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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.





Root causes and consequences of statelessness

The case of the "Southern Cameroonians", now calling themselves Ambazonians, is not really the case of a minority, but the case of a sovereign people under 57years of United Nations facilitated belligerent occupation by another nation-state called Cameroon and by its never elected longterm dictator Paul Biya, who is a stooge of France and French corporations, who want to rob Ambazonia's resources and treat Ambazonians who protest, with war crimes. The amount of recognition of any rights of the Ambazonians by the Biya regime is zero.

So, the "Southern Cameroonians" are treated as a national and linguistic minority, not as an ethnic or religious minority. They are suffering from state terrorism by the Biya regime, who is treating every Ambazonian as a terrorist. France is guilty of supporting Biya despite his election rigging and war crimes.

The crimes and atrocities against humanity meted upon our people include mass killings, summary and extra judiciary executions, burning of more than 200 villages etc. Now we have more 800, 000 internally displaced people and more than 200, 000 refugees in Nigeria, some leaving in bushes without identification papers, new borns without birth certificates leading to statelessness

Therefore, we must focus on the immediately possible, practical solutions both in Nigeria and Cameroon/Ambaland. Anything and anybody which/who is able to bring at least a bit of relief, security, recognition of rights and a path back towards identification documents is welcomed and urged to do so. While the government offices in Southern Cameroons and Cameroun, which harbor the birth certificates and copies of IDs, are either unable or unwilling to provide that, we need to focus on national international officials and organizations reachable in Nigeria's border regions.

The following candidates, mechanisms or potentials could help, and we need to check out who in concrete is in charge, available, responsive, providing funds: