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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Cameroon

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing. French.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Cameroon was held at the 15th meeting, on 16 May 2018. The delegation of Cameroon was headed by His Excellency MBELLA MBELLA, Minister of External Relations. At its 18th meeting, held on 18 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Cameroon.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Cameroon: Iraq, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution/1 and paragraph of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Cameroon:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CMR/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CMR/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CMR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Cameroon through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Head of the Delegation greeted and thanked all the Members of the Troika the Distinguished Representatives of South Africa, the United Kingdom and Iraq for having accepted to be part of the Cameroon Troika and assured of the Government's availability to facilitate as best as possible, their work.
6. Le chef de la delegation s'engagea à répondre au mieux à l'ensemble des préoccupations qui lui seront soumises et à examiner les recommandations qui lui seront faites.
7. Il remercia les organes des traités, les organisations de la société civile et l'ensemble des parties prenantes au processus de l'EPU qui dans leurs rapports, avaient interpellés sur certains aspects de sa gestion des droits de l'homme. Leur contribution avaient été utiles pour appréhender les déficits existants et pour identifier les solutions idoines dans le cadre de la préparation du Rapport national.
8. As regards regulatory matters, the ratification of seven international conventions under the International Human Rights Law and the International Humanitarian Law were accepted during the second UPR in 2013. To date, the ratification process of these conventions were in progress and sufficiently in advance.
9. Apart from the seven aforementioned conventions, Cameroon ratified between 2014 and 2016 other instruments at the international and regional levels such as the International Labour Organization Convention No. 144 on Tripartite Consultations of 2 June 1976, the African Union Convention on Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Africa of 22 October 2009, and the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating Terrorism of 1999.

10. The independence and autonomy of the National Commission for Human Rights and Freedoms had been strengthened, particularly through the densification of human and financial resources. The consolidation of these positive outcomes was underway in order to enable the National Commission to better fulfill its missions.

11. L'amélioration du cadre et des conditions d'exercice des droits civils et politiques s'était également poursuivi. Un accent avait été mis sur la lutte contre l'impunité et sur la formation du personnel en charge de l'application des lois.

12. En collaboration avec les administrations publiques, la Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés, les Organisations de la Société Civile et les autres parties prenantes organisent régulièrement des séminaires et ateliers en vue d'étudier, former et sensibiliser le public voire les populations aux droits de l'homme.

13. Des formations relatives aux droits de l'homme en faveur des fonctionnaires en charge de l'application des lois se sont déroulées de façon continue. C'est le cas du projet du Bureau de lutte contre le Terrorisme des Nations Unies et du Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux Droits de l'Homme en collaboration avec le Gouvernement. Ce Projet dont les phases I et II viennent de s'achever (mars-avril 2018) portait sur le renforcement des capacités et formations des fonctionnaires chargés de l'application des lois en matière de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme et du respect du droit dans la lutte antiterroriste.

14. La lutte contre l'impunité des personnels chargés de l'application des lois a connu une forte amélioration depuis 2013: c'est ainsi qu'en 2016, 175 poursuites ont été initiées contre des personnels chargés de l'application des lois, et 14 décisions de condamnations y relatives ont été prononcées devant le Tribunal Militaire pour les infractions relatives à l'atteinte à la vie, à l'intégrité physique et morale. Les sanctions infligées sont répertoriées chaque année dans le rapport du Ministère de la Justice sur l'état des Droits de l'Homme au Cameroun.

15. L'exercice de la liberté d'expression et de communication a été facilité par l'adoption de deux nouvelles lois respectives relatives aux communications électroniques et à l'activité audiovisuelle. Pour outiller les professionnels des médias au respect des règles de déontologie, des sessions de renforcement des capacités ont été organisées à leur intention.

16. Depuis le dépôt de son Rapport, le Cameroun a enregistré de nouveaux développements avec la mise en place effective en février 2018, du Conseil Constitutionnel qui a connu le contentieux dans le cadre des élections sénatoriales du 25 mars 2018 qui ont abouti aux choix de la deuxième cuvée de sénateurs de l'histoire du parlement camerounais pour un mandat de cinq ans.

