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resolution 16/21**

Cameroon

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1971) ICESCR (1984) ICCPR (1984) ICCPR-OP 2 (1991) CEDAW (1994) CAT (1986) CRC (1993) OP-CRC-AC (signature only, 2001) OP-CRC-SC (signature only, 2001) CRPD (signature only, 2008) CPED (signature only, 2007)	OP-CAT (signature only, 2009) ICRMW (signature only, 2009)	ICCPR-OP 2
Reservations, declarations and/or understandings			
Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action ³	ICCRP-OP 1 (1984) OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2005) CAT, art. 20 (1986) and arts. 21 and 22 (2000) OP-CRPD, art. 6 (signature only, 2008) CPED (signature only, 2007)	ICRMW (signature only, 2009)	ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR, ICCPR, art. 41 OP-CRC-IC

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
Ratification, accession or succession	Palermo Protocol ⁴ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol Geneva Conventions of August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II ⁵ ILO fundamental conventions ⁶		1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions ⁷ Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (signature only) ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁸ UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. Several treaty bodies encouraged Cameroon to ratify ICRMW; CRPD; CPED; OP-CRC-SC; OP-CRC-AC; ICCPR-OP 2; OP-ICESCR, and OP-CRPD.⁹
2. Taking note of the response by Cameroon to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendation to ratify OP-CAT and to set up a national preventive mechanism, the Committee against Torture (CAT) encouraged Cameroon to ratify the Optional Protocol.¹⁰
3. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) encouraged Cameroon to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and ILO Convention No. 169.¹¹
4. CERD and UNESCO encouraged Cameroon to ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.¹²
5. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Cameroon consider acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹³

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) noted that delays in adopting the draft code on child protection and the draft code on persons and the family hindered progress on children's rights.¹⁴ CRC urged Cameroon to expedite the adoption of these two drafts and ensure implementation of the legislation on children's rights.¹⁵
7. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) urged Cameroon to adopt the draft Law on the Prevention and Punishment of Violence against Women and Gender-based Discrimination.¹⁶
8. CRC was concerned about the lack of legal and administrative adoption procedure, disparities in adoption provisions and their non-compliance with the best interests of the child as well as sale of children for adoptive purposes. It recommended that Cameroon adopt a unified national law governing adoption.¹⁷
9. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) noted the adoption of the Act on the Protection and Advancement of Persons with Disabilities¹⁸ (2010) and the Act on Legal Aid (2009).¹⁹
10. CERD recommended that Cameroon adopt the bill on the rights of indigenous people, ensuring their participation in the drafting process.²⁰

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions²¹

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle²²</i>
National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms of Cameroon	B status (October 2006)	A (March 2010)

11. While welcoming the law to strengthen the independence of the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (NCHRF) and the Act improving NCHRF compliance with the Paris Principles,²³ several treaty bodies were concerned about its lack of independence and recommended that Cameroon guarantee this.²⁴ CERD particularly recommended passing a law to put NCHRF on a constitutional footing.²⁵ CESCR recommended adequately staffing and funding the National Commission²⁶ and the Human

Rights Committee (HR Committee) urged that it be provided with resources to monitor prison conditions.²⁷

12. CEDAW recommended that Cameroon establish a deputy Gender Ombudsperson to promote women's rights.²⁸ CRC also recommended the establishment of an office of the Commissioner for Children within the NCHRF or the appointment of an independent Ombudsperson to monitor CRC implementation.²⁹

13. UNICEF noted that an interministerial committee to monitor and combat human trafficking had been established in 2010³⁰ and that the Child Trafficking Act of 2005 had been amended in 2012 to extend to all victims of trafficking and to combat trafficking in all its forms.³¹

14. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Cameroon consider creating an independent national institution to implement and coordinate refugee protection and assistance.³²

15. CERD recommended that Cameroon establish the Senate and the Constitutional Council, which were not yet operational.³³

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies³⁴

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	March 1998	2008	March 2010	Nineteenth to twenty-first reports overdue since 2012
CESCR	December 1999	2008	December 2011	Fourth report due in 2016
HR Committee	November 1999	2008	July 2010	Fifth report overdue since 2013
CEDAW	June 2000	2007/2011	January 2009	Fourth and fifth reports pending consideration in 2014
CAT	November 2003	2008	May 2010	Fifth report due in 2014
CRC	October 2001	2008	January 2010	Third to fifth reports due in 2015

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

<i>Concluding observations</i>				
<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>	
CERD	2011	Definition of racial discrimination; refugees; indigenous people. ³⁵	–	
HR Committee	2011	Discrimination against women; torture; and human rights violations related to social riots. ³⁶	2012 ³⁷	
CEDAW	2011	Review of discriminatory legislation; violence against women. ³⁸	–	
CAT	2011	Pretrial detention; journalists and human rights defenders; investigations into February 2008 events; state of emergency. ³⁹	–	

Views

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Number of views</i>	<i>Status</i>
HR Committee	2 ⁴⁰	Dialogue ongoing.

B. Cooperation with special procedures⁴¹

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
Standing invitation	No	No
Visits undertaken	Torture (1999)	Right to Food (July 2012)
Visits agreed to in principle		Water and Sanitation Freedom of expression Minorities
Visits requested	Freedom of opinion and expression	HR Defenders (2012)
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	During the period under review 17 communications were sent. The Government replied to 8 of them.	

C. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

16. Cameroon contributed financially to OHCHR in 2009.

17. In 2011, The United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa/OHCHR Central Africa Regional Office (CARO) facilitated and funded technical advisory services and training for Cameroon NHRI commissioners and staff to, inter alia, more effectively address individual cases alleging human rights violations.⁴² Throughout various events, it raised awareness on multiple forms of discrimination faced by indigenous women, women living with disabilities and elderly women. Furthermore, following joint advocacy undertaken by CARO and civil society organizations, Cameroon committed itself to ratifying CRPD.⁴³

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**A. Equality and non-discrimination**

18. While noting that the 1972 Constitution prohibits discrimination, CERD regretted that the prohibition of racial discrimination was not fully incorporated into Cameroonian legislation, including the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.⁴⁴ CESCR recommended adopting anti-discrimination legislation listing all prohibited grounds for discrimination.⁴⁵

19. CEDAW remained concerned about patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes concerning women's roles and responsibilities⁴⁶ as well as the position of women and girls in rural areas, which was characterized by poverty, illiteracy and

difficulties with access to health and social services.⁴⁷ It recommended, inter alia, the elimination of discrimination regarding land ownership.⁴⁸

20. Concerned at the lack of priority to eliminate various discriminatory provisions dealing, inter alia, with adultery, polygamy, ownership of trade, nationality, widowhood, family home and inheritance as well as about the exemption from punishment for a rapist if he married the victim, CEDAW urged Cameroon to amend or repeal all discriminatory legislation.⁴⁹ HR Committee urged that compatibility between customary law and statutory law be ensured.⁵⁰

21. CERD was concerned at discrimination against and marginalization of indigenous people's⁵¹ regarding their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.⁵² CRC recommended that Cameroon address the geographical disparities in the protection of indigenous children's rights, with particular attention to Bororo, Baka, Bakola and Mafa children living in remote areas.⁵³

22. UNCHR noted that the poor functioning of civil registration centres had resulted in a very low level of birth registration, which seriously affected the rights of unregistered children to access to basic services. It pointed out that the problem was particularly acute in rural areas, such as in Bororo, Baka, Bakola, and Mafa.⁵⁴ UNHCR recommended the implementation of a Universal Birth Registration strategy, in order to include all children. UNICEF noted that the new Civil Registration Act of 6 May 2011 extended the deadline to register a child's birth from 30 to 90 days and established a National Registry Office.⁵⁵

23. CERD was concerned by the predominance of French and the inequality for the English-speaking population in the south of Cameroon and recommended implementing bilingual policies.⁵⁶

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

24. HR Committee noted that Cameroonian courts imposed the death penalty, in accordance with the Penal Code, and urged Cameroon to abolish it or formalize the current death penalty *de facto* moratorium.⁵⁷

25. The HR Committee also urged Cameroon to promptly investigate extra-judicial executions by law enforcement officers, bringing perpetrators to justice, providing remedies to victims and establish an independent mechanism to carry out such investigations.⁵⁸

26. The HR Committee stated that Cameroon should take effective measures to address the issue of "vigilante justice" against persons suspected of crimes which reportedly had resulted in several deaths and to ensure that such acts were investigated and the persons responsible brought to justice.⁵⁹

27. Concerned about widespread torture⁶⁰ and the fact that confessions obtained under torture were taken into consideration during court hearings, HR Committee urged Cameroon to ensure prompt impartial and effective investigations of torture allegations by an independent body and to revise article 30.2 of the Criminal Procedure Code.⁶¹

28. CAT remained concerned about the lack of independence of the Special Police Oversight Division and by the fact that inquiries into torture committed by the police were carried out by police officials of this Division and that only a few complaints were admitted, investigated and led to prosecutions. It urged Cameroon to establish an independent body.⁶²

29. CAT was also concerned about the high number of deaths in custody and excessive use of armed force by the security forces during escape attempts by prisoners and urged Cameroon to prevent violence between and against prisoners, and deaths in custody.⁶³

30. The Director General of UNESCO condemned the killing of Germain Ngota Ngota and noted the lack of information on the results of investigation into this crime.⁶⁴
31. While noting the commitment of Cameroon in its UPR to improving prison conditions, CAT remained perturbed by the deplorable conditions in detention places. It urged Cameroon *inter alia* to reduce prison overcrowding by favouring non-custodial penalties, put an end to corruption and strengthen judicial supervision of prison conditions.⁶⁵
32. CAT was also concerned about the use in prisons of chains and solitary confinement as disciplinary measures and encouraged Cameroon to repeal the decree on disciplinary measures in prison.⁶⁶
33. In 2012, during his visit, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food stated that the State party should provide persons deprived of liberty with an adequate and sufficient amount of food so they did not have to rely on food from their families to feed themselves. The particular needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women must also be taken into account.⁶⁷
34. Stating that safeguards against illegal and arbitrary arrest were often not implemented, the HR Committee urged Cameroon to implement the Criminal Procedure Code guarantees and afford persons subjected to illegal and arbitrary detention judicial redress and compensation.⁶⁸
35. HR Committee was concerned about long pretrial detention periods and the high number of persons held in pretrial detention.⁶⁹
36. HR Committee remained concerned about the criminalization of consensual sexual acts between same sex adults and inhumane and degrading treatment of persons detained for having sexual relations with a same sex person. It urged Cameroon to decriminalize consensual sexual acts between same sex adults and address social prejudice and stigmatization against homosexuality.⁷⁰
37. Regarding female genital mutilation and breast ironing, CEDAW urged Cameroon to enact national legislation to prohibit harmful practices and strengthen its awareness-raising on the issue.⁷¹ CAT, HR Committee and CESCR had similar concerns.⁷²
38. Concerned at the high level of violence against women and girls, the lack of a specific law on violence against women and the non-recognition of marital rape as a criminal offence, CEDAW urged Cameroon to ensure that domestic violence, marital rape and all forms of sexual abuse constitute a criminal offence.⁷³ CAT, HR Committee and CESCR shared those concerns.⁷⁴
39. Concerned about ill-treatment and an extremely high level of violence against children, CRC recommended that Cameroon protect children against any form of violence.⁷⁵ CRC also urged Cameroon to prohibit by law all forms of corporal punishment in all settings.⁷⁶
40. UNICEF reported that child labour remained a concern and that in 2010, 39.7 per cent of children aged 10 to 17 were engaged in economic activity.⁷⁷
41. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (ILO Committee of Experts) urged Cameroon to adopt and implement the National Plan to Combat Child Labour⁷⁸ and to abolish work by children under the minimum age for admission to employment.⁷⁹ CRC was also concerned at the high rate of child labour.⁸⁰
42. Considering that street children were particularly exposed to the worst forms of child labour, the ILO Committee of Experts encouraged Cameroon to pursue its efforts to

identify, withdraw and reintegrate street children.⁸¹ CRC recommended that Cameroon ensure that they have access to education, health services, shelter and food.⁸²

43. CRC and CEDAW were concerned about the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children⁸³ as well as the trafficking and exploitation of women for commercial ends.⁸⁴ The ILO Committee of Experts asked Cameroon to provide information on the measures taken under the National Plan to Combat Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation.⁸⁵ It urged Cameroon to ensure that anyone engaging in the sale and trafficking of children under 18 and any State official involved in such acts was prosecuted.⁸⁶ It also asked about the measures taken to prevent and combat the trafficking of women from Cameroon for sexual exploitation abroad.⁸⁷

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

44. HR Committee was concerned about the independence of the judiciary and the fact that the Criminal Procedure Code allowed for intervention by the Ministry of Justice or by the Attorney General to end criminal proceedings in certain instances. It urged Cameroon to protect the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.⁸⁸

45. CAT noted with concern that a Criminal Procedure Code provision allowed the Ministry of Justice to terminate criminal prosecutions in the “social interest” or for “public order”. It urged Cameroon to review the Code to ensure that all criminal proceedings lead to the acquittal or conviction of the accused and that any such Ministry of Justice decision should be open to judicial appeal.⁸⁹

46. Noting the jurisdiction of military courts over civilians, HR Committee urged Cameroon to ensure that trials of civilians by military courts were exceptional.⁹⁰

47. CAT remained concerned about the lack of protection of complainants and witnesses against ill-treatment⁹¹ and urged Cameroon to facilitate access to justice for victims of torture and make legal aid available to all persons.⁹²

48. CRC urged Cameroon to improve the juvenile justice system, by, inter alia, raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 12 years⁹³ and both UNICEF and CAT also urged that imprisonment be used only as a last resort for children in conflict with the law and that alternative detention centres be developed for minors.⁹⁴

49. CERD recommended ensuring equal access to justice for indigenous people.⁹⁵

50. CERD also recommended that Cameroon reform the justice system with the aim of reducing mob justice.⁹⁶

51. While noting that the administrative inquiry into the allegations of human rights violations during the events of February 2008 had concluded that the security forces had acted in self-defence, CAT was concerned about reports alleging that the security forces committed human rights violations and recommended that Cameroon open an independent inquiry into such events.⁹⁷

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

52. CRC was concerned about disparities between the minimum legal ages for marriage of boys and girls and urged Cameroon to raise the legal age of marriage for girls to 18 years.⁹⁸

53. HR Committee urged Cameroon to protect girls from early marriage⁹⁹ and CRC urged that early and forced marriages be explicitly criminalized by the law.¹⁰⁰

54. HR Committee¹⁰¹ and CEDAW¹⁰² urged that polygamy be eliminated.

55. Concerned about the high number of children deprived of parental care, CRC recommended that Cameroon protect their rights and address their needs.¹⁰³

E. Freedom of expression, association and right to participate in public and political life

56. CAT expressed its concern about journalists and harassment of human rights defenders', arbitrary arrest, torture, and death threats and urged Cameroon to ensure thorough inquiry into such acts.¹⁰⁴

57. UNESCO encouraged Cameroon to begin the process of introducing a freedom of information law and to decriminalize the defamation law. It added that Cameroon must ensure that journalists and media workers were able to practise in a free and safe environment.¹⁰⁵

58. In 2011, three Special Rapporteurs¹⁰⁶ sent Cameroon an urgent appeal concerning allegations of murder, intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders.¹⁰⁷

59. Worried by reports of anonymous threats being made against human rights defenders working to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons, OHCHR stated that Cameroon should provide adequate protection to those human rights defenders.¹⁰⁸

60. The ILO Committee of Experts hoped that during the revision of the Penal Code the explanations that it had provided would be taken into account in such a way that no prison sentence could be imposed on persons who expressed certain political views or opposition to the established system.¹⁰⁹

61. CESCR was concerned about the interference of Cameroon in the running of trade unions.¹¹⁰ The ILO Committee of Experts noted that Cameroon had indicated the establishment of a committee for the revision of the Labour Code and the revision of the provisions in respect of trade unions to bring them into conformity with the provisions of the Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise.¹¹¹

62. In 2012, four Special Rapporteurs¹¹² sent a joint communication concerning allegations of undue restrictions on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly. According to the information received, in March 2012, the authorities had prevented a meeting on AIDS and the human rights of sexual minorities from being held. It was also reported that the president and 14 members of the Movement for the Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms had been arrested in March 2012 during a peaceful demonstration.¹¹³

63. CEDAW called upon Cameroon to increase women's representation in decision-making positions, and participation in political and public life.¹¹⁴

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

64. CESCR remained concerned about high unemployment and underemployment rates. It recommended that Cameroon inter alia overcome obstacles preventing young people and women from entering the formal labour market and develop professional training.¹¹⁵

65. CEDAW noted with concern that women were concentrated in the farming, domestic service and informal sector, resulting in their exclusion from social security programmes. It also underlined the 1981 Decree allowing a husband to oppose his wife's employment by invoking the interests of the household and the children. It urged Cameroon

to ensure, *inter alia*, equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market as well as access to social services for women in the informal sector.¹¹⁶

66. The ILO Committee of Experts urged Cameroon to ensure that the Labour Code included provisions prohibiting discrimination based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction and social origin.¹¹⁷

67. Concerned that the minimum wage did not provide a decent living for workers and their families, CESCR recommended taking into account the minimum requirements for subsistence when setting the minimum wage.¹¹⁸

68. Noting the statement by Cameroon about a significant improvement in the situation of members of the Baka, Bagyéli and Mbororo communities in the labour market, the ILO Committee of Experts asked for specific information in support of this statement.¹¹⁹

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

69. UNICEF noted that 46 per cent of children under 18 years were affected by poverty and that considerable disparities existed between rural and urban areas. Thus, 60 per cent of all children who were poor lived in the Adamaoua, East, North and Far North provinces.¹²⁰

70. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food noted that around 33 per cent of all children were suffering from chronic malnutrition. The situation was particularly acute in rural areas, where 20 per cent of children were underweight, compared to 7 per cent in urban areas.¹²¹

71. At the end of his visit, the Special Rapporteur made a number of recommendations to Cameroon, focusing in particular on devising a framework law on the right to food; taking into account the views of communities on decisions concerning the concessions of the land on which they rely for their livelihood; designing a programme to introduce structural improvements in the Far North; reviewing land tenure systems and extending social welfare coverage to the entire population.¹²²

72. CESCR urged Cameroon to provide a broader social protection and to introduce non-contributory schemes to cover persons unable to pay premiums.¹²³ UNICEF also recommended accelerating the development of social services in order to establish universal health insurance.¹²⁴

73. CESCR urged Cameroon to speed up land reform, guarantee small-scale producers' right to community lands and remove the obstacles to land ownership, particularly for women.¹²⁵

74. CESCR also expressed its concern at the housing shortage, the high rate of forced evictions, and lack of access to water supply and electricity by much of the rural population.¹²⁶

H. Right to health

75. UNICEF noted that, to improve access to health care, Cameroon should adopt a decentralization policy to facilitate local management of resources.¹²⁷ However, more measures needed to be taken in terms of planning and budgeting in view of the inadequacies in allocation and distribution of public funding. Furthermore, poverty prevented the most vulnerable from accessing quality health care.¹²⁸

76. UNICEF also noted that certain societal norms, such as early marriage and pregnancy and refusal to consult medical professionals of the opposite sex, continued to

have a negative impact on the health of mothers and children, whose vulnerability was exacerbated by the HIV/AIDS pandemic.¹²⁹

77. CRC was also concerned at the lack of financial resources in the health sector and the inadequacy of health-care facilities and qualified health personnel. It recommended that Cameroon implement the 2011–2015 Health Sector Strategy.¹³⁰

78. Noting the poor quality medicines sold on the black market, CESCR urged Cameroon to dismantle this informal supply and improve access to generic medicines.¹³¹

79. HR Committee remained concerned about the high maternal mortality,¹³² the abortion laws which might incite women to seek unsafe and illegal abortions, and about the unavailability of abortion even when the law permitted it. It urged Cameroon to ensure, inter alia, women access to reproductive health services and amend legislation to help women avoid unwanted pregnancies.¹³³

80. CESCR expressed particular concern about the high rate of teenage pregnancy¹³⁴ and illegal abortions performed on teenage girls.¹³⁵ CRC and CESCR were also concerned about child mortality.¹³⁶

81. UNICEF noted that progress had been made in terms of the number of births attended by qualified health professionals as well as the number of infants vaccinated.¹³⁷

82. CRC recommended integrating malnutrition in the policies of the Ministry of Public Health and in the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper.¹³⁸

83. Regarding cholera epidemics, CESCR urged Cameroon to develop public sanitation and waste treatment services, and provide safe water, especially in rural areas.¹³⁹

84. UNICEF noted that, since 2005, Cameroon had taken measures to prevent, treat and care for persons living with HIV and that free access to antiretrovirals was a step towards universal access.¹⁴⁰ However, UNICEF reported that the fight against HIV/AIDS was disadvantaged by unequal distribution of qualified personnel between urban and rural areas and disruptions to the supply of inputs and antiretrovirals. In addition, persistent sociocultural constraints slowed progress in respect of the rights of people living with HIV.¹⁴¹

85. CRC remained concerned at increasing HIV/AIDS rates among children and women and the increased number of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS.¹⁴²

I. Right to education

86. UNESCO pointed out that primary education was compulsory¹⁴³ and that the Programme of National Literacy had boosted the literacy of youth and adults outside the formal educational system.¹⁴⁴ It also reported that the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family had affirmed that forced marriage was an obstacle to the right to education.¹⁴⁵ UNESCO recommended that Cameroon adopt further measures aimed at combating discrimination in education, protecting minority groups, combating illiteracy and promoting gender equality.¹⁴⁶

87. Considering that compulsory education was one of the most effective means of combating child labour, the ILO Committee of Expert urged Cameroon to improve the education system so as to allow children under 14 access to basic compulsory schooling.¹⁴⁷

88. CRC recommended, inter alia, increasing budgetary allocations for basic and secondary education and ensuring access to education, particularly for girls, indigenous children and children without birth certificates.¹⁴⁸

89. UNICEF noted that children belonging to minority groups, in particular the Bororo, the Pygmies, the disabled and refugees, had limited access to education¹⁴⁹ and that the low enrolment rate of girls stemmed from stereotypical sociocultural practices.¹⁵⁰ It therefore recommended that disparities in access to education should be reduced and adequate funds provided to develop preschool education.¹⁵¹

90. CERD recommended that Cameroon eliminate discrimination against indigenous children regarding the right to education, adapt the education system to their culture and develop, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, education programmes addressing their special needs.¹⁵²

91. UNICEF reported that the Ministry of Basic Education and the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms had published a guide on human rights teaching for primary schools.¹⁵³

J. Cultural rights

92. UNESCO noted that a draft law orienting the future cultural policy had been developed and was being processed and that several other texts related to culture were undergoing the same process.¹⁵⁴

K. Persons with disabilities

93. CRC recommended that Cameroon inter alia adopt a clear definition of disability and implement legislation protecting children with disabilities.¹⁵⁵

94. CESCR was concerned about the difficulties of disabled persons in education and the labour market and recommended that Cameroon implement the Act on the Protection and Advancement of Persons with Disabilities.¹⁵⁶

L. Minorities and indigenous peoples

95. UNHCR stated that several population groups in the country were at risk of statelessness, particularly indigenous groups such as the Baka, Bakola, Bagyeli and Bedzang. They had not been properly registered due to the fact that they mostly lived in remote areas and to their low level of education. Other populations living in regions along the borders, such as the Bakassi Peninsula, might also be at risk of statelessness.¹⁵⁷ UNHCR recommended that Cameroon review its nationality legislation to ensure compliance with international standards in the field of prevention of statelessness and the protection of stateless persons and take measures to prevent persons living in the Bakassi Peninsula from becoming stateless.¹⁵⁸

96. The Special Rapporteur on the right to food stressed that, as noted by the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the terminology used to describe indigenous peoples did not conform to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.¹⁵⁹

97. The Special Rapporteur also pointed out that studies had shown that indigenous communities were particularly at risk in terms of the enjoyment of the right to adequate food.¹⁶⁰

98. CESCR urged Cameroon to promote the right of indigenous peoples to an adequate standard of living and raise their awareness to their right to be involved in decision-making affecting them.¹⁶¹

99. CERD was concerned about the abuse of indigenous people by civil servants and recommended their protection against any attacks as well as the prosecution of the perpetrators of such acts.¹⁶²

100. CESCR pointed out that Baka, Pygmy and Mbororo communities had been moved away from their ancestral lands.¹⁶³ Concerned about attacks on indigenous people's land rights, CERD recommended establishing in domestic legislation the indigenous peoples' right to own, use, develop and control their territories and resources and consulting them to obtain their free consent before approving any project affecting their territories.¹⁶⁴ In the framework of the early-warning procedure, CERD considered the situation of the Mbandjock and Nkoteng peoples regarding the use of their land by the Sosucam Company.¹⁶⁵ The Special Rapporteur on the right to food also recommended a comprehensive review of land tenure systems to ensure better protection of the rights of land users, including indigenous peoples.¹⁶⁶

M. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

101. UNHCR pointed out the signature of the Presidential decree that established the Eligibility and Appeals bodies and paved the way for the delivery of refugee cards. Noting that the bodies were not yet functioning, UNHCR encouraged Cameroon to operationalize the Commissions and issue identity cards to all refugees.¹⁶⁷

102. UNHCR noted that as at 30 June 2012, Cameroon hosted approximately 103,600 refugees and asylum seekers coming mainly from countries of the subregion but also from the Great Lakes, and West and East Africa.¹⁶⁸

103. UNHCR stated that lack of resources, complex procedures, favouritism and corruption made accessing social services difficult, especially for refugees, and recommended enhancing living conditions for asylum seekers and refugees.¹⁶⁹

104. UNHCR noted that acts of xenophobia, ill-treatment and discrimination against refugees occurred as a result of isolated malicious acts, neighbourhood disputes and corruption.¹⁷⁰

105. UNHCR recommended that detention of asylum seekers was only used as a last resort, and when necessary, for a period as short as possible, that judicial safeguards be in place and that Cameroon consider alternatives to detention.¹⁷¹

106. CAT was concerned about the power of officials at border crossings to decide whether someone may enter Cameroonian territory and urged Cameroon to revise its procedures and practices on expulsion, refoulement and extradition.¹⁷²

N. Human rights and counter-terrorism

107. In 2011, four holders of special procedures mandates — on counter-terrorism, torture, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances¹⁷³ — sent a letter related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism. They urged Cameroon to provide information on the measures it had taken to investigate the allegations contained in the study and, if they were substantiated, to rectify the situation in accordance with international human rights norms and standards and to implement the corresponding recommendations. Cameroon had also been invited to provide the special procedures mandate holders with any other relevant information.¹⁷⁴

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 1 April 2009* (ST/LEG/SER.E/26), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Cameroon from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/4/CMR/2 and Corr.1).

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ A table in the previous UPR compilation contained the following information under Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies: Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31; Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13; Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12; Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁶ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation;

- Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ⁷ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ⁸ International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ⁹ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 54; CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 36 (e) and 84–85; CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 22; CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 37; CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 14; and E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, paras. 34–35.
- ¹⁰ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 32. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 36; and E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 35.
- ¹¹ CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 22.
- ¹² *Ibid.*, para. 22 and UNESCO submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 8, para. 34.
- ¹³ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 7.
- ¹⁴ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 1, para. 4.
- ¹⁵ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 10. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 25 and ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011), para. 3.
- ¹⁶ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 26–27.
- ¹⁷ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 47–48.
- ¹⁸ See also UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 4, para. 28.
- ¹⁹ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 5 (g). See also CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 5.
- ²⁰ CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 15. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 82–83.
- ²¹ According to article 5 of the rules of procedure for the International Coordination Committee (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the different classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles); B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination); C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ²² For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordination Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/20/10, annex.
- ²³ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 5 and E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 6. See also CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 6.
- ²⁴ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 18–19; CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 15–16; CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 13; CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 26; and CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 7.
- ²⁵ CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 13.
- ²⁶ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 8.
- ²⁷ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 21.
- ²⁸ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 19.
- ²⁹ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 16 (c).
- ³⁰ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 2, para. 8.
- ³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 4, para. 27.
- ³² UNHCR submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 4. See also CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 44–45; CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 67–68; CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 14; CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 28; and CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 22. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 3; CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 5; and CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 5.
- ³³ CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 10. See also CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 21.
- ³⁴ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee; |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; |

