

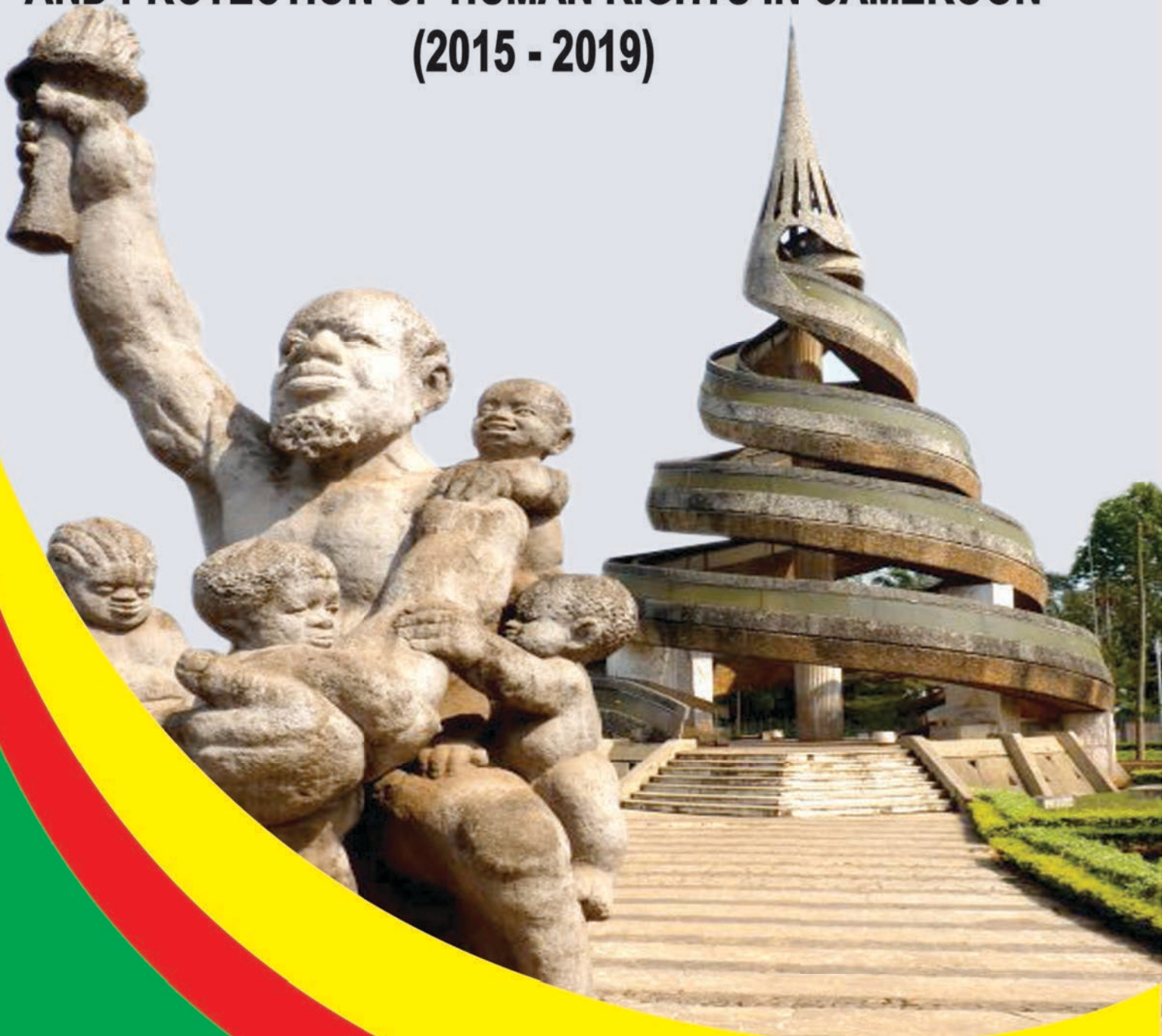


**REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN**  
PAIX - TRAVAIL - PATRIE



**REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON**  
PEACE - WORK - FATHERLAND

# **NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMEROON (2015 - 2019)**



Yaounde, December 2015



# **NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMEROON (2015-2019)**



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## ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF CAMEROON



# Foreword

*"We are thus committed to making Cameroon an exemplary Republic, a Nation that is respected in the world, a fair State that ensures equal opportunities, a country where national wealth will be equitably distributed.*

*This challenge is undoubtedly one of the most important we have had to face since the advent of democracy in our country. Time has come to decide whether we want to summon all our strength to revive our economy and provide adequate living conditions for the majority of our people.*

*For my part, I am convinced that together we can succeed. If, as I believe, I can count on you as you can count on me, I have no doubt that we will succeed".*

**Head of State's New Year message to the  
Nation on 31 December 2011**

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>ACCD</b>	: Accommodation Centre for Children in Distress
<b>ACDEG</b>	: African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance
<b>ACHPR</b>	: African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
<b>ACmHPR</b>	: African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights
<b>ACRWC</b>	: African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<b>AIDS</b>	: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ANIF</b>	: National Agency for Financial Investigation
<b>ARSEL</b>	: Agency for Regulation of the Electric Sector
<b>ARV</b>	: Antiretroviral
<b>BEPC</b>	: Brevet d'Etudes du Premier Cycle
<b>BMP</b>	: Bachelor-Master-PhD
<b>BUCREP</b>	: Central Bureau of the Census and Population Studies
<b>BUNEC</b>	: National Office of Civil Status
<b>ACERWC</b>	: African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<b>CAMRAIL</b>	: Cameroon Railways Corporation
<b>CAR</b>	: Central African Republic
<b>CAT</b>	: Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
<b>CC</b>	: Civil Code
<b>CEDAW</b>	: Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
<b>CEDAW</b>	: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CEFAM</b>	: Local Government Training Centre
<b>CEMAC</b>	: Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
<b>CERD</b>	: Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
<b>CESCR</b>	: Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>CFC</b>	: Cameroon Housing Loan Fund
<b>CHU</b>	: University Teaching Hospital
<b>CIG</b>	: Common Initiative Group

<b>CISPAV</b>	: Programmes and Projects involving Vulnerable Indigenous Populations
<b>CLI</b>	: Convention on Labour Inspection
<b>CITES</b>	: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
<b>CNC</b>	: National Communication Council
<b>CONRHA</b>	: National Committee for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Persons with Disabilities
<b>CONSUPE</b>	: Supreme State Audit Office
<b>CPC</b>	: Criminal Procedure Code
<b>CRC</b>	: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CRTV</b>	: Cameroon Radio Television
<b>DGRE</b>	: General Delegation to External Research
<b>DGSN</b>	: General Delegation for National Safety
<b>DJM</b>	: Department of Military Justice
<b>EIG</b>	: Economic Interest Group
<b>ELECAM</b>	: Elections Cameroon
<b>ENAM</b>	: National School of Administration and Magistracy
<b>ENAP</b>	: National School of the Penitentiary Administration
<b>ENEO</b>	: The Energy of Cameroon
<b>ESCR</b>	: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>FEICOM</b>	: Special Council Support Fund
<b>FNE</b>	: National Employment Fund
<b>GCE</b>	: General Certificate of Education
<b>GESP</b>	: Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
<b>GIZ</b>	: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
<b>HIV</b>	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>ICCPR</b>	: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
<b>ICESCR</b>	: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>ICRC</b>	: International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IGE</b>	: General Inspection of Lessons
<b>ILO</b>	: International Labour Organization
<b>IPEC</b>	: International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour
<b>LLINs</b>	: Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets
<b>LUTRENA</b>	: Sub-Regional Programme to combat the trafficking of children

	for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa
<b>MAETUR</b>	: Urban and Rural Lands Development and Equipment Authority
<b>MBOSCUDA</b>	: Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
<b>MDG</b>	: Millennium Development Goals
<b>MINAC</b>	: Ministry of Arts and Culture
<b>MINADER</b>	: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>MINAS</b>	: Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>MINATD</b>	: Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
<b>MINCOM</b>	: Ministry of Communication
<b>MINCOMMERCE</b>	: Ministry of Commerce
<b>MINDCAF</b>	: Ministry of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure
<b>MINDEF</b>	: Ministry of Defence
<b>MINEDUB</b>	: Ministry of Basic Education
<b>MINEE</b>	: Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
<b>MINEFOP</b>	: Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
<b>MINEPDED</b>	: Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
<b>MINEPIA</b>	: Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
<b>MINESEC</b>	: Ministry of Secondary Education
<b>MINESUP</b>	: Ministry of Higher Education
<b>MINFI</b>	: Ministry of Finance
<b>MINFOF</b>	: Ministry of Forestry and wildlife
<b>MINFOPRA</b>	: Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform
<b>MINHDU</b>	: Department of Housing and Urban Development
<b>MINJEC</b>	: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civic Education
<b>MINJUSTICE</b>	: Ministry of Justice
<b>MINMAP</b>	: Ministry of Public Contracts
<b>MINPOSTEL</b>	: Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
<b>MINPROFF</b>	: Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
<b>MINREX</b>	: Ministry of External Relations
<b>MINSANTE</b>	: Ministry of Public Health
<b>MINTOUL</b>	: Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
<b>MINTSS</b>	: Ministry of Labour and Social Security

<b>MIPROMALO</b>	: Local Materials Promotion Authority
<b>MIRAP</b>	: Mission for the Regulation and Supply of Products for large-scale Consumption
<b>NACC</b>	: National Anti-corruption Commission
<b>NACC</b>	: National Aids Control Committee
<b>NCHRF</b>	: National Commission of Human Rights and Freedoms
<b>NGO</b>	: Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NGP</b>	: National Governance Programme
<b>NHPC</b>	: National Higher Police College
<b>NLO</b>	: National Labour Observatory
<b>NMCP</b>	: National Malaria Control Programme
<b>NSIF</b>	: National Social Insurance Fund
<b>NSP</b>	: National Strategic Plan
<b>OAU</b>	: Organization of African Unity
<b>OBC</b>	: Baccalaureat Board
<b>OHADA</b>	: Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
<b>ONEFOF</b>	: National Employment and Vocational Training Observatory
<b>OVC</b>	: Orphan and Vulnerable Children
<b>PACA</b>	: Project for the Improvement of the competitiveness of agriculture in Cameroon
<b>PACDET</b>	: Programme for the Improvement of Detention Conditions and fulfilment of Human Rights
<b>PANPPDH</b>	: National Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
<b>PASE</b>	: Programme to Support the Education System
<b>PC</b>	: Penal Code
<b>PDPP</b>	: Project for the Development of Pygmy Peoples
<b>PEA</b>	: Priority Education Area
<b>PIAASI</b>	: Integrated Programme of Support to Stakeholders in the Informal Sector
<b>PLWHIV</b>	: People living with HIV
<b>PMO</b>	: Prime Minister's Office
<b>PMTCT</b>	: Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
<b>PNDP</b>	: National Community-driven Development
<b>PROPELCA</b>	: Operational Research Project for the teaching of languages in

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<b>PSFE</b>	: Forest-Environment Sector Programme
<b>PTA</b>	: Parent Teacher Association
<b>RGPH</b>	: General Population and Housing Census
<b>SED</b>	: Secretariat of State for Defence
<b>SIC</b>	: Real Estate Company of Cameroon
<b>STEP</b>	: Sustainable Tourism Eliminating Poverty
<b>UDHR</b>	: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>UNAIDS</b>	: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCHR-AC</b>	: United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa
<b>UNESCO</b>	: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organi- zation
<b>UNFPA</b>	: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
<b>UNHCR</b>	: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	: United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIPP</b>	: United Nations indigenous Peoples' Partnership
<b>UNO</b>	: United Nations Organization
<b>UPR</b>	: Universal Periodic Review
<b>VAT</b>	: Value Added Tax
<b>WACAP</b>	: West African Cocoa/Commercial Agriculture Programme to Combat Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labour
<b>WHO</b>	: World Health Organization



# Preface

The State of Cameroon has, since its independence in 1960, worked to promote and protect Human Rights.

In line with that vision, it proclaimed in its successive fundamental laws the attachment of the Cameroon people to the inalienable rights of the human person, as outlined in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

To confirm its support for the international and regional system of promotion and protection of Human Rights, Cameroon also subscribed to many international legal instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations Organization (UNO) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which later became the African Union (AU). Our Country is also in the process of ratifying or acceding to other conventions initiated by these organizations.

In a bid to ensure an ongoing monitoring of Human Rights issues in Cameroon, the Government at the same time established institutions and bodies to regulate and check the actual delivery of rights enshrined in the above-mentioned international and regional conventions.

Cognizant that Human Rights activities are cross-cutting in nature and in a bid to ensure their seamless delivery, the Government decided to establish a **National Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights**, which is consistent with one of the key pillars of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper having to do with strengthening the rule of law in Cameroon.

This Plan of Action was designed using a broad participatory approach involving governmental and civil society stakeholders, with a significant contribution from the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms and the much-appreciated support of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa. It will enhance the implementation of actions dedicated to the noble cause of Human Rights.

In that regard, our Plan of Action should be considered as a strategic basis for Government action in implementing an ambitious policy on Human Rights promotion and protection in Cameroon in the next five years.

The Government looks forward to the participation of all citizens and development partners in taking up the challenge of its implementation.

**Philemon YANG,**  
**Prime Minister, Head of Government**



# INTRODUCTION



The drawing up of this National Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (hereinafter called "Plan of Action") is an expression of the commitment of Cameroon to promote and protect Human Rights.

This document was produced in a specific context. Its *raison d'être* has helped define set objectives and the mechanisms for its implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

## CONTEXT

This Plan of Action is relevant and falls within the national and international context.

### AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Since Cameroon returned to multiparty politics in 1990, it has firmly enshrined the guarantee of Human Rights in its priority actions.

The opening up of public life was done alongside comprehensive normative reform. International instruments on fundamental rights are enshrined in the Constitution of 18 January 1996 and the Preamble has been given constitutional value. A good number of instruments have been adopted to regulate various sectors of activity and strengthen the guarantee of rights enshrined in the Constitution. A Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) was adopted in 2005 and entered into force on 1 January 2007 to consolidate the guarantee of the rights of persons subject to a criminal charge. An Electoral Code was adopted on 19 April 2012 to improve the quality of elections with an institutional change that replaced the National Elections Observatory with an independent body "Elections Cameroon" (ELECAM).

This evolution falls under the remapping of the institutional landscape already marked by a review of the organization of the powers of the State. In fact, the Judiciary that was once considered an authority was raised to a Judicial Power. The Senate was set up and a Constitutional Council was established.

Consideration of Human Rights as a priority was consolidated by several institutional changes particularly with the strengthening of the national Human Rights institution. To this end, the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms set up by Decree No. 90/1459 of 8 November 1990 was replaced by the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (NCHRF), established by Law No. 2004/16 of 22 July 2004. In addition, Government formally set up a Department of Human Rights and International Cooperation in the Ministry of Justice and an Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Follow-up of Decisions and/or Recommendations of International and Regional Human Rights Promotion

and Protection Mechanisms at the Prime's Minister Office. Other significant developments include the attachment of the Penitentiary Administration to the Ministry of Justice in 2004 and the establishment of a Special Division for the Supervision of Police Services at the General Delegation for National Security (DGSN).

The aim of these normative and institutional changes was to set up a conducive framework for the enjoyment of rights.

It is worthy of note therefore that elections were held, but most of them led to disputes, revealing the shortcomings of the system and many cases of disregard of the rights of the protagonists involved in the electoral contests. The determination to consolidate achievements led to the reforms mentioned above.

The decentralization process was initiated to facilitate the participation of local populations in the management of public affairs. This was effected through the huge transfer of powers and resources to councils in areas concerning the social and cultural rights.

The determination to include the principles of governance and the fight against corruption as a priority of Government action was effected through the setting up, in the second half of the 1990s, of a National Governance Programme (NGP). Similarly, the Anti-corruption Observatory that later became the National Anti-corruption Commission (CONAC), the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court and the National Financial Investigations Agency (ANIF) were set up.

The need for a participatory approach made it necessary to involve the civil society composed of Human Rights associations and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs). This led to the rise of Human Rights defenders whose activities deserve to be enhanced.

Thus, although significant progress was made as regards civil and political rights, the economic and social environment characterized by striking social inequalities, abject poverty and a high unemployment rate hampered the achievement of economic, social and cultural rights. To remedy the situation, Government produced in April 2003, a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) which, because of its shortcomings at the implementation phase, was reviewed in March 2008 followed by the adoption in December 2009 of the GESP. This document is the reference framework of Government action for the period 2010-2020. The GESP is based on a long-term development vision by 2035 that will showcase Cameroon as "...an emerging and democratic country united in its diversity."

It is in the context of a programming option ensuing from the GESP and from the perspective of having a better structure of Government action that Cameroon has adopted a Plan of Action. This approach had already been suggested at the international level.

## AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The rule of law is at the heart of international order. Progress in Human Rights undoubtedly contributes thereto. Cameroon participates in consolidating the international Human Rights system. Its involvement was crowned by its election to the Human Rights Council for two consecutive terms from 2006 to 2012 and the visit to Cameroon of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2013. Through the Plan of Action, Cameroon endorses one of the guidelines of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993, which encouraged each State, according to its needs, to prepare a national plan of action.

The need for this Plan of Action also derives from the various Human Rights conventions to which Cameroon is party and which urge States to adopt all measures necessary for the realization of Human Rights. In this regard, a plan of action may be very useful in that it contains the different obligations which may not be specified in the same manner in one convention or another.

After the Vienna Conference, African States reaffirmed their commitment to develop national plans on Human Rights in paragraph 28 of the Plan adopted during the first ministerial conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on Human Rights held in Grand Bay (Mauritius) in April 1999.

It is in the wake of this conference that a sub regional workshop, held in Yaounde on 18 and 19 December 2001, set up guidelines for the preparation and implementation of national plans of action for the promotion and protection of Human Rights in Central Africa in order to build national capacities through a coordinated, more coherent and consistent Human Rights policy.

This Plan of Action will help strengthen the existing legal framework on Human Rights and will set up a platform and a road map for all Human Rights stakeholders.

## VISION

The goal of this Plan of Action is to implant a Human Rights culture in Cameroon. This requires translating into facts and deeds, the strategic sector and cross-cutting objectives defined in the GESP concerning especially human development, governance, and the strategic management of the State. In this connection, participation, effectiveness and accountability must be the guiding principles of actions taken by public authorities the purpose of which is to improve the standard of living in Cameroon. Citizens should therefore contribute to the development of public policies that will take their concerns into account. Go-

vernment action is expected to provide relevant answers to identified concerns since the satisfaction of beneficiaries is the success indicator. In this regard, access to public information is obligatory.

The slogan of this Plan of Action is: "Guaranteeing the rights of each and everyone."

## OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of this Plan of Action which originate from the objectives of the GESP and which require the holistic integration of the Human Rights-based approach in all sectors of national life can be summed up as follows:

### - Human development:

- improvement of the health of the people through information and awareness-raising;
- promotion of education and vocational training through awareness-raising and capacity enhancement of stakeholders;
- gender promotion through capacity building, information, awareness-raising, gender equality advocacy; and
- social protection, and promotion of national solidarity (advocacy and awareness-raising on the consideration of specific rights).

### - Governance and the strategic management of the State:

- Governance and the rule of law:
  - \* guaranteeing respect for individual rights and public freedoms; and
  - \* strengthening the management of public affairs.
- Strategic management of the State:
  - \* enhancing decentralization;
  - \* modernizing the administration and public finance;
  - \* improving on the management of human resources; and
  - \* protecting the national economic space.



## **PREPARATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION**

### **PREPARATORY PROCESS**

This Plan of Action is a programmed-based document which is expected to contain a prior objective identification of the actions to be taken, and to provide a clearly defined role of each stakeholder in its execution. The goal is to ensure effective and efficient Human Rights promotion and protection in Cameroon.

The actions identified and contained in this Plan of Action must come from all social stakeholders, inspired and supported by all corps, sectors and social partners, socio-economic components (public authorities, non-state stakeholders: private sector, trade unions, NGOs, associations, religious denominations, etc.), specialized international institutions and organizations, and development partners.

The methodology used to prepare this Plan of Action required several phases:

First, it was necessary to determine the overall context in which the Plan of Action and the relevant development objectives were prepared. The aim was to seek and identify national and international changes that led to the opening up and evolution towards a political climate conducive for Human Rights promotion and protection in Cameroon in order to define the best conditions necessary for the successful and sustainable outcomes of the set development objectives.

Second, a relevant analysis of the socio-political environment of the realization of Human Rights was carried out, with the judicial and the political system, and the socio-economic environment as the framework of analysis. This required an extensive, objective and honest review of the real capacity of the political, institutional and systemic means that will bear on and translate into reality the full and complete realization of the respect, promotion, protection and defence of Human Rights in our country.

Third, it was important to take rigorous and relevant stock of the Human Rights situation, to establish a diagnosis for defining strategic issues in order to bring out the strategic guidelines of actions to be taken. Answers had to be provided to the means, place and time of execution in order to define relevant points of discussion and appropriate actions.

Lastly, actions, objectives and indicators had to be included in the programmes.

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING-EVALUATION

Since Human Rights issues are essentially cross-cutting, the implementation of this Plan of Action involves all stakeholders, each in their area of competence. These actions are therefore expected to be included in the priority plans of action of each administration with equivalent budgetary allocations.

The monitoring of the implementation of the said Plan of Action is ensured by a steering mechanism centred on a Supervisory Committee chaired by the Prime Minister, Head of Government comprising all members of Government; and a technical Committee, chaired by the Minister in charge of Justice, that has a technical Secretariat. The Technical Committee will include representatives of various public administrations and some government bodies, Councils, Consular Chambers and the private sector, civil society organizations, independent administrative authorities and technical and financial partners of the State.

In practical terms, the monitoring-evaluation will involve the collection of information from different administrations in charge of implementing the Plan of Action. Such information will be centralized and analyzed at the Technical Committee level, then presented to the Supervisory Committee in the form of semi-annual and annual reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action.

At the end of the five-year implementation period of the Plan of Action and with a view to assessing the results obtained, a final evaluation will be made by a Consultant. That activity will be followed by the organization of a discussion forum on issues relating to Human Rights promotion and protection in Cameroon in order to redirect and redefine actions for the preparation of a new Plan.

## PARTS OF THE PLAN OF ACTION

This Plan of Action comprises two parts. Part One analyses the Human Rights situation which, at appraisal, identifies strategies and formulates guidelines. Part Two discusses the actions of different stakeholders on four technical programmes.

# PART ONE

## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



The review of the implementation of Human Rights is based on the analysis of the actions of Government and its partners, following specific indicators. This assessment that concerns respectively the realization of civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, the right to a healthy environment, and specific rights, aims at describing the major actions undertaken, identifying the challenges, and formulating proper guidelines for the different rights concerned.

In addition, cooperation of Cameroon with international Human Rights mechanisms and the monitoring/evaluation mechanism of this Plan of Action are discussed.



CHAPTER

1

CIVIL AND POLITICAL  
RIGHTS





The evolution of civil and political rights in Cameroon is structured around measures to curb impunity of law enforcement officials through appropriate judicial measures. The supervisory system set up by the stakeholders of the freedom of communication continuously questions the management system of public affairs.

All the issues mentioned above will be dealt with in the sections below:

- right to life, to physical and moral integrity, and the prohibition of torture, and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- right to privacy;
- right to freedom of expression and opinion;
- right to freedom of worship;
- right to fair trial;
- right of ownership;
- freedom of association, assembly and demonstration; and
- right to take part in the management of public affairs.

### **Section 1: Right to life, physical and moral integrity, and the prohibition of torture, and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**

The right to life is inherent in the human person. This right should be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life<sup>1</sup>. According to General Comment No. 6 of the Human Rights Committee, the right to life is the supreme right for which no derogation is permitted even in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the Nation.

Article 1 of the Convention against Torture stipulates: *"For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act which he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity."*

The expression *"cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment"* must be interpreted in such a way as to ensure the fullest possible protection against all forms of abuse, whether they have a physical or moral character, including the submission of a detained or

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<sup>1</sup> See Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

imprisoned person to conditions which deprive him temporarily or permanently of the use of any of his senses, such as sight or hearing, or of the knowledge of the place where he is found and of the passage of time.<sup>2</sup>

## §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

### A: At the International Level

- Articles 3 and 5 of the UDHR;
- Articles 6 and 7 of the ICCPR;
- Article 5 (b) of CERD;
- Article 4 of the ACHPR;
- the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol;
- Articles 19 and 37 of the CRC; and
- the Protocol to the ACHPR on the Rights of Women (Maputo Protocol).

### B: At the National Level

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"every person has a right to life, to physical and moral integrity and to humane treatment in all circumstances. Under no circumstances shall any person be subjected to torture, to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment"*.
- Sections 132 bis, 228, 275, 276, 278, 340, 351, 337, 279, 280, 281, 296, 338, 350, 370-1, 296 of the PC;
- the CPC; and
- Law No. 2011/24 of 14 December 2011 relating to the fight against the trafficking and slavery of persons.

## §2: Institutional Framework

The stakeholders involved in guaranteeing the right to life include MINJUSTICE, MINDEF(DJM), MINRESI, SED, DGSN, DGRE, NCHRF on the one hand, and international

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<sup>2</sup> The United Nations and human rights 1945-1995, published by the Department of Information of the United Nations.DPI/1676 ISBN 92-1-200175-0, doc 58, p. 329.

partners such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, through the UNCHR-AC, the European Union, the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) on the other hand. Civil society also helps in the realization of this right, in particular through the support of victims of torture.

### **§3: Current Situation**

#### **A: Achievements and Progress**

- training programmes are organized (NHPC, ENAM, ENAP, Armed Forces and Gendarmerie Instruction Centre) for law enforcement officials to better respect the right to life, to physical and moral integrity, as well as the respect for the prohibition of torture;
- improvement of detention cells in police stations and Gendarmerie brigades;
- institution of a toll-free number "1 500", to receive complaints and reports against police brutality and abuse of all kinds;
- suppression of security rooms at the DGRE for more than two decades;
- application of the provisions of the CPC which guarantee respect for the physical and moral integrity of suspects; and
- administrative, disciplinary, and criminal punishment of threats to physical integrity and violation of the right to life.

#### **B: Challenges**

- persistent acts of mob justice;
- lack of witness protection measures;
- inadequate application of the Istanbul Manual on the detection of acts of torture;
- persistent acts of torture and inhuman, cruel or degrading treatment in prisons, police stations and gendarmerie brigades; and
- lack of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture.

### **§4: Strategies**

- improvement of the legal framework; and
- curbing impunity.

## **§5: Guidelines**

### **A: Capacity Building**

- educate people on all aspects of violation of the right to life, physical and moral integrity and the prohibition of torture;
- strengthen the capacities of the forces of law and order to avoid the abusive use of deadly force; and
- teach the Istanbul Manual and the Robben Island Guidelines in the training schools for forces of law and order and health professionals.

### **B: Strengthening the Legal Framework**

- draft a law on the protection of victims, witnesses and whistleblowers of offences.

### **C: Improvement of the Institutional Framework**

- set up a national torture prevention mechanism; and
- provide support facilities (psychological and others) to victims of acts of torture.

## **Section 2: Right to Privacy**

The right to privacy means that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, domicile or correspondence, or to infringement of his honour and reputation. Every person has the right to the protection of the law against such interference<sup>3</sup>.

### **§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### **A: At the International Level**

- Article 12 of the UDHR;
- Article 17 of the ICCPR;
- Article 4 the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; and
- the CEMAC Regulation on the prevention and suppression of money laundering and financing of terrorism in Central Africa.

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<sup>3</sup> See Preamble of the Constitution of Cameroon of 18 January 1996.

**B: At the National Level**

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides *inter alia*, "the home is inviolate. No search shall be conducted except by virtue of the law";
- Sections 299, 300, 305, and 307 of the PC;
- Section 9 of the Civil Code;
- Sections 177, 178, and 179 of the CPC;
- Law No. 2010/013 of 21 December 2010 on electronic communications;
- Law No. 2003/4 of 21 April 2003 on banking secrecy;
- Law No. 2006/3 of 25 April 2006 on the declaration of property and assets of public officials and others ranking as such;
- Law No. 90/ 52 of 19 December 1990 on the freedom of mass communication; and
- Decree No. 2005/187 of 31 May 2005 to set up ANIF.

**§2: Institutional Framework**

Protection of the right to respect for privacy encompasses the activity of MINJUSTICE, MINATD, MINCOM, MINPOSTEL, SED and DGSN. Independent administrative institutions such as NCC, NCHRF as well as the media, telecommunication companies and all citizens also participate in this protection.

**§3: Current Situation****A: Achievements and Progress**

- legal recognition of the right to privacy;
- punishment of violation of privacy by the courts and regulatory bodies;
- the fight against cyber criminality;
- the process of identifying mobile telephone subscribers; and
- collaboration between telecommunication companies and the Judiciary in cases of infringement.

**B: Challenges**

- persistence of illegal searches;
- violations of privacy through the press;
- violation of secrecy of correspondence; and
- non-compliance with the rule of medical secrecy.

**§4: Strategy**

- meet standards that guarantee the right to privacy.

**§5: Guidelines****A: Capacity Building**

- raise the awareness of administrative, judicial and traditional authorities, the forces of law and order and the people on respect of privacy;
- raise awareness among postal services, telephony and messaging operators on the right to privacy;
- raise awareness among press professionals on the obligation to respect privacy;
- popularize the legal provisions that guarantee the respect of privacy; and
- raise awareness among medical staff on compliance with medical secrecy.

**B: Strengthening the Legal Framework**

- develop a code of ethics for the structures in charge of investigations and checks; and
- develop a code of ethics for telecommunication operators.

**C: Strengthening the Institutional Framework**

- Strengthen the repressive actions on mobile phone companies in case of unauthorized use of personal data of individuals in their possession and on media houses in case of non-observance of the right to privacy.

**Section 3: Right to freedom of Expression and Opinion**

Freedom of opinion is the corollary of freedom of expression, because the right to freedom of expression inevitably leads to the right to share and communicate one's opinions. Also, freedom of opinion is contained in the same instruments that provide for freedom of expression. This freedom may therefore be exercised daily between citizens, on the one hand, and in relationships between the individual and the Community, on the other hand. On this latter aspect, freedom is linked to the functioning of communication organs, which constitute the vector of the freedom of thought, expression and opinion.

## §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

### A: At the International Level

- Article 19 of the UDHR;
- Articles 19 and 20 of the ICCPR;
- Article 5 of Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD);
- Article 13 of the CRC;
- Article 9 of the ACHPR;
- the Florence Agreement relating to the importation of objects of an educational, scientific or cultural character;
- the Nairobi Protocol which provides for the exemption from customs duties (VAT on equipment and inputs intended for media companies).

### B: At the National Level

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"the freedom of communication, of expression, of the press ... shall be guaranteed under the conditions fixed by law"*;
- Sections 305 and 307 of the PC;
- Law No. 90/52 of 19 December 1990 relating to freedom of mass communication (supplemented by Law No. 96/4 of 16 January 1996);
- Law No. 2010/12 of 21 December 2010 on cyber security and cybercrime in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2010/13 of 21 December 2010 to regulate electronic communications;
- Decree No. 91/287 of 21 June 1991 to set up the National Communication Council and Decree No. 2012/38 of 12 January 2012: reorganizing of the National Communication Council;
- Decree No. 92/30 of 13 February 1992 regulating the access of political parties to the public audiovisual media;
- Decree No. 2000/158 of 3 April 2000 to define the terms and conditions for setting up and operation of private audiovisual communication companies;
- Decree No. 2002 /PM of 9 December 2002 to lay down the conditions for issuing the press card;

- Decree No. 2012/1643/PM of 14 June 2012 to lay down the terms and conditions for the compulsory security audit of electronic communications and information systems networks; and
- Decree No. 2013/234 of 18 July 2013 to regulate legal and court notices.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

Administrations and institutions concerned with guaranteeing the right to freedom of expression and opinion are: MINCOM, MINPOSTEL, NCC, inter-professional organizations, journalists' Unions and international partners.

## **§3: Current Situation**

### **A: Achievements and Progress**

- holding of the Communications Forum;
- organization of capacity-building seminars for media professionals by public authorities and other institutions such as the NCC;
- existence of mechanisms to enable victims of press offences to obtain compensation;
- liberalization and diversification of the media with the existence of functional private audiovisual media;
- increase of State subvention to private media houses; and
- authorization of private sector media professionals to publish legal notices.

### **B: Challenges**

- existence of numerous defamatory articles in the press;
- broadcast by the media of pictures of suspects by showing their faces and hiding those of witnesses;
- unequal access of political parties to the media;
- payment of audiovisual royalty to CRTV only;
- difficulty for journalists of private media houses to have access to sources of public information;
- difficulties in the management of applications for audiovisual operation licences; and
- inadequate training of journalists.



**§4: Strategies**

- better respect of the code of ethics by communication professionals;
- access to public sources of information by the private media; and
- better management in the issuance of audiovisual operation licences and granting of public aid to the private press.

**§5: Guidelines**

- ensure the population is better informed;
- encourage media pluralism and diversity; and
- build the capacity of journalists and press organs.

**Section 4: Right to Freedom of Worship**

Freedom of religion and belief is a fundamental human prerogative. According to article 18 of the ICCPR:

*"1 – Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public and private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.*

*2- No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.*

*3- Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.*

*4- The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions".*

**§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made in particular of:

**A: At the International Level**

- Article 18 of the UDHR;
- Article 18 of the ICCPR; and
- Article 8 of the ACHPR.

**B: At the National Level**

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"the State shall be secular. The neutrality and independence of the State in respect of all religions shall be guaranteed "*;
- Law No.90/53 of 19 December 1990 relating to freedom of association; and
- the PC, including sections 269-273 relating to disturbance of public worship.

**§2: Institutional Framework**

Institutions concerned with the implementation of the right to freedom of worship are: MI-NATD, DGRE, DGSN, NCHRF, and religious congregations.

**§3: Current situation****A: Achievements and Progress**

- 48 duly authorized religious associations freely exercise their activities;
- religious tolerance expressed through ecumenical activities and services;
- multifaceted State assistance to various religious communities; and
- non-interference of the State in the functioning of religious associations.

**B: Challenges**

- proliferation of religious associations and other forms of unauthorized worship;
- disturbance of public order and peace by the activities of some legal or non-legal religious organizations; and
- delays in responding to applications for authorization for the setting up of religious associations.

**§4: Strategies**

- better management of authorizations issued to religious associations;
- compliance with the regulation in force; and
- end of administrative tolerance regime.

## §5: Guidelines

- improve the normative and institutional framework by reviewing the 1990 Law on freedom of association and drafting a specific law on freedom of religious associations;
- strengthen religious tolerance;
- ensure the secularism of the State; and
- set up a national commission to examine applications for authorization, and monitor religious associations.

## Section 5: Right to Fair Trial

Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial court established by law in the determination of any criminal charge against him or of his civil rights and obligations.

Within the meaning of the provisions of the ICCPR and the African Charter, the "*minimum standards*" aimed at ensuring fair trial are:

- access to justice and equality before the courts;
- independence and impartiality of the courts;
- competence of the judges;
- principle of public hearing or the exception of proceedings in camera.
- presumption of innocence, the guarantees of the rights of defence;
- principle of equality of arms;
- guarantee of judicial review;
- judgment without undue delay;
- assistance of a lawyer;
- redress of judicial errors or abuses; and
- respect of *res judicata*.

## §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

**A: International Level**

- Articles 14 and 15 of the ICCPR;
- Article 7 of the ACHPR;
- Uniform Acts on OHADA Law;
- CEMAC Regulations; and
- The Resolution on the Right to Fair Trial and Legal Aid in Africa.

**B: At the National Level**

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"no person may be prosecuted, arrested or detained except in the cases and according to the manner determined by law; ... No person may be judged and punished except by virtue of a law enacted and published before the offence committed; the law shall ensure the right of every person to a fair hearing before the courts; every accused person is presumed innocent until found guilty during a hearing conducted in strict compliance with the rights of defence"*;
- Article 26 (c) (5) and (6), and Articles 37 to 42 of the Constitution;
- Law No. 79-4 of 29 June 1979 to attach the Customary and Alkali Courts to the Ministry of Justice;
- Law No. 82/14 of 26 November 1982 to determine the organization and functioning of the Higher Judicial Council;
- Law No. 2006/15 of 29 December 2006 on judicial organization as amended;
- Law No. 2006/16 of 29 December 2006 on the organization and functioning of the Supreme Court;
- Law No. 2006/17 of 29 December 2006 to lay down the organization, duties and functioning of regional audit courts;
- Law No. 2006/22 of 29 December 2006 on the organization, duties and functioning of administrative courts;
- Law No. 2008/15 of 29 December 2008 to lay down the organization of military justice and the rules of procedure before military tribunals;
- Law No. 2009/4 of 14 April 2009 on legal aid;
- Law No. 2011/28 of 14 December 2011 to set up a Special Criminal Court as amended;
- the CPC;
- the PC;
- the CC ;

- The Evidence Ordinance (Cap 62 of the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1958), the Supreme Court Rules (Civil Procedure) Cap 211 of the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1948, the Magistrates' Courts (Southern Cameroons) Laws 1955, the Southern Cameroons High Court Law 1955, the Customary Court Ordinance (Cap 42 of the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1958);
- Decree No. 69/DF/544 of 19 December 1969 to lay down the judicial organization and rules of procedure before traditional courts in East Cameroon; and
- Decree No. 95/48 of 8 March 1995 amended by Decree No. 2004/80 of 13 April 2004 to lay down the rules and regulations governing the Judicial and Legal Services.

## §2: Institutional Framework

The right to fair trial is guaranteed by the courts, MINJUSTICE, MINDEF, DGSN, SED, MINREX, MINESUP, NCHRF, CONAC, the Bar Association and the National Association of Sheriff-Bailiffs.

## §3: Current Situation

Cameroon has a bi-jurial system that combines the Romano-Germanic legal system and the Anglo-Saxon Common Law system. This dualism is further complicated by the coexistence of customs and written law although it is worthy of note that custom is enforceable only where it is compatible with written law, public order and good conduct in accordance with the Constitution, which provides in Article 1 (2) that *"the Republic of Cameroon shall recognize and protect traditional values that conform to democratic principles, human rights and the law"*.<sup>4</sup>

The Constitution has raised the Judiciary to a Judicial Power like the two other powers, namely the Executive and Legislative powers, and its independence is affirmed. Judicial organization is laid down by law as required by the Constitution.

Justice operates by complying with formal laws, substantive laws and general principles of law while treaties and international agreements ratified by Cameroon are superior to national laws.

## A: Achievements and Progress

- adoption of a new law on legal aid in 2009;
- gradual alignment of the judicial map with the administrative map with the setting up

<sup>4</sup> This article is similar to the ACHPR which imposes on individuals the duty to preserve positive African cultural values (see article 29 of the Charter)

- of new Courts of First Instance and High Courts and the setting up of Administrative Courts in 2012;
- specialization of pupil Magistrates in administrative and accounting disputes at the initial stage of training at the National School of Administration and Magistracy (ENAM) in 2012;
- training of and refresher courses for Judicial and Legal Officers and auxiliaries of justice on Community law at the Higher Regional School of Magistracy in Porto-Novo;
- setting up of a Legal and Judicial Multimedia Documentation Centre aimed at building the capacity of judicial stakeholders in 2012; and
- providing Judicial and Legal Officers with collections of national, regional and international instruments on Human Rights.

## **B: Challenges**

- difficult access of citizens to justice in particular the high cost of justice and the inability to match the judicial map to the administrative map;
- difficult execution of court judgments, in particular those delivered against the State;
- judicial delays;
- doubts of litigants on the independence and impartiality of courts;
- inadequate training of judicial stakeholders especially on the implementation of international conventions;
- ineffective legal aid;
- obsolete and disparate legal instruments;
- poor understanding of enforceable instruments; and
- ignorance of some guarantees granted to prosecuted persons, in particular sections 236 and 237 of the CPC on the Compensation Commission following illegal preventive detention or remand in custody.

## **§4: Strategy**

- strengthening the effectiveness and credibility of the Judiciary.

## **§5: Guidelines**

- improve access to Justice;
- build the capacity of the judicial system; and
- assert the independence of the Judiciary.

**A: Improvement of Access to Justice**

- build and rehabilitate Courts;
- open Courts of First Instance in Subdivisions where they are inexistent;
- review conditions for granting legal aid;
- popularize and educate the people on the Law on legal aid;
- reduce court costs, in particular for the reproduction of the file in the case of appeal in criminal matters;
- set up reception offices in courts; and
- invigorate the functioning of traditional courts.

**B: Capacity Building of the Judicial System**

- continue ongoing legislative reforms in the justice sector;
- update legal instruments;
- increase the number of judicial staff;
- provide training and refresher courses for judicial and penitentiary staff;
- computerize the judicial system;
- increase the material capacity of the judicial system;
- operationalize the Legal and Judicial Multimedia Documentation Centre; and
- intensify training of justice stakeholders on Human Rights.

**C: Effectiveness of the Independence of the Judicial Power**

- punish the violation of the rule of law;
- repair injury;
- strengthen the fight against corruption in the Judiciary;
- operationalize the Compensation Commission as provided for under Section 237 of the CPC;
- set up a training school for judicial professions;
- finalize the adoption process of the draft Civil Code, Penal Code, and Civil and Commercial Procedure Code; and
- continue to ensure compliance of domestic law with ratified international conventions.

## Section 6: Right of Ownership

Ownership is the right to use, to enjoy and to dispose of goods in the most absolute manner in accordance with standards guaranteed by the law. Emphasis will be laid on the right of ownership of land due to the importance of land in the life of individuals, the enjoyment of other rights and the specific regime of property rights.

### §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### A: At the International Level

- Article 17 of the UDHR;
- Article 1 (2) of the ICESCR;
- Article 14 of the ACHPR; and
- Article 16 (h) of the CEDAW.

#### B: At the National Level

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"ownership shall mean the right guaranteed every person by law to use, enjoy and dispose of property. No person shall be deprived thereof, save for public purposes, and subject to the payment of compensation under conditions determined by law; the right of ownership may not be exercised in violation of the public interest or in such a way as to be prejudicial to the security, freedom, existence or property of other persons;"*
- Sections 227, 236, 316, 317, 318 et seq of the PC;
- sections 554 and 2279 of the Civil Code;
- Law No. 76/25 of 14 December 1976 to lay down the organization of survey;
- Law No. 80/22 of 14 July 1980 to repress infringements on landed property and State lands;
- Law No. 80/21 of 14 July 1980 to amend and supplement some provisions of Ordinance No. 74/1 of 6 July 1974, to establish rules governing land tenure;
- Law No. 85/9 of 4 July, 1985 relating to expropriation for purposes of public utility and to terms and conditions of compensation;
- Ordinance No. 74/1 of 6 July 1974 to establish rules governing land tenure as amended by Ordinance No. 77/1 of 10 January 1977 and laws No. 80/21 of 14 July 1980 and No.83/19 of 26 March 1983;
- Ordinance No. 74/2 of 6 July 1974 to establish rules governing State lands as



amended by Law No. 77/2 of 10 January 1977;

- Decrees No. 76/165 (as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2005/481 of 16 December 2005), No. 76/166 and No. 76/167 of 27 April 1976 to respectively establish the conditions for obtaining land certificates, the terms and conditions of management of national lands, and the terms and conditions of management of State lands;
- Decree No. 79-194 of 19 May 1979 to establish rules relating to the setting up of housing estates;
- Decree No. 87/1872 of 16 December 1987 on the implementation of Law No. 85/9 of 4 July 1985 relating to expropriation for purposes of public utility and to terms and conditions of compensation;
- Decree No. 2003/148/PM of 25 February 2003 to lay down allowance rates granted to the victim of destruction for public utility of crops and trees grown; and
- Decree No. 2012/1870/PM of 4 July 2012 to lay down procedures for the issuance of ownership deed within the framework of the co-ownership of buildings.

## §2: Institutional Framework

The implementation of ownership right is ensured by MINDCAF, MINDHU, MINFOF, MINJUSTICE, SED, DGSN, MAETUR, MAGZI, SIC, Cameroon Housing Loan Fund (CFC), MI-PROMALO, councils, civil and criminal courts, civil society and international partners.

## §3: Current Situation

### A: Achievements and Progress

- land title is the only certification of real estate ownership. Nevertheless, peaceful possession is protected;
- compensation in case of expropriation for public utility; and
- development of building plots and the on-going creation of housing estates in main towns.

### B: Challenges

- illegal real estate transactions;
- unreliable survey system;
- existence of several land titles on the same piece of land, leading to several conflicts;
- difficult access to land ownership for some categories of persons;
- inadequate supply of State-owned lands;

- no compensation prior to eviction as provided for by the law;
- the people are inadequately informed on land-related procedures; and
- lack of strictness by public servants and notaries in the treatment of procedures.

#### **§4: Strategies**

- facilitate and streamline access to land;
- prior compensation to victims of expropriation for public utility;
- improvement of the business climate; and
- severe repression of offences relating to land.

#### **§5 - Guidelines**

- improve the institutional and normative framework of the land sector;
- acquire modern survey management tools and build the capacity of administrations in charge of surveys, State property and land tenure;
- control urban development and improve governance of State land; and
- restrict or cap State land registrations for the benefit of individuals.

### **Section 7: Freedom of Association, Assembly and Demonstration**

Every individual shall have the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association, including the right to form and to join trade unions to protect his interests. The exercise of this right shall be subject only to necessary restrictions provided for by law, and shall constitute measures necessary in a democratic society, to national security or public safety, the maintenance of order and prevention of crime, the protection of health or ethics, or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.<sup>5</sup>

#### **§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### **A: At the International Level**

- Article 20 of the UDHR;
- Articles 21 and 22 of the ICCPR; and
- Articles 10 and 11 of the ACHPR.

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<sup>5</sup> Article 10, 11 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

**B: At the National Level**

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, "*... freedom of association, and of trade unionism ... shall be guaranteed under the conditions fixed by the law*";
- Law No. 90/47 of 19 December 1990 relating to the state of emergency;
- Law No. 90/53 of 19 December 1990 relating to freedom of association;
- Law No. 90/54 of 19 December 1990 relating to law and order;
- Law No. 90/55 of 19 December 1990 to lay down regulations governing public meetings and processions;
- Law No. 92/6 of 14 August 1992 relating to the Labour Code;
- Law No. 99/14 of 22 December 1999 to govern non-governmental organizations;
- Decree No. 92/30 of 13 February 1992 to lay down the conditions of access of political parties to the audiovisual media of public service communication;
- Decree No. 93/574 of 15 July 1993 to determine the form of professional trade unions admitted for registration and other instruments relating to professional trade unions for public servants; and
- Decree No. 94/199 of 7 October 1994: General Rules and Regulations of the Public Service, as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2000/287 of 12 October 2000.

**§2: Institutional Framework**

The implementation of the right to freedom of association, assembly and demonstration, is primarily the responsibility of the following State institutions: MINATD, MINJUSTICE, MINAS, MINADER, MINPROFF, MINTSS, MINREX, NCHRFL, SED and DGSN.

**§3: Current Situation****A: Achievements and Progress**

- existence of professional trade unions of civil servants;
- existence of professional trade unions in the private sector;
- existence of several legalized political parties<sup>6</sup>;
- existence of several Economic Interest Groups (EIG);
- existence of several Common Initiative Groups (CIG);

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<sup>6</sup>As at 11 March 2014

- existence of several Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) (68<sup>7</sup>); and
- existence of several religious congregations (47<sup>8</sup>).

## **B: Challenges**

- poor coordination of actions by Trade unions, NGOs, CIGs and EIGs;
- arbitrary issuance by administrative authorities of authorizations to demonstrate;
- existence of numerous illegal associations;
- deviant activities of so-called revival churches which affect social stability; and
- absence of a network of civil society organizations.

## **§4: Strategy**

- facilitate freedom of association, public meetings and demonstrations.

## **§5: Guidelines**

- keep activities of associations in check;
- report on existing CSO financing mechanisms (MINEPAT);
- strengthen State support mechanisms to CSOs;
- build the capacity of organizations and members of the civil society;
- set up a Commission in charge of studies on the establishment of religious associations with a view to ensuring their permanent check; and
- support the setting up of civil society organization networks.

## **Section 8: Right to Participate in the Management of Public Affairs**

Promotion and protection of the right to participate in the management of public affairs is assessed through:

- improvement of the decentralization process (proportion and management of skills and resources transferred to Councils, capacity building of councillors and local technicians on the mechanisms of decentralization, adoption and implementation of local development plans by Councils);

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<sup>7</sup>idem

<sup>8</sup>As at 11 March 2014

- consolidation of the electoral system (respect of the electoral timetable for various polls, registration and financing of political parties, registration of the voting age population on the register of electors, keeping of statistics by age and sex of registration on the register of electors and effective participation in the voting process, management of electoral disputes); and
- equal access to the Public Service (evolution of the legal and institutional framework, Policies and programmes, proportion of positions filled by selection of women and other specific groups, management of disputes relating to access to the Public Service).

## §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

### A: At the International Level

- Article 21 of the UDHR ;
- Article 25 of the ICCPR;
- Article 13 of the ACHPR; and
- African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.

### B: At the National Level

- Articles 1(2), 55(1) of the Constitution and the Preamble of the Constitution, provides, *"Every person shall have the right and the obligation to work; every person shall share in the burden of public expenditure according to his financial resources"*;
- Law No. 90/56 of 19 December 1990 relating to political parties;
- the 1992 Labour Code;
- the General Rules of the Public Service;
- Section 2 (2) of Law No. 2004/17 of 22 July 2004 on the orientation of decentralization;
- Law No. 2012/1 of 19 April 2012 relating to the Electoral Code as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2012/17 of 21 December 2012;
- Decree No. 2007/116 of 24 April 2007 to set up councils;
- Decree No. 2007/118 of 25 April 2007 to fix the number of municipal councillors;

- Decree No. 2009/248 of 5 August 2009 to lay down conditions for the assessment and distribution of the Common Decentralization Fund; and
- Decree No. 2012/0002/PM of 20 January 2012 to lay down the Common Decentralization Fund for the 2012 Financial Year.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

Participation in the management of public affairs is facilitated by the Presidency of the Republic of Cameroon (PRC), MINATD, MINFOPRA, MINJUSTICE, MINMAP, MINEPAT, MINRESI, MINFI, High Courts, Administrative Courts, Administrative Bench of the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Council, ELECAM, Special Council Support Fund (FEICOM), City Councils and Councils.

## **§3: Current Situation**

### **A: Consolidation of the Electoral System**

#### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- legalization of 293 political parties as at 11 March 2014;
- strengthening the credibility of Elections Cameroon (ELECAM);
- computerization of the electoral system;
- biometric reorganization of the voter register; and
- practical arrangements to take into account voters with disabilities.

#### **2: Challenges**

- nonexistent progress Reports of political parties eligible for financing and justification of the use of public funds;
- short deadlines fixed by the Electoral Code limit electoral participation;
- absence in the Electoral Code of time limits for submission of files to ELECAM and the transmission of statements of defence;
- electoral apathy among citizens of voting age;
- absence of modalities for consideration of gender and sociological components in the Electoral Code; and
- the disability approach is ignored in the Electoral Code.

**B: Improvement of the Decentralization Process****1: Achievements and Progress**

- 20 Ministries have transferred some of their powers and resources to Councils for a total amount of CFA 382,461,873,201 from 2010 to 2012;
- CFA 119,000,000,000 was paid to Councils and to the Special Council Support Fund<sup>9</sup> (FEICOM) by the Ministry of Finance as at 31 December 2012; and
- organization of training seminars for Mayors, Revenue Collectors and Secretaries General of councils; and CFA 114,895,840,976 was allocated by FEICOM to finance 1,640 projects in the 360 Councils including 6% for female Mayors during the 2007-2013 mandate.

**2: Challenges**

- poor collaboration between the decentralized services of the State and Councils;
- lack of clarity on the management of transferred powers and resources;
- inadequate human and material resources;
- insufficient training of council authorities;
- anarchical development of decentralized cooperation; and
- insufficient involvement of the local population.

**C: Equal Access to the Public Service****1: Achievements and Progress**

- taking Gender and Disability into account in some recruitments; and
- ensuring regional balance in the recruitment of staff into the Public Service.

**2: Challenges**

- Inadequate application of the Gender approach in recruitment and in career management;
- timid consideration of vulnerable persons in decision-making positions; and
- insufficient transparency in access to the Public Service .

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<sup>9</sup> Reorganized by Decree No. 2000/365 of 11 December, 2011

## **§4: Strategies**

- strengthening of elections management mechanisms;
- effective local implementation of decentralization; and
- reduction of discriminatory access to public employment and appointments in the Public Service.

## **§5: Guidelines**

### **A: Consolidation of the Electoral System**

- continue the setting up of all the institutions provided for by the Constitution and laws;
- check the management of funds granted to political parties;
- adopt enabling instruments of the Electoral Code to clarify concepts such as Gender and sociological component;
- increase the financial resources of ELECAM; and
- review the Electoral Code.

### **B: Improvement of the Decentralization Process**

#### **1: Strengthening the Normative Framework**

- adopt the draft rules and regulations of elected officials and Council staff;
- adopt the Public Contracts Code specific to Councils;
- continue the institutional, legal, and strategic supervision of decentralization;
- adopt model specifications and regulations on local public services;
- adopt the distribution, centralization and repayment conditions of tax revenues due Regions;
- finalize the reform of the Local Government Training Centre (CEFAM) to upgrade training; and
- regulate modes of cooperation between the State and Councils.



## **2: Development and Capacity Building**

- encourage inter-council cooperation and decentralized cooperation;
- train local elected officials and technicians as well as council authorities in management in general and public finance management in particular; and
- awareness-raising of the population on their participation in the development of their locality.

### **C: Equal Access to the Public Service**

- improve the management of State Human Resources particularly with emphasis on skills and abilities to minimize discrimination risks;
- streamline administrative structures and procedures to meet the requirements of public-friendliness, transparency, objectivity and vigilance;
- keep a disaggregated national skills file by corps of civil servants and State agents; and
- apply Gender and disability approach.



CHAPTER

2

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND  
CULTURAL RIGHTS



Economic, social and cultural rights are discussed in the light of right to health, right to education, right to adequate standard of living, good governance and curbing corruption, right to work and to social security, right to culture and leisure as well as right to a healthy environment.

## **Section 1: Right to Health**

In accordance with General Comment No. 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the right to health is not to be understood as the right to be in good health.

Specifically, right to health includes efforts made by the State to:

- provide quality health care;
- invest on disease prevention ;
- build and equip many quality infrastructure; and
- provide health units with many qualified staff.

This requires both the delivery of appropriate health care in a timely manner and the underlying health determinants, such as access to safe and drinking water and adequate sanitation, access to sufficient quantity of healthy food, nutrition and housing, occupational and environmental health and access to education and information relating to health, in particular sexual and reproductive health<sup>10</sup>. Another important aspect is the participation of the population in decision-making on health at the community, national and international levels.

## **§1: Legal Framework**

The legal framework is based on a certain number of instruments in particular:

### **A: At the International Level**

- Article 25 of the UDHR;
- Article 12 of the ICESCR;
- Articles 10, 12 and 14 (2) of the CEDAW;
- Article 24 of the CRC;
- Article 5 of CERD;
- WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control of 21 May 2003;
- Article 16 of the ACHPR;

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<sup>10</sup> General Comment No. 14 on the right to the highest attainable standard of health, Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR).

- Article 14 of ACRWC;
- Article 14 of the Protocol to the ACHRP relating to the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol);
- the Abuja Declaration of 2000 on Roll back malaria;
- the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally retarded Persons of 20 December 1971; and
- the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and the Improvement of Mental Health Care of 17 December 1991.

## **B: National Level**

- Law No. 96/3 of 4 January 1996 relating to the framework law on health;
- Law No. 2003/6 of 22 December 2003 governing blood transfusion;
- Law No. 2003 of 21 April 2003 relating to phytosanitary protection;
- Law No. 2004 /17 of 22 July 2004 on the orientation of decentralization;
- Section 19 of Law No. 2004 /18 of 22 July 2004 to lay down the rules applicable to councils;
- Section. 21 of Law No. 2004/19 of 22 July 2004 to lay down the rules applicable to Regions;
- Decree No. 83/166 of 12 April 1983: Code of Medical Ethics;
- Decree No. 95/13 of 7 February 1995 relating to the organization of basic health services in health district on the enforcement of the "Declaration of the national policy on the reorientation of primary health care";
- Decree No. 2000/692/PM of 13 September 2000 to lay down conditions for the enjoyment of the right to health by civil servants;
- Decree No. 2000/686 of 13 December 2000 relating to the organization of health boards;
- Order No. 967/MINSANTE/MINCOMMERCE of 25 June 2007 relating to the health message on tobacco-based packaging products;
- Decision No. 16/MSP/CAB of 18 January 2000 to lay down the price of HIV screening kit in public and private health units in Cameroon; and
- Circular establishing free care for people living with HIV/AIDS.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

Stakeholders of the right to health include MINSANTE supported by National Orders of Medical Officers, health and medical staff, pharmacists and opticians. Sector partners such as the National AIDS Control Committee, other relevant Ministries, the NCHRF, WHO, other development partners (bilateral and multilateral), and civil society stakeholders also work in the health sector.

### **§3: Current Situation**

The situation of the right to health can be analyzed as regards availability and accessibility, acceptability and quality of facilities, goods, services, and health care.

#### **A: Availability**

##### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- gradual extension of the health map with the setting up of new health areas, the effective construction of hospitals and health centres in both rural and urban areas, equipment of such facilities, and the deployment of quality staff;
- strategic actions to combat child and maternal mortality (health, child and maternal nutrition, immunization, awareness-raising, and family planning week), and specific diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, cancer, HIV/AIDS;
- distribution of long lasting insecticidal nets; and
- drug availability with the setting up of regional pharmaceutical supply centres in the 10 Regions, likely to become regional funds for health promotion.

##### **2: Challenges**

- doctor-patient ratio imbalance;
- desertion of posts by medical and paramedical staff in service in isolated and remote rural areas; and
- inadequate financial resources for prevention and health care.

#### **B: Accessibility**

##### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- access of all to health infrastructure and services, without discrimination related to sex, race, ethnicity or any other criterion;
- media broadcast of information on the existence of some pandemics and epidemics, their means of transmission and prevention as well as healthcare measures;
- organization of awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS and the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT), by NGOs and other partners;
- support of certain NGOs and other partners through the construction of hospitals and the supply of health facilities; and
- free treatment of tuberculosis and simple malaria in children less than 5 years old.

## 2: Challenges

- high cost of some drugs;
- low coverage of civil servants, State Agents and workers from private companies by the health insurance system;
- remoteness of some health centres from the homes of rural populations;
- difficult provision of emergency health care to poor patients;
- persistent corruption in the health sector; and
- lack of communication on health care provision (costs of services, etc.).

## C: Acceptability and Health Care Quality

### 1: Achievements and Progress

- subvention of some medicines or healthcare; and
- affordable consultation costs in health centres and public hospitals.

### 2: Challenges

- absence of a legal framework for the protection of the rights of the sick;
- absence of a legal framework governing the responsibility of staff of medical units;
- absence of a specific legal framework on medically assisted procreation;
- absence of health care protocols;
- insufficient repressive measures for the sale of street drugs ;
- difficulty in controlling the practice of traditional medicine;
- national sero-prevalence average rate of 4.3% in the age group 15-59 years;
- feminization of the infection of which, 5.6% are women against 2.9% men; and
- persistent risky sexual behaviour.

### § 4: Strategy

- access to quality health care at reasonable cost.

### § 5: Guidelines

- strengthen actions on health promotion and disease control (pandemics, endemics and other diseases);
- improve mother, child and adolescent health;



- render health districts viable; and
- improve governance.

## Section 2: Right to Education

The right to education is essential for the enjoyment of all other Human Rights. It must, through public or private, general, technical or professional, formal or informal education, aim at the full development of learners, promote the development of their intellectual capacity, while enabling children, adolescents and adults who are economically and socially marginalized, to prepare their entry into the labour market and to fully participate in the life of their community<sup>11</sup>.

### §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### A: At the International Level

- Article 26 of the UDHR;
- Convention against Discrimination in Education of 14 December 1960;
- Article 13 of the ICESCR;
- UNESCO Charter;
- Article 17 (1) of the ACHPR
- ILO Conventions on vocational training;
- CEMAC guidelines on Education and Vocational Training; and
- World Declaration on Education for All and the Action Plan to Meet Basic educational Needs adopted at the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990).

#### B: At the National Level

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"the State shall guarantee the child's right to education. Primary education shall be compulsory. The organization and supervision of education at all levels shall be the bounden duty of the State"*;
- Law No. 98/4 of 14 April 1998 to lay down guidelines for education in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2004/17 of 22 July 2004 on the orientation of decentralization;

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<sup>11</sup> General Comment No. 13 on the right to education, CESCR,

- Finance Law No. 2000/8 of 30 June 2000 which lays down the principle of free access to public primary schools;
- Law No. 2004/18 of 22 July 2004 to lay down the rules applicable to councils;
- Law No. 2004/19 of 22 July 2004 to lay down the rules applicable to regions;
- Law No. 2004/22 of 22 July 2004 to lay down the rules governing the organization and functioning of private education in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2005 of 16 April 2005 relating to the orientation of higher education;
- Decree No. 79/201 of 28 May 2011 to organize the functioning of Intensive Vocational Training Centres;
- Decree No. 90/1461 of 9 November 1990 on the conditions for setting up, opening, functioning and financing of private education establishments and training schools;
- Decree No. 2001/41/PR of 19 February 2001 to organize public schools and to determine the duties of school administration officials;
- Decree No. 2008/3043 of 15 December 2008 to lay down the conditions for the organization and functioning of private education in Cameroon;
- Decree No. 2012/51 of 2 March 2012 to fix the amounts and conditions of payment of the documentation and research bonus allocated to staff of the Corps of Education;
- Decree No. 2012/52 of 2 March 2012 to allocate bonuses to the staff of the Corps of Physical Education and to fix the amounts and conditions of payment;
- Decree No. 2012/79 of 9 March 2012 to fix the devolution system of the management of State personnel and the payroll;
- Decree No. 2012/268 of 11 June 2012 to organize the Ministry of Basic Education;
- Decree No. 2010/1738/PM of 7 June 2010 to revise the rates of allowances and to upgrade part time teaching for participation in the organization and conduct of examinations under MINEDUB;
- Decree No. 2013/7575/PM of 16 August 2013 to upgrade government technical secondary education establishments;
- Decree No. 2013/7576/PM of 16 August 2013 to set up government technical secondary education schools;
- Decree No. 2013/7577/PM of 16 August 2013 to set up general secondary education schools;
- Decree No. 2013/7578/PM of 16 August 2013 to upgrade general secondary education schools;
- Decree No. 2013/7695/PM of 23 August 2013 to set up vocational training schools;
- Joint Order No. 9145/MINFOPRA/MINEFI of 10 December 2001 to launch the exploitation and implementation of the Integrated Computerized Management System of State Personnel and Payroll (SIGIPES) in some Ministries;

- Interministerial Order No.242/L/729/MINEDUB/MJS to organize post and extra-curricular activities (25/10/1979);
- Order No.366/B1/1464/MINEDUB/63CF/MINEFI of 19 September 2001 to lay down the conditions for the functioning and management of the Education Solidarity and Promotion Fund;
- Order No.367/B1/1464/MINEDUB/064/CF/MINEFI of 19 September on the enforcement of some provisions of Decree 2001/41 of 19 February 2001 relating to the organization and functioning of government nursery and primary schools;
- Order No. 67/B1/1464/MINEDUB/CAB of 19 February 2001 to define the missions, resources and management of Guidance Counsellors in a school;
- Instruction No.7/CAB/PM of 5 September 2001 relating to the criteria for the appointment of civil servants of the National Education corps to posts of responsibility;
- Circular No. 85/B1/132/MINEDUB/IGP/ESG/ETP of 23 August 1991 to determine the minimum number of pedagogic documents required in a school library;
- Circular No. 32/B1/MINEDUB/SG/DSAPPS/SDAPPS/SS of 13 November 2001 to lay down the conditions for the management of the support fund to school health and the distribution of the required contribution allocated to extra-curricular activities;
- Circular No. 22/A/220/MINEDUB/CAB of 20 September 2001 to lay down conditions for the functioning of the School Council, the Permanent Commission and Students' Delegates Council in Government schools;
- Circular No.21/B1/1464/MINEDUB/SG/DRCP of 24 July 2000 to lay down practical conditions for the supply of teaching aids to Government primary schools; and
- Circular No. 27/B1/1464/MINEDUB/DSAPPS/SDEPS to lay down the schedule for the collection of FENASSCO funds.

## §2: Institutional Framework

Stakeholders involved in the realization of the right to education include primarily, MINEDUB MINESEC, MINESUP, MINEFOP, MINJEC, other Ministries concerned and the NCHR. Bilateral and multilateral development partners such as UNESCO, UNICEF and civil society stakeholders equally support Government action.

## §3: Current Situation

Implementation of the right to education is examined in accordance with the specificities of primary, secondary, and higher education, taking into account the criteria of availability, accessibility and acceptability of facilities, goods and services provided to guarantee the right to education for all.

## **A: At the level of Basic Education**

### **1: Availability**

#### **a: Achievements and Progress**

- existence of primary schools with appropriate facilities (desks, separate latrines for girls and boys, nursery blocks, and water points);
- posting of teachers to rural areas; and
- setting up of nursery and primary schools in Pygmy and Mbororo villages and camps.

#### **b: Challenges**

- dilapidated schools;
- persistent imbalance in the distribution of teachers in classrooms, particularly in rural areas; and
- proliferation of illegal primary schools.

### **2: Accessibility**

#### **a: Achievements and Progress**

- free education in public primary schools;
- provision of incentives to young girls such as attractive school presents; and
- construction of schools and posting of teachers to Priority Education Areas (PEA).

#### **b: Challenges**

- lack of a specific legal framework on the organization and functioning of Parents Teachers Associations (PTA); and
- persistent discrimination against the girl child in spite of actions to promote equal access of boys and girls to education.

### **3: Acceptability or Adaptability of Primary Education and Manuals**

#### **a: Achievements and Progress**

- launching of the Human Rights education programme through the preparation of Lesson Notes and Guides;

- training, in close collaboration with the NCHRF, of teachers to integrate Human Rights in daily class activities; and
- experimenting the teaching of mother tongues in Government primary schools.

#### **b: Challenge**

- frequent change of school textbooks;

### **B: At the level of Secondary Education**

#### **1: Availability**

##### **a: Achievements and Progress**

- existence of public and private secondary schools; and
- increase in number and quality of teaching staff.

##### **b: Challenges**

- problems related to the management of the school map;
- insufficient infrastructure;
- lack of appropriate equipment in technical education;
- imbalance between general and technical education;
- shortage of staff in the domains of counselling, youth and animation, sports and physical education; and
- proliferation of clandestine schools.

#### **2: Accessibility**

##### **a: Achievements and Progress**

- allocation of Government subvention to private education ;
- award of scholarships to deserving pupils;
- part payment of research and documentation allowance to teachers; and
- training and refresher courses for teachers.

##### **b: Challenges**

- irregular disbursement of subvention to private education; and
- insufficient computer hardware in secondary schools.

**3: Acceptability or Adaptability****a: Achievements and Progress**

- teaching of the use of the computer in some secondary schools;
- setting up of bilingual BEPC/GCE Ordinary level;
- review of technical education syllabuses; and
- introducing vocational training courses in general education.

**b: Challenges**

- poor enhancement of school and university guidance structures; and
- inadequate training to meet job market requirements.

**C: At the Level of Higher Education and Vocational Training****1: Availability****a: Achievements and Progress**

- existence of 8 State universities (as at 31 December 2013), public and private higher education schools specialized in different professional fields;
- existence of 186 rural craft and home economics sections in schools in 2012;
- consolidation of the Bachelor-Master-Ph.D system (BMP);
- curricula review;
- diversification of training opportunities (professional Bachelors, professional Masters) in partnership with socio-professional sectors;
- setting up in Kumba of the Higher Technical Teacher Training College (HTTTC) of the University of Buea;
- setting up of the Cameroon-Congo Interstate University;
- setting up of the Pan-African University;
- setting up of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences;
- setting up of a University Free Area;
- existence of about 150 private higher education institutes; and
- effectiveness of distance learning through two virtual universities (a national virtual university and a subregional virtual university).

**b: Challenges**

- difficult access of students to lodging;
- proliferation of unauthorized schools;
- insufficient State accommodation facilities and inadequate equipment of the existing ones;
- insufficient funding of research, creativity and innovation; and
- insufficient higher education technical institutions.

**2: Accessibility****a: Achievements and Progress**

- award of bursaries or scholarships to deserving students;
- granting of research allowances to lecturers of the 8 State Universities;
- health insurance for lecturers based on the MINESUP/Assurance AXA 2006 Convention;
- drafting of the Rules and Regulations governing State Universities support staff;
- drafting of Rules and Regulations governing teaching staff and students;
- granting of authorization to offer professional or technological courses in higher education institutions;
- institution of the Universities–Enterprises partnership charter;
- setting up of the Quality-Assurance strategy; and
- better integration of the university in the knowledge and digital economies.

**b: Challenges**

- persistent corruption;
- phenomenon of sexual harassment; and
- persistence of examination fraud.

**3: Acceptability or Adaptability****a: Achievements and Progress**

- new university governance;
- professionalization of teaching; and
- integration of the Cameroon university in the knowledge and digital economies through professionalization enhancement.

**b: Challenges**

- inadequate university training to meet job market requirements;
- irregular supply of books to university libraries;
- insufficient access to the Internet in universities;
- non-harmonization of training curricula; and
- difficult inter-university mobility by students.

**§4: Strategies**

- reduce gap between course contents and the job market; and
- overcome difficulties for universities to have financial autonomy.

**§5: Guidelines**

- provide primary education to all;
- strengthen secondary general and technical education;
- modernize and professionalize higher education institutions; and
- increase and diversify vocational training.

**Section 3: Right to Adequate Standard of Living**

The right to adequate standard of living is one of the economic, social and cultural rights necessary for the achievement of the aspirations of the individual and communities. Therefore, it is based on the fulfilment of some economic and social conditions on which the happiness of human beings depends. It thus includes the right to food, water and energy as well as the right to decent housing.

**Subsection 1: Right to Food**

The right to food is the right for every man, woman and child, living alone or in community, to have economic or physical access, according to his feeding needs, to sufficient and quality food that is proper for consumption<sup>12</sup>.

**§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made particular of:

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<sup>12</sup> General Comment No. 12 on the Right to Adequate Food, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights



**A: At the International Level**

- Article 25 of the UDHR;
- Article 11 of the ICESCR;
- Articles 24 (2) and 27 of the CRC;
- Article 14 (2) (g) of CEDAW;
- Article 5 of the CERD;
- Article 1 of the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition;
- the Beijing Platform for Action, paragraphs 92 and 106;
- General Comment No. 12 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to adequate food;
- the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) No.1: Eradicate hunger; and
- OIE International Animal Health Code.

**B: At the National Level**

- Law No. 92/6 of 14 August 1992 relating to cooperative societies and common initiative groups;
- Law No. 2000/17 of 19 December 2000 to lay down regulations on veterinary Health Inspection;
- Law No. 2000/18 of 19 December 2000 to lay down regulations on veterinary pharmacy;
- Law No. 2001/6 of 16 April 2001 to lay down the nomenclature and animal health regulations governing contagious livestock diseases whose reporting is compulsory;
- Law No. 2001/14 of 23 July 2001 relating to the seed activity;
- Law No. 2003/3 of 21 April 2003 to lay down phytosanitary protection ;
- Law No.2003/7 of 10 July 2003 governing the activities of the fertilizer sub-sector in Cameroon;
- The Uniform Act on Cooperative Societies;
- Law No. 2004/17 of 22 July 2004 on the orientation of decentralization;
- Law No. 2004/18 of 22 July 2004 to lay down rules applicable to councils;
- Law No. 2004/19 of 22 July 2004 to lay down rules applicable to regions;
- Framework-law No. 2011/12 of 6 May 2011 on consumer protection in Cameroon;
- Ordinance No. 2008/2 of 7 March 2008 to suspend customs duties and taxes for the importation of some basic commodities;
- Decree No. 74/412 of 24 April 1974 to delimit the national agro-pastoral development zones and to define the status of such lands;

- Decree No. 75/527 of 16 July 1975 to lay down rules and regulations governing establishments carrying out exploitation activities in the animal husbandry and industries sector;
- Decree No. 76/420 of 14 September 1976 to lay down rules and regulations on animal husbandry, movement and marketing of livestock as amended by Decree No. 86/755 of 24 June 1986;
- Decree No. 78/108 of 1 April 1978 to set up and organize the best livestock farm competition;
- Decree No. 78/263 of 3 September 1978 to lay down conditions for the settlement of agro-pastoral disputes;
- Decree No. 86/711 of 14 June 1986 to lay down conditions for veterinary health inspection ;
- Ordinance No. 2006/1 of 28 September 2006 of the President of the Republic on the revision of the taxation system applicable to some basic commodities;
- Ordinance No. 2008/2 of 7 March 2008 to suspend customs duties and taxes on the importation of some basic commodities;
- Decree No. 2001/955/PM of 1 November 2001 to lay down conditions for granting and practising the health mandate applicable to animal diseases control and the inspection of food products of animal and fish origin ;
- Decree No. 2005/771/PM of 6 April 2005 to lay down conditions for the execution of plant quarantine operations;
- Decree No. 2005/772/PM of 6 April 2005 to lay down conditions of approval and control of pesticides;
- Decree No. 2005/3090/PM of 29 August 2005 to lay down the quality and missions of sworn officers responsible for the control and certification of seeds;
- Decree No. 2008/2009/PM of 5 December 2008 to lay down conditions for the manufacture, packaging, importation, sale, wholesale and retail distribution of veterinary medicines;
- Decree No. 2011/19 of 1 February 2011 relating to the setting up of the Consumer Product Supply Regulation Authority (MIRAP);
- Decree No. 92/455/PM of 23 November 1992 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of Law No. 92/6 of 14 August 1992 relating to Cooperative Societies and Common Initiative Groups;
- Joint Order No. 380/MINADER/MINCOMMERCE of 7 August 2006 to lay down the specifications for the production, import and marketing of seeds;
- Joint Order No. 381/MINADER/MINCOMMERCE of 7 August 2006 to lay down the general standards for chemical treatment, storage, packaging and labelling of seeds; and
- Order No. 119/ PM of 10 August 2012 relating to the organization and functioning of Appeals Committees for the arbitration of disputes relating to consumer protection .

## §2: Institutional Framework

The promotion of the right to food concerns MINADER, MINEPIA, MINCOMMERCE, other Ministries, public and semi-public institutions, as well as bilateral and multilateral development partners, the civil society comprising consumers' association, cooperatives and producers' common initiative groups.

## §3: Current Situation

Measures taken to ensure the fulfilment of the right to food are analyzed taking into account both the availability and accessibility of foodstuffs.

### A: Availability of Foodstuffs

#### 1: Achievements and Progress

- Cameroon has fishing areas, fertile agricultural lands and a forest area covering 40% of the territory;
- Sixty (60) per cent of the population lives on agriculture, livestock rearing and fishing;
- small holders produce food crops as well as some cash crops (cocoa, coffee and cotton) while a number of big farmers and agro-industries produce only cash crops (banana, sugar cane, rubber, tea, palm oil);
- adoption of a strategy in the GESP comprising two major thrusts: attract big foreign food-processing investors and promote farming by big agricultural contractors on the one hand, and implement initiatives and programmes on modernizing small scale farming on the other hand;
- measures are taken to ensure access to inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides);
- plant production sectors are set up at MINADER;
- livestock and fishery products sectors are set up at MINEPIA; and
- basic commodities and local products are increasingly available in markets.

#### 2: Challenges

- difficult access to land and agricultural inputs;
- lack of skilled manpower;
- poor coordination of programmes;
- low mechanized agriculture;
- negative impact of climate change on agriculture;
- fraudulent export of local livestock (cattle);

- instability of the cattle breeding system because of the phenomenon of transhumance by breeders;
- shortage in quantity and quality of fish supply;
- Resurgence of certain animal diseases such as swine fever, small ruminants plague and Newcastle disease; and
- persistent use of forbidden pesticides to ensure early ripening of plantain and banana.

## **B: Physical and Economic Access to Food**

### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- setting up of the Consumer Product Supply Regulation Authority (MIRAP) aimed at building up security stocks, opening of model shops for the sale of essential commodities at affordable prices, enhancing consultation with businessmen from all sectors and interested inter-professional groups, and animating periodic and mobile markets;
- setting up of price and foodstuff quality control brigades;
- setting up of the National Staples Observatory, a task force and decision-making body within the framework of the strategy for regular supply of staples to the national market;
- gradual opening up of foodstuff production areas; and
- reduction of taxes on some staples.

### **2: Challenges**

- high cost of some staples;
- high cost of stock breeding inputs;
- absence of model-shops in rural areas;
- difficult access to loans for small farmers, fishermen and stock breeders;
- absence of reliable statistics on the agricultural and fisheries sectors;
- monopoly over large land surface areas by multinationals to the detriment of nationals;
- difficult access to production areas; and
- insufficient funding for the construction of access roads to production areas.

### **§4: Strategies**

- strengthening measures to guarantee food security with a view to achieving food self-sufficiency; and
- rationalization of access to land ownership.

## §5: Guidelines

- build the capacity of State and private stakeholders on the development of agricultural, animal and fishery sectors;
- improve the productivity, processing, distribution and consumption of agricultural, fishery and animal resources;
- modernize infrastructure in the rural world, as well as factors of production in the agricultural, animal industries, and fisheries resources sectors;
- improve accessibility to foodstuffs; and
- complete land reform.

### Subsection 2: Right to Water and Energy

The right to water and energy consists of adequate supply of accessible safe water at affordable cost and sufficient and acceptable quality electricity for the personal and domestic use of each and every one.

#### §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

##### A: At the International Level

- Article 14 (2) (h) of CEDAW;
- Article 24 (2) (c) of CRC;
- Art 14 (1) of ACHPR ;
- the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000);
- General Comment No. 15 (2002) on the right to water, by the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

##### B: At the National Level

- Law No. 98/5 of 14 April 1998 to lay down regulations governing water resources ;
- Law No. 2004/2 of 29 April 2004 governing legal metrology in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2004/18 of 22 July 2004 to lay down rules applicable to councils with regard to electricity;

- Framework Law No. 2011/12 of 6 May 2011 on consumer protection in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2011/22 of 14 December 2011 governing the electricity sector in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2012/6 of 19 April 2012 to institute the gas Code;
- Decree No. 85/1293 of 26 September 1985 to regulate measuring instruments referred to as "Measuring-Containers";
- Decree No. 90/1475 of 9 November 1990 to amend and supplement some provisions of Decree No. 85/1405 of 10 October 1985 to lay down conditions for the control of measuring instruments;
- Decree No. 2000/464/PM of 30 June 2000 governing the activities of the electricity sector;
- Decree No. 2000/485 of 30 June 2000 to lay down the conditions for the enforcement of Law No. 99/13 of 22 December 1999 to institute the petroleum Code;
- Decree No. 2001/165/PM of 8 May 2001 to specify the conditions for the protection of surface and ground waters against pollution;
- Decree No. 2001/163/PM of 8 May 2001 to regulate protection parameters around areas for the catchment, the treatment and storage of drinkable water;
- Decree No. 2002/2044/PM of 20 November 2002 to set up a Coordinating Committee for the fight against fraud in petroleum products;
- Decree No. 2005/493 of 31 December 2005 to lay down conditions for the delegation of public services of drinking water and the cleaning-up of liquids in urban and suburban areas;
- Decree No. 2009/409 of 10 December 2009 relating to the setting up, organization and functioning of the Rural Energy Fund;
- Decree No. 2010/239/PM of 26 February 2010 to lay down conditions for the exercise of certain powers transferred by the State to councils concerning drinking water supply in areas not covered by the public water distribution network granted by the State;
- Decree No. 2010/3720/PM of 27 December 2010 to approve drinking water in urban and suburban areas;
- Decree No. 2012/0506/PM of 22 February 2012 to lay down water royalty relating to the storage of water for electricity production;
- Decree No. 2012/2806/PM of 24 September 2012 relating to the enforcement of certain provisions of Law No. 2011/022 of 14 December 2011 governing the electricity sector in Cameroon;
- Order No. 2000/935/PM of 13 November 2000 for operating downstream petroleum sector activities; and
- Order No. 164/CAB/PM of 3 November 2010 to lay down the distribution of proceeds from the sale of petroleum products seized.

## § 2: Institutional Framework

Stakeholders in charge of implementing the right to water and energy include MINEE, MINCOMMERCE, ARSEL, AER, water supply Agencies (CDE) and electricity (Energy of Cameroon (ENEO), as well as development partners and the civil society represented by consumers' associations.

### §3: Current situation

#### A: Availability

##### 1: Achievements and Progress

- setting up a Department of Renewable Energies and Mastery of Energies in the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources in order to promote clean energies such as biogas, solar and wind energy;
- construction of the Lom Pangar storage dam, the Mekin hydroelectric power station, the Kribi gas plant, and the Memve'ele hydroelectric plant;
- interconnection of several localities to the existing electrical grid;
- liberalization of the energy sector in order to attract new investors; and
- near completion of feasibility study of the Menchum and Bini (Warak) hydroelectric projects.

##### 2: Challenges

- water shortages and electricity outage in urban and rural areas;
- poor water quality due to old water supply infrastructure;
- destruction of equipment by the population;
- organized shortages of domestic gas; and
- inadequate funds for projects.

#### B- Accessibility and Acceptability

##### 1: Achievements and Progress

- the "Sanaga" Project with an expected water production of 300,000m<sup>3</sup> per day is expandable to 400,000 m<sup>3</sup>;
- rehabilitation of the Mefou water treatment plant with a daily production capacity of 50,000m<sup>3</sup>; the overall ongoing work progress is estimated at 85%;

- extension studies of the Akomnyada water treatment plant (ongoing);
- signing of a financing agreement with "Eximbank of China" to strengthen the water production capacity of Kribi, Sangmelima, Bafoussam and Bamenda;
- reception of 80 boreholes in the Far North Region on 13 August 2013;
- drinking water supply project in 52 centres with the Belgian cooperation (DEXIA BANK);
- drinking water supply and sanitation project in urban and suburban areas (joint funding AfDB-Cameroon); and
- project for the reinforcement and improvement of water supply in Douala (Eximbank of China).

## 2: Challenges

- use of less adequate alternatives (wells, water pumps, springs, marshlands, supply through tankers);
- recurrence of waterborne diseases;
- hindrance to development;
- remoteness of water points from houses;
- persistent fraud;
- poor service quality;
- poor maintenance of production equipment;
- mismatch of energy costs with the standard of living of the people; and
- frequent interruption in the supply of water and electricity.

## § 4: Strategy

- strengthen accessibility by all to drinking water, energy and sanitation.

## §5: Guideline

- develop facilities for drinking water production and distribution, and energy sanitation.

## Subsection 3: Right to Adequate Housing

Right to housing is the right to have a place where one can live in security, peace and dignity. Such a place should have sufficient light, adequate ventilation and basic infrastructure at affordable cost<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> General Comment No. 7 on the right to adequate housing CESCR



## §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

### A: At the International Level

- Article 25 of UDHR;
- Articles 16 and 17 of CRC;
- Article 14 (2) (h) of CEDAW ;
- Article 55(e) (iii) of CERD;
- Article 11 of the ICESCR;
- General Comment No. 4 of CESCR, on the Right to housing; and
- General Comment No. 7 of CESCR, on the right to adequate housing: forced evictions.

### B: At the National Level

- Section 1728 of the CC; and
- Law No.97/3 of 10 January 1997 relating to real estate ownership;
- Law No. 2004/3 of 21 April 2004 governing town planning in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2009/10 of 10 July 2009 governing leasing accession to real estate;
- Law No. 2001/20 of 18 December 2001 to organize the real estate profession;
- Law No. 2009/9 of 10 July 2009 on the construction of buildings for sale;
- Law No. 2010/20 of 21 December 2010 relating to the organization of leasing in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2010/22 of 22 December, 2010 relating to Co-ownership of buildings;
- Decree No. 2007/1419 of 2 November 2007 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of Law No.97/3 of 10 January 1997 relating to the promotion of real estate;
- Decree No. 2008/737 of 23 April 2008 to lay down construction safety, hygiene and sanitation rules;
- Decree No. 79/17 of 13 January 1979 relating to private real estate transactions;
- Decree No. 2005/481 of 16 December 2005 to amend and supplement Decree No. 76/165 of 27 April 1976 to lay down conditions to obtain land certificate;
- Ordinance No. 74-1 of 6 July, 1974 to establish rules governing land tenure;
- Ordinance No. 74-2 of 6 July 1974 to establish rules governing State lands;

- Ordinance 74-3 of 6 July 1974 concerning procedures governing expropriation for public purpose and the terms and conditions for compensation;
- Decree No. 2008/738/PM of 23 April 2008 on the organization of procedures and conditions relating to land development;
- Decree 2008/0740/PM of 23 April 2008 to lay down penalties applicable to planning rules;
- Decree No. 2009/1726/PM of 4 September 2009 to lay down conditions for application of Law No. 2009/ 9 of 10 July 2009 on the construction of buildings for sale;
- Decree No. 2009/1727/PM of 4 September 2009 to lay down conditions for the application of Law No. 2009/ 10 of 10 July 2009 governing real estate lease-purchase;
- Decree No. 2011/1132/PM of 11 May 2011 to lay down conditions to practise as trustee co-ownership;
- Decree No. 2012/1870/PM of 4 July 2012 to lay down conditions for issuing ownership certificate within the framework of co-ownership of buildings;
- Decree No. 2011/1131 of 11 May 2011 to lay down conditions for the application of Law No. 2010/22 of 22 December 2010 relating to co-ownership of buildings;
- Joint Order No. 1/MINDCAF/MINH DU of 30 August 2013 to lay down the nomenclature for the designation of a building in the certificate of ownership;
- Order No.17/E/21/MINH DU of 4 April 2012 to lay down conditions for the calculation of the useful surface area of a plot in a co-owned building;
- Order No.1/E/2/MINDU of 20 January 2010 to lay down the rules for the presentation of the terms of reference of real estate ownership;
- Order No. 9/E/2/MINH DU of 21 August 2008 to lay down social housing standards; and
- Circular No. 2 of 12 March, 2007 of the Prime Minister prescribing the use of local materials for the construction of public buildings.

## **§ 2: Institutional Framework**

Stakeholders involved in the implementation of the right to adequate housing include MINH DU, MINDCAF MINTP, public and private real estate promoters such as SIC, MAE-TUR, MIPROMALO, the Housing Loan Fund, development partners, the civil society, and services that facilitate access to housing.

## **§ 3: Current Situation**

The right to adequate housing can be assessed around availability and accessibility.

**A: Availability****1: Achievements and Progress**

- sale of 12,000 houses through hire-purchase and acquisition (SIC);
- construction of 1,675 houses as part of ongoing Government programme to build 10,000 low-cost houses and develop 50,000 plots;
- development of 10,000 hectares of land of which 3,000 hectares for roads and 7,000 hectares for the production of plots equivalent to 45,000 plots with an average of approximately 500m<sup>2</sup>;
- development of 50,000 plots in Douala (Bwang Bakoko 1 and Bwang Bakoko 2), Yaounde (Mbalgong and Olembe); and
- promotion of local materials.

**2: Challenges**

- scarcity of housing due to increasing demand (insignificant number of houses compared to the ever growing demand);
- low technical and financial capacity of local building and construction companies ;
- prohibitive taxation of building materials;
- lack of taxation incentives in the production of building materials; and
- ambiguous legal status of public operators (non alignment of EPIC and others to the OHADA law governing business companies).

**B: Accessibility****1: Achievements and Progress**

- measures to facilitate access of women and men to land ownership; and
- promotion of private real estate initiative.

**2: Challenges**

- low income of the average citizen;
- difficult access to real estate loans;
- expropriation for public purpose without prior compensation;
- construction of some houses in areas not fit for construction;
- evictions and destruction in some neighbourhoods in urban areas;

- increase in the prices of building materials (cement and others);
- increasing number of homeless people; and
- proliferation of slums or unplanned settlements.

#### **§4: Strategies**

- improvement of non-discriminatory access to land and real estate ownership; and
- better management of expropriations for public purpose by ensuring prior compensation of victims.

#### **§ 5: Guidelines**

- take measures to promote non-discriminatory access to land and real estate ownership; and
- strengthen management strategies of expropriation for public purpose.

### **Section 4: Good Governance and Curbing Corruption**

Good governance refers to a State management model based on respect for democratic values, transparency and accountability.

#### **§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made in particular of:

##### **A: At the International Level**

- the UDHR;
- the ICESCR ;
- the United Nations Convention against corruption;
- the ACHPR;
- the ACDEG;
- the African Union Convention on the prevention and the fight against corruption of 11 July 2003;
- Additional Law No. 9/00/CEMAC-086/CCE-02 of 14 December 2000 to set up the Action Group against Money Laundering in Central Africa (GABAC);
- Regulation No. 2/02/CEMAC/UMAC/CM of 14 April 2002 relating to the organization and functioning of GABAC;

- Regulation No. 2/10 of 2 October 2010 to amend CEMAC;
- Regulation No.1/03-CEMAC-UMAC-CM of 4 April 2003 relating to the prevention and repression of money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Central Africa;
- the Lima Declaration of October 1977 of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts;
- the OHADA Uniform Act on the Organization of Simplified Recovery Procedures and Measures of Execution; and
- the OECD Convention on the Fight against the Corruption of Public Officials.

## **B: At the National Level**

- Article 66 of the Constitution;
- The PC ;
- Law No. 73/7 of 7 December 1973 relating to the right of the Treasury to safeguard public funds;
- Law No. 74/18 of 5 December 1974 relating to the control of public authorizing officers and vote holders , and State companies as amended and supplemented by Law No. 76/4 of 8 July 1976;
- Law No. 91/20 of 16 December 1991 to lay down conditions for the election of members of the National Assembly;
- Law No. 2003/4 of 21 April 2003 relating to bank secrecy;
- Law No. 2003/5 of 21 April 2003 on the duties, organization and functioning of the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court;
- Law No. 2004/15 of 21 April 2004 to fix the legal interest rate for the execution of court judgments and the conventional interest rate;
- Law No. 2006/3 of 25 April 2006 relating to the declaration of assets and property by public officials and persons ranking as such;
- Law No. 2006/22 of 29 December 2006 to lay down the organization and functioning of Administrative Courts;
- Law No. 2007/6 of 26 December 2007 to lay down the financial system of the State;
- Law No. 2009/11 of 10 July 2009 on the financial system of Councils;
- Law No. 2011/28 of 14 December 2011 to set up a Special Criminal Court as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2012/11 of 16 July 2012;
- Law No. 2012/1 of 19 April 2012 on the Electoral Code as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2012/17 of 21 December 2012;
- Decree No. 97/48 of 5 March 1997 relating to mobile verification missions;

- Decree No. 94/199 of 7 October 1994: General Rules and Regulations of the Public Service as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2000/287 of 12 October 2000;
- Decree No. 2000/698 /PM of 13 September 2000 to lay down conditions for the organization and functioning of the Higher Council of the Public Service ;
- Decree No. 2004/275 of 24 September 2004 to lay down the Public Contracts Code;
- Decree No. 2005/187 of 31 May 2005 to lay down the organization and functioning of the National Financial Investigation Agency;
- Decree No. 2008/28 of 17 January 2008 on the organization and functioning of the Budgetary and Financial Discipline Board (CDBF);
- Decree No. 2013/287 of 4 September 2013 to organize the Supreme State Audit Decree No. 2006/88 of 11 March 2006 on the setting up, organization and functioning of the National Anti-corruption Commission;
- Decree No. 2012/75 of 8 March 2012 to organize the Ministry of Public Contracts;
- Decree No. 2001/48 of 23 February 2001 on the organization and functioning of the Public Contracts Regulatory Agency as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2012/76 of 8 March 2012;
- Decree No. 2012/74 of 8 March 2012 relating to the setting up, organization and functioning of the public contracts award commissions as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2013/271 of 5 August 2013;
- Circular No. 1/CAB/PR of 19 June 2012 relating to the award and monitoring of public contracts as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2013/271 of 5 August 2013; and
- Order No. 32/PM of 11 August 1998 to set up the National Governance Programme.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

- the fight against corruption which is a strategic cross-cutting thrust of Government action includes steps taken by MINCONSUE, MINMAP, various Ministries through anti-corruption units, CONAC, NGP implementation mechanism, ARMP, ANIF, the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court and courts competent to hear criminal matters.

## **§3: Current situation**

### **A: Achievements and Progress**

- admission of ANIF in October 2010 into EGMONT Group (International Forum established in 1995 bringing together at the global level Financial Intelligence Units);

- adoption in 2010 of the national strategy to curb corruption based on PRECIS (Prevention, Education, Condition, Incentive and Sanctions);
- Implementation with the support of UNDP and international partners, of the anti-corruption project CHOC as (Change Habits, Oppose Corruption);
- launch of a National Anti-Corruption Coalition by CONAC in 2008;
- organization of a National Forum to revitalize General Inspectorates of Ministries by CONSUPE in April 2011;
- organization of a National Forum on the non-judicial protection of public property by CONSUPE in March 2012;
- strengthening anti-corruption mechanisms;
- administrative and judicial repression of corruption;
- free access to public procurement and the respect of principles of transparency and equal treatment of bidders in the award of public contracts;
- comprehensive coverage of the SNLCC in all sectors of activity (education, health, customs, treasury, public contracts, decentralization, agriculture, trade, etc. ); and
- functioning of the SCC.

## B: Challenges

- poor ranking of Cameroon who, according to Transparency International's 2012 Corruption Perception Index, was ranked, 144<sup>th</sup> out of 183 countries in the world and 34<sup>th</sup> out of 48 African countries;
- Low level of awareness of the corruption phenomenon;
- rooting of bad practices conducive to corruption;
- poor dissemination of instruments and manuals of procedures in various sectors of activity;
- incomplete reform of the legal framework to curb corruption; and
- complacency of actors involved in the fight against corruption.

## §4: Strategies

- prevention of acts of corruption;
- improvement of the quality of public expenditure;
- detection and punishment of acts of corruption and related offences; and
- adoption of an anti-corruption legislation.

## §5: Guidelines

- ensure consistency between various State actions in the fight against corruption;
- draw up consultation and cooperation frameworks for institutions and bodies in charge of curbing corruption;
- intensify awareness-raising on curbing corruption; and
- strengthen incentives and sanctions.

## Section 5: Right to Work and Social Security

The right to work is the right granted to any person, who fulfils the legal required conditions, to freely choose decent work and to earn an income therefrom that enables him and his family to live in dignity. It also implies measures facilitating access to work, the right to benefit from conditions favourable to employment security in the context of relations with the employer, in particular, protection against unfair dismissals or other abuses as well as the right to form or join a trade union. It thus includes the prohibition of forced labour, worst forms of child labour, trafficking in persons and slavery.<sup>14</sup>

The right to social security includes the right to have access to benefits, in cash or in kind, and to continue to enjoy them, without discrimination, in order to ensure protection among others, against: (a) the loss of employment-related income due to sickness, disability, maternity, industrial injury, unemployment, old age or death of a family member; (b) excessive cost of access to health care; and (c) inadequate family allowances.<sup>15</sup>

## §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

### A: At the International Level

- Articles 17, 23 and 24 of the UDHR;
- Article 43 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the ICESCR;
- Article 8 of the ICCPR;
- Article 5 of CERD;
- Article 11 of the CEDAW;

<sup>14</sup> General Comment No. 18 on the Right to Work.

<sup>15</sup> General Comment No. 19 on the Right to Social Security



- Article 32 of the CRC;
- Article 15 of the ACHPR;
- Conventions drawn up within the framework of the ILO and ratified by Cameroon<sup>16</sup>;
- ILO Conventions and Recommendations on employment and vocational training, ratified by Cameroon;
- General Comment No.18 of the ESCR Committee on the right to work;
- General Comment No. 19 of the ESCR Committee on the right to social security;
- Resolutions and recommendations of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union held in Ouagadougou in 2004 on employment and poverty reduction;
- Resolutions of the 39<sup>th</sup> Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic and Social Development held in May 2006 in Ouagadougou on the theme "Meeting the Employment Challenge in Africa";
- Resolutions of Ministers in charge of labour issues of OIC member countries during the Conference of Ministers held in Baku, Azerbaijan, in April 2013;
- the General Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Cameroon on Social Security of 5 November 1990; and
- The Multilateral Agreement on Social Security for CIPRES Member States of February 2006.

## B: At the National Level

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, " every person shall have the right and the obligation to work ";

With regard to employment, mention can be made of:

- Law No. 92/7 of 14 August 1992 relating to the Labour Code;
- Law No. 2013/4 of 18 April 2013 to provide incentives for private investment in the Republic of Cameroon;
- Decree No. 94/199 of 7 October 1994: General Rules and Regulations of the Public Service of the State as amended by Decree No. 2000/287 of 12 October 2000;
- Decree No. 95/18 of 8 March 1995 to lay down the Rules and Regulations governing the Judicial and Legal Services ;
- Decree No. 95/99/PM of 17 February 1995 to fix the Guaranteed Minimum Inter-professional Wage (SMIG), as amended by Decree No. 2008/2115/PM of 24

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<sup>16</sup>Some fifty ILO conventions have been ratified by Cameroon amongst which Convention No.3 on maternity protection, Convention No. 99 on the minimum wage fixing machinery Convention No. 10 on minimum age ratified on 25 May 1970, Convention No. 19 on the equality of treatment (occupational accident) ratified on 5 September 1962, Convention No.95 on the protection of wages ratified on 7 June 1960, etc.

June 2008 to increase the SMIG;

- Decree No. 92/5 of 27 March 1992, to lay down the special Rules and Regulations of the Corps of Penitentiary Administration;
- Decree No. 78/184 of 9 November 1978 relating to common provisions applicable to State Employees governed by the Labour Code;
- Decree No. 2004/275 of 25 September 2004 to institute the Public Contract Code;
- Circular No. 5/PM of 13 June, 2012 relating to general clauses applicable to foreign investors; and
- Order No. 7/PM of 13 February 2002 to set up a National Observatory for Employment and Vocational Training.

The following instruments on job creation can be mentioned:

- Decree No. 90/805 of 27 April 1990 to set up the National Employment Fund (NEF);
- Decree No. 93-571-PM of 15 July 1993 to lay down conditions for the employment of foreign workers in some occupations or professional levels;
- Decree No. 93-572-PM of 15 July 1993 relating to temporary employment companies; and
- Decree of December 2004 to set up the Integrated Support Project for Informal Sector Stakeholders (PIAASI).

With regard to social security, mention can be made of :

- Ordinance No. 73-17 of 22 May 1973 relating to the organization of social welfare;
- Law No. 67-LF-7 of 12 June 1967 to institute a Family Allowance Code;
- Law No. 77-11 of 27 July 1977: Compensation for and prevention of industrial accidents and occupational diseases;
- Law No. 84/7 of 4 July 1984 to amend Law No. 69/LF/18 of 10 November 1969 to institute an old age, disability and death pensions insurance scheme ;
- Law No. 92/7 of 14 August 1992 to institute a Labour Code in the Republic of Cameroon;
- Law No. 2001/17 of 18 December 2001 relating to the restructuring of the recovery procedures of social security contributions;
- Law No. 2001/18 of 18 December 2001 relating to the transfer to the State of the coverage and the management of family allowance for employees governed by the Labour Code;
- Decree No. 69-DF-179 of 14 May 1969 to lay down the conditions for the enforcement of Law No 68-LF-18 of 18 November 1968 on the organization of the prevention of occupational accidents and occupational diseases;

- Decree No. 74/26 of 11 January 1974 to lay down conditions for the implementation of certain provisions of Ordinance No. 73/17 of 22 May 1973 to organize social insurance as amended by Decree No. 99/223/PM of 30 September 1999;
- Decree No. 75-607 of 1 September 1975 to lay down rules relating to the financial and accounting operations of the National Social Insurance Fund;
- Decree No. 76-321 of 2 August 1976 to entrust the management of occupational risks to the National Social Insurance Fund;
- Decree No. 78-283 of 10 July 1978 to fix the contribution rates per category of occupational accidents and diseases;
- Decree No. 92/220 of 8 May, 1992 to lay down the conditions for the transfer of the management system of old age, disability, and death pensions of State employees governed by the Labour Code;
- Decree No. 92/221 of 08 May 1992 fixing the for retirement age of State employees governed by the Labour Code;
- Decree No. 93/334 of 16 April 1993 to amend and supplement certain provisions of Decree No. 92/221 of 8 May, 1992 to fix the retirement age of State employees governed by the Labour Code;
- Order No. 39/MTPS/IMT of 26 November 1984 to lay down general hygiene and safety measures at work places;
- Order No.55/MINTSS/SG/DSST of 6 October 2009 to establish the list of occupational diseases; and
- Order No. 159/CAB/PM of 11 October 2010 to lay down the organization and functioning of the National Labour Observatory.

## §2: Institutional Framework

Stakeholders involved in the promotion of the right to work and social security include primarily MINTSS, MINFOPRA, MINEFOP, MINFI, other Ministries concerned, NCHRF, NSIF and NEF. Government action is supported by bilateral and multilateral development partners, civil society stakeholders represented by employers' organizations and trade unions, and employees.

## §3: Current Situation

Decent work and social security is analyzed taking into account availability of legal and institutional frameworks to support individuals in their quest for decent work and information relating thereto, employment security as well as acceptability and quality of working conditions.

In order to attain emergence in 2035, the State of Cameroon adopted a Growth and Employment Strategy Paper in 2009. On the basis of this document, infrastructural and energy projects were launched in partnership with national and multinational companies. Howe-

ver, the activities of such companies have an impact on Human Rights. Thus, respect of the right to a healthy environment, the right of workers, consumers and that of coastal populations of the implementation sites of major projects and the inclusion of Gender are all concerns raised by the activities undertaken by these companies.

## **Subsection 1: Access to Employment**

### **A: Availability and Accessibility**

#### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- provision of information, guidance and vocational integration by NEF;
- signing by NEF, under the supervision of MINEFOP, of integration partnership agreements with some owners of major projects including the proposed construction of the Lom Pangar hydroelectric dam or the Mobilong diamond exploitation project;
- drawing up an employment strategy in the GESP which serves as a reference framework for Government action;
- ongoing recruitment into the Public Service through competitive entrance examinations into professional schools, direct recruitment in various fields as well as in EPA;
- launching of major development projects;
- financing of self-employment projects and programmes such as PIAASI, PED, PAJER-U, PIFMAS;
- fixing of national workforce quotas by occupational category within the framework of private investments;
- signing several partnership and cooperation agreements with national and international partners on integration, guidance and vocational training;
- regularizing the activities of private employment agencies to make temporary work an exception and permanent work the rule;
- drawing up a national plan to promote local employment;
- drawing up a local integration and reintegration plan in collaboration with Councils;
- constant increase of the number of persons integrated by NEF as regards paid jobs, self-employment and financing of micro-projects; and
- adoption of a national strategy on the use of the Work-intensive Approach (HIMO).

#### **2: Challenges**

- difficult access to information on employment or integration opportunities;
- lack of national qualified professionals in promising sectors;
- increase in underemployment;
- noticeable increase of foreign workers in irregular situation;

- persistent unemployment in major cities; and
- lack of reliable statistical data on employment, unemployment and labour force.

## **B: Improvement of the Employability Capacity of Nationals**

### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- ongoing construction of 3 professional training Centres of excellence to be opened in 2015 in Douala , Limbe and Sangmélina to meet the qualification needs of youths in certain fields especially auto-mechanics, hotel business, tourism, professional hair-dressing, clothing industry, ICT, with the financial support of the South Korean Government;
- launching of the construction of 6 vocational training centres in rural areas specialized in non-agricultural trades with the support of the French Development Agency in 2014;
- signing of a framework cooperation agreement between MINEFOP and the Republic of Korea in the context of the "KOICA Management" project for the construction of a training centre for trainers and the development of training standards as from 2014;
- increase in the number of private recruitment firms;
- annual award of 1 000 vocational training scholarships to poor nationals in vocational training sectors in need of skilled labour and some 15 scholarships in Algeria in specialties such as building, public works supervision, roads and other infrastructure supervision, electrical engineering, maintenance and industrial electronics;
- setting up of a legal and institutional framework for the Validation of Acquired Experience (VAE);
- capacity building of at least 30 private vocational training centres every year with public funds;
- authorization of 400 private vocational training centres; and
- development of some 30 vocational training frameworks according to the competency-based approach.

### **2: Challenges**

- uncoordinated actions in the domain;
- inadequacy between job market requirements and courses offered;
- absence of a reliable diploma certification system;
- insufficiency and dispersion of financial resources allocated to vocational training;
- poor equipment of national vocational training facilities; and
- shortage of trainers in vocational training fields requiring advanced technical expertise.

### 3: Strategies

- improvement of the efficiency, transparency and visibility of the job market; and
- production of employment statistics.

### 4: Guidelines

- increase paid job opportunities in order to create 250,000 jobs yearly;
- migrate from the informal to the formal sector;
- set up consultation platforms with the private sector in order to review and remove obstacles to the creation of jobs; and
- lay down the strategy for the promotion of HIMO approaches, notably in the area of Public Works.

## Subsection 2: Right to Decent Work

### A: Availability

#### 1: Achievements and Progress

- adoption of the Law on investment incentives;
- setting up of the Small and Medium Size (SME) bank;
- launching of major development projects; and
- financing self-employment projects and programmes.

#### 2: Challenges

- insecurity of the business climate; and
- inadaptability of the Labour Code to the social context.

### B: Accessibility

#### 1: Achievements and Progress

- fixing national labour force quotas per professional category within the framework of private investments;
- ongoing recruitment into the Public Service;
- setting up an HIV/AIDS control programme in the work place by Order No. 49/MINTSS/CAB of 6 October 2009; and
- the VCT@work initiative aiming at voluntary HIV-screening of 5 million workers in the world by 2015.

## 2: Challenges

- persistent endemic unemployment;
- overall underemployment affecting nearly 70.6% of the work force;
- inadaptability of the Labour Code to the prevailing context;
- persistent employment discrimination (persons with disabilities, women and other socially vulnerable groups); and
- poor promotion of trades accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly.

## C: Work Acceptability

### 1: Achievements and Progress

- implementation of a programme in partnership with ILO entitled "Decent Work Country Programme" (DWCP);
- implementation, in partnership with ILO, of different projects to fight against the exploitation of children, in particular the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC);
- the West African Cocoa and Agricultural Project (WACAP) aimed at gradually preventing and eliminating child labour in the cultivation of cocoa and commercial agriculture;
- setting up an Interministerial Committee for the Supervision, Prevention and Fight against trafficking in persons;
- review of the list of occupational diseases;
- setting up Hygiene and Security Committees in enterprises;
- negotiating collective agreements in several sectors of activity;
- promoting tripartite dialogue within the framework of relations between Government and social partners (Trade unions and employers);
- increase in the number of professional trade unions; and
- establishment of the National Labour Observatory (NLO) .

### 2: Challenges

- low intervention capacity of the Labour Inspectorate;
- poor appropriation of mechanisms to fight against trafficking in persons and slavery;
- persistent abuse of employees by employers (unfair dismissals, sexual harassment, wage arrears, etc.);
- persistence of many occupational hazards (industrial injuries and diseases);
- precarious employment;
- poor rate of trade-unionism (4.8% of workers are aware of the existence of a trade-

- union in the enterprise where they work and only 1.7% of workers are trade-union members);
- inadaptability of legal and institutional framework in health and safety at work;
- low salaries; and
- complacency of relevant actors in the management of conflicts.

### **Subsection 3: Companies and Human Rights**

#### **A: Achievements and Progress**

- organization in Yaounde by the NCHRF and the Network of African National Institutions for Human Rights (RINADH), of a Regional Workshop on the theme: "Business and Human Rights: the Role of National Human Rights Institutions" from 29 September to 1 October 2011;
- sensitization of trade union organizations, business leaders and administrative authorities on the fundamental rights of workers, on 17 April 2012 in Yaounde by the NCHRF;
- conducting investigation missions in companies (HYSACAM, SODEPA, SOSUCAM, etc. ) following cases of Human Rights violation brought to the knowledge of the NCHRF; and
- conducting investigation missions between 2012 and 2014 by the NCHRF, on the sites of major projects ( Lom Pangar Dam, Kribi deep-sea port, etc. ) to verify the taking into account and respect of workers' rights, and those of neighbouring populations.

#### **B: Challenges**

The following challenges can be mentioned :

- mismatch of some national instruments with international instruments on the protection of the rights of workers;
- ignorance by the population of instruments and mechanisms for the protection of their rights in relation to the activities of companies;
- predominance of the informal sector (the informality rate thus stood at 90.5 % in 2010 according to the Report by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), published in October 2011, at the close of the second survey on employment and the informal sector in Cameroon (EESI-2);
- relatively reduced number of Labour Inspectors in Cameroon resulting in a reduction of control visits in companies;
- non-binding force of measures taken by some officials of the labour administration;
- poor consideration of environmental and social issues by companies and ineffectiveness of incentive or disincentive measures relating thereto; and
- non-compliance of instruments which protect the rights of workers and persons affected by the activities of companies.



## C: Strategies

As concerns strategic issues, emphasis must be laid on:

- improving the legal and institutional framework relating to the taking into account of Human Rights by companies;
- improving working conditions and respect for the fundamental rights of workers;
- strengthening the social protection of workers;
- securing land ownership of local populations against claims by multinational firms;
- protection of the environment; and
- taking into account the rights of local people, including indigenous people and persons with disabilities.

## D: Guidelines

The following guidelines deriving from strategic issues will help identify the relevant actions and activities to be carried out.

### 1: Improvement of the Legal Framework

- make internal legislation (Labour Code, Decrees and Application Orders, Collective agreements, etc.) conform with relevant provisions of the international legal instruments ratified by Cameroon, relating to the protection of the rights of workers; and
- ratify other relevant conventions, including the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

### 2: Improvement of the Institutional Framework

- raising the awareness of workers and employers on fundamental rights in the business environment;
- strengthening social dialogue;
- strengthening the fight against the exploitation of child labour, prostitution and pornography involving children;
- popularizing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- promoting the adoption and compliance with good conduct charters and Human Rights in the business environment;
- setting up effective and efficient permanent expression frameworks and tripartite dialogue in companies for Human Rights consideration; and
- conducting systematic investigations on the situation of the rights of workers in companies.

**3: Strengthening the Social Protection of Workers**

- improving the rate of social security coverage;
- popularizing voluntary insurance;
- improving health coverage and safety, in particular for workers, in enterprises; and
- strengthening sanctions against companies in cases of failure or non-compliance with regulations.

**4: Protection of Land Ownership (Litigation Related to the Acquisition of Land by National and Multinational companies)**

- improving the knowledge of officials of major companies and local authorities on Cameroon's legislation related to the protection of the land rights of local or neighbouring people ; and
- raising the awareness of people living around major investment projects of their rights (right to land ownership, right to work, right to compensation in the event of expropriation, etc.).

**5: Environmental Protection**

- strengthening compliance with the recommendations of environmental and social impact studies within the context of major projects;
- systematizing the preparation and implementation of environmental and social management plans by companies within the framework of major projects;
- reducing pollution rate in urban and rural areas; and
- improving waste management and treatment in urban and rural areas.

**Sub-section 4: Right to Social Security****A: Achievements and Progress**

- identification of 455 social security associations;
- two institutions are responsible for the payment of social benefits in Cameroon: the State for civil servants and contract employees, and the National Social Insurance Fund (NSIF) for staff of public administrative institutions (public and semi-public institutions) and the personnel of private companies in the formal sector;
- social benefits covering family allowances, occupational hazards, old age, invalidity and death pensions, are regularly paid;
- increase in the number of persons insured and workers affiliated to the NSIF; and
- companies are sanctioned for not meeting their social security obligations.

## B: Challenges

- disparities in retirement ages;
- pending revision of the legal framework related to the automation of normal retirements which entail the passage of State Employees placed on retirement from the status of active service to that of pensioner with the full payment of their pension;
- restriction of the social security scheme to workers of the formal sector and to some fields;
- monopoly of social security by NSIF;
- suspension of women's salaries due to maternity leave;
- ignorance of social security rules and procedures by workers;
- delays in the adoption of reforms relating to the modernization of social security;
- non-ratification of relevant ILO Conventions on social security;
- obstacles to the procedure for obtaining retirement pension and failure to upgrade social benefits;
- poor social coverage (5.3% of workers say they are covered by an insurance as part of their main employment); and
- non-payment of social security contributions by some employers.

## §4: Strategies

- strengthening measures to promote employment and decent work;
- strengthening implementation of strategies to stop trafficking in persons and slavery;
- improving access of everyone to the social security system;
- upgrading social benefits;
- improving the efficiency, transparency and visibility of the job market;
- mobilising human capital to build an emerging Cameroon economy by 2035;
- setting up an effective mechanism for the transfer of skills and technology to nationals;
- mobilising the national community to produce employment statistics;
- increasing and diversifying vocational training opportunities;
- drawing up of some 30 vocational training frameworks curricular each year;
- adopting syllabuses and training schemes taking into account growth sectors;
- reducing disparities on access to vocational training in remote areas and in favour of vulnerable groups;
- preparing training for trainers and a skills-development centre; and
- restructuring of the map of public vocational training institutions.

## §5: Guidelines

- promote employment;
- ensure balance between employment demand and supply;
- promote decent work;
- harmonize retirement age;
- fight against child labour, trafficking in persons and slavery; and
- promote social security for the greatest number of persons.

## Section 6: Right to Culture and Leisure

The right to culture is defined as a prerogative granted to a person to participate in cultural life, to enjoy the benefits of intellectual and artistic creation, but also to benefit from the protection of his works.

### §1: Legal Framework

#### A: At the International Level

- Articles 24 and 27 of the UDHR;
- Article 17 of the ACHPR;
- Article 15 of the ICESCR;
- the Rome Convention of 1961 on the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations;
- the UNESCO Convention of 1970 on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;
- the UNESCO Convention of 1972 on the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;
- the UNESCO Convention of 17 October 2003 on the Safeguard of Intangible Cultural Heritage;
- Convention of 2005 on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;
- the Bern Convention of 9 September 1886 on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works;
- the Marrakech Treaty of June 2013 on Exceptions and Limitations to Facilitate Access to Public Works by Visually Impaired Persons and Persons with Print Disabilities;
- Beijing Treaty of 24 June 2012 on Audiovisual Performances;
- the Agreement to revise the Bangui Agreement establishing an African Intellectual Property Organization;

- the Agreement of 1996 on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS);
- the Manila Declaration of 10 October 1980 on World Tourism;
- the Amman Declaration of 14 June 1982 on Peace through Tourism;
- the Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of 21 December 2001 relating to the Global Code of Ethics for tourism of 1972;
- World Charter of the World Tourism Organization;
- the UNESCO Convention of 1972 on the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;
- the Declaration of 14 June 1982 on Peace through Tourism; and
- the Yaounde Declaration of 6 May 2011 by the Ministers in charge of tourism of the CEMAC zone.

## **B: At the National Level**

- the Preamble of the Constitution which provides that every citizen should contribute to enrich the cultural and linguistic diversity of the country, which is part of its national personality;
- Law No. 88/17 of 16 December 1988 to lay down guidelines in the film industry;
- Law No. 91/8 of 30 July 1991 on the protection of the national natural cultural heritage;
- Law No. 98/6 of 14 April 1998 relating to tourism;
- Law No. 2000/5 of 17 April 2000 on legal deposit;
- Law No. 2000/11 of 19 December 2000 on copyright and neighbouring rights;
- Law No. 2003/13 of 22 December 2003 relating to patronage and sponsorship;
- Law No. 2004/1 of 21 April 2004 relating to the regime of entertainment;
- Decree No. 79/390 of 22 September 1979 to institute the Cultural Charter of the Republic of Cameroon;
- Decree No. 2014/882/PM of 30 April 2014 on the organization and functioning of the National Achieves;
- Decree No. 2014/1001/PM of 15 May 2014 on the organization and functioning of the National Ensemble;
- Decree No. 2014/881/PM of 30 April 2014 on the organization and functioning of the National Museum;
- Decree No. 90/1462 of 9 November 1990 to lay down conditions for obtaining licences to operate in the film industry;
- Decree No. 92/50/PM of 7 February 1992 to lay down conditions for the authorization of exploitation and control of entertainment games and gambling;
- Decree No. 99/443 of 25 March 1999 to lay down conditions for the enforcement

- of Law No. 98/6 of 14 April 1998 relating to tourism;
- Decree No. 2001/389 of 5 December 2001 to set up a special account to support cultural policy;
- Decree No. 2011/5/PM of 13 January 2011 to lay down conditions and technical modalities for the performance of some State duties transferred to Councils for the development and exploitation of municipal sites;
- Decree No. 2012/291 of 21 June 2012 to organize the Ministry of Tourism and Leisure;
- Decree No. 2012/381 of 14 September 2012 to organize the Ministry of Arts and Culture;
- Decree No. 2012/0880/PM of 27 March 2012 to lay down conditions and technical modalities for the performance of some State duties transferred to Councils on the organization of holiday jobs and its enforcement Order;
- Decree No. 2012/565 of 28 November 2012 to organize the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civic Education;
- Order No. 132/CAB/PM of 11 August 2010 relating to the setting up, organization and functioning of an *ad hoc* Committee in charge of partnership contracts for the rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of some tourism establishments placed under the direct management of the Ministry of Tourism; and
- Order No. 12/A/CAB/MINTOUL of 1 March 2011 to specify the technical conditions and modalities for the performance of some State duties transferred to councils relating to the development and operation of tourist sites of local interest.

## §2: Institutional Framework

Promotion and enhancement of culture, tourism and leisure is incumbent on MINAC, MINTOUL, the National Tourism Board, companies in charge of the collective management of copyrights, hotel establishments, social partners and promoters.

## §3: Current Situation

### A: Achievements and Progress

- increased marketing of tourism supply and tourist product;
- availability of huge potential of unexploited natural and cultural wealth;
- drawing and follow-up of a programme to promote and develop social and community tourism;
- setting up of a legal framework on patronage or cultural sponsorship as well as conditions for obtaining licences or authorizations to build, open and operate tourism and recreational establishments;

- institution of a fund to support cultural policy and many companies responsible for the collective management of copyright;
- setting up of a Cultural Projects Selection Commission;
- setting up of a card index of associations and NGOs at MINAC;
- exploitation of national parks and tourist sites (EBOGO site, Kribi-Campo site, Lake Awing, Mbed-Mbed Reserve, Waza Park, Korup National Park, etc);
- launching of a general inventory of a cultural, tangible and intangible heritage in November 2001;
- allocation of aid to artists and cultural associations;
- holding of the 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Congress of the Africa Travel Association from 16 - 22 October 2013 under the theme "Cameroon, a Destination to be rediscovered: Emergent Products and Niche Market";
- setting up of public libraries in local communities;
- construction of Cultural Halls in some regional headquarters;
- existence of cultural clubs;
- organization of various festivals;
- launching of a programme to set up rural radio stations throughout the national territory;
- signing of various cultural cooperation and partnership agreements to develop tourism and leisure activities;
- effectiveness of the programme Sustainable Tourism Eliminating Poverty (STEP) by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) the overall objective of which is to contribute to poverty reduction through the development of sustainable tourism as spelt out in GESP;
- existence of some Tourist Information Offices (TIOs) abroad, notably in Paris, China and the USA; and
- inventory and development of tourist sites, leisure and amusement parks.

## B: Challenges

- obsolescence of existing legal instruments;
- poor awareness of the activity of tourist guides;
- weak domestic tourism;
- non respect of hygiene and sanitation standards by promoters;
- piracy of intellectual works;
- shortage of training institutions for artists and promoters of culture;
- inadequate leisure facilities;
- inadequate entertainment halls;

- closure of cinema halls;
- inadequate promotion of reading culture;
- proliferation of illegal tourism and recreational facilities;
- resurgence of child sex tourism;
- dilapidated infrastructure and equipment for accommodation and logistics requiring thorough renovation (Kribi Centre d'accueil, Dschang Centre Climatique, Waza Campement , etc.);
- absence of resources to promote and develop sustainable tourism and ecotourism;
- illicit export of handicrafts and cultural products;
- remote tourist sites;
- insecurity in some tourist sites and amusement and leisure parks; and
- poor tourism culture.

#### **§4: Strategies**

- halting piracy of intellectual works;
- enhancing cultural heritage;
- strengthening copyrights protection;
- closing down illegal tourism and leisure facilities;
- streamlining an integrated policy in targeted areas such as communication, environmental and biodiversity preservation and protection, management of tourist sites and protected areas, statistics and training;
- setting up a legal and institutional framework conducive to investments in tourism and leisure;
- promoting and developing domestic tourism;
- increasing and effective functioning of TIOs abroad;
- ensuring security in all tourist sites;
- training, further training, refresher courses and specialization of staff working in the tourism and leisure sectors;
- setting up, developing and equipping tourism and recreational facilities; and
- promoting tourism and leisure through films and documentaries.

#### **§5: Guidelines**

- take measures to conserve Cameroon's art and culture;
- enhance the achievements of literary and artistic property;
- facilitate access to funding of development projects related to sustainable development of tourism and leisure;



- support the implementation of projects involving promotion and development of tourism and recreational activities;
- improve the business climate through a taxation system conducive to investments in tourism and leisure;
- continue the inventory of tourist sites, amusement parks and leisure parks throughout the national territory;
- promote and develop recreational activities for the entire society in order to improve its bio-environmental set-up; and
- strengthen control over export of cultural products and handicrafts.

## Section 7: Right to a Healthy Environment

A healthy environment is an environment that is protected against all forms of damages (loss of biodiversity, various forms of pollution, etc) and that respects health standards.

The right to a healthy environment involves the protection of fauna, flora, architectural heritage as well as health against the adverse effects of climate change, land degradation and all forms of pollution.

### §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made especially of:

#### A: At the International Level

- the Convention of 1972 on the protection of cultural and natural heritage;
- Convention on the international trade of endangered Species (CITES - Washington, March 1973);
- the MARPOL Convention of 1973 relating to pollution from ships;
- the international tropical timber agreement of 1983;
- the Montreal Protocol of September 1987 on the control of chlorofluorocarbons;
- the Rio de Janeiro Convention of June 1992 on biological diversity;
- the United Nations Framework Convention of June 1992 on climate change;
- the United Nations Convention of June 1992 on the fight against desertification;
- the Bonn Convention of 1979 on migratory species;
- the 1994 Convention on Biological Diversity;
- the Montreal Protocol of 1987 on substances that deplete the ozone layer;
- Article 24 of the ACHPR;
- the Basel Convention of 22 March 1989 on the control of trans-border movements

- of hazardous waste and their disposal;
- the Rio Declaration of 1992 on the Environment and Sustainable Development;
- the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Convention of December 1997 on Climate Change;
- the Cartagena Protocol on the prevention of biotechnical risks relating to the Convention on biological diversity of 1992;
- the Stockholm Convention of 22 May 2001 on persistent organic pollutants;
- the Rotterdam Convention of September 1998 on prior informed consent applicable to some hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade;
- the Bamako Convention of 1 January 1991 on the Ban of importation into Africa of hazardous wastes and the control of trans-boundary movement and management of hazardous wastes in Africa;
- the Treaty of 5 April 2005 on the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems in Central Africa;
- non-legally binding Authoritative statements of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests;
- the Abidjan Convention of 23 March 1981 and its Protocol on cooperation in the protection and development of the marine environment and its coastal areas of the region of West and Central Africa;
- the Central Africa countries cooperation agreement of April 1983 on wildlife conservation;
- the Agreement of December 1977 on the Joint regulation of flora in the Lake Chad Basin; and
- ILO Convention No.162 of 1986 on asbestos, ratified in 1989.

## **B: At the National Level**

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"every person shall have a right to a healthy environment. The protection of the environment shall be the duty of every citizen. The State shall ensure the protection and improvement of the environment"*;
- Law No. 77/15 of 5 December 1977 on explosive materials and detonators;
- Law No. 89 of 29 December 1989 on toxic and dangerous wastes;
- Law No. 96/14 of 5 August 1996 on the transportation by pipeline of hydrocarbons from third countries, and Law No. 98/3 of 14 April 1998 to lay down special fiscal measures relating to the exploration of hydrocarbons in the mining property of the State;
- Law No. 96/12 of 5 August 1996 on the Framework-law relating to the manage-

ment of the environment;

- Law No. 98/5 of 14 April 1998 to lay down regulations governing water resources;
- Law No. 98/15 of 14 July 1998 on dangerous, unhealthy or inconvenient establishments;
- Law No. 99/13 of 24 December 1999 to institute the petroleum Code;
- Law No. 2001/1 of 16 April 2001 to establish the Mining Code;
- Law No. 2003/003 of 21 April 2003 on phytosanitary protection;
- Law No. 2003/6 of 21 April 2003 governing safety in modern biotechnology in Cameroon;
- Ordinance No. 99/1 of 31 August 1999 to supplement some provisions of Law No. 94/1 of 20 January 1994 to lay down the forestry, wildlife and fishery regime;
- Decree No. 2008/64 of 4 February 2008 to lay down conditions for the management of the National Fund for Environment and Sustainable Development;
- Decree No. 95/466/PM of 20 July 1995 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of the wildlife regime;
- Decree No. 95/678/PM of 18 December 1995 to institute an indicative framework for land use in southern forest areas;
- Decree No. 95/531/PM of 23 August 1995 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of the forest regime;
- Decree No. 95/466/PM of 20 July 1995 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of the fauna regime;
- Decree No. 99/818/PM of 9 November 1999 to lay down conditions for the setting up and operating of dangerous, unhealthy or inconvenient establishments;
- Decree No. 99/781/PM of 13 October 1999 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of Section 71 (1) (new) of Law No. 94/1 of 20 January 1994 to lay down the regime of forests, wildlife and fisheries;
- Decree No. 2002/648/PM of 26 March 2002 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of Law No. 2001/1 of 3 September 2001 on the organization of the Interministerial Committee on the Environment;
- Decree No. 2005/577/PM of 23 February 2005 to lay down conditions relating to environmental impact studies;
- Decree No. 2009/410 of 10 December 2009 on the setting up, organization and functioning of the National Observatory on Climate Change;
- Decree No. 2011/2581/PM of 23 August 2011 to lay down regulations governing harmful and/or dangerous chemical substances;
- Decree No. 2011/2583/PM of 23 August 2011 to regulate noisy and odour nuisance;

- Decree No. 2011/2584 to lay down rules on the protection of soil and sub-soil;
- Decree No. 2011/2585/PM of 23 August 2011 to establish the list of harmful or dangerous substances and rules governing the deposit of substances into inland waters;
- Decree No. 2012/2809/PM of 26 September 2012 to lay down the conditions for sorting, collecting, storing, transporting, recovering, recycling, treating and the final disposal of wastes;
- Decree No. 2013/171/PM of 14 February 2013 to lay down rules for the implementation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment;
- Decree No. 2013/172/PM of 14 February 2013 to lay down rules governing the implementation of the Environmental and Social Audit;
- Order No.1/MINEPDED of 15 October 2012 to lay down conditions for obtaining an environmental permit for waste management;
- Order No. 2/MINEPDED of 15 October 2012 to lay down specific conditions for the management of industrial waste (toxic and/or dangerous);
- Order No. 3/MINEPDED of 15 October 2012 to lay down specific conditions for the management of medical and pharmaceutical wastes ;
- Joint Order No.4/MINEPDED/MINCOMMERCE of 24 October 2012 on the regulation of the manufacture, importation and marketing of non-biodegradable packaging; and
- Joint Order No. 5/MINEPDED/MINCOMMERCE of 24 October 2012 to lay down specific conditions for the management of electrical and electronic equipment and the elimination of waste from such equipment.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

Stakeholders who promote the right to a healthy environment include primarily MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINEPIA, MINADER, MINATD, councils, development partners, civil society organizations, social partners, and the private sector.

## **§3: Current Situation**

### **A: Achievements and Progress**

- Setting up of the 2012-2017 emergency plan to secure protected areas, as a strategic tool to fight against poaching of protected species;
- adoption by the Ministry in charge of Environment, of strategic tools, including the national waste management strategy, the 2012 revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan of Action, the 2012 Strategy on access and sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, the 2006 Plan of Action to halt desertification, and the

**2000-2010 Forest-Environment Sector Programme;**

- systematization of environmental impact studies in the implementation of major projects;
- effective functioning of the Interministerial Committee on Environment and the Environment Fund;
- stiffening rules governing the manufacture, import and marketing of non-biodegradable plastic packaging with the objective of prohibiting packaging of less than 60 microns;
- setting up posts for environmental controls, national and regional environmental brigades in charge among other things, of securing the environment;
- management of natural disasters with focus on setting up a fund to compensate victims of natural disasters;
- revamping the *"Operation Green Sahel"* as part of halting deforestation and climate change;
- regular organization of environmental awareness campaigns;
- punishment for environmental offences; and
- publication of criminal records of offences related to fauna and illegal timber exploitation.

**B: Challenges**

- lack of the use of forest resources by the people;
- shortage of alternative measures to deforestation;
- lack of civic responsibility of the people in the collection of household waste;
- ignorance of the people on environmental protection stakes;
- persistent illicit logging and poaching of protected species;
- persistent floods in rural and urban areas; and
- lack of analysis kits for environmental parameters.

**§4: Strategies**

- strengthening legislation on environmental protection and sustainable development;
- strengthening anti-poaching of protected species in national parks;
- curbing pollution in urban and rural areas;
- halting desertification and deforestation;
- improving management of floods and protection of victims;
- drawing up, approving and implementing environmental standards for the protec-

- tion of water catchments in a forest environment, wood processing units, and mangroves protection in Cameroon; and
- raising awareness of all stakeholders in the sector of non-biodegradable packaging to be adopted and implementing a management plan of non-biodegradable packaging wastes.

## **§5: Guidelines**

- secure and enhance protected areas and species;
- strengthen legislation on natural resources management;
- build the institutional, human and technical capacity for effective intervention;
- prevent and protect the environment against all forms of degradation; and
- punish perpetrators of environment offences.

CHAPTER

3

SPECIFIC RIGHTS





In addition to being universal, Human Rights are also experiencing a change taking into account the specific aspirations of some socially vulnerable groups in need of special protective measures including protection of the:

- rights of women;
- rights of children;
- rights of persons living with HIV;
- rights of persons with disabilities;
- rights of the elderly;
- rights of indigenous people;
- rights of detainees; and
- rights of refugees.

## **Section 1: Women's Rights**

**Woman:** a female person including the girl child, female teenagers and women.

Women's rights are human rights at birth. They are also the specific rights related to sex or feminine gender as well as those concerning women in poor geographical areas such as rural areas.

The main components of women's rights are equality and non-discrimination, protection against violence, marriage rights, access to health care, in particular reproductive health, economic, social and cultural rights and the protection of specific groups of women (elderly women, women with disabilities, widows, wives of indigenous people, etc ).

### **§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### **A: At the International Level**

- UDHR;
- the United Nations Charter;
- ICCPR;
- ICESCR;
- CEDAW;
- Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
- ACHPR relating to women's rights in Africa (Maputo Protocol);

- CRC;
- Mexico Declaration of 1975 on the Equality of Women and their Contributions to Development and Peace;
- ACHPR;
- General Recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
- Convention No. 3 on protection of maternity, amended in 1952;
- Convention No. 4 on night employment of women, revised in 1948;
- Convention No. 45 on the underground work (women) 1935;
- Convention No.100 on equal remuneration for men and women of 1951;
- Convention No.111 concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) of 1958;
- Convention No. 156 concerning Workers with Family Responsibilities, 1981;
- Convention No. 175 concerning Part-Time Work, 1994;
- Convention No. 177 concerning Home Work, 1988;
- Convention No. 182 and Recommendation No. 190 of 1999 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour;
- OHADA Uniform Acts; and
- Beijing Declaration of 1995.

## **B: At the National Level**

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"the Nation shall protect and promote the family which is the natural foundation of human society. It shall protect women ... the State shall guarantee all citizens of either sex the rights and freedoms set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution"*;
- the CC;
- Ordinance No. 81/2 of 29 June 1981 to organize civil status registration and various provisions relating to the status of natural persons as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2011/2 of 6 May 2011;
- the Labour Code;
- the PC;
- the CPC ;
- Law No. 2012/001 of April 19, 2012 relating to the Electoral Code;
- Law No. 2011/24 of 14 December 2011 on the fight against trafficking in persons and slavery;
- Law No. 2009/4 of 10 April 2009 on the organization of legal aid;

- Decree No. 74/759 of 26 August 1974 to organize the civil pensions scheme;
- Decree No. 78/484 of 9 November 1978 to lay down common provisions applicable to State employees governed by the Labour Code; and
- Decree No. 2000/287 of 12 October 2000 to amend and supplement Decree No. 94/199 of 7 October 1994: General Rules and Regulations governing the Public Service.

## §2: Institutional Framework

Promotion and protection of women's rights require actions from Ministries such as MINPROFF, MINAS, MINATD, MINFOPRA, MINJUSTICE, DGSN, SED, Courts, NCHRF, CSOs, and international partners.

## §3: Current Situation

### A: Achievements and Progress

- access to jobs, career and salary management in the public service;
- access to education and health;
- access to justice;
- girls' right to inheritance;
- adoption of a 2011-2020 National Gender-based Policy document;
- adoption of the 2012-2017 Strategic Plan on Gender and Elections in Cameroon;
- adoption of the National Strategy on the Fight against Gender-based Violence;
- adoption of the National Strategy on the Fight against Female Genital Mutilation;
- dissemination of legal instruments relating to women's rights (CEDAW, Maputo Protocol);
- awareness and capacity building of State stakeholders on the implementation of relevant legal instruments;
- increase in the number of women in elected offices; and
- increase in the number of civil society organizations working for the promotion and protection of women's rights in various areas.

### B: Challenges

- maintenance of some discriminatory provisions against women in legal instruments;
- poor dissemination of legal instruments;
- inadequate harmonization of national legislation with international legal instruments specific to the protection of women's rights;

- disparity of instruments;
- inconsistency of instruments;
- lack of strict implementation of conventional and legal regulatory provisions in force;
- persistent practices and stereotypes detrimental to women;
- under-representation of women in public and political life;
- low schooling rate of girls as compared to boys;
- persistent high maternal mortality rate;
- lack of accommodation centres for women in distress; and
- inadequate training of women in rural areas and in the informal sector.

#### **§ 4: Strategies**

- enhancement of women's resources.
- equal participation of women and men in governance at all levels;
- economic empowerment of women;
- women's effective enjoyment and exercise of their rights; and
- equal access of women and men, girls and boys to basic social services (education, health, food, housing, etc).

#### **§ 5: Guidelines**

##### **1: Capacity Building**

- raise women's awareness on their rights;
- create a socio-cultural environment conducive to the full development of women;
- involve groups and national coordination of associations for the defence of women's rights in drawing up and implementing policies and programmes;
- strengthen women's economic empowerment in particular rural women;
- implement the Gender approach in the national budget policy;
- ensure the effective implementation of legal instruments on the promotion and protection of women's rights;
- improve information and awareness mechanisms to ensure peace in families and for women and men victims and perpetrators of violence; and
- promote female leadership.

## 2: Strengthening the Normative Framework

- finalize the legislative reforms undertaken (the Penal Code, the Civil Code, the Civil and Commercial Procedure Code , etc.);
- pass a law on parity in the management of public affairs;
- adopt legislation that clarifies unclear provisions of the Electoral Code on Gender;
- adopt specific legislation on Gender-based violence; and
- draw up a legal framework to govern the setting up of welcome/transit centres for women who are victims of violence.

## 3: Strengthening the Institutional Framework

- provide all social services with consistent and sufficient budget;
- set up welcome and support facilities for women who are victims of domestic violence;
- strengthen partnership with national institutions with a view to taking into account gender issues in national policies, strategies, programmes and projects;
- set up a monitoring mission for vulnerable women identified in counselling centres and care provision facilities;
- set up an institutional framework to implement the National Gender Policy; and
- set up a support fund for the socio-economic integration of women.

## Section 2: Rights of the Child

Pursuant to Article 1 of the CRC, a child means every human being below the age of 18 years.<sup>17</sup>

Generally speaking, the child has the right to life and development as well as respect for his opinions. He must enjoy freedoms and civil rights such as birth registration, the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Moreover, he should enjoy protection in the family and in foster families in case of lapses in his family of origin. He has the right to health, welfare, education, leisure and cultural activities. He equally has the right to special protection in the administration of justice, in particular the right to be protected against violence, abuse and all forms of exploitation including slavery and trafficking.

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<sup>17</sup> See also article 2 of the ACRWC and section 80 (4) of the PC.

## §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

### A: At the International Level

- the CRC;
- the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Additional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in Persons, in especially women and children;
- ACRWC;
- ILO Convention No.138 of 26 June 1973 on the Minimum Age of Admission of Children to Employment or Work; and
- Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour.

### B: At the National Level

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"the State shall guarantee the child's right to education. Primary education shall be compulsory. The organization and supervision of education at all levels shall be the bounden duty of the State"*;
- Sections 29 and 80 (4) of the PC;
- Law No. 97/12 of 10 January 1997 to lay down the conditions of Entry, Stay and Exit for Aliens in Cameroon and its implementing Decree No. 2000/286 of 12 October 2000 which requires parental authorization for the issuance of travel documents to children;
- Sections 4 and 9 of Law No. 98/4 of 14 April 1998 to lay down guidelines for Education in Cameroon;
- Sections 700 to 743 of the CPC;
- Ordinance No. 81-2 of 29 June 1981 relating to organize Civil Status Registration, and various provisions relating to the Status of Natural persons as amended by Law No. 2011/2 of 6 May 2011;
- Law No. 2011/24 of 14 December 2011 relating to the fight against trafficking in persons and slavery;
- Decree No. 90/524 of 23 March 1990 to set up the National Commission for the Protection of Children at Risk of Psychological Danger, Juvenile delinquency or Abandonment;
- Decree No. 2001/109/PM of 23 March 2001 to lay down the organization and functioning of public institutions for the supervision of juveniles and the rehabilita-

tion of socially misfit minors; and

- Decree No. 2001/110/PM of 20 March 2001 to lay down the organization and functioning of public institutions for early childhood education.

## §2: Institutional Framework

The following institutions intervene in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child: MINPROFF, MINAS, MINATD, MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINFOP, MINTSS, MINJUSTICE, MINSANTE, MINJEC, SED, and the DGSN, child protection institutions, CSOs and development partners such as UNESCO, UNICEF, the European Union, and the ICRC support Government in this regard.

## §3: Current Situation

More than half of the population is under the age of 18.<sup>18</sup>

The examination of the condition of the child allows for the following remarks:

### A: Achievements and Progress

- organization of public awareness campaigns on curbing trafficking and sexual exploitation of children;
- social mobilization to eradicate the phenomenon of street children with a view to returning them to their families;
- drawing up in 2011 of the National Family Policy;
- drawing up of the Psycho-social Care Guide for Children in need;
- drawing up in March 2012 of the Manual of Procedures on the adoption of Children;
- updating in 2012 of the reception, security, and temporary placement register of children in distress in recognized public and private institutions;
- adoption of the 2011-2015 National Strategic Plan for the care of orphans and other vulnerable children in the context of HIV/AIDS in Cameroon;
- drawing up in 2013 of the Guide on the care for orphans and other vulnerable children;
- implementation of the special child-training programme on contracting HIV and issues relating to stigmatization and discrimination;

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<sup>18</sup> Central Bureau of the Census and Population Studies, 3<sup>rd</sup> General Population and Housing Census (RGPH).

- taking initiatives to encourage healthy artistic practice by children (*National Festival of Arts and Culture and the National Institute of Arts and Culture*);
- setting up of Secondary Civil Status Registration Centres to facilitate birth registration; and
- launching of many projects on special protection of children in distress (WACAP, LUTRENA, DDB, GAW, PASE, PACDET, *Scaling up Malaria Control for Impact*) within some public institutions.

## B: Challenges

- absence of specialized courts and staff for minors;
- non-effectiveness of separation of minor detainees from adults in some prisons;
- involvement of children in sex trade;<sup>19</sup>
- persistence of trafficking in children and slavery;
- complex phenomenon of street children (SC);
- persistent socio-cultural practices which are harmful to children, in particular girls;
- lack of approved accommodation centres for children in distress;
- non-respect of the regulation in force for the setting up of approved centres for children in distress;
- lack of qualified human resources in the social sector;
- non functioning of the National Social Welfare Institute (INTS);
- inappropriateness of the 1977 instrument on the setting up and functioning of private social works;
- persistence of the problem of the financial management of assessors and probation officers;
- delay in civil status reform;
- high infant mortality rate;
- unbalanced or insufficient nutrition among teenagers; and
- persistent stigmatization and discrimination of children living with HIV.

## §4: Strategies

- reduction of vulnerability of children; and
- eradication of the various forms of exploitation and violence against children.

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<sup>19</sup> See pilot survey carried out in 2011 by the National Institute of Statistics on "the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cameroon".



## **§5: Guidelines**

### **A: Capacity Building**

#### **1: Prevention of Delinquency of Children**

- encourage families and social services to take care of children of prisoners;
- prevent and curb intra-family violence;
- train law enforcement officials in detecting, deterring, punishing of offenders and caring for child-victims;
- make the INTS function; and
- boost the responsible parenthood education programme.

#### **2: Empowerment of Children**

- facilitate implementation of birth registration mechanisms;
- facilitate access of children or their parents to basic social services;
- encourage enhancement of children's skills in urban and rural areas;
- encourage positive discrimination through the Gender approach and the disability approach;
- disseminate the strategic plan and the OVC support Guide; and
- improve care for child-victims of violence and exploitation.

#### **3: Juvenile Justice**

- harmonize the educational policy of rehabilitation institutions for minors;
- train trainers in juvenile justice and sexual exploitation of children;
- continue advocacy for the best interests of the child to be taken into account in sector policies; and
- specialisation of Magistrates and Judicial Police Officers on Juvenile Justice.

### **B: Strengthening the Normative Framework**

- ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, relating to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
- internalize the CRC;
- finalize the draft National Policy document on Education for Children in need of special protection measures;

- finalize the drawing up of the national policy framework document on integrated development of the child;
- strengthen the supervisory power of the judicial system;
- adopt the Child Protection Code; and
- develop the promotion and protection strategy of the rights of the child.

## **C: Strengthening of the Institutional Framework**

### **1: Prevention of Child Delinquency**

- operationalize the National Civil Status Registration Office and its branches;
- draft instruments relating to the setting up and functioning of Accommodation Centres for Children in Distress (ACCD) ;
- update and disseminate the Private Social Services directory; and
- build the capacity of private social works that supervise children.

### **2: Empowerment of Children**

- set up equipped libraries accessible to children and learners in schools; and
- operationalize the Cameroon Repository for Civic Education and National Integration.

### **3: Juvenile Justice**

- set up juvenile courts; and
- continue setting up and equipping rehabilitation centres.

### **4: Curbing Trafficking in Children and Slavery**

- finalize and disseminate the operational standard procedures and the referencing system in curbing slavery and trafficking in children;
- raise awareness of families and communities on the mechanisms for reporting identified cases;
- strengthen identification and care mechanisms of children who are victims of slavery;
- set up a platform for inter-sector collaboration on curbing trafficking in children and slavery; and
- severe punishment of child trafficking and slavery.

## Section 3: Rights of Persons Living with HIV

A person living with HIV (PLWHIV) is HIV-positive. Such person has HIV antibodies detected during a blood test or he is an AIDS patient. The rights of PLWHIV are the Human Rights associated with the HIV epidemic. These rights have a particular impact in the context of HIV such that non-compliance ruins prevention and treatment efforts, and increases the vulnerability of HIV infected or affected persons. This in particular is the right against non-discrimination.

### §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### A: At the International Level<sup>20</sup>

- UDHR;
- ICESCR ;
- ICCPR;
- CEDAW;
- CRC;
- Convention No. 111 concerning discrimination (employment and occupation), 1958;
- Convention No. 161 on the health services at work, 1985;
- Convention No. 159 on the vocational rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities, 1983;
- ILO Recommendation No. 200 on HIV/AIDS, and the labour world, 2010;
- ACHPR, 1981;
- ACRWC, 1990; and
- ACHPR relating to the rights of women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol).

#### B: At the National Level

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"all persons shall have equal rights and obligations. The State shall provide all its citizens with the conditions necessary for their development"*;
- the PC ;

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<sup>20</sup>The above-mentioned texts relate to protection of the right to life and the fight against discrimination.

- the Civil Code;
- the Labor Code;
- Law No. 2003/2006 of 22 December 2003 governing blood transfusion;
- Decision No. 9/C/MSP/CAB of 14 April 2005 to supplement the provisions of Decision No. 468 bis/MSP/CAB of 24 September 2004 to lay down the new pricing of first line anti-retroviral therapies for the care of PLWHIV and biological follow-up tests in Cameroon;
- Decision No. 83/MSP/CAB of 23 November 2001 relating to the reorganization of the fight against AIDS and sexually transmitted infections in Cameroon;
- Decision No. 85/MSP/CAB of 23 November 2001 relating to the reorganization of Provincial AIDS Control Committees;
- Decision No. 86/MSP/CAB of 23 November 2001 relating to the reorganization of Provincial Technical AIDS Control Groups on; and
- Decision No. 366/D/MSP/CAB of 9 August 2002 to set up a joint commission for the coordination and follow-up of National AIDS Control Committees (NACC) as well as tuberculosis and malaria.

## §2: Institutional Framework

At the institutional level, specific facilities have been set up or refurbished by the State to support research, HIV care and prevention. Partnerships with donors, NGOs, and the civil society were also developed. The different stakeholders include: MINSANTE, NACC, MINJUSTICE, ministerial AIDS Control units, UNAIDS, ILO, GIZ, African Synergies, and Chantal Biya International Reference Centre (CBIRC).

## §3: Current Situation

According to the results of the 4<sup>th</sup> demographic and health survey conducted in 2011, the reported HIV/AIDS screening rate is estimated at 20.7%.

## A: Achievements and Progress

- drawing up and implementing emergency HIV/AIDS Control plans in the 90s and 3 National Strategic Plans (NSP) (2000-2005, 2006-2010, 2011-2015);
- developing a strategic thrust in the 2011-2015 National Strategic Plan on enhancement of support and protection of the rights of PLWHIV, of persons affected by AIDS and OVC because of HIV/AIDS;
- raising the awareness of PLWHIV communities on the substance of their rights and how to cause them to be respected, as well as on their duties to society;

- capacity-building of judicial stakeholders (judges and advocates) on Human Rights associated with HIV and the implementation of relevant legal instruments;
- capacity-building of stakeholders in the labour world (labour inspectors and officials of ministerial units) on the fight against stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHIV; and
- drawing up of a training guide for peer educators in prison.

## **B: Challenges**

- insignificant number of trained persons;
- low involvement of PLWHIV in programmes concerning them;
- persistent ignorance of PLWHIV of their rights and possible and/or available legal remedies;
- non-coverage of all sectors at risk by awareness and training programmes;
- absence of legal services offered to PLWHIV and other vulnerable groups;
- absence of support of PLWHIV networks in their initiatives for the protection of their rights; and
- persistent stigmatization of and discrimination against PLWHIV, particularly in the areas of employment, education, health and community life.

## **§4: Strategies**

- strengthening support and protection of PLWHIV, OVC and affected persons;
- reducing the impact of HIV on PLWHIV, OVC and persons affected through the guarantee of equal opportunity of access to basic social services and to citizenship; and
- strengthening the legal framework for the protection of PLWHIV, OVC, and affected persons.

## **§5: Guidelines**

### **1. Setting up of a Legal Environment Conducive to HIV Response**

- review the existing legal framework to diagnose the situation of the rights associated to HIV;
- set up a legal framework for the protection of the rights of PLWHIV and promotion of their duties;
- set up a legal framework for the sponsorship of OVC;
- continue the dissemination of legal instruments relating to the rights and duties of PLWHIV and affected persons;

- develop the capacity of Councils to assist PLWHIV; and
- set up basic legal services related to HIV.

## 2. Capacity Building and Development

- build the capacities of all categories of staff responsible for the implementation of the law on HIV-related rights and the application of relevant legal instruments;
- build the capacities of health and teaching staff as well as employers on the respect of the rights of PLWHIV and on non-discrimination;
- continue awareness campaigns for PLWHIV on their rights and mechanisms for the protection of these rights;
- organize campaigns to reduce stigmatization and discrimination in communities;
- build the intervention capacities of members of associations of PLWHIV;
- increase the representativeness of PLWHIV in coordination structures;
- involve PLWHIV in the various processes related to HIV/AIDS control; and
- build the managerial capacities of associations of PLWHIV.

## Section 4: Rights of Persons with Disabilities

A person with a disability is one who is incapable of ensuring by himself all or part of the necessities of a normal individual or social life, due to a physical or mental impairment which is congenital or not. Disability is any lasting physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment whose interaction with various barriers may be obstacles to the full and effective participation on equal basis with others<sup>21</sup> in a society of persons affected.

A person with a disability shall enjoy all the rights of an able-bodied, but shall also enjoy the rights recognized by national and international instruments because of a physical or mental impairment, which is congenital or not. The term person with disability applies to the following categories: the physically handicapped, the mentally handicapped and the multi-disabled.

### §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### A: At the International Level

- Articles 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 15 of the ICCPR;
- Articles 2, 19 and 23 of the CRC;

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<sup>21</sup>Section 2 of Law No. 2010/2 of 13 April 2010 relating to the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities.

- Articles 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 of the ILO Convention;
- Convention No. 159 concerning vocational rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities;
- Articles 1, 2, 7 and 25 of the UDHR;
- articles 2 to 10 of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons adopted by the United Nations on 20 December 1971;
- Cave Hill Declaration on the situation of persons with disabilities;
- United Nations Resolution of 16 December 1976 on the International Year of Persons with Disabilities;
- the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;
- universal standards on accessibility of persons with disabilities;
- Continental Plan of Action for the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities 2010-2019; and
- the 22 UN Rules on persons with disabilities.

## **B: At the National Level**

- the Preamble of the Constitution of Cameroon provides, *"the Nation shall protect ... the disabled"*;
- Sections 180, 282, 283, 299, 305, 351 of the PC;
- Sections 357, 358, 565, 566, 584 of the CPC;
- Section 11 (b) (2) of Law No. 5 of 16 April 2005 relating to the orientation of Higher Education;
- Law No. 2003/14 of 22 December 2003 governing blood transfusion;
- Law No. 96/9 of 5 August 1996 to lay down the Charter of sports activities;
- Law No. 2009/4 of 14 April 2009 on legal aid;
- Law No. 2010/2 of 13 April 2010 relating to the protection and welfare of persons with disabilities;
- Law No. 2011/18 of 15 July 2011 relating to the organization and promotion of physical and sports activities;
- Decree No. 82/412 of 9 September 1982 to lay down the conditions for granting State assistance to the poor and needy;
- Decree No. 90/1516 of 26 November 1990 to lay conditions for the implementation of Law No. 83/13 of 21 July 1983 relating to the protection of persons with disabilities;
- Decree No. 2005/160 of 25 May 2005 to organize the Ministry of Social Affairs;
- Decree No. 96/379/PM of 14 June 1996 to set up and organize the National Committee for the Socio-Economic Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons;

- Decree No. 2006/302 of 21 September 2006 on the establishment, organization and operation of the National Institute of Social Welfare;
- Decree No. 2010/243/PM of 26 February 2010 to lay down conditions for the exercise of certain powers transferred by the State to Councils in the area of grant of aid and assistance to the poor and the needy;
- Order No. 777/MINFI/S to set up Regional Relief Commissions;
- Order No. 1 of 15 March 1993 to lay down conditions for the establishment and issuing of the National Disability Card in the Republic of Cameroon;
- Order No. 2010/11/A/MINAS of 27 August 2010 relating to the specifications stating the conditions and the technical modalities for the exercise of certain powers transferred by the State to Councils in the area of grant of aid and assistance to the poor and the needy;
- Circular No.3/CAB/PM of 18 April 2008 relating to compliance with the rules governing the award, execution and control of public contracts;
- Circular No. 8279/L/CHU/SDAAF/SP of 21 September 1984 by the Director of the Teaching Hospital ,Yaounde (CHU), relating to free medical examinations for persons with disabilities unable to undertake an income-generating activity;
- Letter No. D42/L/MSP/SG/DHM of 12 December 1989 relating to the reduction of hospital fees at the Referral Hospitals, Yaounde and Douala for persons with chronic illnesses and poor persons with disabilities;
- Circular No. 24/5/C/MINESEC/SG/IGE/OBC/D/DIVEX of 11 October 2005 relating to the organization of examinations for visually and hearing impaired candidates;
- Letter No. 7/DCO/98-99 of 22 May 1999 by CAMRAIL relating to the transportation of travellers holders of the National Disability Card;
- Joint Circular No. 34/01/LC/MINESEC/MINAS of 2 August 2006 relating to the admission in Government Secondary Schools of children with disabilities and of those born of needy parents with disabilities;
- Circular No. 283/07/LC/MINESEC/MINAS of 14 August 2007 relating to the identification of children with disabilities and born of needy parents with disabilities who are registered in Government Secondary Schools, as well as their participation in official examinations; and
- Joint Circular MINESUP/MINAS No. 8/6/LC/MINESUP/MINAS of 9 July 2009 relating to the strengthening of the improvement of accommodation and education conditions in State Universities for students with disabilities or who are vulnerable.

## §2: Institutional Framework

Stakeholders who guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities include in particular MINAS, other Ministries, development partners, civil society represented by associations,



non-governmental organizations and institutions for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as the Platform *"Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities"*.

### **§3: Current Situation**

The situation of persons with disabilities is analyzed in a comprehensive manner in terms of halting discrimination, both by the evolution of the normative and institutional framework and the establishment of measures to facilitate their full participation in the socio-economic and political life.

## **A: Evolution of the Normative and Institutional Framework**

### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- promulgation of Law No. 2010/2 of 13 April 2010 relating to the protection and welfare of persons with disabilities. This law lays particular emphasis on the prevention of disability, rehabilitation, socio-economic and political integration of persons with disabilities;
- promulgation of Law No. 2011/18 of 15 July 2011 relating to the organization and promotion of physical and sports activities, which makes mandatory the practice of physical and sporting activities especially in schools and institutions for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities for whom four new sports federations dedicated respectively to the visually handicapped, the mentally handicapped, the physically handicapped and for the hearing impaired have been set up;
- signing by the Prime Minister, Head of Government, of Circular No. 3/CAB/PM of 18 April 2008 on compliance with the rules governing award, execution and control of public contracts, prescribing to all project owners and deputy project owners to ensure that at the technical level, building construction projects, public edifices and roads incorporate "the disability approach" to take account of the specific concerns related to the accessibility of Persons with Disabilities;
- setting up of the Cardinal Paul Emile LEGER Centre for the Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities;
- setting up of INTS; and
- establishment of the Platform "Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities", bringing together CSOs for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

## 2: Challenges

- non-ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- failure to open INTS;
- failure to publish enabling instruments of Law No. 2010/2 of 13 April 2010 on the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities; and
- inadequate dissemination of international and national instruments to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

## B: Access to Public Buildings and Measures to Promote Physical Mobility

### 1: Achievement and Progress

- adoption of a practical guide on accessibility for project owners, architecture firms and policy makers.

### 2: Challenges

- insufficiency or lack of specific architectural adjustments for access to public buildings;
- difficulties in the integration of the disability approach in building construction and public works projects due to ignorance of related instruments; and
- lack of statistics on the disability approach.

## C: Access to Education and Health

### 1: Achievements and Progress

- granting of subsidies to private institutions for special education, allocating material and financial support to pupils and students with disabilities, or born of parents with disabilities;
- adoption of a practical guide on the accessibility of youths with disabilities to education; and
- institutionalization of a new National Disability Card system which gives right especially to tax exemptions, exemptions of education costs and initial vocational training, reduction of travel costs and medical care costs.

### 2: Challenges

- absence of a directory of schools and specialized institutions for the education of persons with disabilities;

- insufficient information on the procedures for granting subsidies or grants to persons with disabilities concerning education or special education institutions for persons with disabilities;
- persistent discrimination and social exclusion in schools;
- insufficient scientific and technological research on the empowerment of persons with disabilities;
- insufficient training institutions for educators or specialized teachers in the education of persons with visual and hearing disabilities; and
- quantitative and qualitative inadequacy of structures for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

## **D: Access to Employment and Social Security**

### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- facilitation of access to employment by recruiting more than 500 persons with disabilities into the Public Service as part of the special recruitment of 25,000 youths and 110 contract teachers;
- promotion of self-employment;
- special recruitment of persons with disabilities in MINAS as temporal contract employees;
- support to income-generating activities;
- preparation of a monograph of occupations accessible to persons with disabilities;
- drawing up of a register of competent persons with disabilities; and
- setting up suitable workstations for persons with disabilities.

### **2: Challenges**

- persistent disability-related discrimination in employment;
- failure to take into account the disability approach in programmes, and in relation to youth empowerment;
- failure to apply the quota laid down by section 10 of Law No. 2010/2 of 13 April 2010 on the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities sitting for official competitive examinations;
- poor dissemination of trade monographs accessible to persons with disabilities; and
- lack of planned actions for persons with disabilities.

**E: Participation in the Management of State Affairs****1: Achievements and Progress**

- effective consideration of the disability approach by ELECAM; and
- implementation of the "Accessible Election for People with Disabilities" project ahead of the 9 October 2011 Presidential election, with the support of Sight savers, the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa and the NCHRF.

**2: Challenges**

- under-representation of persons with disabilities in decision-making or elective positions;
- low level of participation of persons with disabilities in elections;
- inadequate or non-existent devices to facilitate the mobility of persons with disabilities in polling stations (banisters); and
- lack of integration of the disability approach in designing ballot papers, by not printing ballot papers in Braille.

**F: Access to Justice****1: Achievement and Progress**

- equal treatment of litigants by judges; and
- enjoyment of the right to fair trial.

**2: Challenges**

- absence of banisters in courts;
- absence of laws translated into Braille; and
- absence of an interpreter for deaf or dumb litigants.

**§4: Strategies**

- strengthening the fight against disability-based discrimination; and
- integration of the disability approach in all development programmes and projects.

## §5: Guidelines

- strengthen the legal framework for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities;
- support basic social services for persons with disabilities (health, rolling stock, etc. );
- fight against the social exclusion of persons with disabilities; and
- empowerment of persons with disabilities.

## Section 5: Rights of the Elderly

In general, an elderly person is a person of advanced age with social characteristics of old age as seen by society.

WHO defines an elderly person as any individual who is 60 years or above. Beyond this age, a distinction can be made between the concepts of third and fourth age. They are defined by "the age of retirement after 60 or 65 years (sometimes the period after 75 years is referred to as the fourth age)<sup>22</sup>. The specific protection granted to the elderly consists in providing them facilities for their social development, in particular with regard to health, social security, employment and maintenance of family ties, etc.

### §1: Legal Framework

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### A: At the International Level

- Articles 2, 9, 11 and 12 of the ICESCR;
- Articles 2, 7, 10 and 17 of the ICCPR;
- Articles 11, 12 and 14 of CEDAW;
- Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations;
- Section II, (5) (g), Convention No. 35 of the ILO Old-Age Insurance (Industry) of 1933;
- Convention No. 36 of the ILO Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture) of 1933;
- Article 29 of the ACHPR;
- Resolution 46/91 of 16 December 1991 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly outlining the 5 principles for Older Persons;
- Resolution 47/5 of 16 October 1992 adopted by the United Nations General As-

<sup>22</sup> See <http://www.who.int/fr/> : consulted on 1-24-2013

sembly to declare 1999 as the "*International Year of Older Persons*" under the theme: "*A society for all ages*";

- Articles 2, 22 and 25 of the UDHR;
- Recommendation 162 of the ILO on Older Workers, 1980;
- Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing; and
- the strategic orientation framework and the continental action plan on ageing adopted by the African Union at the summit of Heads of State and Government in June 2002 in Durban, South Africa.

## **B: At the National Level**

- the Constitution provides, "*the Nation shall protect and promote the family which is the natural foundation of human society. It shall protect women, the young, the elderly and the disabled* ";
- the Civil Code, which obliges descendants to provide food for ascendants;
- Law No. 69/LF/18 of 10 November 1969 to institute an insurance scheme for the provision of old age, disablement and survivors' pensions as amended by Law No. 84/7 of 4 July 1984;
- Sections 180, 282, 283, 351 of the PC;
- Sections 565 of CPP;
- Law No. 67/LF/18 of 12 June 1967 to organize social security in Cameroon;
- Decree No. 94/199 of 7 October 1994: General Rules and Regulations of the Public Service as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2000/287 of 12 October 2000 organizing the pension scheme set by the State for retired public service workers;
- Decree No. 2010/243/PM of 26 February 2010 to lay down conditions for the exercise of certain powers transferred by the State to Councils in the area of grant of aid and assistance to the poor and the needy; and
- Order No. 2010/11/A/MINAS of 27 August 2010 relating to the specifications to lay down the conditions and technical modalities for the exercise of certain powers transferred by the State to Councils in the area of grant of aid and assistance to the poor and the needy.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

Consideration of the rights of the elderly concerns Ministries such as MINAS and MINJUSTICE. International partners and civil society stakeholders such as associations for the elderly, equally support Government action in this domain.

### §3: Current Situation

In Cameroon, there are 1,015,979 elderly people, that is, 5% of the population.<sup>23</sup>

#### A: Achievements and Progress

- existence of a Department for the Social Protection of Persons with disabilities and the elderly, comprising a Sub-Department in charge of the elderly in MINAS;
- provision of multifaceted aid (medical aid, aid in apparatus, financial aid to the elderly, as well as facilities to care for them) by MINAS each year;
- establishment of a contribution fund for the management of pensions of retired persons;
- presentation of Volume I of the *"Guide for Healthy and Active Ageing"* on 1 October 2012, which is an awareness-raising tool on ageing, its characteristics and principles. It gives a general overview of the various problems faced by the elderly;
- validation of the management framework for the *"skills card-index of the elderly"* on 14 October 2013;
- implementation of the policy document to promote and protect the elderly;
- start of the construction of a pilot *"Old People's Home"* in Yaounde which falls in line with the State's concerns to set counselling centres for the elderly, as well as centres for information, education, awareness and development of occupational or income-generating activities;
- annual celebration of the International Day of Older Persons;
- opening of the *"University for Senior Citizens"* through the organization of meetings for intergenerational dialogue throughout the country;
- operationalization of the concept *"never without my grand-mother"*, which is a mechanism of intergenerational solidarity and for revival of the sense of gratitude and humanity for the elderly;
- operationalization of the concept of *"Resurgent Village"*, or the dynamics of rediscovery of the fatherland, return of the young to their roots, to the crucible of moral values which are the bedrock of our culture embodied by the elderly as defined by the Head of State; and
- ongoing preparation of *"the great encyclopaedia of the past and the future"*.

#### B: Challenges

- precariousness and vulnerability of the elderly in peri-urban areas;
- difficult access of the elderly and in particular women to health care;
- high cost of drugs to treat ageing-related pathologies;

<sup>23</sup>Source: BUCREP 3rd population projection census of 2011.

- lack of support from the State to non-salary earning elderly;
- persistent socio-cultural prejudices;
- collapse of intergenerational solidarity in families;
- persistent violence (physical and psychological) and poor treatment of the elderly in our society; and
- insufficient geriatric services (only 2 of them exist, one at the Central Hospital, Yaounde, and the other at the Laquintinie Hospital, Douala).

#### **§4: Strategies**

- improvement of the social, legal and institutional protection system for the elderly; and
- empowerment of the elderly.

#### **§5: Guidelines**

##### **A: Capacity Building Framework**

- enable the elderly to be more independent in order to ensure prolonged participation in society;
- support the conversion and social protection of the elderly; and
- promote intergenerational dialogue and solidarity with the elderly.

##### **B: Normative Framework**

- fight against all forms of violence and discrimination against the elderly, paying particular attention to the needs of women.

##### **C: Institutional Framework**

- set up an institutional framework on the care of the elderly;
- set up social support systems for family care of the elderly;
- support existing facilities for care of the elderly; and
- set up health care, social and economic security systems for the elderly, with particular attention to the needs of women.

### **Section 6: Rights of Indigenous People**

The main characteristics of indigenous people are:

- self identification;
- conservation of their traditional organization systems, their lifestyle and their culture;



- special attachment to their ancestral lands on which depends their collective, physical and cultural survival as a people; and
- subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination because they have different cultures, different lifestyles or production compared to the national hegemony and the dominant model.<sup>24</sup>

Indigenous people or natives have, throughout the ages, preserved their traditional organizational systems, lifestyles and peculiar cultures, despite the ravages of time and external influences. For this reason, their needs, demands and models are unique and specific to their peoples and specifically different from those of the rest of the national societies.

In Cameroon today, and in line with ongoing surveys by MINREX, two categories of people are identified as indigenous people:

- Pygmies (Baka, Bakola, Bagyéli, Bedzang), the majority of whom are found in the South and East forest areas; and
- Mbororos, Peuhls and the Fulani, the majority of whom are nomad cattle breeders found in the Adamawa, East and North West Regions.

The promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples aims at halting their marginalization and at guaranteeing them better social integration.

## **§1: Legal Framework**

### **A: At the International Level:**

- Articles 2 (1), 7, 8 and 25 of the UDHR;
- Articles 2 (3) and 11 of the ICESCR;
- Articles 2 (1), 26 and 27 of the ICCPR;
- articles 1 (4), and 5 of the CERD;
- Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the ACHPR;
- the Declaration of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; and
- the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

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<sup>24</sup> See Report of the Working Group of Experts from the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights on Indigenous Populations/Communities adopted in 2003 and published in 2005, p 16 available online at <http://www.achpr.org/Eng/>.

**B: At the National Level:**

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"the State shall ensure the protection of minorities and shall preserve the rights of indigenous populations in accordance with the law"*;
- Sections 66, 67, 68 of Law No. 94/1 of 20 January 1994 to lay down forestry, wildlife and fisheries regulations;
- Section 9 (1) of Law No. 90/56 of 19 December 1990 relating to Political Parties;
- Sections 151, 164, 171, 181, 218 and 246 of Law No. 2012/1 of 19 April 2012 relating to the Electoral Code;
- Article 19 of Decree No. 77/245 of 15 July 1977 to organize Chiefdoms;
- Article 12 of Decree No. 94/199 of 7 October 1994: General Rules and Regulations of the Public Service as amended by Decree No.2000/287 of 12 October 2000; and
- Decree No. 2011/408 of 9 December 2011 to organize the Government.

**§2: Institutional Framework**

MINAS which is responsible for the promotion of the rights of indigenous people is accompanied in this mission by other Ministries concerned (MINPROFF, MINDCAF, etc), independent administrative institutions like the NCHRF, ELECAM, development partners (UNESCO, CNUDH-AC, ILO) and CSOs such as Plan Cameroon and the MBOSCUDA .

**§3: Current Situation****A: Achievement and Progress**

- celebration of the International Day of Indigenous Peoples on 9 August in Cameroon since 2009;
- launching of Programmes and Projects (PDPP/PSFE, PACA, PDPP/PNDPS, UNIPP, Baka Rights and Dignity to improve the status of indigenous people;
- opening of 31 social action services for pygmies, responsible for implementing the PDPP/PNDPS project;
- signing of the Convention MINAS/National Service Agency for Participation in Development for vocational training and support for the installation of 1,000 socially vulnerable youths including 250 pygmies and 170 members of the Mbororo community;
- setting up of the Inter-sector Committee for Monitoring Programmes and Projects involving Vulnerable Indigenous People (CISPAV) to pool stakeholders and resources

for the said groups; and

- consolidation of the sharing of minimum cultural values between indigenous peoples and other communities.

## **B: Challenges**

- delay in the identification of indigenous peoples;
- quasi-difficult access to employment by these groups;
- difficult access to basic and quality education taking into account their lifestyle;
- low political representation;
- limited access to citizenship in spite of efforts made through the establishment of special civil status centres and campaigns for the issuance of civil status certificates;
- difficult access to land ownership by indigenous peoples;
- difficult implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples to fair trial;
- difficult access to basic social services including health care owing to insufficient health centres or backward customs;
- non consideration of development methods of land occupied by indigenous peoples; and
- overlooking national cultures in social development in Cameroon.

## **§4: Strategies:**

- strengthening of access to citizenship; and
- identification of "indigenous peoples".

## **§5: Guidelines**

### **A: Capacity Building**

- raise the awareness of indigenous peoples on the establishment of civil status certificates and National Identity Cards;
- facilitate access of indigenous people to basic social services such as water, energy, education, health and justice;
- build the technical capacities of different social stakeholders involved in the fight against the social exclusion of indigenous peoples;
- ensure that indigenous peoples enjoy forestry and wildlife benefits, through employment; make them participate like other communities, in the management committees of forest and wildlife royalties;

- encourage their participation in the formulation and implementation of development programmes initiated in their favour; and
- draw up a map of indigenous peoples.

## **B: Strengthening the Normative Framework**

- set up traditional chiefdoms in areas where indigenous peoples have settled for a long time;
- improve the indigenous peoples' right of usufruct on natural resources;
- strengthen land security of indigenous peoples by amending Ordinance No. 74/1 of 6 July 1974;
- ratify ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples;
- adopt a law on the protection of indigenous peoples; and
- draw up a sector policy on the rights and care of indigenous peoples.

## **Section 7: Rights of Detainees**

The detainee is a person who has lost his liberty and remanded in a penitentiary establishment or any other place of lawful detention. He enjoys fundamental rights.

### **§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### **A: At the International Level**

- Articles 5 and 9 of the UDHR;
- Articles 7 and 10 (1) and (2) of the ICCPR;
- Article 17 (2) of the ACRWC;
- Article 6 of the ACHPR;
- Convention against Torture;
- all United Nations principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment;
- the United Nations basic principles for the treatment of prisoners;
- the United Nations Rules for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty;
- the United Nations rules on the treatment of prisoners and non-custodial measures for offenders (Bangkok Rules);
- Economic and Social Council Resolutions 633 C (XXIV) and 2076 (LXII); and

- resolutions on the guidelines and measures for the prohibition and prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in Africa (Robben Island Guidelines on Torture).

## **B: At the National Level**

- Sections 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 61 and 132 bis of the PC;
- Sections 119, 122, 221 (1) and (2), 236 and 237 of the CPC;
- Decree No. 92/52 of 27 March 1992 on the prison system in Cameroon;
- Order No.213/A/MINATD/DAPEN of 28 July 1988 to lay down conditions for the use of prison labour; and
- Order No.44/MINATD/DAPEN of 18 March 1993 to lay down conditions for granting wages to prisoners.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

Stakeholders involved in the promotion and protection of the rights of detainees include MINJUSTICE, MINSANTE, MINDEF, SED, MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINAS, DGSN, NCHRF on the one hand and development partners such as UNICEF, the European Union, Plan Cameroon, Catholic Relief Services as well as CSOs on the other hand.

## **§3: Current Situation**

### **A: Achievements and Progress**

- attachment of the Penitentiary Administration to MINJUSTICE;
- alignment of prison health to the national public health system;
- implementation of programmes for the Improvement of Detention Conditions and Respect of Human Rights (PACDET);
- implementation of the programme for the reinforcement of supervisory staff through recruitment of specialized staff (doctors, social workers, agriculture technicians etc.);
- existence of a social action service in prisons;
- existence of a prison regime; and
- training of ENAP students on Human Rights;

### **B: Challenges**

- insufficient prisons;
- absence of refresher courses for penitentiary staff;
- overcrowding of prisons;
- under-equipment of prison infirmaries;

- insufficient number of qualified supervisory staff: the Warder/detainee ratio is 1 warder for 11 detainees, instead of 1 Warder for 3 detainees according to international standards;
- insufficient and inadequate security equipment;
- obsolete Decree No. 92/52 of 25 March 1992 relating to the prison system which provides among others, chaining as disciplinary measure;
- insufficient equipment and logistics for the transportation of detainees;
- lack of systematic separation of the different categories of detainees;
- lack of rehabilitation or social reintegration facilities for detainees;
- high rate of detainees awaiting trial in relation to the number of convicts;
- persistence of corruption in prisons;
- presence of infants by the side of their detained mothers;
- persistence of acts of torture and ill-treatment in prisons (resort to chaining as disciplinary measure);
- judicial delays that impact on prison population;
- incarceration of minors of less than 14 years;
- absence of a budget for the feeding of persons remanded in police custody;
- under equipment of judicial police units;
- lack of libraries for penitentiary staff;
- insufficient number of penitentiary establishments that comply with international standards on human rights and obsolete premises;
- insufficient health and feeding budget for detainees; and
- absence of a support fund for the reintegration of detainees.

#### **§4: Strategies**

- improvement of detention conditions;
- reduction of the prison population; and
- preparation for the social reintegration of prisoners.

#### **§5: Guidelines**

##### **A: Capacity Building**

- build the capacity of penitentiary staff on the rights of detainees and their social reintegration;
- build the capacity of prison staff on national nutritional standards;

- increase the number of supervisory staff and improve their working conditions; and
- increase financial means allocated to prisons.

### **B: Improvement of the Normative Framework**

- draw up a code of conduct for Penitentiary Administration staff; and
- internalize international instruments relating to the protection of children born of imprisoned mothers.

### **C: Improvement of the Institutional Framework**

- strengthen partnership with the civil society and development partners;
- build new prisons, equip premises and rehabilitate existing prisons to comply with international standards;
- rehabilitate the living environment of detainees (hygiene, access to water);
- effective separation of categories of detainees;
- set up and/or renovate rehabilitation centres for the supervision of child detainees aged from 10 to 14 years;
- ensure better monitoring of procedures for the execution of sentences;
- effectively apply alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice mechanisms; and
- ensure better respect for the rights of detainees by improving food quality, health, training, communication, and promoting socio-educational and sports activities.

### **D: Fight Against Impunity**

- fight against drug addiction, sexual abuse and other depraving practices in prison; and
- fight against impunity of penitentiary staff.

## **Section 8: Rights of Refugees**

Pursuant to section 2 of Law No. 2005/6 of 27 July 2005 relating to the status of Refugees in Cameroon, the term "refugee" shall apply to:

*"... any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership to a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside of the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it".*

The term "refugee" shall also apply to *"any person, who, owing to an aggression, foreign occupation, foreign domination or events that seriously undermine public order in either part or all of his country of origin or nationality, is obliged to leave his habitual residence to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality"*.

Refugees in host countries enjoy the same rights granted nationals apart from certain civil and political rights.

## **§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made in particular of:

### **A: At the International Level**

- United Nations Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees;
- the OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa of 10 September 1969;
- ACHPR of 27 June 1981;
- the Protocol to the Status of Refugees of 31 January 1967; and
- ICCPR of 16 December 1966.

### **B: At the National Level**

- Law No. 68-LF-3 of 11 June 1968 to set up the Cameroon nationality code;
- Law No. 97/012 of 10 January 1997 to lay down the Conditions of Entry, Stay and Exit for Aliens in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2005/6 of 27 July 2005 relating to the Status of Refugees in Cameroon;
- Decree No. 1968-DF-478 of 16 December 1968 to establish rules of procedure under the nationality code;
- Decree No. 2000/286 of 12 October 2000 specifying the conditions of Entry, Stay and Exit for Aliens in Cameroon;
- Decree No. 2007/252 of 4 September 2007 to lay down conditions for the enforcement of Law No. 97/12 of 10 January 1997 to lay down the conditions of Entry, Stay and Exit for Aliens in Cameroon;
- Decree No. 2008/52 of 30 January 2008 to amend and supplement some provisions of Decree No. 2007/252 of 4 September 2007 to lay down conditions for



- the enforcement of Law No. 97/12 of 10 January 1997 to lay down the conditions of Entry, Stay and Exit for Aliens in Cameroon;
- Decree No. 2011/389 of 28 November 2011 to set up institutions for the management of refugee Status;
  - Order No. 14/DIPL/CAB of 6 August 2012 to lay down the composition of the Refugee Appeals Commission; and
  - Order No. 13/DIPL/CAB of 6 August 2012 relating to the composition of the Refugee Status Eligibility Commission.

## §2: Institutional Framework

The protection of refugees concerns first and foremost the State. In this regard, MINREX and the public administrations concerned carry out appropriate actions. The State's action is backed by international partners such as the UNHCR and civil society organizations.

## §3: Current Situation

Cameroon is host to many refugees coming from in particular, CAR, Chad, Nigeria, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### A: Achievements and Progress

- set up institutions in charge of managing refugees;
- aid to refugees is provided with the support of UNHCR and many international or national NGOs; and
- existence of a policy to welcome refugees.

### B: Challenges

- non-functioning of institutions set up for the management of the status of refugees;
- inadequate aid provided to refugees compared to their needs and environmental requirements; and
- insufficient mastery by some public stakeholders of protection standards of the rights of refugees.

#### **§4: Strategies**

- improvement of the supervision of refugees; and
- functioning of bodies in charge of managing refugees.

#### **§5: Guidelines**

- build the capacities of bodies in charge of managing the status of refugees;
- strengthen the care mechanisms for refugees and vulnerable displaced persons;
- effectively involve all the administrations concerned by refugee management; and
- set up mechanisms enabling the functioning of bodies in charge of managing the status of refugees.

CHAPTER

4

COOPERATION, PILOTING  
AND MONITORING-  
EVALUATION



At the international level, the implementation of the State's commitments is supervised by Human Rights monitoring institutions. In this regard, Cameroon cooperates with these institutions to identify the positive and negative aspects of Human Rights realization.

At the national level, Cameroon is committed to carrying out actions provided for in this Plan of Action. This explains why, monitoring-evaluation mechanisms are set up.

## **Section 1: Cooperation between Cameroon and International Mechanisms for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights**

The participation of Cameroon in international and regional systems for the promotion and protection of Human Rights is evident by its adherence and/or ratification of related fundamental instruments and implementation of ensuing obligations.

In this respect, Cameroon renders account of the implementation of its commitments before both conventional and non-conventional mechanisms.

### **Subsection 1: Cooperation with Treaty Bodies**

Cameroon is party to various Human Rights treaties which establish regulatory bodies for the implementation of these treaties. In this respect, cooperation with these bodies revolves essentially around two thrusts: the fulfilment of the obligation to report on measures taken to implement the provisions of the convention concerned, on the one hand, and the follow-up of communications (or complaints) by individuals or other States who consider themselves victims of violation of the rights recognized in Human Rights conventions duly ratified by the State, on the other hand.

### **§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made in particular of:

#### **A: At the International Level**

- Articles 40 and 41 of the ICCPR;
- the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR;
- Articles 9 and 14 of the CERD;
- Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the CAT;
- Article 44 of the CRC;

- Article 19 of CEDAW;
- Articles 56 and 62 of the ACHPR;
- Article 26 of the Maputo Protocol;
- Articles 43 and 44 of ACRWC; and
- Article 43 of ACDEG.

## **B: At the National Level**

- the Preamble of the Constitution provides, *"We, the people of Cameroon ... affirm our attachment to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and all duly ratified international conventions ... "*; and
- Order No. 81/CAB/PM of 15 April 2011 to lay down an interministerial committee for the monitoring and implementation of recommendations and/or decisions on international and regional Human Rights promotion and protection mechanisms.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

Under the impetus of the President of the Republic and the coordination of the Prime Minister's Office, State cooperation with treaty mechanisms primarily concerns MINJUSTICE, MINREX, MINAS, MINPROFF, and other Ministries concerned, the NCHRF, NGOs and other international partners.

## **§3: Current Situation**

### **A: Cameroon's Participation in the Reporting Mechanism**

#### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- drawing up periodic Reports following a participatory approach that comprises a wide consultation with Ministries, independent administrative authorities such as the NCHRF and civil society stakeholders; and
- regular compliance with the reporting mechanism by submission and defence of its Initial and Periodic Reports to Treaty bodies of the UN and African regional systems.

#### **2: Challenges**

- poor mastery of the drafting methodology of various Periodic Reports; and
- late submission of some Periodic Reports.

## **B: Cooperation on Litigious Issues**

### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- effective participation in disputes through cases brought against Cameroon before the United Nations Human Rights Committee and before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; and
- setting up of the Interministerial Committee for monitoring the implementation of recommendations and/or decisions by international and regional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of Human Rights.

### **2: Challenges**

- difficult access to information for the preparation of statements of defence; and
- inadequate implementation of some decisions taken in disputes against Cameroon before Human Rights monitoring bodies.

### **§4: Strategies**

- improvement of the quality of Periodic Reports and compliance with time limits; and
- improvement of the management of State's disputes.

### **§5: Guidelines**

- consolidate the drafting, submission and defence of Periodic Reports;
- improve statement of defence to communications against Cameroon; and
- strengthen coordination in implementing recommendations by treaty bodies.

## **Subsection 2: Cooperation with Non-conventional Mechanisms**

This cooperation covers the framework of Special Procedures and the Universal Periodic Review mechanism.

### **§1: Legal Framework**

Mention can be made in particular of:

- Resolution 16/21 of 12 April 2011 of the Human Rights Council on the review of the activities and the functioning of the Human Rights Council;

- Resolution 5/1 of the Human Rights Council of 18 June 2007 to set up institutions of the Human Rights Council;
- Resolution 60/251 of the General Assembly of 15 March 2006 to set up the United Nations Human Rights Council;
- Rules of Procedure of ACHPR; and
- Rules of Procedure of the ACRWC.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

Under the impetus of the Presidency of the Republic and the coordination of the Prime Minister's Office, cooperation with non-conventional mechanisms falls within the competence of all Ministries and in particular, MINJUSTICE and MINREX.

## **§3: Current Situation**

### **A: Cooperation with Mandate Holders**

#### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- the treatment of urgent appeals, allegations and interpellations from Mandate Holders of the Human Rights Council and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights;
- visit to Cameroon of United Nations and African Union Mandate Holders;
- mobilization of the political apparatus and NGOs with regard to Human Rights promotion visits by Special Mechanisms; and
- visit to Cameroon in 2013 of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

#### **2: Challenge**

- difficult access to information for the preparation of responses to interpellations and questionnaires.

### **B: Participation in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Mechanism**

#### **1: Achievements and Progress**

- Cameroon's passage before the Human Rights Council in 2009 and 2013;
- implementation of some accepted recommendations;



- support of development partners such as the UNCHR-CA; and
- setting up of a UPR-CSO Platform.

## 2: Challenge

- difficult implementation of some accepted recommendations.

## §4: Strategies

- consolidation of cooperation with the Special Procedures; and
- follow-up of accepted recommendations in the framework of the UPR process.

## §5: Guidelines

- raise awareness of Public Administrations on Special Procedures and the UPR mechanism;
- improve the level of implementation of accepted recommendations; and
- prepare and ensure coordinated operation of visits by Special Procedures.

## Section 2: Monitoring-Evaluation Mechanisms to Implement the Plan of Action

The Plan of Action will be implemented by the State and its services which will act as the main Project Owner. To this end, all the Ministries in charge of promoting and /or protecting Human Rights, public institutions, local public administrations, independent administrative authorities and councils are the institutional stakeholders of the implementation of the said Plan. The private sector and the civil society, as partners of the State, will also be required to contribute in setting up and implementing some specific sections. Development partners will also contribute by providing relevant technical and financial support to the State and the other national development stakeholders mentioned above according to expressed needs.

In this regard, the monitoring-evaluation mechanism is based on an institutional framework and a specific methodology.

## §1: Institutional Framework of Monitoring-Evaluation

Efficient and relevant implementation of actions set out in the Plan of Action is key to its success. The implementation will be based on an approach that gives preference to empowering institutions in charge of executing the various programmes and actions contained in the Plan, following a results-based management action framework.

Specific attention will be on capacity building of actors of the public and private sectors, as well as the civil society and development partners.

Taking into account the peculiarity and cross-cutting nature of the field concerned by the Plan during the target period, the institutional framework comprise a Supervisory Committee and a Technical Committee that has a Technical Secretariat.

### **A- Supervisory Committee of the Plan of Action**

Under the authority of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, the Supervisory Committee of the Plan of Action will be in charge of:

- supervising the activities of the Technical Committee in charge of implementing and monitoring the National Plan of Action;
- setting out plans for the mobilization of the necessary resources for its implementation;
- directing budget programming accordingly;
- ensuring coordination of Government action for Human Rights promotion and protection; and
- validating monitoring-evaluation Reports of the Plan of Action.

### **B- Technical Committee of the Monitoring-evaluation of the Plan of Action**

Chaired by the Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals, the Technical Committee is in charge of the implementation and monitoring-evaluation activities of the National Plan of Action. In this regard, it is responsible notably for:

- ensuring the effective implementation of actions described in the National Plan of Action;
- evaluating the implementation of the said actions;
- setting the final outlines of priority actions of the Plan of Action;
- evaluating the results, effects and impacts of the implementation of the Plan of Action on the economic and social development of the country;
- reorient the Plan of Action at the end of the implementation period; and
- reporting to the Supervisory Committee of the National Plan of Action.

The Technical Committee will comprise representatives of the various public administrations and some public institutions, Councils, Consular Chambers and that of the private sector, civil society organizations, independent administrative authorities, as well as technical and financial partners of the State. It may comprise thematic groups.

The Technical Committee has a Technical Secretariat under the authority of the Committee's Chairperson and under the technical coordination of a Coordinator.

## **§2: Methodology and Monitoring-Evaluation Instruments**

### **A- Results-based Management**

The Plan's information and monitoring-evaluation system will be from lessons learned and based on the Results-based Management (RBM) Principles. This framework will enable the production of reliable information to better conceive policies, execute them and guarantee rational use of public resources.

Monitoring will be conducted following a dual approach: implementation-based monitoring and results-based monitoring. Implementation-based monitoring will focus simultaneously on means and strategies (resources, activities, products or goods and services provided). Results monitoring will allow for results evaluation. The link between these two levels is established through the interaction between means and strategies on the one hand and achievement targets on the other hand. Results targets should be set according to means and strategies.

In this vein, the system will be based on the following guiding principles: compliance with the mandates of various structures, setting out manuals of procedure and specific performance indicators, quality data production (reliability, regularity and usefulness), use of data for decision-making and partnership in system conception and management.

Communication, if properly managed, allows for better attainment of products and results while fostering information sharing, awareness-raising, participation and appropriation of the process by all stakeholders.

The implementation of a communication plan will enable the identification of information needs for the various stakeholders, as well as the forms adapted to each of the users. Similarly, this communication plan will allow for the reinforcement of dialogue and discussion on key issues on the Plan of Action and will foster information dissemination at all levels.

### **B- Participatory Monitoring**

In order to be efficient and exhaustive, the monitoring-evaluation of the implementation of the Plan of Action requires the full participation of all stakeholders involved in its implementation. Information collected from these stakeholders will be centralised and analysed by the Technical Committee, then presented to the Steering Committee as semi-annual and annual Reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action. At the end of the implementa-

tion period of the Plan of Action and in a bid to evaluate the results obtained, a consultant will conduct its final evaluation. This activity will be followed by the organisation of a discussion Forum on Human Rights promotion and protection issues in Cameroon in order to reorient and reframe actions in the drafting of a new Plan.

### **C- Statistical Framework**

In the context of monitoring-evaluation of the Plan, the statistical framework will be based on an information system supported by administrative structures.

The information system seeks to provide a timely common information framework for public authorities, the private sector, development partners and the civil society in order to (a) enable sound monitoring of Human Rights promotion and protection actions and (b) obtain, through transparent information, the consent of those concerned by these actions.

The specific objectives of this framework include : (i) improving knowledge on Human Rights issues, (ii) ensuring the harmonization, coherence and coordination of collection, processing, analysis and data publication systems at all levels, (iii) establishing core relevant indicators which allow for the objective assessment of Human Rights promotion and protection (iv) assessing the results, effects and impacts of interventions periodically, (v) ensuring accessibility to reliable information by all stakeholders and (vi) building the monitoring-evaluation capacity of national structures.

## PART TWO



The analysis of Human Rights in Cameroon results in the following 4 technical programmes which constitute the foundation in the execution of this Plan of Action:

- TP1: Civil and political rights;
- TP2: Economic, social, and cultural rights;
- TP3: Specific rights; and
- TP4: Cooperation, piloting and monitoring.

Every technical programme contains a series of actions and activities the implementation of which falls within the competence of all Ministries, NCHRF and other national institutions with the support of the civil society and development partners. MINJUSTICE will coordinate all the activities.

Overall coordinating institution: **MINJUSTICE**

**Table 1: Presentation of Programmes**

Public Administration :								
Programmes	Objectives	Indicators	Reference Value		Target Value		Budget Allocation 2015	
			Year	Value	Year	Value	PC	CA
<b>TP<sub>1</sub>: CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS</b>	Strengthen the Rule of Law	Rate of establishment of the Institutions / mechanisms provided for in the Constitution						
<b>TP<sub>2</sub> : ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS</b>	Improve the living conditions of populations	Poverty rate Indicator	2007	39.9%	2020	28.5%		
<b>TP<sub>3</sub> : SPECIFIC RIGHTS</b>	Promote social inclusion	Professional insertion rate of socially vulnerable populations						
<b>TP<sub>4</sub>: COOPERATION, PILOTING AND FOLLOW-UP, EVALUATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION</b>	Improve the coordination of actors in the implementation of the obligations of the State in the field of Human Rights	Quality of periodic reports deposited within the time limits						

**TP:** Technical Programme

**PC:** Payment Credit

**CA:** Commitment Authorization

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**Table 2: Presentation of Actions**

Programmes	Actions	Objectives	Indicators
TP <sub>1</sub> : CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS	<b>Action 1:</b> Defence of the right to life, physical and psychological integrity	Combat impunity	Number of sanctions against the perpetrators of violations of the right to life, physical and psychological integrity
	<b>Action 2:</b> Safeguard the right to privacy	Strengthen the protection of privacy and personal data of citizens	Number of training and awareness campaigns on the safeguarding the right to privacy
	<b>Action 3:</b> Consolidate the right to freedom of expression and opinion	Ensure better access to information	Level of accessibility to public information sources
	<b>Action 4:</b> Improve the normative and institutional framework of freedom of worship	Regulate freedom of worship	Number of religious associations authorized and/or banned
	<b>Action 5:</b> Consolidate the right to fair trial	Facilitate access to justice	- Level of material and human resources allocated to the judicial system - Number of judicial staff who have been the subject of criminal proceedings and sanctions
	<b>Action 6:</b> Improve the guarantee of the right to property	Decrease difficulties of access to land ownership and protect landed property	Number of land titles issued
	<b>Action 7:</b> Strengthen freedom of association, assembly and demonstration	Ensure the full enjoyment of freedom of association, assembly and demonstration	- Number of legal associations - Number of meetings and demonstrations banned
	<b>Action 8:</b> Improve the participation of citizens in the management of public affairs	Ensure full participation of citizens in the management of public affairs	- Participation rate in elections - Number of people recruited into the public service (as per gender, specific and socially vulnerable groups)
TP <sub>2</sub> : ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	<b>Action 1:</b> Equitable access of populations to health	Ensure access to quality health care at a reasonable cost	- Doctor /patient ratio - Mortality rate - Consultation rate
	<b>Action 2:</b> Consolidate the right to education	Provide quality education for all	- Teacher/pupil ratio - Enrolment rate - Professional insertion rate
	<b>Action 3:</b> Improve the population's standard of living	Offer a healthy and balanced diet, decent housing as well as water and adequate energy supply to all	- Price Index of basic commodities goods - Level of purchasing power
	<b>Action 4:</b> Strengthen transparency and optimize the fight against corruption	Improve governance and reduce corruption	Corruption perception index by <i>Transparency International</i>
	<b>Action 5:</b> Consolidate the right to work and strengthen social security system	Put in place conditions for decent work and social security	- Unemployment Rate - Number of persons insured - Number of registered trade unions
	<b>Action 6:</b> Intensify promotion of the right to culture and leisure	Strengthen the legal financial and material means necessary for the promotion and protection of the right to culture and leisure	- Number of cultural and recreational centers created or restored - Number of tourists (domestic and international) welcomed per year



Programmes	Actions	Objectives	Indicators
	<b>Action 7:</b> Strengthen the right to a healthy environment	Ensure a healthy environment for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surface area of protected zones</li> <li>- Number of sanctions taken</li> <li>- Number of public awareness campaigns</li> </ul>
TP3: SPECIFIC RIGHTS	<b>Action 1:</b> Defend women's rights	Ensure the empowerment of women and gender equality	State of implementation of national gender policy
	<b>Action 2:</b> Strengthen respect for the rights of the child	Improve the living conditions of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of birth certificates issued</li> <li>- Number of supervisory structures rehabilitated or opened for children</li> </ul>
	<b>Action 3:</b> Defend the rights of persons living with HIV	Reduce the negative socio-economic impacts of HIV on infected and/or affected persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of training and awareness campaigns on the rights of persons living with HIV</li> <li>- Number of associations of PLHIV having benefited from support</li> <li>- Number and quality of legal services related to HIV</li> <li>- Number of PLHIV involved in the decision-making process</li> </ul>
	<b>Action 4:</b> Consolidate the rights of persons with disabilities	Improve the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of supervisory structures rehabilitated and opened for persons with disabilities</li> <li>- Integration rate of the disability approach in the construction of public buildings</li> <li>- Proportion of school children living with a disability</li> <li>- Number of persons with disabilities in decision-making and/or elective positions</li> </ul>
	<b>Action 5:</b> Strengthen the rights of the elderly	Consideration and care for the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of geriatric services created</li> <li>- Number of abandoned elderly</li> <li>- Number of elderly people who receive their pension</li> </ul>
	<b>Action 6 :</b> Consolidate the rights of indigenous populations	Improve the socio-economic integration of indigenous populations in development policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of awareness campaigns on the rights of indigenous populations</li> <li>- Level of representation of indigenous populations in elective and/or decision-making positions</li> <li>- Access rates to basic social services (education, health, etc.)</li> <li>- Civil status registration rate</li> <li>- Rate of establishment and issuance of national identity card</li> </ul>

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Programmes	Actions	Objectives	Indicators
TP <sub>3</sub> : SPECIFIC RIGHTS	<b>Action 7:</b> strengthen respect of the rights of detainees	Improve detention conditions and ensure social reintegration of prisoners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Daily ration amount</li> <li>- Occupation rate of detention places</li> <li>- Mortality rate in detention centres</li> <li>- Number of prison facilities to harbor mothers with children</li> <li>- Warder /detainee ratio</li> <li>- Level of application of the principle of separation inmates/convicts, men/women and minors/adults</li> </ul>
	<b>Action 8:</b> Strengthen the protection of the rights of refugees	Ensure better management of refugees' problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of requests for asylum considered</li> <li>- Access rate of refugees to basic social services</li> <li>- Number of capacity-building seminars on the rights of refugees</li> </ul>
TP <sub>4</sub> : COOPERATION, PILOTING AND MONITORING-EVALUATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION	<b>Action 1:</b> Prepare and submit reports	Submit quality reports on time	Number of reports prepared and submitted on time
	<b>Action 2:</b> Improve litigation management	Ensure the effective defence of the interests of the State in contentious cases	Proportion of cases in which the defence of the interests of the State was ensured
	<b>Action 3:</b> Improve coordination in the preparation and conduct of the visits of Special Procedures	Ensure smooth conduct of visits of Special Procedures	
	<b>Action 4:</b> Improve the level of implementation of the recommendations	Increase the level of implementation of recommendations	Percentage of recommendations implemented
	<b>Action 5:</b> Prepare semi-annual and annual Reports	Evaluate the Plan's implementation each year	Availability of the Plan's semi-annual and annual implementation Reports
	<b>Action 6:</b> Development of the comprehensive Report	Reorient and refocus the actions with a view to preparing a new Plan of Action	Availability of the final Report on implementation of the Plan of Action

**Table 3.1: Presentation of Activities of Technical Programme 1**

Technical Programme 1:	CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS			
Institution Responsible for follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
Action 1: Defend the right to life, physical and psychological integrity	Activity 1: Awareness-raising of populations on all aspects of the violation of the right to life, physical and psychological integrity and the prohibition of torture	Populations master all aspects of violation of the right to life, physical and psychological integrity and the prohibition of torture	NCHRF, DGSN, (radio programmes), Civil Society	250 000
	Activity 2: Capacity building of the forces of law and order with the aim of avoiding the excessive use of lethal force	Forces of law and order are trained and no longer use lethal force abusively	DGSN, MINDEF, NCHRF	100 000
	Activity 3: Popularize the Istanbul Manual and the Robben Island Guidelines in training schools for the forces of law and order and for health professionals	Health professionals and the forces of law and order master the Istanbul Manual and the Robben Island Guidelines	MINDEF, DGSN, MINJUSTICE, MINSANTE, SED, NCHRF, Civil Society	100 000
	Activity 4: Continue popularization of the provisions of CPC on the rights of the suspects in police custody	The rights of the suspect in custody are known to all	MINJUSTICE, MINDEF, DGSN, SED, NCHRF, Civil Society	250 000
	Activity 5: Improve detention conditions in prisons and the cells	Detention conditions are improved	MINJUSTICE, MINDEF, DGSN, SED	13 650 000
	Activity 6: Establish a protection system for witnesses and victims	Protection of witnesses, victims and whistleblowers of acts of torture is effective and efficient	MINJUSTICE, DGSN, SED, DGRE, MINAS, Civil Society	30 000
	Activity 7: Provide a telephone number (toll free) to register complaints of violation of the rights to life, physical and psychological integrity	Complaints are facilitated	DGSN, SED, NCHRF, MINPOSTEL	60 000
	Activity 8: Establish a national mechanism for monitoring detention places	Independent monitoring of detention places is effective	MINJUSTICE, MINDEF, DGSN, SED, NCHRF Civil Society	75 000
	Activity 9: Adopt and implement policies to combat mob justice	Drop in frequency of acts of mob justice	MINJUSTICE, Parliament, DGSN, NCHRF, SED, Civil Society	75 000
	Activity 10: Adopt and implement law on female genital mutilation	The law on female genital mutilation is adopted and implemented	MINJUSTICE, Parliament, NCHRF, Civil Society	75 000
Action 2: Safeguard the right to privacy	Activity 1: Raise awareness among administrative, judicial authorities and the forces of law and order on the right to privacy	The administrative and judicial authorities, the forces of law and order and the populations are sensitized on the right to privacy	MINJUSTICE, DGSN, SED, MINATD, MINPOSTEL, NCC	75 000
	Activity 2: Draw up a Code of Ethics for units in charge of inquiries, controls and investigations	The Code of Ethics for units in charge of inquiries, controls and investigations is drawn up	MINJUSTICE, MINDEF	75 000
	Activity 3: Raise awareness of medical staff on the respect of medical secrecy	Medical staff is sensitized on compliance with medical secrecy	MINSANTE, National Order of Medical Practitioners, NCHRF, Civil Society	250 000

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Technical Programme 1:	CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS			
Institution Responsible for follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Raise awareness among press professionals on the obligation to respect privacy	Press professionals are sensitized on the obligation to respect privacy	<b>NCC, MINCOM, NCHRF, Civil Society</b>	50 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Raise awareness of operators of postal, telephone and messaging services, on the respect of the right to privacy	Operators of postal, telephone and messaging services are sensitized on the respect of the right to privacy	<b>MINJUSTICE, MINPOSTEL, NCHRF</b>	50 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Popularize legal provisions guaranteeing the respect of privacy	Legal provisions guaranteeing the respect of privacy are popularized	<b>NCHRF, MINJUSTICE, civil society</b>	50 000
<b>Action 3:</b> Consolidate the right to freedom of expression and opinion	<b>Activity 1:</b> Raise awareness of citizens in relation to the right of reply	Citizens exercise their right of reply	<b>NCC, MINCOM, MINJUSTICE</b>	50 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Strengthen the capacities of communication professionals in matters of ethics	Capacities of communication professionals are reinforced in matters of ethics	<b>MINCOM, NCC, Civil Society</b>	50 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Facilitate the process for granting audiovisual operating licences and public aid to the private press	The process of granting audiovisual operating licences and public aid to the private press is better supervised	<b>MINCOM, NCC</b>	1 200 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Draw up, adopt and implement a law on access to information	Law on access to information is drawn up and adopted	<b>MINCOM, MINJUSTICE, Parliament, NCHRF, Civil Society</b>	75 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Operationalize internet websites of public administrations	Internet sites of public administrations are operational and updated	<b>MINPOSTEL, All administrations</b>	1 000 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Extend the benefit of the audiovisual royalty to the private media	The private media benefit from the audiovisual royalty	<b>MINFI, MINCOM</b>	5 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Equitable distribution of air time to political parties in the public service media	Political parties benefit from equitable air time in the public service media	<b>MINCOM, NCC</b>	5 000
<b>Action 4:</b> Improve the normative and institutional framework of the right to freedom of worship	<b>Activity 1:</b> Establish an appropriate legal framework for the exercise of religious activities	An appropriate legal framework for the exercise of religious activities is put in place	<b>MINATD, MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, civil society</b>	50 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Set up a National Commission for applications review and for monitoring the activities of religious associations	A national Commission is operational	<b>MINATD, MINREX, MINJUSTICE, DGRE, NCHR, religious Congregations</b>	25 000
<b>Action 5:</b> Consolidate the right to fair trial	<b>Activity 1:</b> Draw up and adopt a Military Justice Code (staff regulations, organization of Military Tribunals, applicable procedure)	The Military Justice Code is drawn up and adopted	<b>MINDEF, MINJUSTICE, Parliament</b>	4 180 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Strengthen the capacities of judicial stakeholders on Human Rights	judicial stakeholders master procedures in Human Rights matters	<b>MINJUSTICE, MINDEF, DGSN, SED, Bar Association, NCHRF</b>	500 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Finalize the judicial system computerization process	Computerization of the judicial system	<b>MINJUSTICE</b>	250 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Strengthen the fight against corruption in the Judiciary	Corruption in the Judiciary is reduced	<b>MINJUSTICE, NACC, DGSN, SED</b>	150 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Popularize and raise awareness of the population on the Law on legal aid	Populations awareness raised on the Law on legal aid	<b>NCHRF, MINJUSTICE, MINDEF, Bar Association, civil society</b>	100 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Redynamize the functioning of traditional courts	Functioning of traditional courts is redynamized	<b>MINJUSTICE,</b>	25 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Operationalize the Legal and Judicial Multimedia Documentation Centre	The Legal and Judicial Multimedia Documentation Centre is operational	<b>MINJUSTICE, MINFI</b>	210 000

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Institution Responsible for follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Operationalize the compensation Commission as provided for by Section 237 of the CPC	The Compensation Commission is operational	MINJUSTICE	10 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Finalize the drafting and adoption of the draft Civil Code, Penal Code and Civil and Commercial Procedure Code	The fine-tuning of the draft Civil Code, Penal Code and Civil and Commercial Procedure Code is finalized and the texts adopted	MINJUSTICE, Parliament	500 000
	<b>Activity 10:</b> Compliance of domestic law with international conventions ratified and published	Domestic laws comply with international conventions ratified and published	Parliament, MINJUSTICE, MINREX	4 180 000
	<b>Activity 11:</b> Set up a training institute for judicial professions	A training institute for judicial professions is operational	MINJUSTICE, MINESUP, Bar Association	500 000
	<b>Activity 12:</b> Reduce court costs (lift cost of producing files, register final judgment, fix access rate, proportionate rate, setting costs of deeds by Bailiffs and Notaries public)	Court costs are reduced	MINJUSTICE, MINFI, National Order of Bailiffs ; National Order of Notaries Public, Bar Association	10 000
	<b>Activity 13:</b> Set up welcome offices in courts	Welcome offices are put in place in courts	MINJUSTICE,	100 000
<b>Action 6:</b> Improve guarantee to right to property	<b>Activity 1:</b> Popularize the new provisions relating to obtaining land title	The new provisions relating to obtaining land title are popularized	MINDCAF, civil society	50 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Secure land title	Land title is secured	MINDCAF	15 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Control of the effectiveness of compensation operations for expropriation for public utility	Populations are actually compensated before expropriation	MINDCAF, MINDHU, MINATD, MINADER	750 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Finalize drafting and adoption of laws and regulations relating to land tenure and state property reform	Legislative and regulatory texts relating to land tenure and state property reform are drafted and adopted	MINDCAF, Parliament	50 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Strengthen the capacities of Administrations in charge of State property and Land Tenure	The capacities of the Administrations in charge of land tenure and State property are strengthened	MINDCAF	50 000
<b>Action 7:</b> Strengthen freedom of association, assembly and demonstration	<b>Activity 1:</b> Strengthen support mechanisms to associations by the State	Associations are supported by the State	MINATD	750 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Revise the legal framework of community organizations	The legal framework for the operation of all community organizations is revised	MINATD	50 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Set up mechanisms for the monitoring and coordination of community organizations	Mechanisms for the monitoring and coordination of community organizations are set up	MINATD	150 000
<b>Action 8:</b> Improve citizens' participation in the management of public affairs	<b>Activity 1 :</b> Rationalize state human resources management	Management of human resources of the State is of better quality	MINFOPRA	15 354 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Keep a disaggregated card index of national competences by corps of civil servants and State agents	The disaggregated card index of national competences by corps of civil servants and State agents exists and is available	MINFOPRA	100 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Consider sociological diversity in access to the Public Service	The Public Service reflects the sociological diversity of the State	MINFOPRA	20 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Increase mechanisms for participatory monitoring of the management of public investments	People are involved in monitoring the management of public investments	MINEPAT	500 000

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Institution Responsible for follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Take Councils' specificities into account in the Public Contracts Code	Councils' specificities are taken into account in the Public Contracts Code.	MINMAP	50 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Initiate and adopt draft rules and regulations for elected officials and Council staff	The draft rules and regulations of elected officials and Council staff are initiated and adopted	MINATD	20 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Initiate and adopt draft model terms of reference and model regulations concerning local public services	The draft model specifications and model regulations concerning local public services are initiated and adopted	MINATD	100 000
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Finalize and adopt the draft on modalities of distribution, centralization and repayment of tax revenues due Regions	The draft on modalities of distribution, centralization and repayment of tax revenues due Regions is initiated and adopted	MINATD	20 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Finalize the reform of the Local Government Training Centre (CEFAM) with a view to upgrading training	Reform of the Local Government Training Center (CEFAM) is finalized	MINATD	20 000
	<b>Activity 10:</b> Continue the legal, institutional and strategic supervision of decentralization	The legal as well as institutional and strategic supervision of decentralization is effective and sustainable	MINATD	25 000
	<b>Activity 11:</b> Revise the Electoral Code	The Electoral Code is revised	MINATD, Elections Cameroon, MINJUSTICE, Parliament	25 000
	<b>Activity 12:</b> Monitor the management of funds granted to political parties	Political parties account for the management of funds granted them	MINATD, MINFI	50 000
	<b>Activity 13:</b> Finalize the setting up of all institutions provided for by the Constitution	The institutions provided for by the Constitution are all set up	PRC	PM
	<b>Activity 14:</b> Build the capacity of elected officials and local technicians as well as council executives in management and public finance management	Elected officials and local technicians as well as council executives are trained in management and public finance management	MINATD	1 500 000

**Table 3.2: Presentation of Activities of Technical Programme 2**

Technical Programme 2:		ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS		
Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
Action 1: Equitable access of the population to health	Activity 1: Strengthen the activities relating to the fight against pandemics, endemic diseases and other diseases	The impact of pandemics, endemic diseases and other diseases decreases drastically	MINSANTE	1 569 600
	Activity 2: Raise awareness on health education and well-being of families	Population acquires healthy behaviours in terms of health and well-being	MINSANTE, Civil Society	1 681 762
	Activity 3: Popularize the rights of the patient	The rights of the patient are known to all	MINSANTE, MINJUSTICE, NCH RF, civil society	531 000
	Activity 4: Improve the health system performance	The health system is more efficient	MINSANTE	1 681 762
	Activity 5: Pooling of health care	Mutual health structures exist and are accessible to all	MINSANTE, civil society	3 198 521
	Activity 6: Acquire and distribute obstetrical and prenatal care kits	Mother, child and adolescent health care is a reality in Cameroon	MINSANTE, civil society	4 407 697
	Activity 7: Integrated care of adolescents	Adolescents care is effective	MINSANTE	677 550
	Activity 8: Organize immunization campaigns	Immunization campaigns for children organized	MINSANTE, civil society	16 632 821
	Activity 9: Improve access to medicines, reagents and medical devices	Organize 10 workshops on the promotion of rational use of medicines and essential medical consumables	MINSANTE	10 478 674
	Activity 10: Supply drugs, inputs and tests for AIDS prevention and care	Anti retroviral drugs are available and distributed	MINSANTE, NACC	134 773 597
	Activity 11: Increase awareness campaigns on the various HIV/AIDS prevention strategies	The community is increasingly aware of HIV/AIDS prevention methods	MINSANTE, NACC, NCHRF, MINRESI, civil society	2 615 250
	Activity 12: Drugs supply for malaria prevention and care	Cases of simple malaria treated	MINSANTE, NMCP, NCHRF	104 031 826
	Activity 13: Improve hygiene within the Communities	Hygiene and sanitation campaigns organized	MINSANTE	700 735
	Activity 14: Awareness campaign on food and nutrition of the young child	The great majority of children are breastfed within the first hour of birth	MINSANTE	1 011 830
	Activity 15: Pandemics and Epidemics Control (PEC)	181 Districts under control	MINSANTE	2 759 816
	Activity 16: Comprehensive care for tuberculosis	All tuberculosis patients are cared for	MINSANTE, civil society	5 519 633
	Activity 17: Operational research on malaria	Research report available	MINSANTE, NMCP	200 000



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Institution Responsible for Follow up:		MINJUSTICE		
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 18:</b> Fight against illegal medical practice, trafficking of medicine and counterfeit drugs	Awareness campaigns and seizure of fake drugs carried out	MINSANTE, MINJUSTICE, DGSN, SED, NCHRF, MINFI, National Order of Medical Practitioners, civil society	280 000
	<b>Activity 19:</b> Prepare training modules on governance and ethics in the medical milieu	Training modules are prepared	MINSANTE	104 700
	<b>Activity 20:</b> Train health workers and community relays in community based Integrated Management of Childhood Diseases within the framework of <i>Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Action Weeks</i>	Health workers and community relays are trained in the management of childhood diseases	MINSANTE	2 250 000
	<b>Activity 21:</b> Construct/rehabilitate hospitals and health centers	Hospitals and health centres are constructed and/or rehabilitated	MINSANTE, MINTP, MINMAP, Councils	10 395 513
	<b>Activity 22:</b> Improve doctor/patient ratio	Doctor/patient ratio is close to the international standard	MINSANTE, MINESUP	15 231 052
	<b>Activity 23:</b> Improve hospital and pre-hospital care of victims of highway accidents	Care for the victims of highway accidents is improved	MINSANTE, Councils	1 599 261
	<b>Activity 24:</b> Open up rural areas and encourage medical staff to remain in these areas	Medical staff are increasingly present in rural areas	MINTP, MINSANTE, Councils, MINADER	8 227 701
<b>Action 2:</b> Consolidate the right to education	<b>Activity 1 :</b> Improve teachers' living and working conditions	Teachers enjoy better living and working conditions	MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP	250 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Improve the internal efficiency of educational service	Students are well trained	MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP, MINRESI, MINFI	600 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Develop an effective partnership with the various members of the educational community	Members of the educational community work in synergy	MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP	75 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Improve governance of the educational system	Governance the educational system is of better quality	MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP, CONAC, MINMAP	100 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Increase access to education for all children of school age	All children of school age have access to education	MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINRESI, civil society	1 000 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Increase enrolment of girls and boys in school	Girls and boys are increasingly enrolled in school without sex discrimination	MINEDUB, MINESEC, civil society	600 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Increase enrolment of children from vulnerable and marginal groups to school	Children from vulnerable and marginal groups, have normal access to school like other children	MINEDUB, MINESEC civil society, MINAS	600 000
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Strengthen the fight against school drop out	School drop out is drastically reduced	MINEDUB, MINESEC, NCHRF, civil society, MINAS, MINPROFF	250 000



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Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Extend and modernize the school map	The school map is extended and modernized	MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP, MINMAP, MINDCAF	225 000
	<b>Activity 10:</b> Professionalize education	Education is increasingly professionalized	MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP, MINEFOP, MINEPIA, MINADER, MINTOUL	300 000
	<b>Activity 11:</b> Rationalize management of school textbooks	Management of school textbooks is rationalized and coherent	MINCOMMERCE, MINEDUB, MINESEC	250 000
	<b>Activity 12:</b> Develop the teaching of national languages and cultures	National languages and cultures are taught	MINAC, MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP	1 000 000
	<b>Activity 13:</b> Intensify Human Rights education	Human Rights culture is increasingly rooted	NCHRF, MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP, civil society	250 000
	<b>Activity 14:</b> Strengthen education programmes on family life, environment and HIV/AIDS	Awareness of learners is raised on family life, environment and HIV/AIDS	MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINSANTE	600 000
<b>Action 3:</b> Improve the population's standard of living	<b>Activity 1:</b> Develop agriculture, animal and fish production sectors	Agriculture, animal and fish production sectors are developed	MINADER, MINEPIA, MINESUP, MINRESI, civil society	25 000 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Set-up of agro pastoral financing structures	Agro pastoral financing structures are set up	MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFI, MINEPAT, civil society	2 500 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Capacity-building of producers' organizations	Producers' organizations are better equipped	MINADER, MINEPIA, MINRESI, civil society	1 000 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Strengthen product-quality controls	Products are now of high quality	MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFI, MINEPAT, MINCOMMERCE, ANOR, MINRESI	250 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Open up production areas	Production areas are opened-up	MINTP, MINEPIA, MINADER, Councils	60 000 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Develop infrastructures for water production and supply	Infrastructures for water production and supply are functional	MINEE, MINTP, MINADER, CDE, CAMWATER, Councils	2 096 601
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Improve the quality of water supplied	water supplied is of better quality	MINEE, CAMWATER	200 000

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Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Strengthen the fight against waterborne diseases	Waterborne diseases are controlled and reduced to a residual level	MINSANTE, MINEE, CDE, CAMWATER civil society	584 456
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Production and popularization of reliable statistics on the number of people who have access to energy, decent housing and sufficient food	Reliable statistics are available	NIS, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINEE, MINH DU, SIC	500 000
	<b>Activity 10</b> - Energy production from urban waste (Yaounde and Douala) by gasification	Urban waste-(Yaounde and Douala) are transformed into energy by gasification	MINEE, HYSACAM	240 000
	<b>Activity 11:</b> Capacity-building of consumers' associations	Capacity-building of consumers' associations is effective	MINCOMMERCE Civil society	125 500
	<b>Activity 12:</b> Control the cost of building materials	The costs of building materials are controlled	MINCOMMERCE, MINTP	250 000
	<b>Activity 13:</b> Promote and popularize the use of local materials	The use of local materials is known and adopted	MINRESI, MIPROMALO	250 000
	<b>Activity 14:</b> Accelerate the development of building plots	Building plots are available and distributed	MINDCAF, MAETUR	84 000
	<b>Activity 15:</b> Finalize the emergency programme of 10,000 low - cost housing units	10,000 low-cost housing units are constructed and assigned	MINH DU, MAETUR, SIC, AES-SONEL, CAMTEL, CDE, CFC	300 000
	<b>Activity 16:</b> Intensify restructuring and renovation programmes of areas with precarious dwellings	Areas with precarious dwellings are developed and equipped	MINH DU, MAETUR, SIC, Councils	7 650 000
	<b>Activity 17:</b> Constitute land reserves	Land reserves are constituted	MINDCAF, MAETUR, Councils	2 146 179
	<b>Activity 18:</b> Improve the taking into account of socially vulnerable persons in the allocation of low- cost housing	Socially vulnerable persons have access to low-cost housing	MINDHU, MINAS, Councils, SIC	2 668 000
	<b>Activity 19:</b> Finalize land reform	Management of land is rationalized	MINDCAF, MINDHU; MINADER, Councils	500 000
<b>Action 4:</b> Strengthen transparency and optimize the fight against corruption	<b>Activity 1:</b> Capacity-building in financial management and control	Financial management quality is improved	CONSUPE, MINFI, Audit Bench, Parliament, ANIF, NACC, Civil Society	250 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Popularize procedure manuals and user guides	Users have better knowledge of procedures	MINFOPRA, All Administrations	88 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Improve business environment and promote public-private partnership	Business environment is improved and private sector participation in development is effective	MINEPAT, MINFI, MINREX, MINDCAF, all other Administrations concerned and Employers' Organizations	250 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Set up property and assets declaration mechanisms for some public service workers	Property and assets declaration as provided for by the Constitution is effective	PRC, PMO	100 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Strengthen measures to boost the fight against corruption	Integrity is enhanced	NACC, All Administrations	2 554 438
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Evaluate the institutional mechanisms for the fight against corruption	The action of public authorities in the fight against corruption is streamlined	NACC, PRC, PMO, CONSUPE, CONAC, ANIF, Audit Bench, Parliament	1 000 000

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Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Adopt the Law on prevention and repression of corruption and related offenses	Law on prevention and repression of corruption and related offenses is adopted	PRC	50 000
<b>Action 5:</b> Consolidate measures promoting access to employment, work and strengthen the social security system	<b>Activity 1:</b> Facilitate access to employment	Job seekers are better guided	MINEFOP, NEF, MINPMEESA, MINJEC, All education partners	100 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Draw up strategic instruments for the promotion of decent work	Legal documents and strategic studies are available	MINEFOP	100 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Collect, produce and publish information on employment and professional training	2 reports on the prevailing situation are published every year	MINEFOP, ONEFOP	500 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Construct vocational training centres with the support of foreign partners	Big vocational training centres are constructed	MINEPAT, MINEFOP, MINMAP	25 000 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Improve access to vocational training	Scholarships are awarded and technical capacities of training centres are strengthened	MINEFOP, MINFI	2 500 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Put in place vocational guidance device	People are informed about growth areas	MINEFOP, MINEPAT	200 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Accelerate the adoption of the National Policy on Health and Safety at Work	National Policy on health and safety at work is adopted	MINTSS, MINSANTE, MINEFOP	160 800
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Strengthen the promotion of jobs accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly	Persons with disabilities and the elderly have better knowledge of jobs that are accessible to them	MINAS MINTSS, MINTSS, MINFOPRA, MINPROFF, Civil Society	100 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Strengthen the legal and institutional framework of health and safety at work	The legal and institutional framework of health and safety at work is strengthened	MINTSS, MINSANTE, MINJUSTICE	66 000
	<b>Activity 10:</b> Raise users' awareness on social security rules and procedures	Users have better knowledge of social security rules and procedures	MINTSS, MINFOPRA, MINFI, NSIF	50 000
	<b>Activity 11:</b> Accelerate the adoption of social security legal reforms including the: - Draft framework law on social security; - General draft framework law on social security associations; - Draft bill to set out the general framework for health coverage ; - Draft Decree to set up the National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM); - Draft Decree to set up the National Social Security Fund; - Draft Decree to set up the National State Employees Fund	Social security legal reforms are adopted	PRC, PMO, MINTSS, Parliament	906 900
	<b>Activity 12:</b> Accelerate the ratification process of the relevant ILO Conventions relating to social security	Relevant ILO Conventions relating to social security are ratified	MINTSS, PRC, PMO, MINREX, MINEFOP, MINJUSTICE	75 000

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Institution Responsible for Follow up:		MINJUSTICE		
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 13:</b> Strengthen the implementation of strategies to fight against slavery and trafficking in persons	Strategies to fight against slavery and trafficking in persons are implemented	PMO, MINAS, MINTSS, MINJUSTICE, DGSN, DGRE, SED, NCHRF, Civil Society	794 000
	<b>Activity 14:</b> Promote social security for most workers	The majority of workers have better access to the social security system	MINTSS, MINFI, MINFOPRA, Employers' organizations, Trade unions, NSIF	4 700 300
	<b>Activity 15:</b> Strengthen social dialogue	Tripartite dialogue between Government, employers and employees is strengthened	MINTSS, Employers/ Employees trade unions, NCHRF	150 000
	<b>Activity 16:</b> Validate, adopt and implement the national employment policy	The national employment policy is validated and implemented	MINEFOP, PMO, MINPMEESA, MINTSS, MINEPAT,NEF	250 000
	<b>Activity 17:</b> Produce and popularize reliable statistics on employment and social security	Reliable statistics relating to work and social security are produced and popularized	NIS, MINTSS, (ONT) MINEFOP, NSIF/all administrations	500 000
	<b>Activity 18:</b> raise awareness on measures to fight against abuse of employees by employers	Employees are equipped to face abuse by their employers	MINTSS, MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, social partners	250 000
	<b>Activity 19:</b> Facilitate access to employment	Job seekers receive better counseling	MINEFOP, MINPMEESA, MINJEC, all education partners, NEF	250 000
	<b>Activity 20:</b> Consult with various domains of activities and projects managers of major development projects	250,000 jobs are created annually	MINFOP, MINEPAT	250 000
	<b>Activity 21:</b> Raise companies' awareness on respect of Human Rights	Workers' rights are better respected in companies	NCHRF, MINTSS, GICAM, syndicates and interested partners	250 000
	<b>Activity 22:</b> Raise companies' awareness on respect of rights of local, indigenous people within the framework of investment and Major projects	Companies' awareness is raised on respect of local indigenous people in their activities	NCHRF, GICAM and social partners	250 000
	<b>Activity 23:</b> Raise companies' awareness on respect of the right to environmental law	Environmental Law is better respected by companies	NCHRF, GICAM, MINEPED and social partners	250 000
<b>Action 6:</b> Intensify promotion and development of the right to culture and leisure	<b>Activity 1:</b> Support to cultural institutions	Cultural institutions receive support	MINAC	250 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Strengthen fight against piracy of intellectual works	Piracy of intellectual works is significantly reduced	MINAC, MINATD, DGSN, SED, MINJUSTICE, Associations for the collective management of copvright	800 000

Technical Programme 2:		ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS		
Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Create cultural and leisure centres	Cultural and leisure centres are created	MINTOUL, MINAC, MINATD, MINJEC	7 500 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Strengthen copyright protection	Copyright is better protected	MINAC, MINJUSTICE, SED, DGSN, Associations for collective management of copyright	255 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Enhance Cameroon's cultural heritage	Cameroon's cultural heritage is enhanced	MINAC, MINTOUL, MINATD Civil Society	1 625 000
	<b>Activity 6 :</b> Promote leisure culture	The population have adopted leisure culture	MINTOUL MINJEC, MINPROFF, MINATD, Civil Society	250 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Rehabilitate and protect touristic sites	Touristic sites are rehabilitated and protected	MINTOUL MINEPIA, MINJUSTICE, MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINDEF, NCHRF, Civil Society	3 630 000
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Rehabilitate national museums and promote visits thereto	National museums are rehabilitated and visited	MINAC, MINTOUL MINESEC, MINEDUB, MINESUP, MINPW, MINDCAF	2 555 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Draw up and implement national programmes for the popularization of reading and leisure	National programmes for the popularization of reading and leisure are drawn up and implemented	MINAC, MINTOUL	100 000
	<b>Activity 10:</b> Increase culture and leisure training institutions	Culture and leisure training institutions are in sufficient number	MINAC, MINTOUL, MINFOF MINTP, MINESUP, MINRESI	2 000 000
	<b>Activity 11:</b> Capacity-buiding of workers in charge of controlling the illegal circulation of cultural and crafts products of wildlife species as well as timber and non-timber forest products	Capacities of workers in charge of control are built	MINFOF, MINAC MINTOUL, MINDEF, MINPMEESA, DGSN, SED	4 692 000
	<b>Activity 12:</b> Inventory and development of touristic sites, amusement and leisure parks	Sites are indentified, developed and opened to the public	MINTOUL, MINFOF, MINAC, MINATD, Councils	370 000
	<b>Activity 13:</b> Cleaning up of hotel sector and increase in the number of accommodation places	Total number of places is increased and the quality of services is improved	MINTOUL, MINTP, MINHDI	1 150 000
	<b>Activity 14:</b> Draw up legal framework for leisure	Laws and regulatory texts on leisure are available	MINTOUL, MINJUSTICE, MINAC	60 000
	<b>Activity 15:</b> Build leisure infrastructure	Leisure infrastructures are available	MINTOUL, MINAC, MINTP, MINMAP	2 500 000
	<b>Activity 16:</b> Develop and offer touristic products	Touristic products are available	MINTOUL, MINAC, NGO, Civil Society, Promoters	710 000
	<b>Activity 17:</b> Build holliday villages	Holliday villages are available on the national territory	MINTOUL, Councils	1 500 000

