



COI QUERY

Country of Origin	CAMEROON
Title	Situation of women without support network in Northwest and Southwest (Anglophone) regions
Reference period	January 2023 to 9 July 2025
Topic(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">General situation of women without a support network in Northwest and Southwest (Anglophone) regions, including women with children out of wedlock, unmarried, divorced, abandoned by family or spouses, and widowed women, and impact of the ongoing Anglophone crisisLegal frameworkSocietal attitudes towards women without a support networkAccess to housing, property, employment, financial resources, and public services
Date of completion	9 July 2025
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All sources used are referenced and cited in the bibliography section. A quality review has been performed in line with the above mentioned COI methodology. This document does not claim to be exhaustive or conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to international protection. If a certain event, person or organisation is not mentioned in the report, this does not mean that the event has not taken place or that the person or organisation does not exist. Terminology used should not be regarded as indicative of a particular legal position.

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COI QUERY RESPONSE – Cameroon

Situation of women without a support network in Northwest and Southwest (Anglophone) regions

1. General situation of women without a support network in Northwest and Southwest (Anglophone) regions, including women with children out of wedlock, unmarried, divorced, abandoned by family or spouses, and widowed women, and impact of the ongoing Anglophone crisis

Information on the situation of women without a support network in Northwest and Southwest (Anglophone) regions was scarce among the sources consulted by EUAA within time constraints. However, the following information may be relevant.

Sources reported that the Cameroonian society is ‘patriarchal’¹, while the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) described it as a society ‘characterized by institutional gender inequality, discrimination, and social exclusion’.²

Following 2016 protests by lawyers, and teachers in the Anglophone regions³, since 2017 a conflict between armed separatists’ groups and Cameroonian security forces was taking place in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon.⁴ Sources indicated that over 6 500 people have been killed since 2016 due to the conflict⁵, and according to UN OCHA, as of September 2024, more than 334 000 were internally displaced in both Northwest and Southwest regions⁶, with women and children amounting to 60 % of internally displaced persons (IDPs).⁷

According to sources, women were ‘disproportionately’ affected by violence in the Anglophone regions.⁸ Sources also reported that due to the conflict, women faced different forms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and limited access to basic services,

¹ R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#); UN OCHA, Cameroon Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, March 2023, [url](#), p. 65

² UN OCHA, Cameroon Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, March 2023, [url](#), p. 65

³ GCR2P, Cameroon, 14 March 2025, [url](#)

⁴ GCR2P, Cameroon, 14 March 2025, [url](#); International Crisis Group, Arrest of Separatist Leader Puts Spotlight on Cameroon’s Anglophone Conflict, 16 October 2024, [url](#)

⁵ GCR2P, Cameroon, 14 March 2025, [url](#); Conversation (The), Cameroon could do with some foreign help to solve anglophone crisis – but the state doesn’t want it, 28 January 2025, [url](#)

⁶ UN OCHA, Cameroon Humanitarian Needs Overview 2025, January 2025, [url](#), p. 14

⁷ Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2024 - Cameroon, 2024, [url](#); International Crisis Group, Canada Initiative Offers Opportunity for Cameroon Peace Process, 9 February 2023, [url](#)

⁸ GCR2P, Cameroon, 14 March 2025, [url](#); UNFPA, Empowering women, ending violence: Cash assistance within GBV case management in Cameroon, November 2024, [url](#), p. 2



resources, and opportunities.⁹ Similarly UN OCHA also noted that women and girls, including widowed women¹⁰ and women heads of household ‘are most exposed’ to SGBV.¹¹ UNFPA further indicated that in the Anglophone regions women and girls ‘were especially at risk of suffering physical violence’, particularly IDPs and single women.¹²

Additional information on the situation of women in the Anglophone regions and their treatment by the state can be found in the EUAA Query [Treatment of civilians affiliated with members of the self-declared Ambazonian armed groups and treatment and situation of women in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon](#), published on 11 July 2023.

Further information on the security situation in the Anglophone regions can be found in the EUAA Query [Security situation in the Northwest, Southwest and Far North Regions](#), published on 10 January 2025.