- CAT Committee against Torture;
 CRC Committee on the Rights of the Child.
- ³⁵ CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 29.
- ³⁶ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 29. See also Letter dated 28 November 2011 from HR Committee to the Permanent Mission of Cameroon in Geneva, available at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/Cameroun28Nov2011.pdf>.
- ³⁷ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4/Add.1.
- ³⁸ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 56.
- ³⁹ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 38. See also Letter dated 6 June 2011 from CAT to the Permanent Mission of Cameroon in Geneva, available at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/Reminder.Cameroun.06062011.pdf>.
- ⁴⁰ CCPR/C/96/D/1397/2005 and CCPR/C/101/D/1813/2008. See also A/66/40 (Vol. I), paras. 131, 155, 161, 165, 171 and 227 and p. 129) and A/66/40 (Vol. II, Part Two), p. 85.
- ⁴¹ For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ⁴² OHCHR Report 2011, p. 218.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 220.
- ⁴⁴ CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 12.
- ⁴⁵ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 9.
- ⁴⁶ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 24. See also CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 8.
- ⁴⁷ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 42.
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 43. See also CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 8.
- ⁴⁹ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 14–15. See also CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 10–11 and 46–47; CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 11; E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 12.
- ⁵⁰ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 8. See also CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 47.
- ⁵¹ Les communautés autochtones du Cameroun comprennent les peuples autochtones des forêts ou “Pygmées” vivant de chasse, de pêche et de cueillette (les Bagyeli ou Bakola, Baka et Bedzan); les pasteurs nomades Mbororo (les Wodaabe, Jafun, et Galegi); et les communautés de montagne Kiridi. Au total, les Pygmées sont estimés à entre 30–50.000, ce qui représente environ 0,25 % de la population totale. Les Mbororo constituent un groupe plus important, environ 1,85 million de personnes (environ 9 % de la population totale). Mission au Cameroun du Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l’alimentation, M. Olivier De Schutter (16–23 juillet 2012), Conclusions préliminaires, 23 juillet 2012, Yaoundé, Part II, para. 3(b).
- ⁵² CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 15. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 82.
- ⁵³ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 83 (e); see also para. 82.
- ⁵⁴ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 7. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 33–34 and 82 and CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 16.
- ⁵⁵ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 4, para. 26.
- ⁵⁶ CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 21.
- ⁵⁷ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 14.
- ⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 15.
- ⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 16.
- ⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 17.
- ⁶¹ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4. See also CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 22 and CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 17.
- ⁶² CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 22. See also CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 20.
- ⁶³ *Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 16.
- ⁶⁴ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 8, para. 33. See also CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 18.
- ⁶⁵ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 15. See also CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 21.
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 17.
- ⁶⁷ Mission au Cameroun du Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l’alimentation, M. Olivier De Schutter (16–23 juillet 2012), Conclusions préliminaires, 23 juillet 2012, Yaoundé, Part II, para. 3, a), available at <http://www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12383&LangID=F>.
- ⁶⁸ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 19.
- ⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 20. See also CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 14.
- ⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 12.
- ⁷¹ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 28–29. See also CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 25.

- ⁷² CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 29; CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, 28–29 2010, para. 10; and E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 20. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 59–60.
- ⁷³ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 26–27.
- ⁷⁴ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 30; CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 11; and E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 20.
- ⁷⁵ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 35, 39 and 40. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 36, 49 and 50.
- ⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 37–38.
- ⁷⁷ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 1, para. 4.
- ⁷⁸ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No 138), adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011), para. 2, available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:232917. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 70.
- ⁷⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No 138), adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011), para. 4. See also E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 19.
- ⁸⁰ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 69. See also E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 19.
- ⁸¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011), Clause d), para. 2.
- ⁸² CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 72 (d).
- ⁸³ *Ibid.*, paras. 73 and 75.
- ⁸⁴ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 30.
- ⁸⁵ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No 182), adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011), Articles 1(1) and 2(1), para. 2. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 73.
- ⁸⁶ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011), Articles 5 and 7(1).
- ⁸⁷ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct Request concerning the Forced Labour Convention (No 29), adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012).
- ⁸⁸ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 23.
- ⁸⁹ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 24.
- ⁹⁰ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 24. See also CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 23.
- ⁹¹ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 20 (c).
- ⁹² *Ibid.*, para. 12. See also CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 17.
- ⁹³ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 80 (a).
- ⁹⁴ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 15. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 80 and UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 6, para. 41.
- ⁹⁵ CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 17.
- ⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 19.
- ⁹⁷ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 19. See also CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 18.
- ⁹⁸ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 25–26. See also CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 16–17 and CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 9.
- ⁹⁹ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 9.
- ¹⁰⁰ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 60 (b).
- ¹⁰¹ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 9.
- ¹⁰² CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 47.
- ¹⁰³ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 45–46.
- ¹⁰⁴ CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 18. See also CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 25 and UNESCO submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 8, para. 33.
- ¹⁰⁵ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Cameroon, pp. 8 and 9, paras. 38, 39 and 41. See also CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 25.
- ¹⁰⁶ La Rapporteuse spéciale sur la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection du droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression et le Rapporteur spécial sur les exécutions extrajudiciaires, sommaires ou arbitraires.
- ¹⁰⁷ A/HRC/19/44, p. 53.

