone activists” (January 3, 2018) <i>Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/03/deaths-and-detentions-as-cameroon-cracks-down-on-anglophone-activists</i> Documenting that “dozens die and hundreds jailed in unrest after calls for English to be used in regions’ schools and courtrooms.”	
CC	Certificate of Service	