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This response was prepared after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the Refugee Documentation Centre within time constraints. All COI Query Responses re compiled in line with the Common EU Guidelines (2008) and the EUAA Methodology (2023). This response is not and does not purport to be conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to international protection. Please refer to all documents cited.

COI QUERY RESPONSE

CAMEROON – SECURITY SITUATION

A report issued in July 2025 by the *International Crisis Group* states that: “After prolonged period of initiating vast majority of attacks, Anglophone separatists launched fewer assaults in June; pullback may be strategic and augur renewed surge of violence closer to presidential election. However, significant incident occurred in francophone West region, which neighbours Anglophone North West and South West regions, as separatist militia 18 June ambushed military patrol truck and killed three soldiers in Magba area.”¹

In June 2025 *Agence France Presse* states that: “Since 2016 Cameroon's Northwest and Southwest regions have been riven by conflict between English-speaking separatists and the government. Many Cameroonian English-speakers say they face systemic discrimination in the majority French-speaking country. But what began as a civil rights protest quickly descended into armed insurrection. According to the latest estimates by Human Rights Watch, the fighting has killed at least 6,000 civilians so far. Separatist groups have carried out kidnappings and attacks on civilians and officials, while the army and police are accused of launching raids aimed at punishing alleged separatist sympathisers. All the while Boko Haram jihadists have been sowing terror at the other end of the country in the Far North region, where the group has been active since 2009. The various security crises have uprooted many Cameroonians from their homes and pose a challenge to the peaceful conduct of the elections.”²

In June 2025 the *Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons* notes that: “Violence is largely contained within the English-speaking regions of the country and is more pronounced in the north-west than in the south-west. Separatists are more active in rural, remote

¹ International Crisis Group (July 2025) Crisis Watch June 2025, Cameroon

² Agence France Presse (18 June 2025) Leader's health, separatist violence loom over Cameroon vote, p.2

and underdeveloped areas. Although the military presence has been reinforced in cities, it is insufficient to prevent security incidents.”³

In June 2025 the *United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs* points out that: “The situation in the North-West and South-West regions (NWSW) remained fragile and volatile, with continuous attacks and confrontations between State security forces (SSFs) and non-State armed groups (NSAGs). Kidnappings for ransom, targeted killings, arbitrary arrests and civilian casualties continued to be reported.”⁴

A document issued in April 2025 by the *Protection Cluster* states that: “The protection environment remained volatile, unstable and hostile to the enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedom due to the ongoing conflict affecting populations across Far North, Northwest and Southwest of Cameroon. The impact of conflict and violations to human rights and international humanitarian law has remained unchanged over the course of the last two years, with no substantial improvements in the protection of civilians, safety and security, or access to services. In the latest period, conditions have worsened. Human rights violations persist, exacerbated by repeated attacks, abductions, unlawful arrests and arbitrary detentions, theft and the deliberate destruction of personal property. Restrictions on freedom of movement and frequent lockdowns disrupt daily life and severely impact socio-economic activities.”⁵

In March 2025 the *Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect* states that: “Armed clashes between government forces and separatist groups, as well as infighting among different separatist groups, continue unabated in the Anglophone north-west and south-west regions.”⁶

A compilation of COI research issued by the *European Union Agency for Asylum* in January 2025 is additionally referenced and included below⁷

References

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³ Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (11 June 2025) Cameroun: Regions anglophones: situation securitaire (Cameroon: English-speaking regions: security situation) [English summary], p.3

⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2 June 2025) Cameroon: North-West and South-West Situation Report No.76, p.2

⁵ Protection Cluster (17 April 2025) Cameroon: Protection Analysis Update - Update on Protection Risks Caused by Protracted Armed Conflicts, and Climatic Hazards (March 2025), p.2

⁶ Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (14 March 2025) *Cameroon*, p.2

⁷ European Union Agency for Asylum (10 January 2025) EUAA COI Query - Cameroon: Security situation in the Northwest, Southwest and Far North regions

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UN Treaty Body Database
United States Department of State
World Bank

Contact Information

Refugee Documentation Centre
Legal Aid Board
48/49 North Brunswick Street
Dublin 7
Ireland

Email: research@legalaidboard.ie