



Timeline of School Related Events, respective to the ongoing Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon

2015

- May 9, 2015: Common Law lawyers from the Northwest and Southwest regions write an appeal letter to the government, related to the need to have law translated from French into English, and objecting to the appointment of French-educated judges unfamiliar with English Common Law practice. The letter receives no response from the Government. ⁱ

2016

- October 11, 2016: Common Law lawyers initiate a sit-down strike to protest the perceived marginalization of the English-speaking minority. Additional strikes, marches, and protests follow.
- November 10, 2016: Lawyers protesting in Buea are harassed and brutalized by police and other security forces. ⁱⁱ
- November 21, 2016: Thousands of teachers in the Northwest and Southwest regions join the strike, protesting the perceived imposition of French in schools, shutting down basic and higher educational systems in both regions. ⁱⁱⁱ
- November 23, 2016: Approximately 100 people are arrested in response to the protests. Six are reported dead.
- November 29, 2016: Students at the University of Buea protest. Security forces are reported as having fired tear gas, forcibly removing students from dorms, beating and sexually assaulting the protestors. ^{iv}
- Late November / Early December 2016: The prime minister forms an ad-hoc, inter-ministerial committee to lead negotiations in Bamenda. Cameroon Anglophone Civil Society Consortium is formed (CACSC or the Consortium), consisting of lawyers and teachers.
- December 7, 2016: Protestors burn down a police station in Bamenda. ^v
- December 8, 2016: Government security forces are reported as having fired live ammunition and tear gas in reaction to people throwing stones during a

protest in Bamenda, and also into a market area that was unrelated to the ongoing protests; 4 people are killed.^{vi}

2017

- January 14, 2017: The Consortium withdraws from further negotiations with the inter-ministerial committee, citing continued violence in the regions from government security forces, and calling for a Ghost Town (stay at home in peaceful protest) on January 16 and 17.^{vii}
- January 17 – April 20, 2017: The government bans the Consortium and the Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC), and shuts down the internet for 93 days in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon.^{viii} Several key Consortium leaders are arrested. The Consortium calls for continued Ghost Towns on Mondays-Wednesdays for one month.^{ix}
- January 23, 2017: Government creates the National Commission on the Promotion of Bilingualism and Multiculturalism.
- February 10, 2017: President Biya gives a speech against hate and violence.
- March 14, 2017: Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) set a market in Bamenda on fire.
- March 23, 2017: President Biya visits the Vatican; during his visit, the Pope invites the president to respect minorities and to pursue dialogue.^x
- March 30, 2017: Government introduces additional measures to address the problems, including new benches for Common Law at the Supreme Court, recruiting Anglophone magistrates, and creating Common Law departments at Francophone Universities.^{xi}
- April 20, 2017: Internet service resumes in Northwest and Southwest regions.
- July 3, 2017: New law to create a Common Law section in the Supreme Court.
- August 2017: Various Anglophone groups call for an end to the school closures, calling them unproductive after one year. NSAGs refuse to adhere to the call, and resort to threats, intimidation, and violence to continue the closures.^{xii}
- August 13, 2017: Arson attack on Baptist Comprehensive High School in Bamenda^{xiii}
- September 22, 2017: IED detonated at a teacher's training school in Limbe; one security guard injured.^{xiv}
- September 2017: NSAGs are accused of burning or severely damaging at least 30 schools between January and September 2017.^{xv}
- October 1, 2017: Unification Day holiday. Tens of thousands protest; security forces utilize excessive force to disperse protestors, including the use of live ammunition and tear gas. At least 40 reported dead, 100 injured, and 500 arrested.^{xvi}

- October 20, 2017: IED found outside of a secondary school in Bamenda; safely detonated before injury could occur.^{xvii}
- November 4, 2017: Four schools burned down in Jakiri, including Jakiri Bilingual High School^{xviii}