17. Pour ce qui est des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, tout comme des droits civils et politiques, le Président Paul Biya et le Gouvernement du Cameroun n'ont ménagé aucun effort pour leur avancement. Si les indicateurs de scolarisation ont été régulièrement en hausse, la réflexion sur la mise en place d'un dispositif de couverture est en cours de maturation. L'ambition étant, avec le développement de l'offre de soins et des ressources humaines, d'améliorer la santé des populations en particulier des enfants, des adolescents, des femmes et des personnes vivant avec le VIH-SIDA et des personnes à revenu modeste.

18. Un Programme National Multisectoriel de lutte contre la Mortalité Maternelle, Néonatale et infanto-Juvénile au Cameroun (2014-2018) a été élaboré assorti de plusieurs plans d'action, particulièrement pour ce qui est de la santé de la Mère et de l'Enfant. Quant au Plan Stratégique National Multisectoriel de lutte contre la mortalité Maternelle Néonatale et infanto-juvénile (2014-2020), il vise à réduire la mortalité maternelle.

19. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan Stratégique National de lutte contre le VIH-SIDA (2014-2017), la Prévention de la Transmission de la Mère à l'Enfant à travers l'option B+ a commencé en 2014. Avec le soutien d'ONUSIDA, le renforcement des capacités des facilitateurs sur le PTME, le dépistage volontaire et la mise en relation des femmes enceintes des communautés rurales directement concernées avec les services de consultation prénatale /PTME ont contribué à optimiser les interventions en milieu rural, avec des résultats globaux satisfaisants.

20. Afin d'améliorer le droit à la santé, l'offre en eau potable s'est accrue avec la construction et la réhabilitation des usines de production et de captage d'eau, l'extension des

réseaux de distribution en milieux urbain, périurbain et rural, grâce à de nombreux projets. Un Plan de Développement des ressources humaines dans le secteur de la santé a été élaboré en 2013. Il vise à combler d'ici 2018, le déficit en personnels qualifiés évalué à 27'753.

21. Le droit à l'éducation a considérablement évolué depuis 2013. L'accent a été mis sur la gratuité de l'éducation au niveau du primaire, avec la suppression des frais exigibles en vue de l'amélioration du taux de scolarisation, les appuis aux parents nécessiteux à travers la fourniture des manuels scolaires essentiels et la densification des infrastructures scolaires tant en zone rurale qu'en zone urbaine.

22. La scolarisation de la jeune fille est promue à travers des campagnes de sensibilisation et des mesures incitatives; l'octroi des bourses et de kits pédagogiques aux filles, et la distribution des rations sèches et l'ouverture des cantines dans les Zones d'Education Prioritaire, la construction des latrines séparées, la lutte contre les violences basées sur le sexe en milieu scolaire et les mariages d'enfant.

23. La lutte contre la pauvreté et l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations se sont matérialisées par les projets des filets sociaux et de Travaux à Haute Intensité de Main d'œuvre, du Programme National de Développement Participatif et de sous-Programme de Réduction de la Pauvreté à la Base II (SPRPB-2).

24. La lutte contre la pauvreté et l'amélioration du niveau de vie, dans un contexte de resserrement des contraintes économiques, s'est traduite par l'accompagnement des ménages en situation de pauvreté chronique, l'appui aux activités génératrices de revenus dans divers domaines tels que l'agriculture, la promotion du travail décent et la poursuite des grands projets structurants en cours de réalisation.

25. On peut relever la mise en œuvre effective du Plan d'Urgence Triennal pour la croissance et l'emploi (PLANUT 2014-2017).

26. L'attention aux préoccupations spécifiques de certaines couches de la population a été maintenue dans une optique d'aménagement des conditions d'égalité réelle. La prise en compte genre a été inscrite comme une exigence de recevabilité des listes électorales. Les incitations à l'éducation des couches défavorisées, la lutte contre les stéréotypes, les pratiques néfastes et la violence ont également structuré l'action de l'Etat afin de permettre une pleine expression du potentiel des personnes ciblées, femmes, personnes handicapées, personnes autochtones défavorisées.

27. Pour lutter contre les discriminations à l'égard des femmes et promouvoir l'égalité des sexes, le Document de Stratégie de Politique Nationale Genre a été adopté en 2014, suivi en 2016 du Plan d'Action multisectoriel pour son application.

28. Le Cameroun a poursuivi la mise en œuvre de sa politique d'intégration des personnes vivant avec un handicap au plan stratégique et opérationnel. Le Document de Politique Nationale de Protection et de Promotion des personnes handicapées au Cameroun et son Plan d'Action (2017-2021) ont été actualisés.