Female-headed households

Two different surveys by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of Cameroon for 2018 and 2022 respectively indicated that approximately 26% of households in the country are headed by women.¹³

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) highlighted concerning the Anglophone regions that the ‘demographic imbalance created by the crisis, with many men dead, in hiding or in exile, has forced women to take on the role of household head and family provider in ever more difficult circumstances and with increasingly intense workloads’.¹⁴ A 2023 UN OCHA report cited the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), published by the World Food Programme (WFP) in January 2019, which indicated that 38 % of households in the Northwest and 31 % in the Southwest are headed by women.¹⁵ Furthermore, according to a UN OCHA assessment survey conducted at household level in August 2023, 37 % of households were headed by women in the Northwest region.¹⁶

According to sources, female-headed households in Cameroon were more likely to be ‘food insecure’ in comparison with male-headed households.¹⁷ In a 2025 report, UN OCHA also indicated that the three priority needs for households headed by women in Northwest region

⁹ GPC, Cameroon, Protection Analysis Update: Update on Protection Risks Caused by Protracted Armed Conflicts, and Climatic Hazards – March 2025, 17 April 2025, [url](#), p. 8; UNFPA, Empowering women, ending violence: Cash assistance within GBV case management in Cameroon, November 2024, [url](#), pp. 1, 2

¹⁰ UN OCHA, Cameroon: Situation Report, 21 March 2024, [url](#), p. 5

¹¹ GPC, My safety has gone.... My dignity too...! - When the floods unveiled the misery of Crisis affected women and girls in Buea, 20 May 2023, [url](#), p. 2

¹² UNFPA, Voices from Cameroon 2023, 11 March 2024, [url](#), p. 26

¹³ Cameroon, NIS et al., Malaria Indicator Survey 2022, August 2023, [url](#), p. 27; Cameroon, NIS et al., Enquête Démographique et de Santé 2018 [Demographic and Health Survey 2018], February 2020, [url](#), p. 42

¹⁴ NRC, A more generous embrace: Why addressing the needs of adolescent boys and men is essential to an effective humanitarian response in Cameroon’s North West and South West, July 2022, [url](#), p. 5

¹⁵ UN OCHA, Cameroon Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, March 2023, [url](#), p. 101

¹⁶ UN OCHA, Cameroon Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024, April 2024, [url](#), p. 29

¹⁷ UN OCHA, Cameroon Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024, April 2024, [url](#), p. 49; WFP, Cameroon: Annual Country Report 2022 - Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022), 31 March 2023, [url](#), p. 18



were access to education, food and drinking water, while for the Southwest region the main needs included access to food, livelihood and education.¹⁸

Widowed women

Sources reported that, following the death of their husbands, widowed women in Cameroon faced ‘harmful’¹⁹ or ‘degrading’ traditional rites²⁰, also called ‘widowhood’.²¹ These customary rites included sleeping on the floor²² or in the same room with the deceased husband²³, drinking water used to wash the deceased²⁴, hair shaving²⁵, and movement restrictions.²⁶ Furthermore, sources reported that many widowed women had to marry or have sexual relations with a male relative of the deceased husband,²⁷ especially in rural communities.²⁸ Although these practices varied by ethnic group or tribe²⁹, they were usually enforced by extended family members, including the widow’s in-law family,³⁰ as well as community leaders, and traditional authorities.³¹

¹⁸ UN OCHA, Cameroon Humanitarian Needs Overview 2025, January 2025, [url](#), p. 24

¹⁹ GPC, Cameroon, Protection Analysis Update: Update on Protection Risks Caused by Protracted Armed Conflicts, and Climatic Hazards – March 2025, 17 April 2025, [url](#), p. 8; UNCAT, Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Cameroon, 10 December 2024, [url](#), para 44; VOA, Cameroon Widows Protest Government Neglect, Plead for Assistance, 23 June 2023, [url](#)

²⁰ R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#); Switzerland, SEM, Focus Cameroon: Situation des femmes, Violences basées sur le genre [Focus Cameroon: Situation of women, Gender-based violence], 19 December 2023, [url](#), p. 5