2018

- January 30, 2018: Teacher assaulted at Government Primary School in Ntungfe, Northwest region.^{xix}
- February 1, 2018: Principal assaulted at Baptist Comprehensive High School, Njinikejem, Northwest region.^{xx}
- May 25, 2018: Principal of Government High School Bolifamba Mile 17-Buea, Southwest region, kidnapped.^{xxi} Released on May 31, unharmed.
- May 25, 2018: Principal of Cameroon Baptist Academy Yoke-Muyuka, Fako Division, Southwest region, kidnapped. Released on May 29 with machete wounds.^{xxii}
- October 17, 2017: Arson attack on Catholic Primary School in Menji, Southwest region.^{xxiii}
- November 5, 2018: 79 students kidnapped from Presbyterian Secondary School in Bamenda.^{xxiv}
- November 20, 2018: Government security forces rescue 9 students and one teacher from, after being kidnapped from Lords Bilingual School.^{xxv}
- November 24, 2017: Arson attack on Government Bilingual High School in Menji, Southwest region.^{xxvi}
- December 8, 2018: 12 students from University of Bamenda kidnapped on graduation day.^{xxvii}
- December 2018: UNICEF reports that 40% of health facilities are not operational in the Southwest region^{xxviii}^{xxix}

2019

- January 3, 2019: Government soldiers burn a school, classified as a separatist outpost, in Eka, Northwest region.^{xxx}
- February 11, 2019: Kumba district hospital is destroyed.^{xxxi}
- February 15, 2019: Health center in Wosing village is looted by NSAGs.^{xxxii}
- February 16, 2019: 170 students kidnapped from a boarding school in Kumbo, Northwest region. Students were released the following day. ^{xxxiii}
- March 20, 2019: Approximately 15 students kidnapped from the University of Buea.^{xxxiv}
- June 21, 2019: UNICEF reports that, as of December 2018, at least 600,000 children are impacted by the continued ban on schools by NSAGs. Further

reports that 74 schools have been destroyed, and more than 300 students and teachers kidnapped and released.^{xxxv}

- October 10, 2019: 2 students and their parent abducted by NSAGs in the Southwest region, reportedly for “disrespecting school boycott”.^{xxxvi} 3 students from Below Foncha in Bamenda, Northwest region, abducted on their way to school.^{xxxvii}
- November 5, 2019: UNICEF reports that more than 855,000 children are impacted by the continued ban on schools by NSAGs, 150,000 children have been displaced, 90% of public primary schools and 77% of public secondary schools are not operational.^{xxxviii}
- November 9, 2019: 12 students kidnapped, 1 killed, by armed men during a raid on the University of Bamenda.^{xxxix}
- November 20, 2019: 20 children and one teacher kidnapped from the Lord’s Bilingual Academy in Kumba, Southwest region. All were rescued or escaped.^{xl}
- December 14, 2019: 6 children and one teacher kidnapped near Nkwen, Northwest region, on their way home from school. All were released several days later.^{xli}

2020^{xlii}

- January 21, 2020: Military forces rescue 24 school children, who were abducted on their way to school in Kosala, Southwest region.
- January 30, 2020: Student kidnapped from a secondary school in Buea, maimed before being released a few days later.^{xliii}
- February 7 – 12, 2020: Ambazonia Military Forces declare a lockdown to disrupt municipal and legislative elections in the Northwest and Southwest regions.^{xliv}
- February 14, 2020: 10-15 government soldiers, and at least 30 armed ethnic Fulani, killed at least 21 civilians, burned homes, pillaged properties, and assaulted residents in Ngarbuh village, Northwest region.
- May 17, 2020: Teacher from University of Bamenda, Northwest region, killed.^{xlv}
- October 24, 2020: At least 4 children killed, and more than a dozen injured, during a school attack at Mother Francisca International Bilingual Academy in Kumba, Southwest region.^{xlvi} Later reports specify 7 or 8 children killed and at least 13 injured.^{xlvii}
- November 3, 2020: Twelve teachers kidnapped from a school in Kumbo, Northwest region, in front of their students.^{xlviii} One escaped, and the others released a few days later.^{xlix}

- November 4, 2020: Teachers and students at Kulu Memorial College were stripped, tortured, and forced to leave the school, and the building set on fire in Limbe, Southwest region.ⁱ
- November 14, 2020: Donayo Nursery, Primary and Secondary School in Mamfe, Southwest region, attacked by armed men, injuring one teacher and one student.ⁱⁱ
- November 18, 2020: Two teachers, and one principal, kidnapped from Firm Foundation College in Bamenda, Northwest region.ⁱⁱⁱ
- December 6, 2020: Cameroon holds first regional elections. Critics call for a boycott, the Social Democratic Front withdraws from the ballot, and NSAGs threaten harm to those who participate.^{liii}

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