**DETAINED**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

IMMIGRATION COURT

[location]

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| 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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| **K** | **Declaration of Dr. Hope Jones, Physician at Denver Hospital**   * Dr. Jones conducted a forensic medical evaluation of Respondent. In her report, she documents numerous scars and symptoms consistent with Respondent’s account of being beaten and raped by Cameroonian security forces. | 38-44 |
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| **M** | **Motion to Allow Telephonic Testimony (Dr. Charlotte Walker-Said), with proposed order** | 52-53 |
| **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, Pg. 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, Pg. 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 |
|  | **COUNTRY CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION** |  |
| **P** | **US STATE DEPARTMENT, 2018 COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, CAMEROON**  *Available at: https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/cameroon/*   * 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 |
| **Q** | **HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH: “THESE KILLINGS CAN BE STOPPED,” Abuses by Government and Separatist Groups in Cameroon’s Anglophone Regions (July 1, 2018)**  *Available at: https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/07/19/these-killings-can-be-stopped/abuses-government-and-separatist-groups-cameroons*   * “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.” Pg. 94. * “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.” Pg. 117. * “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.” Pg. 130. | 91-139 |
| **R** | **HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, “CAMEROON: NEW ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS BY TROOPS, SEPARATISTS” (March 28, 2019)**  *Available at: https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/03/28/cameroon-new-attacks-civilians-troops-separatists*   * “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.” Pg. 140. * “Violence has intensified since October 2018 as government forces have conducted large-scale security operations and separatists have carried out attacks.” Pg. 142. * “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.” Pg. 142. * “The government’s near-total lack of prosecutions for crimes by security forces in the Anglophone regions has protected those responsible and fueled abuses.” Pg. 142. | 140-152 |
| **S** | **HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, “CAMEROON: SECURITY FORCES KILL CIVILIANS, RAPE WOMAN” (July 22, 2019)**  *Available at: https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/07/22/cameroon-security-forces-kill-civilians-rape-woman*   * “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.” Pg. 153. * “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.” Pg. 154. | 153-154 |
| **T** | **THE GUARDIAN – “Deaths and detentions as Cameroon cracks down on Anglophone activists” (January 3, 2018)**  *Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/03/deaths-and-detentions-as-cameroon-cracks-down-on-anglophone-activists*   * Documenting that “dozens die and hundreds jailed in unrest after calls for English to be used in regions’ schools and courtrooms.” p. 156 | 155-156 |
| **U** | **THE WASHINGTON POST – “Cameroon is spiraling further into violence” (October 26, 2018)**  *Available at: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2018/10/26/cameroon-is-spiraling-further-into-violence/* | 157-159 |
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