²¹ R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#)

²² Post (The), B’da Maiden Widows’ Conference Decries Obnoxious Practices, Promises To Fight Trauma, 5 May 2025, [url](#); R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#)

²³ R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#); VOA, Cameroon Widows Protest Government Neglect, Plead for Assistance, 23 June 2023, [url](#)

²⁴ Guardian Post Cameroon (The), Widowhood is not a crime: Standing up for the rights of widows in Cameroon and beyond, 25 June 2025, [url](#); VOA, Cameroon Widows Protest Government Neglect, Plead for Assistance, 23 June 2023, [url](#)

²⁵ Post (The), B’da Maiden Widows’ Conference Decries Obnoxious Practices, Promises To Fight Trauma, 5 May 2025, [url](#); CAN, 13th Widows Day: Cameroonian widows feeling heat in hands of husband’s family, 23 June 2023, [url](#)

²⁶ USDOS, 2023 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Cameroon, 23 April 2024, [url](#), p. 36

²⁷ Guardian Post Cameroon (The), Widowhood is not a crime: Standing up for the rights of widows in Cameroon and beyond, 25 June 2025, [url](#); R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#)

²⁸ USDOS, 2023 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Cameroon, 23 April 2024, [url](#), p. 35

²⁹ Guardian Post Cameroon (The), Widowhood is not a crime: Standing up for the rights of widows in Cameroon and beyond, 25 June 2025, [url](#); R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#)

³⁰ GPC, Cameroon, Protection Analysis Update: Update on Protection Risks Caused by Protracted Armed Conflicts, and Climatic Hazards – March 2025, 17 April 2025, [url](#), p. 8; R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#)

³¹ GPC, Cameroon, Protection Analysis Update: Update on Protection Risks Caused by Protracted Armed Conflicts, and Climatic Hazards – March 2025, 17 April 2025, [url](#), p. 8



Moreover, according to sources, widowed women in Cameroon were denied inheritance and property rights³² and faced obstacles in accessing healthcare and education.³³

Cameroon News Agency (CAN), a Cameroonian media website, in a June 2024 article cited statements by the president of the Tiko [Tiko sub-division, Southwest region] Widows Association, according to which the conflict in the Anglophone regions ‘has significantly affected the financial situation of widows’.³⁴ The same source indicated that the main challenges widowed women faced in the Southwest region included limited financial resources, while ‘[m]any widows lack the means to support themselves’ as well as rising living costs, such as increased housing prices, and legal disputes over property issues with their deceased husbands’ families.³⁵

An April 2025 publication by the Global Protection Cluster (GPC), a network of NGOs, international organizations and UN agencies, found that ‘[t]raditional discriminatory practices’ hinder women’s rights to property in the Northwest region, with widows, especially those without marriage certificates being ‘particularly vulnerable’ and ‘often being left homeless with their children’ following the death of their husbands.³⁶

Moreover, according to a 2023 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report, ‘[e]conomic vulnerability’ was reported to be ‘a particular risk for women and girls in general’, whereas widows and divorcees amongst women were noted ‘to be at most at risk of suffering economic abuse or violence’.³⁷

2. Legal framework

Despite equal rights between men and women provided for by the Constitution,³⁸ Freedom House noted that women were not always provided with full rights, as ‘traditional legal values and practices often take precedence’.³⁹ Similarly US Department of State (USDOS) indicated that the Cameroonian government often did not enforce the legal provisions on equal legal status and rights.⁴⁰

³² Guardian Post Cameroon (The), *Widowhood is not a crime: Standing up for the rights of widows in Cameroon and beyond*, 25 June 2025, [url](#); R:Ed, *The ordeal of widows in Cameroon*, 12 January 2024, [url](#); CAN, *13th Widows Day: Cameroonian widows feeling heat in hands of husband’s family*, 23 June 2023, [url](#)

³³ Guardian Post Cameroon (The), *Int’l Widows Day: Minister calls for collective action to uphold rights of widows*, 25 June 2025, [url](#); CAN, *13th Widows Day: Cameroonian widows feeling heat in hands of husband’s family*, 23 June 2023, [url](#)