29. Des mesures structurelles ont été prises pour assurer une éducation inclusive, favoriser l'autonomisation et l'insertion socioprofessionnelle des personnes vivant avec un handicap. Un Comité Interministériel de suivi des Programmes et Projets impliquant les populations autochtones a été créé en 2013 pour coordonner les interventions en faveur de celles-ci.

30. La préservation du capital humain dans le pari de l'avenir a constitué la toile de fond des actions de protection de l'enfant, qu'il s'agisse de la reconnaissance de sa personnalité avec les efforts de rationalisation de l'enregistrement des naissances, de la protection contre la violence, de la lutte contre le phénomène des enfants de la rue ou de la prise en charge des orphelins et des enfants vulnérables.

31. L'amélioration des conditions de détention a servi de leitmotiv pour la garantie des droits des détenus aussi bien dans l'aménagement de l'infrastructure d'accueil, le renforcement des équipements que dans la santé et l'alimentation qui ont connu un accroissement significatif des allocations budgétaires y relatives.

32. La lutte contre la torture en milieu carcéral a été articulée autour du renforcement des capacités des personnels pénitentiaires, du contrôle et des sanctions. Le choix de la

Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales comme institution devant assumer le mandat du Mécanisme National de Prévention de la Torture s'inscrit également dans la logique de la préservation de la dignité du détenu.

33. Au cours de la période sous revue, la coopération avec les Mécanismes des droits de l'homme a été maintenue. Le dépôt effectif de différents rapports dus aux organes des traités, la réponse à diverses interpellations sont l'illustration de l'ouverture de l'Etat aux observations positives pouvant induire une amélioration de la garantie des droits des personnes relevant de sa juridiction.

34. C'est dans cette logique que l'Etat n'a pas fait mystère des contraintes auxquelles il fait face: Contraintes économiques et contraintes sécuritaires qu'il s'attèle à lever dans une option inclusive prenant en compte les contributions des divers acteurs nationaux et autres partenaires. L'accompagnement de l'Etat dans cette démarche est vivement souhaité de la part des partenaires, en vue de la consolidation de l'unité, de la stabilité et de l'intégrité territoriale du pays.

35. Since 2014, the fight against Boko Haram, a terrorist group in the Far North Region, and the socio-political situation in some neighboring countries, have generated a large influx of refugees and internally displaced persons. Thus, in October 2017, there were nearly 236 000 internally displaced persons and 332 000 refugees, all relocated to the Eastern, Adamawa and Far North Regions.

36. The social crisis in the North-West and South-West Regions, which began at the end of 2016, with the corporate claims of some lawyers ' and teachers ' unions, has also affected the implementation of certain human rights.

37. Dialogue and the obligation to protect territorial integrity, people and their property as well as appeasement, structure the response to the above-mentioned social crisis in order to consolidate the Government policy of a better living together. In this sense, in addition to the responses to the claims raised, the institutional framework has been enriched with the creation by H.E.M. Paul Biya, Head of State and President of the Republic of a National Commission for the Promotion of Bilingualism and Multiculturalism.

38. The exercise by the State of its responsibility to protect and ensure the maintenance of the balance between security and freedom remains a constant challenge, with the development of Information and Communication Technologies.

39. The head of Delegation reiterated his country's commitment to continue implementing the recommendations it accepted in 2013 and to which it will agree on the outcome of this review.

40. Cameroon will continue to strengthen the good practices it has developed both during the implementation of the previous UPR and in the preparation of the Third National Report. Among these good practices are the elaboration of a timetable of actions and a roadmap for the implementation of the UPR, permanent consultations with the various stakeholders under the supervision of the Prime Minister's Services, the consultations at different deadlines of the actors of the society, the briefing of the international partners of Cameroon, as well as the cooperation with the Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa.