- ¹⁰⁸ Spokesperson for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 16 November 2012. See also CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 12.
- ¹⁰⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957 (No 105), adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012).
- ¹¹⁰ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 17.
- ¹¹¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No 87), adopted 201, published 101st ILC session (2012), Article 2 of the Convention.
- ¹¹² Le Rapporteur spécial sur la promotion et la protection du droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression ; le Rapporteur spécial sur le droit de réunion et d'association pacifiques ; le Rapporteur spécial sur le droit qu'à toute personne de jouir du meilleur état de santé physique et mentale possible et la Rapporteuse spéciale sur la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. A/HRC/21/49, p. 37.
- ¹¹³ A/HRC/21/49, p. 37.
- ¹¹⁴ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 33.
- ¹¹⁵ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, paras. 14 and 15 (a) and (b).
- ¹¹⁶ CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 36–37. See also E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 12.
- ¹¹⁷ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No 111), adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012), Articles 1(1)(a). On discrimination, see also ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct Request concerning the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No 111), adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012).
- ¹¹⁸ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 15.
- ¹¹⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct Request concerning the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No 111), adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012), Discrimination against indigenous peoples.
- ¹²⁰ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 1, para. 2. See also E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 21 and CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 63.
- ¹²¹ Mission au Cameroun du Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation, M. Olivier De Schutter (16–23 juillet 2012), Conclusions préliminaires, 23 juillet 2012, Yaoundé. See also E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 26.
- ¹²² Mission au Cameroun du Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation, M. Olivier De Schutter (16–23 juillet 2012), Conclusions préliminaires, 23 juillet 2012, Yaoundé. See also E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 26.
- ¹²³ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 18.
- ¹²⁴ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 6, para. 39.
- ¹²⁵ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 24.
- ¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 22, 23 and 25.
- ¹²⁷ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 2, para. 9.
- ¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 4, para. 29.
- ¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 1, para. 2.
- ¹³⁰ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 53–54. See also CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 38–39.
- ¹³¹ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 28.
- ¹³² CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 13. See also DP/FPA/DCP/CMR/6, Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services, p. 2, paras 4 and 5.
- ¹³³ CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, 28–29 2010, para. 13. See also CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 40–41 and E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 27 and CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 53–54 (g).
- ¹³⁴ E/C.12/CMR/DO/203, para. 27. See also DP/FPA/DCP/CMR/6, Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services, p. 2, para 8.
- ¹³⁵ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 27. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 57 and CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 58.
- ¹³⁶ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 53–54 and E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 27.
- ¹³⁷ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 2, para. 11.

- ¹³⁸ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 54(e). See also E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 26.
- ¹³⁹ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 29. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 53–54(h).
- ¹⁴⁰ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 3, para. 15. See also DP/FPA/DCP/CMR/6, Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services, p. 2, para. 7.
- ¹⁴¹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, pp. 4 and 5, para. 30. See also E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 30; CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 39; and CCPR/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 12.
- ¹⁴² CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 61.
- ¹⁴³ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 2, para. 2.
- ¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4, para. 10.
- ¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4, para. 12.
- ¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 8, para. 36. See also CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, paras. 34–35.
- ¹⁴⁷ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No 138), adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011), Article 2(3).
- ¹⁴⁸ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, 29 2010, para. 66. See also CEDAW/C/CMR/CO/3, para. 35 and E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 32.
- ¹⁴⁹ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 5, para. 31.
- ¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 5, para. 33.
- ¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 6, para. 40.
- ¹⁵² CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 16 (b) and (c).
- ¹⁵³ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 4, para. 25.
- ¹⁵⁴ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 7, para. 27.
- ¹⁵⁵ CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, paras. 51–52 (a) and (b).
- ¹⁵⁶ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 11.
- ¹⁵⁷ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 6, issue 6.
- ¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 7.
- ¹⁵⁹ Mission au Cameroun du Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation, M. Olivier De Schutter (16–23 juillet 2012), Conclusions préliminaires, 23 juillet 2012, Yaoundé.
- ¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁶¹ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 10.
- ¹⁶² CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 18.
- ¹⁶³ E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 33. See also E/C.12/CMR/CO/2-3, para. 24.
- ¹⁶⁴ CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 18.
- ¹⁶⁵ A/65/18, para. 25 and Letter dated 27 August 2010 from CERD to the Permanent Mission of Cameroon in Geneva, available at http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/Cameroun27082010.pdf.
- ¹⁶⁶ Mission au Cameroun du Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation, M. Olivier De Schutter (16–23 juillet 2012), Conclusions préliminaires, 23 juillet 2012, Yaoundé, Part IV, 2 b).
- ¹⁶⁷ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 3.
- ¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 1 and 2.
- ¹⁶⁹ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 5, issue 4. See also CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 68 and CERD/C/CMR/CO/15-18, para. 14.
- ¹⁷⁰ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Cameroon, p. 2.
- ¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 5 and 6, issue 3.
- ¹⁷² CAT/C/CMR/CO/4, para. 28.
- ¹⁷³ Le Rapporteur spécial sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants ; la Vice-Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire et le Président-Rapporteur du Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires. A/HRC/19/44, p.101.
- ¹⁷⁴ A/HRC/19/44, p. 101.