

CYJULERC

CAMEROON YOUNG JURISTS LEGAL RESOURCE CENTRE

ANNUAL REPORT

2023

Year One

The founding year of the Safe Abortion Action Fund project in Cameroon – when a synergy of judges, prosecutors, doctors, and community advocates was built, and the long work of turning a written law into lived access began.

SOUTH WEST · LITTORAL · CENTRE
REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON



A first full year, told in three movements.

ABOUT THIS REPORT.

This is CYJULERC's account of its work in 2023 – the first full calendar year of the Safe Abortion Action Fund (SAAF) project, which began in October 2022. It is drawn from the project's two programmatic reporting periods for the year and is organised not by quarter but by the three results the project set out to achieve.

A NOTE ON CANDOUR. 2023 was a year of foundations, not yet of finished outcomes. No abortion certificate was issued by a court during the year; the synergy that would make such orders possible was, instead, assembled. We report that plainly. The honesty of a founding year is its most useful legacy.

CONTENTS

I	Foreword A letter from the President	03
II	Year One The founding story	05
III	The Catalyst Shantal, and the year that followed	06
IV	2023 in Figures The year by the numbers	07
V	Building the Bench Result I – the judiciary	09
VI	Opening the Clinics Result II – health facilities	13
VII	Reaching Communities Result III – knowledge & outreach	17
VIII	An Honest Account What did not yet convert	21
IX	The Synergy & The Year Ahead Partners; looking to 2024	22

REPORTING YEAR

January – December 2023

PROGRAMME

Safe Abortion Action Fund (SAAF) – Periods 1 & 2

REGIONS

South West · Littoral · Centre

A letter from the President

On building, in a single year, the conditions for a right to become real.

When CYJULERC began the Safe Abortion Action Fund project in October 2022, we did not set out to win a case. We set out to make winning a case possible. That distinction has governed everything we did in 2023, and it is the right lens through which to read this report.

Cameroon's law already permits abortion in defined circumstances — including where a pregnancy results from rape or incest, on the attestation of the public prosecutor as to the materiality of the facts. The words exist. What did not exist, when we began, was the chain of trust and competence that turns those words into care: a prosecutor willing to attest; a doctor willing to write a medico-legal certificate that a court can rely upon; a health facility willing to act; a community that knows any of this is possible at all.

In 2023 we built that chain, link by link. We convened the judiciary in Buea and again in Yaoundé. We signed partnerships with regional delegations of public health and with a pharmacy to keep our facilities supplied. We trained health workers to counsel without stigma. We mobilised more than a thousand displaced

women and girls, and we marked International Safe Abortion Day in a country where almost no one had heard of it.

We also met the limits of a first year honestly. Of the cases that reached us for an abortion certificate, all arrived beyond the twenty-week threshold the law observes; not one certificate could properly be issued. We supported those women with the care that remained available to them, and we recorded the gap — because a documented gap is the beginning of an argument for change.

I want to thank the resource persons who lent this project their authority: the justices, the gynecologists, the family-planning coordinators, the gender advocates. I thank the Regional Delegations of Public Health, whose openness gave us facilities and expertise. And I thank the focal persons in our communities, who carried this work to the women who needed it most.

2023 was Year One. It reads, in places, like a list of meetings and partnerships rather than verdicts. That is exactly what a foundation looks like before anything is built upon it.



“
We did not set out to win a case. We set out to make winning a case possible.

The chapters that follow are organised around the three results CYJULERC committed to under the SAAF project: an increase in court orders enabling survivors to access safe abortion care; an increase in the number of displaced women and girls who can reach that care within medical facilities; and an increase in knowledge of abortion, post-abortion care, and contraception among the communities we serve.

Each is reported as it stood at the end of 2023 – with its progress, and with its unfinished edges named clearly.

Justice Esther Ayuk

PRESIDENT • CYJULERC • BUEA

The year the chain was forged

How a project that began in October 2022 spent its first full year assembling the people, partnerships, and protocols that a single safe abortion requires.