³⁴ CAN, *Tiko widows call for support on International Widows Day*, 24 June 2024, [url](#)

³⁵ CAN, *Tiko widows call for support on International Widows Day*, 24 June 2024, [url](#)

³⁶ GPC, *Cameroon, Protection Analysis Update: Update on Protection Risks Caused by Protracted Armed Conflicts, and Climatic Hazards – March 2025*, 17 April 2025, [url](#), p. 8

³⁷ UNFPA, *Voices from Cameroon 2023*, 11 March 2024, [url](#), p. 17

³⁸ USDOS, *2023 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Cameroon*, 23 April 2024, [url](#), p. 36; Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2024 - Cameroon, 2024*, [url](#)

³⁹ Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2024 - Cameroon, 2024*, [url](#)

⁴⁰ USDOS, *2023 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Cameroon*, 23 April 2024, [url](#), p. 36



With regards to SGBV, sources indicated that Cameroon does not have a specific law on SGBV against women,⁴¹ but addresses some forms of SGBV, such as rape and sexual violence, through its 2016 Penal Code.⁴² According to the United Nations Committee Against Torture (UNCAT), rates of reporting by victims, as well as prosecution and conviction rates of SGBV were ‘low’.⁴³

Additional information on SGBV against women in Cameroon, including legislation, can be found in the EUAA Query [Sexual and gender-based violence \(SGBV\) against women, including prevalence, legislation, availability of state protection, access to support services, in particular in Yaoundé](#), published on 4 December 2023.

Additional information on SGBV against women in the Anglophone regions and their treatment particularly by separatists’ groups can be found in the EUAA Query [Treatment of women by separatist groups, including information on sexual and gender-based violence, in the Northwest and Southwest \(Anglophone\) regions](#), published on 11 October 2023.

Further specific information on women victims of rape, including relevant legal framework and societal treatment can be found in the EUAA Query [Women victims of rape: legal framework and treatment by society](#), published on 11 January 2024.

The annual report on human rights and democracy in the world by the European External Action Service (EEAS) of the European Union (EU) covering 2024, highlighted that Cameroon faced ‘systemic weaknesses in terms of protecting the most vulnerable groups’, including women and displaced persons.⁴⁴ The same source also reported that in the Anglophone regions human rights violations mainly against civilians ‘continue[d]’ during 2024, however the Cameroonian authorities ‘have not been effective in protecting populations and ensuring accountability for serious violations and abuses by non-state armed groups and security and defence forces’.⁴⁵

In a March 2023 publication, International Crisis Group noted concerning women’s representation in the context of the Special Status granted to the Anglophone regions in 2019, that the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and the Family ‘has little actual authority and is largely confined to symbolic and ceremonial activities. In any event, its powers were not devolved to the Anglophone regions’.⁴⁶

Concerning widowed women, sources noted that Law No. 2024/016 of 23 December 2024 organize the Civil Registration system in Cameroon granted legal recognition to customary

⁴¹ UNCAT, Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Cameroon, 10 December 2024, [url](#), para 44

⁴² DRC, 16 days of activism against gender-based violence in Cameroon: An urgent call for change, 10 December 2024, [url](#), p. 2; Advocates for Human Rights (The), Cameroon: Stakeholder Report for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review, 5 April 2023, [url](#), p. 2

⁴³ UNCAT, Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Cameroon, 10 December 2024, [url](#), para 44

⁴⁴ EU, EEAS, EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World 2024 Country Reports, 22 May 2025, [url](#), p. 78

⁴⁵ EU, EEAS, EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World 2024 Country Reports, 22 May 2025, [url](#), p. 78

