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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

2025 FEB 24 A 10:41

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S.D. OF GA.

PETITIONER: ERIC BOCKARIE MUSA

e-mail: 

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND REQUEST FOR RELIEF

I Eric Bockarie Musa, want to notify this court that I no longer reside at the folkston ICE processing center 3424 GA Hwy 252 E folkston, GA, 31537 because in the middle of the night I was abruptly taken by ICE, Put in cuffs, and taken to the staging field at alexandria, louisiana where I was flown to a secret camp in cameroon in violation of my right to due process. I was given no written notification of removal to cameroon, no interview, nor the right to raise a fear claim in front of an immigration judge. Even though I informed ICE I was afraid to go to cameroon. They forcibly put me on the plane with no travel document. I only found out while I'm here with no freedom of movement that I was part of a group of migrants illegally shipped to cameroon in an attempt by ICE to undermine the constitution and the courts. The United States government is paying the cameroonian government to operate this secret camp at Yaounde cameroon. I am presently detained at this camp with no freedom of movement. Since ICE and the US government is paying to run this camp, I would argue that ICE still has constructive custody of me. I am not free, several migrants have contracted malaria, and we are being encouraged to return to the country from which we fled persecution. Everything I presented in my request for a TRO has happened, a solid proof of irreparable harm.

I, Eric Bockarie Musa, respectfully ask this court to restore the status quo by ordering ICE to facilitate my return to the United States, honor my request for appointment of counsel, and keep my habeas petition alive. I respectfully ask this court to stand up for the great constitution of the United States of America.

All correspondence with me can be made via my e-mail at



Respectfully submitted by
Eric Bockarie Musa
date:february 20th, 2026



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Reuters

US deports 9 to Cameroon despite court protections, NYT says

Story by Reuters • 4d • 1 min read

Feb 14 (Reuters) - The Trump administration secretly deported nine people to Cameroon, despite many of them having U.S. court protections against such action and none of them hailing from that African nation, the New York Times reported on Saturday.

Several of the men and women sent to Cameroon on a January 14 flight from Alexandria, Louisiana, did not know their destination until they were put on a Department of Homeland Security flight and placed in handcuffs and chains, the newspaper said, citing government documents and attorneys for the deportees.



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DHS, the State Department and Cameroon's Ministry of External Affairs did not immediately respond to Reuters requests for comment. Reuters could not immediately reach attorneys representing the detainees.

The administration of President Donald Trump has not announced any deal in which Cameroon agreed to accept deportees from other nations.

(Reporting by Lisa Baertlein in Los Angeles; Editing by Sergio Non and William Mallard)

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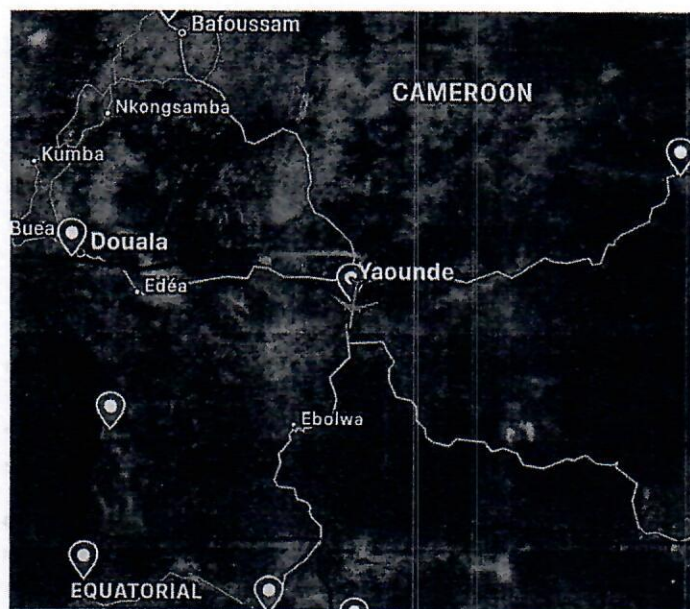
Cameroon: Another Third-Country Removal Scheme Ending with Detention

18 FEBRUARY 2026

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As of mid-February, the Trump administration has quietly deported seventeen men and women to Cameroon under a murky arrangement that is part of broader U.S. efforts to send "unremovable" migrants and asylum seekers to third countries. Upon arrival in the capital Yaoundé, the deportees were reportedly detained and threatened with removal to their countries of origin. This is the latest in a series of third-country deportation schemes pushed by the Trump administration since taking office in 2024, which a recent report by the U.S Senate Foreign Affairs Committee criticised for excessive costs, lack of accountability and oversight, and engagement with corrupt and unstable foreign governments.

The New York Times and Associated Press reported that two groups of third-country nationals have been deported from the United States to Cameroon, one on [14 January](#) and another on [15 February](#). According to the [New York Times](#), which spoke with deportees from the first group, most of the deportees had been granted legal protections from being sent back to their home countries (Angola, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Morocco, and Zimbabwe). There are currently no details regarding those deported on 15 February, but [according to ICE Flight Monitor](#), the second group arrived in Cameroon on flight OAE4060 from Louisiana, after a brief stop in Dakar, Senegal. The plane subsequently landed in both Ghana and Chad.



A screenshot by the ICE Flight Monitor shows the flight path of flight OAE4060 which landed in Cameroon's capital on 16 February 2026.

The deportees told the New York Times that they did not know they were being sent to Cameroon "until they were handcuffed and chained on a Department of Homeland Security Flight leaving Alexandria, LA, on Jan. 14." Similar allegations have been documented in other third country removals from the United States, including during the [transfer of third country nationals to Ghana in September](#).