A safe, legal abortion for a survivor of rape in Cameroon is not the work of one person. It is the work of a chain. A survivor must reach a complaint desk. An investigator must take the complaint seriously. A prosecutor must be willing to attest to the facts. A doctor must write a medico-legal certificate clear enough for a court to rely on. A judge must order care. A health facility must provide it. And the survivor must know, at the outset, that any of this is even possible. In 2023, CYJULERC set about forging that chain. The first link was the judiciary. In the project's first reporting period, a one-day advocacy workshop in Buea drew sixty-one participants from all six High Court jurisdictions of the South West Region — judges, prosecutors, health workers, judicial police officers, lawyers, gender advocates, and journalists among them. From that room emerged a Task Force of twelve, one court representative and one civil-society representative for each jurisdiction, charged with holding the chain together from complaint to care. The Ministry of Justice, watching, asked for more. It requested a second workshop for the Centre and Littoral regions and seconded a human-rights expert to the project's resource

team — a partnership that, more than any single statistic, defined the year. The second workshop followed in Yaoundé, training fifty-two participants from ten further jurisdictions.

The second link was the clinic. CYJULERC mapped and partnered with ten public health facilities in the South West, then six more across the Centre and Littoral, signing memoranda with three regional delegations of public health and a supplying pharmacy. By year's end the network stood at sixteen facilities. The third link was the community. One hundred focal persons were identified across the three regions; sixty were trained; more than fifteen hundred women and girls — and seventy men — were mobilised, among them sex workers, women living with disability, and adolescent mothers.

By December, the chain existed. It had not yet, in 2023, carried a single court-ordered abortion to completion — every qualifying case arrived too late in pregnancy. But it had carried thousands of women to care, shifted the posture of prosecutors and judges from reluctance to readiness, and put the words of the law into the mouths of the people meant to apply them. That is what Year One produced: not a verdict, but a working machine waiting for its first lawful case to arrive in time.

Shantal

A fifteen-year-old's death in January 2023 made the country look at a crisis it had not been naming.

On the ninth of January 2023, in Yaoundé, a fifteen-year-old internally displaced girl named Shantal died from an unsafe abortion. Her death travelled quickly across the country's media and social platforms, and in travelling it did something that years of quieter advocacy had not: it made the ordeal of conflict-affected women and girls — their sexual and reproductive health, and the absence of safe routes through it — impossible for the government to look past.

CYJULERC did not begin its work because of Shantal; the SAAF project was already three months old. But her death changed the weather around that work. The Ministry of Justice, which might have received a small organisation's project politely and moved on, instead welcomed it as a contribution to a problem it now urgently recognised — the rising toll of unsafe abortions, adolescent deaths, and infanticides in conflict-affected communities — and pressed for more magistrates to be trained.



“Her death exposed the ordeal that conflict-affected women and girls go through — and the country, for a moment, could not look away.”

The year by the numbers

Drawn from the SAAF Period 1 and Period 2 programmatic reports. Where the source records differ, the discrepancy is noted rather than resolved.

61

PARTICIPANTS AT THE FOUNDING ADVOCACY WORKSHOP, BUEA

52

PARTICIPANTS AT THE SECOND WORKSHOP, YAOUNDÉ

12

MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE ACROSS SIX JURISDICTIONS

16

PARTNER HEALTH FACILITIES BY YEAR-END (FROM 10)

31

HEALTH WORKERS TRAINED IN NON-STIGMATISING CARE

100

COMMUNITY FOCAL PERSONS IDENTIFIED ACROSS 3 REGIONS

1,500+

WOMEN & ADOLESCENT GIRLS MOBILISED (PLUS 70 MEN)

2,978

WOMEN SERVED AT PARTNER FACILITIES, CUMULATIVE BY END OF PERIOD 2

0

COURT ABORTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 2023 — EVERY QUALIFYING CASE EXCEEDED 20 WEEKS

CARE PROVIDED

PEOPLE RECEIVING ABORTION / POST-ABORTION CARE IN A CLINICAL FACILITY	
Period 1 (indicator return)	287
Period 1 (narrative figure)	278
Period 2 (indicator return)	190
Health workers trained, Period 1	0
Health workers trained, Period 2	31

Note. The Period 1 source records both 287 (indicator) and 278 (narrative). Both are shown; the figure should be reconciled against the underlying facility data.

REACH & VOICE

SOCIAL MEDIA, PERIOD 2	
People reached	37,753
Impressions	85,764
Engagements	9,343
Facebook growth	+292%
Twitter / X growth	+117%
LinkedIn growth	+18%
Instagram growth	+7.8%

Channels. Four social accounts and a new Threads presence; two WhatsApp groups for the project team and focal persons; a weekly SRHR education series in English and French.