⁴⁶ International Crisis Group, A Second Look at Cameroon’s Anglophone Special Status, 31 March 2023, [url](#)



marriages⁴⁷ under the condition of their registration within the civil registration system.⁴⁸ Specifically, on the transcription of customary marriages section 49 of the aforementioned law stipulates that: ‘the spouses must declare their customary marriage to the civil status registrar for transcription. The transcription may be made to the civil status registrar of the place of birth or residence of the spouses, or of the place where the customary marriage was concluded.’⁴⁹ A June 2025 article by the Guardian Post Cameroon, a local English language news source, cited the Minister of Women’s Empowerment and the Family of Cameroon, who noted that with the 2024 December law ‘communities now know that traditional marriage has been legalised and women can at the death of their husbands acquire his property’.⁵⁰ However, according to another June 2025 article by the same news source, in practice ‘customary laws often supersede these statutory laws’.⁵¹ Furthermore, widowed women in case of violation faced obstacles accessing the formal justice system, including lack of knowledge of their rights⁵², the length of the legal proceedings⁵³, not having financial means to sustain legal representation, and ‘slow and often inaccessible’ judicial system, especially in rural areas.⁵⁴

3. Societal attitudes towards women without a support network

Information on societal attitudes towards women without a support network in the Anglophone regions could not be found among the sources consulted by EUAA within time constraints. However, the following information may be relevant.

Widowed women in Cameroon were reported to face negative social treatment⁵⁵, exclusion⁵⁶, discrimination, social isolation⁵⁷, and stigmatization.⁵⁸

⁴⁷ Guardian Post Cameroon (The), Int’l Widows Day: Minister calls for collective action to uphold rights of widows, 25 June 2025, [url](#); Citizenship Rights Africa Initiative, Cameroon: Law Enacted to Provide Legal Recognition of Customary Marriages, 7 January 2025, [url](#)

⁴⁸ Citizenship Rights Africa Initiative, Cameroon: Law Enacted to Provide Legal Recognition of Customary Marriages, 7 January 2025, [url](#)

⁴⁹ Cameroon, Law No. 2024/016 of 23 December 2024 organize the Civil Registration system in Cameroon, December 2024, [url](#)

⁵⁰ Guardian Post Cameroon (The), Int’l Widows Day: Minister calls for collective action to uphold rights of widows, 25 June 2025, [url](#)

⁵¹ Guardian Post Cameroon (The), Widowhood is not a crime: Standing up for the rights of widows in Cameroon and beyond, 25 June 2025, [url](#)

⁵² Guardian Post Cameroon (The), Widowhood is not a crime: Standing up for the rights of widows in Cameroon and beyond, 25 June 2025, [url](#); R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#)

⁵³ R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#)

⁵⁴ Guardian Post Cameroon (The), Widowhood is not a crime: Standing up for the rights of widows in Cameroon and beyond, 25 June 2025, [url](#)

⁵⁵ R:Ed, The ordeal of widows in Cameroon, 12 January 2024, [url](#)

⁵⁶ Guardian Post Cameroon (The), Int’l Widows Day: Minister calls for collective action to uphold rights of widows, 25 June 2025, [url](#)

⁵⁷ CAN, 13th Widows Day: Cameroonian widows feeling heat in hands of husband’s family, 23 June 2023, [url](#)

⁵⁸ UNCAT, Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Cameroon, 10 December 2024, [url](#), para 44



4. Access to housing, property, employment, financial resources, and public services

Information on access to housing, property, employment, financial resources, and public services for women without a support network in the Anglophone regions could not be found among the sources consulted by EUAA within time constraints. However, the following information may be relevant.

UN OCHA highlighted that an estimated 1.1 million people required humanitarian assistance in the Anglophone regions during the first quarter of 2025.⁵⁹

Both separatists and government forces carried out attacks on health facilities⁶⁰, healthcare professionals⁶¹ and humanitarian workers in the Anglophone regions.⁶² According to the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (GCR2P) as a result delivery of and access to health aid was impeded, while various international humanitarian organizations had to suspend their operations.⁶³

Moreover, humanitarian assistance activities were reportedly also affected by armed violence⁶⁴, theft of humanitarian supplies, roadblocks and security concerns in public spaces and roads used by humanitarian workers.⁶⁵ According to a June 2025 publication by UN OCHA, humanitarian activities in certain areas of the Anglophone regions have been suspended or downsized, due to global funding reductions.⁶⁶

