

## Responses to Recommendations

### CAMEROON

Review in the Working Group: 5 February 2009

Adoption in the Plenary: 10 June 2009

#### Cameroon's responses to recommendations:

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Recommendations pending responses:	Summary:
40 REC accepted; 13 rejected; 7 pending	Out of the 7 pending: 1 accepted; 2 rejected; 3 pending and 1 not mentioned. However, Cameroon came back on the acceptance of the part of REC n° 1 § 76 and said it was being studied	The delegation declared that out of the 7 pending, 1 was accepted, 2 rejected and 4 pending: REC n° 1, 2 and 6 § 77 et REC n° 1 § 76. The delegation did not address REC n°5 § 77	5 REC	Accepted: 41 Rejected: 15 No clear position: 0 Pending: 5

#### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/11/21:

**“76. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue have been examined by Cameroon and the recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Cameroon:**

- 1. Accede to the two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Algeria); ratify and implement effectively the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC) (Mexico); ratify fundamental instruments to which it is not yet party, notably OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC (Haiti); ratify and implement effectively the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) (Mexico, Luxembourg); sign (United Kingdom) and ratify the OP-CAT (United Kingdom, Brazil, South Africa,

Djibouti); accede to OP-CAT and establish a national preventive mechanism provided by the Protocol (Estonia, Czech Republic);

- 2. Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Algeria);

- 3. Ratify and implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPD) (Djibouti, Mexico) as well as the Optional Protocol thereto (Mexico);

- 4. Ratify (France) or consider ratifying (Djibouti) the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED);

- 5. Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Brazil);

- 6. Consider the ratification of UNESCO Convention against discrimination in education (Azerbaijan);

- 7. Review and implement the national human rights strategy in collaboration with the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms, and with reliance upon civil society, to ensure a long lasting and sustainable framework for the application and protection of human rights for the people of Cameroon (Israel);

- 8. Adopt measures to strengthen the national human rights infrastructure, and continue its efforts to spread a culture of human rights and to build the necessary institutions and provide the necessary training and capacity building to the concerned departments (Egypt);

- 9. Implement its decision on the establishment of a Constitutional Court (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

- 10. Strengthen further the cooperation with the international community, including OHCHR and treaty bodies (Republic of Korea); intensify the rate of cooperation with treaty bodies (Niger);

- 11. Agree to the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (United Kingdom);

- 12. Request technical assistance from OHCHR to improve the promotion of human rights (Algeria); identify and define its needs from OHCHR and international partners in the various domains of human rights, in order for them to assist the Government in its national efforts to overcome the obstacles and challenges hindering the fulfilment of the national plans (Egypt);

- 13. Improve domestic legislation to fight discrimination against women (South Africa); promote equality between men and women (France);

- 14. Continue to improve its policies and programmes towards advancing the status of women, girls' education, children with disabilities, as well as strengthening measures and mechanisms on administration of justice, investments in prison infrastructure, protection of detainees' rights, and the overall enjoyment of civil and political rights (Nigeria);

- 15. Raise awareness as to the issue of female genital mutilation (FGM) and adopt adequate legislation prohibiting the practice of FGM and continue to implement effective programmes to sensitize the population about the harmful effects caused by this practice (Germany); adopt legislation prohibiting FGM (Slovenia, Brazil) and other discriminatory cultural practices (Slovenia); strengthen measures to combat the phenomenon of FGM (Italy); continue its legislative reforms to address discriminatory cultural practices, including FGM, in line with CEDAW recommendations (Botswana);

- 16. Take into account the comments of CRC and CEDAW in order to ensure better harmonisation of the national legislation with conventions and to allow women and children to fully enjoy their rights (Turkey);

- 17. Make all possible efforts to achieve the complete elimination of all kinds of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Mexico); consider adopting a comprehensive strategy

at all levels to combat all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence (Malaysia); continue to be supported in its endeavours to address the issue of violence against women (Pakistan);

- 18. Implement the recommendations of CRC in order to guarantee the rights of homeless children (Italy);
- 19. Improve measures to prevent and combat the sale of children, children exploited in the labour market and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, including prostitution and pornography (Malaysia);
- 20. Improve the child anti-trafficking public campaign and put in place measures to protect victims of trafficking and put in place the necessary legal and psychosocial assistance and societal reintegration (Slovenia);
- 21. Continue the ongoing efforts to ensure the conformity of detention conditions with international standards (Algeria); facilitate full access of international and local humanitarian organisations to prisons and speed up judicial reforms, including the construction of new prisons (Germany);
- 22. Continue its work to strengthen independence and authority of the national judicial system (Belarus);
- 23. Accelerate the judicial reform, reduce the number of preventive detentions and strengthen efforts to put an end to impunity for police and security forces for any illegal act committed by their members (Canada); continue the reform of the judicial system, to improve conditions of detention in prisons, and better separate civil and military jurisdictions (France);
- 24. Strengthen its cooperation with special procedure on reported cases of illegal arrest, fully respect the fundamental liberties of human rights defenders and train the police forces to respect human rights and non-violent techniques of maintaining order, and to prosecute the perpetrators of violence (Luxembourg); intensify efforts to educate and train police, prison staff, law enforcement personnel and judges on all aspects of human rights (Czech Republic); turn more attention to some serious issues of combating impunity for law enforcement personnel and establishing an independent and effective national preventive mechanism (Republic of Korea);
- 25. Further advance access to the right to freedom of expression and freedom of the press by ensuring current national press legislation evolves in conformity with international human rights standards (Israel);
- 26. Adopt all necessary measures to ensure that the press could work freely (Chile);
- 27. Increase effectiveness of the plan of action to improve the judicial system to combat corruption more effectively (Algeria); strengthen its efforts to eradicate corruption in order to achieve the objectives of good governance (Turkey); continue to eradicate corruption in all its form, through the appropriate legislation (Indonesia);
- 28. Take steps to ensure the independence of Elections Cameroon (ELECAM), including through allocation of sufficient budget (United Kingdom);
- 29. Share experience and efforts on religious harmony (Sudan);
- 30. Undertake further appropriate measures to improve the situation of children, in particular taking into account the rights and needs of children in its national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and in all other programmes intended to improve the standards of living in the country (Malaysia);
- 31. Continue to implement its initiatives in combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic and share its experiences in this regard (Botswana);
- 32. Continue its efforts to strengthen the health sector, paying particular attention to access to health services for children and indigenous peoples (Philippines);

- 33. Continue to reinforce measures to ensure that detained children get the necessary treatment and assistance (Estonia);
- 34. Strive to provide adequate housing in order to fulfil the right of families to decent housing conditions (Indonesia);
- 35. Share with all members of the Working Group its experience in increasing purchasing power and on efforts which have eliminated squatting in Cameroon (Sudan);
- 36. Continue its efforts to ensure equal access to education throughout its territory for all, without distinction as to sex or social origins (France); continue its work to improve the scope of education and its quality at every level (Belarus); continue its efforts to universalize free primary education (Brazil); step up its efforts to provide free primary education to ensure the right to education of all children (Indonesia); strengthen the national strategy to guarantee better access to education for all children and to include in the school system, at any level, appropriate measures in the area of human rights education in accordance with the 2005-2009 Plan of Action of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (Italy);
- 37. Respect international provisions in the area of the protection of minorities and vulnerable groups, particularly Pygmies and Mbororo (France); reinforce measures to compensate and resettle indigenous communities forcibly removed from their land (South Africa); reinforce measures to resolve the situation of indigenous peoples, in accordance with international standards, particularly for the Mbororos fulany and pygmy peoples to have ownership of their traditional lands (Mexico);
- 38. Continue efforts and endeavours to improve the overall human rights protection situation in the country (Azerbaijan);
- 39. Maintain, during the implementation phase of the recommendations made during the meeting of this Working Group, the inclusive approach adopted during the preparatory phase of the national report (Tanzania);
- 40. Request the international community to provide assistance (Morocco); and technical assistance to Cameroon to enable it to achieve its objectives (Gabon).

**77. The following recommendations will be examined by Cameroon which will provide Responses in due time. The response of Cameroon to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report to be adopted by the Human Rights Council at its eleventh session:**

- 1. Further adopt additional measures, including granting suspensive effect to appeals against deportation orders, to ensure its full implementation without any exceptions of the principle of non-refoulement (Czech Republic);
- 2. Accede to the Rome Statute (France); ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Brazil);
- 3. Ratify the Convention No. 169 of the ILO concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries (Mexico);
- 4. Extend an open invitation to the special procedures of United Nations Human Rights Council (Slovenia, Czech Republic, Latvia);
- 5. Abolish the death penalty (Slovenia);
- 6. Consider enacting a specific law for HIV/AIDS related cases (Tanzania);
- 7. Put in place a special law that will take into consideration the land rights of the "pygmy" communities (Holy See).

**78. The recommendations noted in the present report at paragraphs 16(c), 16 (d), 17, 20, 22(b), 22(c), 22(d), 25(c), 28 (c), 29 (d), 32(c), 46(b) and 71(b) above did not enjoy the support of Cameroon.”**

- Paragraph 16(c) (Germany): “To subscribe fully to the principle of equality in all areas of life, especially in respect of employment and occupation, and review and adapt the relevant legislation”
- Paragraph 16(d) (Germany): “To thoroughly reform the legal framework regulating the founding and operation of independent media enterprises”
- Paragraph 17 (Netherlands): “To reform the press law in order to lift existing restrictions on the media”
- Paragraph 20 (Argentina): “Recommended considering the possibility of reforming the laws criminalizing homosexuality and adapting them to international standards”
- Paragraph 22(b) (Canada): “To amend its Criminal Code to abolish the criminalization of homosexual acts to conform to the provisions of the ICCPR, particularly articles 2 and 26, and the provisions of the African Charter of Human Rights and Peoples’ Rights”
- Paragraph 22(c) (Canada): “Recommended revising the composition of ELECAM to make it more balanced, diverse and representative and totally independent in order to contribute to transparent, fair and credible elections”
- Paragraph 22(d) (Canada): “To comply with its obligations under the ICCPR, particularly by abolishing the penalty of detention for offences of the press”
- Paragraph 25(c) (France): “To respect international provisions in the area of non-discrimination against homosexuals”
- Paragraph 28(c) (Luxembourg): “To reform its legislative arsenal on this point and establish effective protection of homosexuals against discrimination and attacks”
- Paragraph 29(d) (Czech Republic): “Recommended the decriminalization of same-sex activity between consenting adults and adoption of measures to promote tolerance in this regards, which would also facilitate more effective educational programmes for the prevention of HIV/AIDS”
- Paragraph 32(c) (Brazil): “To amend domestic law regarding homosexuality, with a view to decriminalize it”
- Paragraph 46(b) (Mexico): “Recommended that all national legislation that criminalized homosexuality be brought into line with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other relevant instruments”
- Paragraph 71(b) (Haiti): “Recommended correcting the shortcoming in the Code of Criminal Procedure, notably the need to respect requirements for serving warrants of arrest at all times, including on Sundays and holidays, and to address the current possibility for police officers to proceed to an arrest without a warrant”

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