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Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
Action 7: Strengthen the right to a healthy environment	Activity 1: Carry out environmental regulation reform	New instruments are adopted	MINEPDED, Civil Society	5 413 832
	Activity 2: Set up and operationalize the environmental monitoring system	The environmental monitoring system is set up and is operational	MINEPDED, Civil Society	55 000
	Activity 3: Organize environmental information and awareness campaigns	Awareness campaigns are carried out	MINEPDED, MINCOM, NCHRF	675 000
	Activity 4: Effective set up of the National climate change Observatory	The National climate change Observatory is effectively set up	MINEPDED, SPM, MINRESI, MINTRANSPORT, MINTP	371 639
	Activity 5: Develop the production capacity of forestry and wildlife sectors	The production capacities of forestry and wildlife sectors are developed	MINFOF, MINRESI, MINEPDED Councils, WWF, IUCN, PSFE	338 000
	Activity 6: Develop forest plantations	The national policy for the management of wetlands is drawn up and implemented	MINEFOF, MINRESI, MINEPDED, MINADER, ANAFOR	8 500 000
	Activity 7: Reinforce the security of permanent state-owned forest and other protected areas	Forest plantations are created	MINFOF, MINRESI, PSFE	1 400 000
	Activity 8: Promote forest certification	Permanent state-owned forest and other protected areas are secured	MINFOF MINRESI	37 000
	Activity 9: Implement realistic sanitation plans	Realistic sanitation plans are implemented	MINFOF, MINRESI, MINEPDED, INC	500 000
	Activity 10: Set up and/or rehabilitate waste water treatment plants in large cities	Waste water treatment plants are set up and/or rehabilitated	MINMAP, MINRESI, MINEPDED, Council	500 000
	Activity 11: Construct and rehabilitate waste water treatment systems by lagooning	Waste water systems by lagooning are constructed and rehabilitated	MINEE MINRESI, MINMAP, MINTP	500 000
	Activity 12: Construct drainage works at Nkolbisson (Yaounde)	Drainage works are constructed at Nkolbisson (Yaounde)	MINTP, MINRESI, MINDHU, MINEE, MINMAP	75 000
	Activity 13: Construct or rehabilitate crossings in ten cities	Crossings are built and/or rehabilitated in ten cities	MINEPDED, MINRESI, MINATD	100 000
	Activity 14: Study for the construction of controlled dumps in 4 regional headquarters other than in Yaounde and Douala	The study has been carried out and is available	MINDHU, MINEPDED, MINRESI, MINATD, MINMAP	63 000
	Activity 15: Strengthen environmental control	Environmental control posts are created and are functioning	MINEPDED	346 375
	Activity 16: Study to draw up local plans for urban waste management	Study is completed and available	MINEPDED, MINRESI, MINATD, Councils, HYSACAM	65 000
	Activity 17: Construct an industrial waste dump in Douala	Industrial waste dump is constructed in Douala	MINEPDED, MINRESI, MINMAP, MINATD	200 000
	Activity 18: Build the capacity-of eco guards of protected areas	Protected areas are better secured	MINFOF, MINRESI, MINDEF	3 696 000

Technical Programme 2:	ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS			
Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands CFAF)
	<b>Activity 19:</b> Construct and rehabilitate industrial and hospital waste management centres	Industrial and hospital waste are properly treated	MINEPDED, MINSANTE, MINRESI, MINMAP, MINDHU	1 000 000
	<b>Activity 20:</b> Take sustainable development principles into account in the sector development documents	Sector strategies take sustainable development into account	MINEPDED	418 937,5
	<b>Activity 21:</b> Draw up and operationalize national strategy on sustainable development	Sector master plans are drawn up and validated	MINEPDED, MINRESI	500 000
	<b>Activity 22:</b> Reverse the tendency to degradation of lands and promote adaptation to adverse effects of climate change	Land surfaces are restored and the various adaptation measures to the adverse effects of climate change are taken	MINEPDED	14 40 850
	<b>Activity 23:</b> Reduce polluting agents and environmental pollution through rational, ecological, and sustainable management of waste and chemical substances	The level of polluting agents and environmental pollution is reduced	MINEPDED	1 771 391



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**Table 3.3: Presentation of Activities of Technical Programme 3**

Technical Programme 3:		SPECIFIC RIGHTS		
Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands)
Action 1: Defend Women's Rights	Activity 1 : Strengthen women's awareness on their rights	Women have a better understanding of their rights and the mobilization mechanisms of these rights	MINPROFF, MINJUSTICE, MINAS, NCHRF, UN- Women, UNFPA, CNUDHD-AC, Civil Society	200 000
	Activity 2: Involve organizations for the defense of women's rights in drawing up and implementing policies and programmes	Organizations for the defence of women's rights are involved	MINPROFF, MINAS, NCHRF, MINJUSTICE, civil society	140 000
	Activity 3: Strengthen women's economic empowerment	Women have better economic autonomy	MINPROFF, MINEPAT, MINAS, MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, MINADER Civil Society	6 559 000
	Activity 4: Internalize international legal instruments for the promotion and protection of women's rights	Instruments are internalized	MINJUSTICE, MINREX, MINPROFF, NCHRF	500 000
	Activity 5: Improve awareness and information mechanisms to ensure peace in families, for women and men victims and perpetrators of violence	Women, men and families are sensitized	MINPROFF, MINAS, SED, DGSN, UN/WOMEN, UNFPA, MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, Civil Society	149 000
	Activity 6: Train social and judicial actors In the application of legal instruments on women's rights	Social and judicial actors are trained on the application of legal instruments relating to women's rights	MINJUSTICE, MINPROFF, MINAS, NCHRF, NCUDH-AC UN/WOMEN, UNFPA, Civil Society	180 000
	Activity 7: Implementation of the National Plan of Action for the elimination of Female Genital Mutilation	Female Genital mutilation is reduced	MINPROFF, MINJUSTICE, MINAS, NCHRF, UNFPA, Civil Society	125 000
	Activity 8: Adopt a law on parity in the management of state affairs	A law relating to parity in the management of state affairs is adopted	MINPROFF, MINAS, UN-WOMEN, MINATD	50 000
	Activity 9: Prepare a text to clarify ambiguous provisions in the Electoral Code on Gender	Provisions in the Electoral Code on Gender are clarified	MINATD, ELECAM, MINPROFF, MINAS, UNDP, UN/WOMEN, NCUDH-AC, Civil Society	50 000
	Activity 10: Draw -up a specific text on Gender based violence	Text on Gender based violence is drawn up	MINJUSTICE, MINPROFF, NCHRF, UN/WOMEN, NCUDH-AC	50 000
	Activity 11: Set up welcome centres for women victims of domestic/family violence	Welcome centres for women victims of domestic / family violence are set up	MINPROFF, MINAS, NCHRF, UN-WOMEN, Civil Society	250 000
	Activity 12: Set up a support fund for the socio-economic integration of women particularly for the mechanization of agriculture	A support fund for women's socio-economic integration is set up	MINADER, MINPROFF, MINEPAT, MINFI, MINEPIA	2 000 000
	Activity 13: Implementation of the National Gender Policy	The national Gender Policy is implemented	MINPROFF, UN-WOMEN, civil society	220 000



Technical Programme 3:		SPECIFIC RIGHTS		
Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands)
	<b>Activity 14:</b> Intensify awareness on the education of young girls and women	The level of education of young girls and women is improved	<b>MINPROFF</b> , MINJEC, MINEDUB, NCHRF, UNICEF, Civil society	596 000
<b>Action 2:</b> Strengthen respect for the rights of the child	<b>Activity 1:</b> Finalize the draft Code on the Protection of the child	The Code for the protection of the child is adopted	MINJUSTICE, MINAS, PMO, NCHRF, MINPROFF, UNICEF	25 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Raise the populations' awareness on child slavery and trafficking	The populations are informed on child slavery and trafficking	<b>MINAS</b> , MINJUSTICE, MINTSS, NCHRF, MINEFOP, NCUDH-AC, OIM, Civil Society	125 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Adopt a policy to combat the exploitation of children	A policy to combat the exploitation of children is adopted	<b>MINAS</b> , MINEFOP, MINPROFF, UNICEF, Civil Society	50 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Set up specialized courts for children	Specialized courts for children are set up	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , MINPROFF, MINAS, UNICEF, NCHRF	250 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Strengthen the reception capacity for detention centres that have children	Detention Centres for children have adequate means for their welfare	<b>MINAS</b> , MINPROFF, MINJUSTICE, UNICEF, CNDHL	1 000 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Operationalize the system of probation	Mechanisms of probation function efficiently	<b>MINAS</b> , MINPROFF, MINJUSTICE, UNICEF, NCHRF	100 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Open up prisons for children	Prisons for children are opened up	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> MINPROFF, MINAS, UNICEF, NCHRF	5 000 000
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Ratify the additional protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child (Protocol on prostitution and the fight against pornography)	The Protocol is ratified	<b>MINREX</b> , MINAS, MINPROFF, MINAC, MINJUSTICE, UNICEF, Civil Society	50 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Promote and facilitate the registration of births	Registration of births is facilitated	<b>MINATD</b> , MINPROFF, MINAS, UNICEF, NCHRF, Plan Cameroon	1 250 000
	<b>Activity 10:</b> Strengthen the prevention and fight against intra-family violence	Intra-family violence is reduced to residual level	<b>MINPROFF</b> , MINAS, NCHRF, UN-WOMEN, UNICEF, Civil Society	500 000
	<b>Activity 11:</b> Facilitate access of children or their parents to basic social services	Children have better access to basic social services	<b>MINAS</b> , MINEDUB, MINSANTE, Civil Society	7 600 000
	<b>Activity 12:</b> Harmonize educational policy of institutions for the rehabilitation of minors	The educational policy of institutions for the rehabilitation of minors is harmonized	<b>MINAS</b> , MINPROFF, MINJUSTICE, UNICEF, Civil Society	125 000
	<b>Activity 13:</b> Strengthen the training of trainers on juvenile justice and the fight against the exploitation of children	Trainers in juvenile justice and the fight against the exploitation of children are trained	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , MINAS, MINPROFF, SED, DGSN, MINTSS, ENAM, UNICEF	100 000
	<b>Activity 14:</b> Internalize international standards relating to the rights of the child	Standards are internalized	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , <b>MINREX</b> , MINAS, MINPROFF, NCHRF, UNICEF	15 000
	<b>Activity 15:</b> Finalize the draft National Policy on the Education of Children in need of special protective measures	The draft National Policy on the Education of Children in need of special protective measures is finalized	<b>MINAS</b> , MINPROFF, MINEDUB, MINJEC, MINESEC, UNICEF, Civil Society	100 000
	<b>Activity 16:</b> Intensify the implementation of premarital, marital and family education programme	Implementation of the premarital, marital and family education programme is intensified	<b>MINPROFF</b> , UN-WOMEN	760 000

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Technical Programme 3:		SPECIFIC RIGHTS		
Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands)
	<b>Activity 17:</b> Popularize the strategic plan and the Support Guide for OVC	Strategic plan and the Support Guide for OVC are popularized	MINAS, UNICEF, Plan Cameroon, Care Cameroon	125 000
	<b>Activity 18:</b> Institutionalize the taking into account of the social dimension for the promotion of the security of OVC	The social dimension for the promotion of the OVC is institutionalized	MINAS, MINPROFF, UNICEF	50 000
<b>Action 3: Defend the rights of people living with HIV</b>	<b>Activity 1:</b> Facilitate access by PLWHIV to basic social services and to citizenship	Persons living with HIV/AIDS have the same opportunities of access to basic social services and to citizenship	MINAS, MINSANTE, (NCA), ONUSIDA	1 500 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Establish a legal framework for sponsorship of OVC	A legal framework for sponsorship of OVC is established	MINAS	50 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Popularize legal instruments relating to the rights and duties of the PLHIV and affected persons	Legal instruments relating to the rights and duties of the PLHIV and affected persons are popularized	MINSANTE, MINJUSTICE, civil society	125 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Establish basic legal services related to HIV	Basic legal services related to HIV are established	MINSANTE, MINJUSTICE	PM
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Strengthen the legal framework for the protection of the rights of PLHIV and promotion of their duties	The legal framework for the protection of the rights of PLHIV and the promotion of their duties is strengthened	MINJUSTICE	25 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Build the capacities of staff responsible for the implementation of the law on HIV related rights and the application of relevant legal instruments	The capacities of staff responsible for the implementation of HIV related rights and the application of relevant legal instruments are built	MINJUSTICE, Bar Association, NCHRF, Civil Society	35 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Build the capacity of health, and teaching staff, and employers on the respect of the rights of PLWHIV and on non-discrimination	The capacity of health and teaching staff and of employers on the respect of the rights of PLWHIV and non-discrimination are built	MINJUSTICE, MINSANTE, MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP, MINTSS, Civil Society	125 000
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Organize awareness campaigns on PLHIV, their rights and their claim mechanisms	PLWHIV better understand their rights and their claim mechanisms	MINJUSTICE, MINSANTE, NCHRF, Civil Society	125 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Organize campaigns to fight against stigmatization and discrimination in communities	Communities are better informed on stigmatizing and discrimination practices against PLWHIV	MINSANTE, MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, Civil Society	50 000
	<b>Activity 10:</b> Build the intervention capacities of PLWHIV associations members	PLWHIV associations members are more competent to intervene in the fight against discrimination	MINSANTE, MINJUSTICE, CNDHL, Civil Society	250 000
	<b>Activity 11:</b> Build the managerial capacity of PLWHIV associations	The managerial capacity of PLWHIV associations has been built	MINSANTE, Civil Society	689 039

Technical Programme 3:		SPECIFIC RIGHTS		
Institution Responsible for Follow up:		MINJUSTICE		
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands)
Action 4: Consolidate the rights of persons with disabilities	Activity 12: Involve PLWHIV in various decision-making processes related to the fight against HIV/AIDS	PLWHIV are involved in different spheres of decision-making related to the fight against HIV/AIDS	MINSANTE, Civil Society	125 000
	Activity 1: Popularize and adopt disability approach in the construction of public buildings	The construction of public buildings is consistent with the disability approach	MINTP, MINAS, All administrations, Civil Society	125 000
	Activity 2: Strengthen the prevention and screening for disability	The spread of disability is controlled	MINSANTE, MINAS, Civil Society	750 000
	Activity 3: Adopt application instruments of the Law of 2010 on the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities	The application instruments of the Law of 2010 are adopted and available	SPM, MINAS	50 000
	Activity 4: Rehabilitate and develop public Institutions for the supervision of persons with disabilities	Public Institutions for the supervision of persons with disabilities are rehabilitated and/or developed	MINAS, MINEPAT, MINMAP, Civil Society	350 000
	Activity 5: Strengthen structures for the supervision of persons with disabilities	Structures for the supervision of persons with disabilities are strengthened	MINAS, MINFI, MINEPAT, MINREX, MINATD, Civil Society	100 000
	Activity 6: Support to integration and socio-economic reintegration of persons with disabilities	Persons with disabilities are better integrated in society	MINAS, MINEFOP, MINATD, NEF, Civil Society	1 250 000
	Activity 7: Finalize the ratification process of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	The United Nations Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities is ratified	MINREX, MINJUSTICE, SPM, MINAS	50 000
	Activity 8: Raise awareness and popularize the rights of persons with disabilities	Society better understands respect for the rights of persons with disabilities	MINAS, MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, Civil Society	250 000
Action 5: Strengthen the rights of the elderly	Activity 1: Set up a health care system for the elderly	A health care system for the elderly is set up	MINSANTE, MINAS, MINPROFF, Civil Society	50 000
	Activity 2: Improve social security system for support of the elderly	The elderly receive adequate social security	MINTSS, MINAS, MINPROFF, Civil Society	35 000
	Activity 3: Raise awareness of families on taking care of their elderly parents	The elderly are taken care of by their families	MINAS, MINPROFF, NCHRF Civil Society	250 000
	Activity 4: Cater for the elderly persons taken in by private associations	Private associations receive support to cater for neglected elderly	MINAS, MINPROFF, civil society	750 000
	Activity 5: Intensify the fight against all forms of violence and discrimination against the elderly	Violence and discrimination against the elderly are reduced	MINJUSTICE, MINAS, MINPROFF, NCHRF, Civil Society	25 000
	Activity 6: Strengthen the fight against the precarious living conditions of the elderly	The living conditions of the elderly are improved	MINAS, MINPROFF	250 000
	Activity 7: Support for the conversion of the elderly	The conversion of the elderly is facilitated	MINAS, MINPROFF, NCHRF	100 000

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MINJUSTICE				
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands)
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Raise the community's awareness on age related problems	The community is more aware of age related problems	<b>MINAS, MINPROFF</b> , Civil Society	75 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Raise awareness on respect for the rights of the elderly	The society's awareness is raised on the rights of the elderly	<b>MINAS, MINPROFF</b> , MINJUSTICE, Civil Society	75 000
<b>Action 6:</b> Consolidate the rights of indigenous people	<b>Activity 1:</b> Raise awareness of indigenous people on the registration of births and on the establishment of National Identity Cards	Indigenous people are registered in the civil status records and have National Identity Cards	<b>MINAS</b> , MINATD, MINJUSTICE, DGSN, NCHRF, Civil Society	123 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Facilitate access of indigenous people to basic social services	Indigenous people have better access to basic social services such as water, energy, education, health and justice	<b>MINAS</b> , MINEPAT, MINEDUB, MINSANTE	1 250 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Strengthen the technical capacity of different social stakeholders involved in the fight against the social exclusion of indigenous people	The technical capacity of the various social stakeholders involved in the fight against the social exclusion of the indigenous people are built	<b>MINAS</b> , MINEPAT	100 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Involve indigenous peoples in forestry and wildlife management	Indigenous people are better involved in forestry and wildlife management	<b>MINFOF</b> , MINDCAF	100 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Set up community chiefdoms in places where indigenous people have settled for a long time	Community Chiefdoms are set up in places where indigenous people have settled for a long time	<b>MINATD</b>	100 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Strengthen security of land tenure of indigenous people by amending the Land Law of 6 July, 1974	Security of land tenure of indigenous people is strengthened	<b>MINDCAF</b> , MINATD, civil society	50 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Draw up a sectorial policy on the rights and mentoring of indigenous peoples	A sectorial policy of rights and mentoring the indigenous populations is drawn up	<b>MINAS</b>	10 000
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Draw a map of indigenous peoples	A map of indigenous people is drawn	<b>MINAS</b> , MINREX, NIC	15 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Raise awareness of indigenous people on their rights and duties	Indigenous people are better informed of their rights and duties	<b>MINAS</b> , Civil Society	75 000
	<b>Action 7:</b> Strengthen respect of the rights of persons under detention.	<b>Activity 1:</b> Qualitative and quantitative improvement of detainees' food	Detainees' feeding is improved	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , Civil Society
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Improve detainees hygiene and health	Detainees health coverage is improved	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , MINSANTE	935 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Organize transfer of detainees from overcrowded prisons	Prisoners are transferred	<b>MINJUSTICE</b>	150 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Effective implementation of CPC provisions on time limits preventive detention	Abnormally long preventive detentions are reduced	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , MINAS, NCHRF	50 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Promote prison labour and production	Detainees are involved in prison labor and production	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , Civil Society	30 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Organize education and literacy in prisons	Detainees are educated	<b>MINEDUB</b> , MINJUSTICE, NCHRF	46 500

Technical Programme 3: Institution Responsible for Follow up:		SPECIFIC RIGHTS		
MINJUSTICE				
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015- 2019 (in thousands)
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Promote psycho social care of detainees	Detainees are followed -up	MINAS, MOH, Civil Society	30 000
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Set up a fund to support social reintegration of prisoners	The support fund for social reintegration of prisoners is set up	MINJUSTICE, MINAS, MINFI,	150 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Organize socio-cultural activities in prisons	Detainees are involved in socio-cultural activities	MINJUSTICE, MINAS, MINAC, MINJEC, Civil Society	75 000
	<b>Activity 10:</b> Prepare an information Guide for the detainees on their rights and duties	The information Guide is available and distributed	MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, Civil Society	25 000
	<b>Activity 11:</b> Strengthen the fight against corruption in prison	Corruption is reduced to a residual level in prison	MINJUSTICE, NCHR, NACC	75 000
	<b>Activity 12:</b> Enhance penitentiary staff knowledge and respect for the rights of detainees	Penitentiary staff is better informed on respect for the rights of detainees	MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, civil society	100 000
	<b>Activity 13:</b> Strengthen the fight against impunity of penitentiary staff	Impunity is reduced to its lowest level in prison	MINJUSTICE, NCHRF	50 000
	<b>Activity 14:</b> Improve monitoring of procedures of execution of sentences	Monitoring of procedures of execution of sentences is improved	MINJUSTICE	150 000
	<b>Activity 15:</b> Strengthen application of the effective separation of categories of prisoners	Categories of prisoners are effectively separated	MINJUSTICE, DGSN, SED	500 000
	<b>Activity 16:</b> Strengthen effective application of alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice mechanisms	Alternatives to imprisonment are a reality	MINJUSTICE	100 000
	<b>Activity 17:</b> Draw up a Code of Conduct for Penitentiary Administration staff	A Code of Conduct for of the Penitentiary Administration staff is drawn up and distributed	MINJUSTICE	35 000
	<b>Activity 18:</b> Increase the number of supervisory staff and improve on their working conditions	The number of supervisory staff is increased and their working conditions are improved	MINJUSTICE	10 000
	<b>Activity 19:</b> Construct new prisons, equip, refurbishing and rehabilitation existing prisons following international standards	Prisons are constructed and/or rehabilitated following international standards	MINJUSTICE	15 000 000
	<b>Activity 20:</b> Organize support to children of imprisoned mothers	Support to children of imprisoned mothers is improved	MINPROFF, MINAS, MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, Civil society	100 000
<b>Action 8:</b> Strengthen protection of the rights of refugees	<b>Activity 1:</b> Operationalize management bodies in charge of the status of refugees	Management bodies of the status of refugees are operational	MINREX	1 500 000
	<b>Activity 2 :</b> Build the capacity of bodies in charge of managing the status of refugees	The capacities of bodies in charge of managing the status of refugees are built	MINREX	100 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Build the capacity of public administrations on the management of refugee issues	Refugees' problems are better managed	MINREX	100 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Improve coordination initiatives to care for refugees and displaced persons	Initiatives to care for refugees are coordinated	MINREX, HCR	250 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Accelerate accession to the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa of 23 October 2009	Cameroon accession to the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa of 23 October 2009	MINREX, MINATD	50 000

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**Table 3.4: Presentation of Activities of Technical Programme 4**

Technical Programme 4:		COOPERATION, PILOTING AND MONITORING- EVALUATION		
Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands)
<b>Action 1:</b> Draw up and submit reports	<b>Activity 1:</b> Draw up the Periodic Report to the Committee on the rights of the child	The third Periodic Report is drawn up and submitted	<b>MINPROFF</b> , MINJUSTICE, MINREX, Other relevant Ministries, MINPROFF, SED, DGSN, Civil Society	20 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Draw- up and submit the 4 <sup>th</sup> Periodic Report to the ACmHPR	The Report is drawn up following a participatory approach	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , MINREX, Other relevant Ministries, Civil Society	15 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Draw-up and submit the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Periodic Report to the CESC	The Report is drawn -up following a participatory approach	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , MINREX, Other relevant Administrations, Civil Society	30 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Draw- up and submit the 6 <sup>th</sup> Periodic Report to the CAT	The Report is drawn up and submitted	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , MINREX, MINDEF, DGSN, SED, Other relevant administrations	30 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Draw-up the 6 <sup>th</sup> Periodic Report to be submitted to the CEDAW Committee	The Report is drawn up and submitted	<b>MINPROFF</b> ,MINJUSTICE, MINREX, DGSN, SED, Other relevant Administrations, civil society	30 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Draw up the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Periodic Report to ACERWC	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Periodic Report is drawn up and submitted	<b>MINPROFF</b> , MINAS, MINJUSTICE, MINREX, DGSN, SED, Other relevant Administrations, civil society	30 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Submit the initial Report to the African Union Commission under the ACDEG	The Report is drawn up and submitted	<b>MINATD</b> , MINJUSTICE, MINREX, NACC, ELECAM, civil society	30 000
	<b>Activity 8:</b> Prepare the 1 <sup>st</sup> Periodic Report of Cameroon under the ACDEG	The Report is submitted within the deadline	<b>MINATD</b> , <b>MINREX</b> , MINJUSTICE, MINREX, NACC	30 000
	<b>Activity 9:</b> Build the capacity of the staff responsible for drafting and defending of Periodic Reports	The quality of Periodic Reports is improved	<b>MINJUSTICE</b> , MINREX, MINPROFF, NCHRF, Civil Society	50 000
	<b>Activity 10:</b> Prepare the 3 <sup>rd</sup> round of Cameroon's passage before the UPR	The National Report is submitted and defended	<b>PMO</b> , MINJUSTICE, MINREX, NCHRF, civil society	50 000
<b>Action 2:</b> Improve management of Human Rights litigation	<b>Activity 1:</b> Build the capacity of staff responsible for managing litigation	The quality of the defence is improved	<b>PMO</b> ,MINJUSTICE, MINREX, Other relevant Administrations, NCHRF	50 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Prepare the defence of the State's interests in contentious matters	The defence is effective	<b>PMO</b> , <b>MINJUSTICE</b> , <b>MINREX</b> , DGSN, MINDEF, NCHRF, Other relevant Administrations	50 000
<b>Action 3:</b> Improve coordination in the preparation and conduct of visits of Special Procedures	<b>Activity 1:</b> Efficient organization of visits to Cameroon of Mandate Holders from the United Nations and the African Union	The visits are effectively organized	<b>MINREX</b> , MINJUSTICE, Other relevant Administrations, NCHRF, Civil Society	200 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Raise awareness of Public Administrations on the mandate of Special Procedures and the UPR mechanism	The awareness of public administration officials is raised	<b>PMO</b> , <b>MINREX</b> , <b>MINJUSTICE</b>	100 000



Technical Programme 4:		COOPERATION, PILOTING AND MONITORING- EVALUATION		
Institution Responsible for Follow up:	MINJUSTICE			
Activities of an Action and their characteristics				
Actions	Activities	Expected outputs by activity	Actors	Cost for the period 2015-2019 (in thousands)
<b>Action 4:</b> Improve the level of implementation of recommendations	<b>Activity 1:</b> Disseminate recommendations	The recommendations are made available to stakeholders	MINREX, MINCOM, MINJUSTICE, civil society	500 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Monitor and assess the implementation of recommendations	Evaluation reports are available	PMO, MINREX, MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, civil society	1 000 000
<b>Action 5:</b> Prepare semi-annual and annual Reports	<b>Activity 1:</b> Draw-up and disseminate follow-up sheets	Follow-up sheets are available and distributed	MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, NIS, MINEPAT	25 000
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Collect and analyse Information	Follow-up sheets are collected	MINJUSTICE	50 000
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Actual drafting of Follow-up Reports	The Reports are drawn up	MINJUSTICE, Focal points	25 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Validate Follow-up Reports	The Reports are validated	MINJUSTICE, All relevant stakeholders	50 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Produce and disseminate Follow-up Reports	The Reports are available and distributed	MINJUSTICE	10 000
<b>Action 6:</b> Draw up the Final Report	<b>Activity 1:</b> Prepare the Terms of Reference (ToR)	The ToR are available	NCHRF	500
	<b>Activity 2:</b> Award the contract in view of the drafting of the comprehensive Report	The contract is awarded and the Consultant recruited	NCHRF	500
	<b>Activity 3:</b> Actual drafting of the comprehensive Report	The Report is drawn up and transmitted by the Consultant	Consultant	50 000
	<b>Activity 4:</b> Evaluate the comprehensive Report	The Report is evaluated	MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, and the focal points	15 000
	<b>Activity 5:</b> Validate the comprehensive Report	The comprehensive Report is available	MINJUSTICE, NCHRF, Other relevant stakeholders	10 000
	<b>Activity 6:</b> Produce and disseminate the comprehensive Report	The comprehensive Report is available and distributed	MINJUSTICE, NCHRF	20 000
	<b>Activity 7:</b> Organize a forum for reflection on issues of promotion and protection of Human Rights in Cameroon	The Forum is organized and elements of reorientation of the Plan of Action are identified	MINJUSTICE, MINREX, NCHRF, Other relevant Administrations, Civil Society	100 000
	<b>Action 7:</b> Governance and institutional support to the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the Plan of Action	<b>Activity 1:</b> Build the capacities of the Members of the Technical Committee	Members of the Technical Committee are equipped on the framework of implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the Plan of Action	MINJUSTICE NCHRF, other Ministries concerned, Civil Society
<b>Activity 2:</b> Periodic sessions of the Technical Committee		Sessions are held by the Technical Committee	MINJUSTICE NCHRF, other Ministries concerned, Civil Society	30 000
<b>Activity 3:</b> Communication plan of the Plan of Action		A communication plan is adopted and implemented	MINJUSTICE NCHRF, MINCOM and other Ministries	15 000
<b>Activity 4:</b> strengthening of the statistical data		Heads of statistics units from various administrations are equipped on the data collection mechanism of the Plan	NIS, MINEPAT, Heads of Statistics Units from various administrations	30 000

**Table 4: Synthesis of Programmes and Actions****Tableau 4.1: Costs Summary of Actions of the Programmes**

Programmes	Actions	Cost during the period (in thousands of CFAF)
TP <sub>1</sub> : CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS	Action 1: Defence of the right to life, physical and psychological integrity	14 665 000
	Action 2: Safeguard the right to privacy	550 000
	Action 3: Consolidate the right to freedom of expression and opinion	2 385 000
	Action 4: Improve the normative and institutional framework of freedom of worship	75 000
	Action 5: Consolidate the right to fair trial	10 715 000
	Action 6: Improve the guarantee of the right to property	915 000
	Action 7: Strengthen freedom of association, assembly and demonstration	950 000
	Action 8: Improve the participation of citizens in the management of public affairs	17 784 000
	<b>Total Costs of Actions of the Programme</b>	<b>48 039 000</b>
TP <sub>2</sub> : ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	Action 1: Equitable access of the population to health	222 029 265
	Action 2: Consolidate the right to education	6 100 000
	Action 3: Improve the population's standard of living	106 344 736
	Action 4: Strengthen transparency and optimize the fight against corruption	4 292 438
	Action 5: Consolidate the right to work and strengthen the social security system	36 903 000
	Action 6: Intensify promotion of the right to culture and leisure	29 947 000
	Action 7: Strengthen the right to a healthy environment	27 967 024
	<b>Total Costs of Actions of the Programme</b>	<b>433 583 463</b>
TP <sub>3</sub> : SPECIFIC RIGHTS	Action 1: Defend women's rights	11 169 000
	Action 2: Strengthen respect for the rights of the child	17 225 000
	Action 3: Defend the rights of persons living with HIV	3 099 039
	Action 4: Consolidate the rights of persons with disabilities	2 925 000
	Action 5: Strengthen the rights of the elderly	1 610 000
	Action 6: Consolidate the rights of indigenous populations	1 823 000
	Action 7: Strengthen respect of the rights of detainees	28 111 500
	Action 8: Strengthen the protection of the rights of refugees	2 000 000
	<b>Total Costs of Actions of the Programme</b>	<b>67 962 539</b>
TP <sub>4</sub> : COOPERATION, PILOTING AND MONITORING-EVALUATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION	Action 1: Prepare and submit reports	315 000
	Action 2: Improve litigation management	100 000
	Action 3: Improve coordination in the preparation and conduct of the visits of Special Procedures	300 000
	Action 4: Improve the level of implementation of recommendations	1 500 000
	Action 5: Prepare semi-annual and annual Reports	160 000
	Action 6: Development of the comprehensive Report	196 000



National Plan of Action for the Promotion  
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Programmes	Actions	Cost during the period (in thousands of CFAF)
	Action 7: Governance and institutional support to the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the Plan of Action	90 000
	Total Costs of Actions of the Programme	2 661 000
TOTAL COSTS OF ALL PROGRAMMES		552 246 002

**Table 4.2: Cost Summary of Programmes**

Programmes	Objectives	Indicators	Cost over the period (in thousands of CFAF)
TP <sub>1</sub> : CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS	Strengthening the Rule of Law	Rate of establishment of institutions/mechanisms provided for in the Constitution	48 039 000
TP <sub>2</sub> : ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	Improving the standard of living of the people	Poverty rate indicator	433 583 463
TP <sub>3</sub> : SPECIFIC RIGHTS	Promoting social inclusion	Professional integration rate of the socially vulnerable population	67 962 539
TP <sub>4</sub> : COOPERATION, PILOTING AND MONITORING/ EVALUATION OF PANPPDH	Consolidating stakeholders coordination in the implementation of the obligations of the State on Human Rights	Rate of quality periodic reports filed within the prescribed time limit	2 571 000
Total			552 156 002





Printed by Cameroon News and Publishing Corporation  
BP. / P.O. BOX : 1218 Yaounde - Cameroon  
2015