41. In addition to the expectations already expressed in the previous review on the capacity-building of actors in the field of human rights and the protection of prisoners, an increase in support in the fight against terrorism and a greater burden sharing and care services and management of refugees is still being sought, as well as increased support for national initiatives to consolidate living together. Much more, support for climate change adaptation policies is also desired.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

42. During the interactive dialogue, 76 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

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43. Italy appreciated Cameroon's efforts to raise school enrolment, including for girls, its 2016 review of the criminal code, including penalties for female genital mutilation, and its intensification of the fight against enforced marriages.
 44. Madagascar welcomed Cameroon's ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and adoption of Article 242 of the Criminal Code, while regretting discrimination against marginalised and indigenous children among other groups.
 45. Mali noted with satisfaction Cameroon's ratification of the ILO conventions on Tripartite Consultation, Occupational Safety and Health and the Paris Climate Agreement. It welcomed its adoption of the Criminal Code.
 46. Mauritius welcomed Cameroon's signing of two international human rights instruments protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and the child. It commended it for its 2015-2019 and 2017-2021 dedicated National Action Plans.
 47. Mexico acknowledged Cameroon's progress in legislation and policies aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, regulating arms and munitions, and its further measures implemented to universalise birth registration.
 48. Montenegro welcomed Cameroon's adoption of its National Action Plan. It urged it to strengthen its National Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles and to criminalise female genital mutilation and forced marriages.
 49. Mozambique commended Cameroon for signing or ratifying international and regional human rights instruments, for its cooperation with treaty bodies and mechanisms and for its engagement with UN Special Procedures.
 50. Namibia commended Cameroon for its considerable human rights impacting measures, despite security and other challenges, including adoption of its 2015-2019 National Action Plan.
 51. Nepal noted the human rights impact of Cameroon's National Action Plan and Committee, its promotion of equal access to education and healthcare. It wished it further success in curbing gender-based violence, discrimination against, and empowerment of, women.
 52. The Netherlands welcomed Cameroon's invitation to Special Procedures, while expressing concern about reports of discrimination, violence, allegations of torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary arrest and detention in Cameroon's Anglophone regions.
 53. New Zealand welcomed Cameroon's participation in the 30th Session of the UPR.
 54. Niger welcomed the progress made by Cameroon in human rights, including implementation of its National Action Plan 2015-2019, capacity building in the judiciary and its 3-Year Emergency Plan for Growth and Employment 2014-2017.
 55. Nigeria commended Cameroon for adopting and implementing its 2015-2019 National Action Plan, combatting impunity of law enforcement officials and enhancing its promotion of bilingualism and multiculturalism.
 56. Poland commended Cameroon for signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and looked forward to its ratification and its incorporation into domestic law.
 57. Portugal welcomed the fact that Cameroon has taken several positive steps to improve its birth registration system by establishing a national office for civil registration and extending the declaration deadline.
 58. Republic of Korea welcomed Cameroon's ongoing efforts to promote the right to health and appreciated that it signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
 59. Rwanda welcomed Cameroon's efforts to promote human rights, notably women's rights, and implement recommendations and encouraged the government to continue fighting gender-based violence.

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60. Senegal welcomed Cameroon's efforts to protect and promote human rights by ratifying the ILO convention no. 155, providing human rights training to police officers and organising programs to fight AIDS.
61. Serbia welcomed Cameroon's efforts to organize educational talks for police officers, to establish a police force to assist victims and witnesses of human rights violations and to fight impunity within the police.
62. Slovakia appreciated Cameroon's efforts to protect and promote human rights yet remained concerned about human rights violations in the Anglophone regions and allegations of torture of detainees suspected of terrorism.
63. Slovenia commended Cameroon on recent amendments to the Penal Code aimed at combating discrimination and early and forced marriage but was worried about the persistence of different forms of violence against women.
64. South Africa welcomed the adoption and implementation of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
65. Spain commended Cameroon on the strengthening of its national human rights institutions but remained concerned about reports on female genital mutilation, forced marriage and the criminalization of same-sex relations.
66. Sudan commended Cameroon on its efforts to improve the protection and promotion of human rights and appreciated its government's approval of most recommendations and its collaboration with human rights mechanisms.
67. Switzerland welcomed the adoption of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan yet remained concerned about human rights violations in the Anglophone crisis and within the context of the fight against terrorism.
68. Togo commended Cameroon on its significant progress in human rights, notably the measures to combat poverty and to promote the socio-economic development of the most vulnerable and rural groups.
69. Tunisia commended Cameroon on its progress in the protection and promotion of human rights and appreciated the steps taken to establish a national human rights commission.
70. Uganda commended Cameroon on the ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and appreciated the establishment of a national commission for the promotion of bilingualism and multiculturalism.
71. Ukraine acknowledged Cameroon's achievements since the second UPR review but also worried about the worsening human rights situation of the Anglophone minority.
72. While concerned with human rights violations in the Anglophone regions, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended Cameroon on the enactment of a new penal code and the application of provisions addressing women's rights.
73. United States of America expressed concern about reports on human rights violations and restrictions of the freedom of association and expression and expected Cameroon to improve the conditions of detainees and fight discrimination against vulnerable groups.
74. Uruguay commended Cameroon on the amendment of the criminal code, the legislative change for the promotion of gender equality and the ongoing ratification of important conventions.
75. [Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela](#) commended Cameroon on the implementation of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan and the development of a national program to combat maternal, neonatal and child mortality.
76. Viet Nam commended Cameroon on its progress achieved since the second UPR review yet pointed out the challenges Cameroon faces in its fight against terrorism and climate change.