Concerning SGBV, UNCAT noted that the Cameroonian government made ‘substandard efforts to protect and assist victims of gender-based violence’, especially in relation to shelters and rehabilitation services.⁶⁷ GPC reported that during the first quarter of 2025, due to funding cuts there was ‘a reduction or suspension of critical services’ in the Anglophone regions, including gender-based violence case management, mental health and psychosocial services, cash assistance, functioning safe spaces for women and girls, and referrals to medical and legal assistance, ‘leading to gaps in the provision of protection services, and leaving survivors without access to vital support’.⁶⁸ According to a 2023 International Rescue Committee (IRC) survey, specifically in the Anglophone regions access to health services was ‘particularly challenging’, for reasons including ‘fear of being identified as a survivor’, lack of knowledge for

⁵⁹ UN OCHA, Cameroon: Humanitarian Dashboard (as of 31 March 2025), 23 June 2025, [url](#), p. 3

⁶⁰ UN OCHA, Cameroon: Humanitarian Dashboard (as of 31 March 2025), 23 June 2025, [url](#), p. 3; GCR2P, Cameroon, 14 March 2025, [url](#); SHCC and Insecurity Insight, Critical Condition. Violence Against Health Care in Conflict 2023, May 2024, [url](#), p. 32

⁶¹ SHCC and Insecurity Insight, Critical Condition. Violence Against Health Care in Conflict 2023, May 2024, [url](#), p. 32

⁶² GCR2P, Cameroon, 14 March 2025, [url](#)

⁶³ GCR2P, Cameroon, 14 March 2025, [url](#)

⁶⁴ UN OCHA, Cameroon: Humanitarian Dashboard (as of 31 March 2025), 23 June 2025, [url](#), p. 3

⁶⁵ DRC, Child Protection Annual Report; 2022, 7 July 2023, [url](#), p. 6

⁶⁶ UN OCHA, Cameroon: Humanitarian Dashboard (as of 31 March 2025), 23 June 2025, [url](#), p. 3

⁶⁷ UNCAT, Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Cameroon, 10 December 2024, [url](#), para 44

⁶⁸ GPC, Protection Monitoring Update; January - March 2025, 15 May 2025, [url](#), p. 2



the need to access to healthcare services, non-confidentiality of treatment, distance to healthcare facilities and lack of trained staff.⁶⁹

With regards to widowed women, a June 2023 article by Voice of America (VOA) cited the at the time minister of Women's Empowerment and the Family of Cameroon, according to whom 'the government is assisting widows but state resources are limited', while she also stated that government's 'services do their best to give assistance to those widows, and we work with the civil society because the government cannot do it all'.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ IRC, Women's Protection and Empowerment, Safety Audit Report – Location: Meme, Fako, Mezam and Momo, March 2023, [url](#), pp. 8 – 9

⁷⁰ VOA, Cameroon Widows Protest Government Neglect, Plead for Assistance, 23 June 2023, [url](#)



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CAN (Cameroon News Agency), 13th Widows Day: Cameroonian widows feeling heat in hands of husband's family, 23 June 2023, <https://cameroonnewsagency.com/13th-widows-day-cameroonian-widows-feeling-heat-in-hands-of-husbands-family/>, accessed 26 June 2025

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DRC (Danish Refugee Council), Child Protection Annual Report; 2022, 7 July 2023, available at: https://reliefweb.int/attachments/e22d278c-f0a3-491c-97d5-e784df45b253/DRC_Annual%20Child%20Protection%20report_2022.pdf, accessed 4 July 2025



EU (European Union), EEAS (European External Action Service), EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World 2024 Country Reports, 22 May 2025, <https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/2025/2024%20Human%20Rights%20and%20Democracy%20in%20the%20World%20%28country%20reports%29v1b.pdf>, accessed 3 July 2025

Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2024 - Cameroon, 2024, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/cameroon/freedom-world/2024>, accessed 24 June 2025

GCR2P (Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect), Cameroon, 14 March 2025, <https://www.globalr2p.org/countries/cameroon/>, accessed 1 July 2025

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