Detention Shrouded in Secrecy

Upon arrival, the first group of men and women were detained in a "state-owned compound in Yaoundé," according to the Times, which published an image showing at least five bunk beds crammed together in a room. According to observers with whom the Global Detention Project has been in email correspondence, the detention compound is opposite the Presbyterian Church Adna, in Yaoundé. Cameroonian authorities appear to be attempting to shield the detention operations here from scrutiny: on 17 February, four journalists and a lawyer representing the detainees were arrested outside the compound. Media reports [allege](#) that at least one of the journalists was beaten, and that prior to their eventual release, journalists' phones, cameras, and laptops were confiscated by the police.

[Speaking to the New York Times](#), Joseph Awah Fru, the lawyer assisting the detainees, said: "The state cannot prevent the public from knowing where they are keeping deportees who are not even citizens. That goes to the whole idea of shady deals in the dark."

Cameroon [does not operate dedicated immigration detention facilities](#) and its legislation does not appear to provide for administrative immigration-related detention. Instead, the country's Law No. 1997/012 of 10 January 1997 criminalises the irregular entry, stay, and exit of foreigners (Article 40).

According to several detainees and their lawyers, they were informed that they could not leave the facility unless they agreed to return to their home countries—which most had originally fled to escape war or persecution. The deportees also claimed that there was no support for them to apply for asylum in Cameroon (although the IOM claimed that it had referred them all to UNHCR to request asylum). As of 16 February, the Cameroonian

government has not commented publicly on the arrival or whereabouts of the deportees, nor on its agreement with the United States or whether financial arrangements have been involved.

Detention and Security Risks in Cameroon

While Cameroon has signed the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, it has not ratified the treaty. It has, however, signed and ratified other key conventions which include protections for nationals and non-nationals alike, including the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Nevertheless, numerous observers have raised concerns regarding detention conditions in Cameroon, raising credible fears for the deportees. In 2023, the U.S. State Department described prison and detention conditions as "harsh and life-threatening," with researcher Jill Alpes Maybriit noting in 2017 that the Cameroonian penitentiary system does not separate convicted criminals from detainees held in preventive custody, and that "as a result, inmates can easily be subjected to rape, murder or other acts of violence." Overcrowding is also an issue: according to the World Prison Brief, in 2024 the country's prisons had an occupancy level of 164.3 percent. Between 2019 and 2021, Human Rights Watch also documented the arbitrary arrest and detention of Cameroonian returnees, noting that they faced inhuman and degrading treatment in detention—including torture, physical and sexual abuse, and assault—as well as "squalid detention conditions with little to no food, medical care, sanitation."

Cameroon also continues to be gripped by various security crises, including an ongoing conflict in the country's Anglophone minority regions, as well as persistent threats from Boko Haram and Islamic State-West Africa Province (ISWAP) in the far north. With a population of 1.1 million internally displaced persons, Cameroon is the "most neglected displacement crisis," according to the Norwegian Refugee Council. In its 2024 report on human rights practices, the U.S. State Department itself noted that "significant human rights issues included credible reports of: arbitrary or unlawful killings; torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; arbitrary arrest or detention; ... and serious abuses in a conflict."

Until 2025, Cameroonians were given Temporary Protected Status (TPS) in the United States, which protected them from deportation to Cameroon, given the widespread danger faced in their home country. When the Trump administration announced the termination of TPS for Cameroonians in April 2025, many reported fears for their safety if they were forced to return.

"Costly, Wasteful and Poorly Monitored"

The U.S. arrangement with Cameroon is the latest in a string of externalisation deals struck by the Trump Administration—and which, like Cameroon, have often involved countries that fail to abide by human rights norms. As the GDP noted in a submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants in late 2025, the arrangements themselves are also commonly opaque, with the documents pertaining to agreements rarely made public. Often, they have involved large sums of money—although the details are similarly not always clear.

According to a recent report by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Minority, up until January 2026 the Trump Administration had spent over \$40 million in third country deportations—with \$32 million paid directly to five countries (Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, El Salvador, Eswatini, and Palau) to incentivise them to accept third country deportees. These five countries had received approximately 300 people—250 of whom were sent to El Salvador, leaving 51 sent to the other four countries for a cost of \$27.6 million.

Combining payments to foreign governments with estimated flight costs, the report approximates that the U.S. has paid \$1.1 million for each of the seven persons sent to Rwanda, and \$413,333 for each of the 15 sent to Eswatini. With such vast costs, it is clear that these schemes are designed less for operational efficiency than for symbolic deterrence—projecting a hardline posture on irregular migration rather than advancing a coherent or cost-effective removal strategy. As Department of Homeland Security, Tricia McLaughlin, said in August 2025: "If you come to our country illegally and break our laws, you could end up in CECOT, Alligator Alcatraz, Guantanamo Bay, or South Sudan or another third country."

The report notes particular concern that these funds have been channeled directly (rather than through trusted third-party implementing partners who provide monitoring and oversight) to corrupt and unstable foreign governments with track records of corruption, human rights abuses, and trafficking, with no evidence that the government is monitoring how funds are spent.

"The Administration has pursued these arrangements through opaque negotiations, including with corrupt governments, without meaningful oversight or accountability. Tens of millions of dollars in taxpayer funds have been sent to foreign governments, yet Congress and the public have few details on the terms of these deals, how funds are being used or what the United States is offering in return."

In November 2025, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights issued a resolution cautioning against the externalisation of migration governance and urging African States to safeguard the rights and dignity of migrants deported from non-African countries.

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