2

ADVOCACY WORKSHOPS WITH THE JUDICIARY (BUEA; YAOUNDÉ)

56

ATTENDEES AT THE INTERNATIONAL SAFE ABORTION DAY SYMPOSIUM, BUEA

25

WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED (15 IN BUEA; 10 IN YAOUNDÉ)

On finances. This report is built from the SAAF programmatic reports for 2023, which do not contain budget or expenditure figures. A financial summary is therefore not presented.

I

Building the Bench

Increasing the number of court orders that direct health workers to provide abortion and post-abortion care to displaced survivors of rape and incest – by first persuading the judiciary that the law is theirs to apply.



Two rooms, sixty-one and fifty-two

The judiciary will not apply a law it has not been invited to understand. In 2023, CYJULERC issued the invitation twice.

The founding act of the project was a single day in a Buea conference room. Sixty-one people came – and the composition mattered as much as the count. Every one of the six High Court jurisdictions of the South West Region was represented. Eleven judges and ten prosecutors sat alongside six health workers, six judicial police officers, five lawyers, five gender advocates – among them the president of FIDA Cameroon – four social-services officers, five civil-society leaders, and three journalists from state and private media.

Four papers framed the day. An overview of conflict-related sexual violence, closing with footage of real incidents. The lived experience of a reproductive-health expert, delivered by the South West's Regional Delegate of Public Health, an obstetrician-gynaecologist. The legal framework, presented by a Ministry of Justice expert, Justice Angelina Atabong. And, from the renowned gender advocate Lady Justice Vera Ngassa, a working session on access to justice for survivors and the role each actor must play.

It was Justice Ngassa who produced the day's turning point. She recounted a case from her own time as a state prosecutor in Kumba in 2002, when she had issued a certificate ordering abortion care on the strength of the French text of the Penal Code – and a doctor had provided that care. The room watched a prosecutor describe doing the very thing many had believed impossible. By the close, the prosecutors present had agreed they would issue certificates on two conditions: that the complaint of rape or incest had been lodged before the pregnancy, and that the doctor's medico-legal certificate was unambiguous.

The Ministry of Justice asked for a second room. In Yaoundé, fifty-two participants from the Centre and Littoral regions – eleven prosecutors and ten judges from ten further jurisdictions among them – were trained in turn, with papers from Justice Dr. Severin Djazet, Professor Essiben of the medical school, Justice Atabong, and again Justice Ngassa. A second synergy of judiciary, health workers, and advocates was formed

The Buea Workshop

PERIOD 1 · SOUTH WEST REGION · 6 JURISDICTIONS

SIXTY-ONE PARTICIPANTS

Judges	11
Prosecutors	10
Health workers	6
Judicial police officers	6
Lawyers	5
Gender advocates	5
Social services	4
Civil-society leaders	5
Journalists	3
Project team	6

The Yaoundé Workshop

PERIOD 2 · CENTRE & LITTORAL · 10 JURISDICTIONS

FIFTY-TWO PARTICIPANTS

Prosecutors	11
Judges	10
Health workers (6 facilities)	10
Judicial police officers	4
Lawyers	8
Gender advocates	5
Social services	4
Civil-society leaders	5
Journalists	3



From reluctance to readiness

The most durable output of the Buea workshop was structural: a task force of twelve— one court representative and one civil-society or gender advocate for each of the six jurisdictions — created to supervise the synergy between every service, from the moment a rape or incest occurs to the provision of care in a public facility. A drafting committee produced fifteen recommendations; the Yaoundé workshop added ten more.

The change in posture was visible. The Ministry of Justice took an active interest, requesting further training and joining the resource team. Prosecutors who had been wary spoke openly. At the September symposium, the prosecutor for Bangem put it without hedging: *bring the cases — bring them — and we will issue the certificates.* The Regional Delegate of Public Health assured participants of free abortion care at public facilities and shared his contacts on the spot.

THE PROSECUTORS' TWO CONDITIONS

A certificate ordering abortion care would be issued where —

- 1 the complaint of rape or incest had been made before the pregnancy, so that the origin of the pregnancy was not in doubt; and
- 2 the medico-legal certificate issued by the doctor was clear enough to stand as evidence.

The second condition would become the year's central obstacle: too many medico-legal certificates were vague.

“Bring the cases — bring them — and we will issue the certificates.”

— THE PROSECUTOR FOR BANGEM, AT THE SEPTEMBER SYMPOSIUM

II

Opening the Clinics

Increasing the number of displaced women and girls across the SouthWest, Littoral, and Centre regions who can reach legal safe abortion and post-abortion care within a medical facility.



SIXTEEN FACILITIES · THREE REGIONAL DELEGATIONS · THIRTY-ONE HEALTH WORKERS TRAINED

A network, assembled from the top down

An early meeting with one reform-minded delegate of public health changed how the whole project would be built.

The clinic network began with a single conversation. In October 2022, before most activities had started, CYJULERC met the Regional Delegate of Public Health for the South West — himself an obstetrician-gynaecologist, vice-president of the national society of gynaecologists, and a leading reproductive health advocate. He placed the region's public health facilities, and their skilled staff, at the project's disposal. That offer reshaped the budget: planned hands-on equipping of facilities became unnecessary, and the funds were redirected toward the medication and supplies the facilities actually lacked

CYJULERC then mapped and partnered with ten public facilities across three health districts of the South West — Buea, Kumba, and Tiko — serving a catchment of over 1.5 million people, after more than 735 women registered to benefit in those districts in the project's first three months. A memorandum was signed with the

regional delegation; a second with Pharmacie du Stade, to supply and deliver abortion medication, contraceptive devices, and pills directly to the facilities. Three delivery notes from early 2023 record the first consignments.

In the second period the network extended across regional lines. Memoranda with the Centre and Littoral delegations brought in six further facilities — Biyem-Assi, Etougebe, and Eman in the Centre; Bonassama, Mbanga, and Bonaberi in the Littoral. By the close of 2023 the partner network stood at sixteen facilities across all three target regions, each linked to community focal persons who could carry women toward them

Two mobile lines — one in Buea, one in Yaoundé — were set up as the project's referral spine, staffed across long daily hours so that a focal person, a facility, or a survivor could always reach a human being.

Teaching the clinic to speak differently

28 July 2023, Buea—a workshop on counselling without judgement.

On 28 July 2023, thirty-one health workers from sixteen partner facilities across the three regions gathered in Buea for a workshop on non-stigmatising, rights-based counselling and care for abortion and family-planning services. Three sessions anchored the day: non-stigmatisation of abortion and SRHR services, and a value-clarification exercise, both led by Dr. Asonganyi, the gynaecologist heading the maternity service at Kumba District Hospital and a CYJULERC partner-consultant; and family-planning procedures, led by the Regional Family Planning Coordinator, Reanna Nkwate.

The value-clarification exercise surfaced, and resolved, real tension. Two faith-based health workers who could not themselves provide abortion care were counselled to rely on assistants or to refer survivors to the nearest partner facility — so that a worker's conscience need never become a survivor's dead end. Workers also agreed to coordinate with nearby Catholic maternity services, referring women onward for the family-planning services those facilities do not offer.

31 HEALTH WORKERS TRAINED · PERIOD 2

South West (10 facilities)	20
Centre region (3 facilities)	6
Littoral region (3 facilities)	5



A worker's conscience need never become a survivor's dead end.

2,978

WOMEN SERVED AT PARTNER FACILITIES,
CUMULATIVE BY THE END OF PERIOD 2 — RISING
FROM 782 IN PERIOD 1.

Across the year the facilities reported a meaningful shift in *what* women came for: as contraceptive supplies reached the shelves, monitoring showed family-planning uptake rising and abortion cases falling — the clearest sign that prevention was beginning to work.

THE TWENTY-WEEK WALL

Three cases reached the project in Period 2 in which a pregnancy had resulted from rape or incest and a court certificate was, in principle, available.

All three arrived beyond the law's twenty-week gestational limit. On medical advice, no application for a certificate could be made. The survivors were supported with the care that remained open to them; ^{ONE} **HUNDRED AND NINETY** women in the period received abortion or post-abortion services without a certificate ever being issued. The lesson was structural, not incidental: cases were arriving too late. Earlier complaint-taking, faster investigation, and clearer medico-legal certificates would become the project's central preoccupation for 2024.



III

Reaching Communities

Increasing knowledge of abortion, post-abortion care, and contraception among internally displaced women and girls across the three target regions—and naming, for the first time in Cameroon, a day set aside for safe abortion.



1,500+ MOBILISED · A WEEKLY EDUCATION SERIES · A NATIONAL DAY, OBSERVED

A hundred focal persons, and the word of mouth

The project planned to recruit ten community mobilisers. The women themselves required a hundred.

Knowledge, in displaced communities, travels through trusted people before it travels through institutions. CYJULERC's third result depended on finding those people. The project identified one hundred focal persons across the three regions — far beyond the ten first envisaged, because demand outran the plan. Sixty were trained in their first cohort, in three health districts, in how to mobilise women and offer psychosocial support.

Through them, more than fifteen hundred women and adolescent girls — and seventy men — were reached in the first period alone, including those hardest to reach: sex workers, women and girls living with disability, single and adolescent mothers. Three rounds of periodic outreach in the health districts doubled as research: focus-group discussions on how women were actually preventing or ending pregnancies revealed methods dangerous enough to redirect the project's procurement

toward safer medication and contraceptive supply. The communities did not receive this work passively. Women forwarded audio messages of thanks to the project's WhatsApp forums. They began turning away from unsafe methods and toward the partner facilities. The honest talk the project insisted upon — direct, in plain and acceptable language, mindful always that abortion remains acutely sensitive in Cameroon — was, by the project's own account, the reason the women opened up at all.

That sensitivity shaped the project's public voice as much as its private one. Magistrates, health workers, advocates, and survivors who supported abortion care nonetheless did not wish to be seen doing so. CYJULERC's messaging to the open public was built with that caution in its bones: subtle, health-framed, rights-based — designed to shift perception without provoking the backlash that could close the space entirely

The 28th of September, introduced to Cameroon

23 September 2023, Buea — a symposium for International Safe Abortion Day, in a country where only six of fifty-six guests had heard of it.

CYJULERC marked International Safe Abortion Day with a symposium in Buea — and discovered, in the marking, how much work remained. Of the fifty-six guests assembled, only six had ever heard that the 28th of September was set aside, anywhere, for safe abortion. The room held three Regional Delegates — Public Health, Women's Empowerment and the Family, and Youth and Civic Education — alongside judges and prosecutors from eight jurisdictions, four university lecturers in women's and gender studies, representatives of sixteen civil-society organisations and sixteen partner facilities, eight youth and student leaders, and three media organs.

VOICES FROM THE ROOM

"I was wondering why this organisation was promoting abortion... now I have realised it is very important for the future of a girl child."

"Before today I knew abortion is illegal in Cameroon, but I have learnt that it is legal in some instances."

"I never heard of reproductive freedom before today... girls need to know this."

Participant remarks, recorded in the Period 2 report.

Two presentations carried the day's argument: safe abortion as a health-care service, and safe abortion as a human right. Guests attending a CYJULERC event for the first time arrived sceptical and left, by their own testimony, persuaded. The day doubled as the launch of CYJULERC's Prize on Safe Abortion — a competition for the best short animated films, in English and French, on preventing unsafe abortion, with awards set for the 28th of December and a single aim: to reach as many young people as possible, in and out of the universities, with the fact of their rights.



A weekly series, in two languages

Beyond the rooms and the communities, CYJULERC built a public voice. A weekly SRHR education series ran across the project's social accounts in both English and French, drawing in Cameroonians of every sector — religious leaders among them — and, by the project's account, beginning to move beliefs. A short film on the 'power of choice' for a girl, screened at the symposium and online, reached audiences the workshops never could.

In the second period the accounts reached **37,753 PEOPLE**, with 85,764 impressions and 9,343 engagements. Facebook grew by 292 per cent, Twitter by 117, LinkedIn by 18, Instagram by nearly 8; a Threads presence was newly opened. To sustain the demand, CYJULERC recruited a specialist to manage the accounts and digital production — its first structural change driven by the project.

PERIOD 2 — DIGITAL REACH

People reached	37,753
Impressions	85,764
Engagements	9,343



Reproductive Freedom Benefits Everyone?

- Reproductive Freedom enables access to safe abortion/contraception;
- If abortion/contraception are accessible,

A PLANNED ACTIVITY, SET ASIDE. The project had promised the women a skills-training component — the production of organic charcoal, a source of income, mobilisation, and climate adaptation in one. When the Ministry of Justice required a second, costlier advocacy workshop in the capital, that training was the activity CYJULERC chose to defer in order to protect the partnership at the heart of Results I and II.

The women remained eager for it; the project recorded the debt, and carried it forward.

What did not yet convert

A founding year is most useful when it is candid about its own ceilings.

