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Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Written statement* submitted by First Modern Agro. Tools - Common Initiative Group (FI.MO.AT.C.I.G), non- governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[11 February 2019]

* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.



The Fundamental Human Rights premise of Anglophone Linguistic Minority in Cameroon

A. Defendance of atrocities, abuses and violations of Human rights in Southern Cameroon

The respect for human rights in Cameroon and Southern Cameroons in particular is more often the exception of the rule of law than the rule itself. Some African leaders including that of Cameroon lead by president Paul Biya claimed cultural relativism in defending the withholding of fundamental human rights to women, men, and children. President Biya claimed the need to repress individual human rights and freedoms to preserve stability, extensions of terms of rule and maintaining himself in power as long as he is alive. He opposes the protection of minority rights including language and culture; saying it simply promotes sectarianism and his so called “treasonous secessionist movements”.

Above all, the neo-political -economic colonial interest of France in Southern Cameroons. Exploitation of natural resources is also the reasons for these continuous genocidal actions in Southern Cameroons. In brief, the rights and freedoms of Southern Cameroonians/Amazonians have been sacrificed at the altar of economic, political interest, stability and national unity. All these human rights violations, atrocities and abuses have lead to what now is a grave humanitarian crisis in the gulf of Guinea region with severe consequences on regional peace, security and economy.

B. Fundamental principles of Human rights

The fundamental premise of Human rights in Southern Cameroon be it in the social, political, cultural and economic as defined in UN international law to all signatory countries including Cameroon; are classified in 3 points as follows:

1. The right to freedom of expression (demonstrations, protest, free press)
2. The right to liberty (life and be protected, rule of law)
3. The right to the pursue happiness (association and form of state to live in and fulfillment of dreams)

The following are typical examples of Violations, atrocities and abuses which are currently been inflicted on the people of Southern Cameroons and is still continuing on going.