- 1 No certificate was issued. Despite prosecutors' stated willingness, not one court abortion certificate was issued in 2023. Every qualifying case arrived beyond the twenty-week limit. The pathway worked in every part except its timing.
- 2 Medico-legal certificates were too vague. The single most common reason a case could not proceed was a doctor's report that could not stand as evidence. Training doctors to draft admissible certificates became an explicit priority for the year ahead.
- 3 A 2016 law shut out the most accessible clinics. Private health facilities — often the first responders, who see survivors when the evidence is freshest — are barred by the 2016 law organising the Ministry of Health from signing medico-legal certificates. The most reachable doors were, legally, the wrong ones.
- 4 A promised skills-training was deferred. The women's organic-charcoal livelihood activity was set aside to finance the imposed second workshop — a defensible trade, but a promise outstanding.
- 5 Early data was raw. The project acknowledged sharing un-disaggregated data under deadline pressure, and committed to stronger confidentiality, data security, and disaggregation in subsequent reporting.

*The pathway worked in every part except its timing.
A documented gap is the beginning of an argument
for change*

The people who made it possible

A founding year is a roster of the willing. These are the actors who lent 2023 its authority.

INSTITUTIONS & PARTNERS

Ministry of Justice	Policy partner
Regional Delegations of Public Health – SW, Centre, Littoral	MOUs
Pharmacie du Stade	Supply
FIDA Cameroon	Advocacy
16 partner health facilities	Care
100 community focal persons	Reach
Delegations of Women's Empowerment & of Youth / Civic Education	Newly engaged

RESOURCE PERSONS

Lady Justice Vera Ngassa – Supreme Court Justice; gender advocate and women's-rights trainer.

Justice Angelina Atabong – Ministry of Justice expert; the legal framework.

Justice Dr. Severin Djazet – magistrate and human-rights expert.

Dr. Flibert Eko – Regional Delegate of Public Health, South West; obstetrician-gynaecologist.

Professor Essiben – obstetrician-gynaecologist; the right to safe abortion.

Dr. Asonganyi – gynaecologist, Kumba District Hospital; partner-consultant.

Reanna Nkwate – Regional Family Planning Coordinator.

What the foundation is for

Year One built the machine. The years that follow must feed it cases that arrive in time.

The clearest priority for 2024 was written into 2023's largest disappointment. If no

certificate could issue because every case arrived past twenty weeks, then the work ahead was to compress the timeline: earlier complaint-taking, faster investigation, and — above all — medico-legal certificates clear enough for a prosecutor to act upon. CYJULERC's legal experts had already begun offering guidance to doctors; formal training of physicians was the logical next step.

The case-management model itself was sharpened in the project's own forward planning: lawyers drafting complaints and accompanying survivors from the judicial-police desk, through the prosecutor's charge, to judgment and the service of that judgment on a partner facility — with an urgent application for specific performance held in reserve should a facility delay.

PRIORITIES CARRIED INTO 2024

- i Train doctors to draft court-admissible medico-legal certificates.
- ii Compress the case timeline so survivors reach the pathway before twenty weeks.
- iii Sustain and widen the judicial synergy through regular Task-Force meetings.
- iv Strengthen disaggregated, confidential community data collection.
- v Honour the deferred women's livelihood and skills component.
- vi Deepen the new alliances with the Women's Empowerment and Youth delegations.

“Year One reads, in places, like a list of meetings. That is exactly what a foundation looks like before anything is built upon it.”

The organisation

The Cameroon Young Jurists Legal Resource Centre is a feminist, non-profit, human-rights organisation working to close the distance between what the law promises and what women, children, and marginalised communities in Cameroon actually receive. It brings together legal aid, sexual and reproductive health and rights, response to sexual and gender-based violence, research, and community mobilisation – staffed by young jurists, paralegals, consultant magistrates, health partners, and community focal persons.

In 2023, CYJULERC's flagship work ran under the Safe Abortion Action Fund across the South West, Littoral, and Centre regions, in the project's first two reporting periods.

MISSION

To promote and protect the rights of women, children, and marginalised populations by turning legal protections into services they can actually use – through legal aid, SRHR programming, SGBV response, evidence, and community empowerment.

VISION

A Cameroon in which a right that exists on paper is a right that can be exercised in practice.

Founded	2003
Registered	3 May 2005
Headquarters	Buea SW

CYJULERC

CAMEROON YOUNG JURISTS LEGAL RESOURCE CENTRE

*“A right that exists on paper
is not yet a right.
Year One was the work
of making it one.”*



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