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77. Zimbabwe commended Cameroon on its progress in implementing the recommendations from the second UPR cycle, such as the adoption of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan and the establishment of an emergency growth and employment plan.
78. Afghanistan commended Cameroon on its commitment to implement the recommendations from the last UPR cycle, such as the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
79. Algeria appreciated Cameroon's commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights, including inter alia the adoption of a new criminal code and measures to increase birth registrations of disadvantaged children.
80. Angola commended Cameroon on the adoption of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan and the National Gender Policy Paper as well as the measures taken to combat neonatal and child mortality.
81. Argentina commended Cameroon on its National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the adoption of measures for the protection of women's rights.
82. Armenia appreciated the implementation of recommendations regarding the promotion and protection of human rights and praised the development of human rights education and awareness-raising programs.
83. Australia commended Cameroon on its new criminal code as well as the continued moratorium on death penalty but remained concerned about the persistence of prosecution and violence against minority groups, such as LGBTI.
84. Austria congratulated Cameroon on the adoption of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, yet expressed concern about the deteriorating situation of the Anglophone communities.
85. While concerned with the repressive approach to the crisis in the Anglophone regions, Belgium also commended the progress accomplished in the field of women's rights.
85. Benin welcomed Cameroon's ratifications of the ILO Convention no. 155 on Occupational Safety and Health, the ILO Convention no. 144 on Tripartite Consultation and the Paris Climate Agreement.
86. Botswana praised Cameroon for the adoption of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan yet worried about reports of political unrest and encouraged the government to act.
87. Brazil encouraged Cameroon to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
88. Bulgaria appreciated the progress made in the legislative and institutional framework, in the public policies as well as in the protection and integration of persons with disabilities.
89. Burkina Faso expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in strengthening the human rights legislative and institutional framework, notably the adoption of the National Child Protection Policy Paper and the review of the Penal Code.
90. Burundi appreciated the government's strategies in the fight against impunity and terrorism and the adoption of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan but equally urged Cameroon to improve school enrolment rates.
91. Worried about the tensions in the Anglophone regions and terrorist threats in the Far North regions, Canada apprehended the security challenges Cameroon faces and reminded its government to uphold human rights in all circumstances.
92. Preoccupied by the climate of violence persisting in the Anglophone regions and the excessive use of force against protestors, Chile urged Cameroon to ensure a nationwide safe environment for the exercise of freedom of expression and association.
93. China complemented Cameroon on the formulation and implementation of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan as well as its efforts to promote economic and social development and to protect the rights of vulnerable groups.

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94. Congo acknowledged the strengthening of the regulatory framework and the adoption and implementation of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan and invited Cameroon to continue actions in favor of vulnerable populations.
95. France expressed its concern that the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms is not critically questioned in most parts of the country, despite it requiring the pursuance of efforts to improve it.
96. Gabon praised the human rights training provided to judicial officers and public administration executives as well as the rehabilitation of sites, thus enabling the access to drinking water to all citizens.
97. Georgia commended Cameroon on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the adoption of the National Gender Policy Paper.
98. Germany appreciated the amendment of the Penal Code yet remained concerned about the persistence of violence against women and reports about freedom of press and assembly violations in the Anglophone regions.
99. Ghana urged Cameroon to finalize the ratification of some regional and international human rights treaties, such as the OPCAT, the ICPPED and the CRPD.
100. Haiti praised Cameroon's efforts for the universal birth registration and the protection of children against sexual exploitation and commended the 2016 review of its legal and institutional framework.
101. Honduras complemented Cameroon on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the criminalization of discrimination.
102. While appreciative of the adoption of article 242 of the Penal Code prohibiting any type of discrimination, Iceland remained concerned about the high rate of maternal mortality and the gender-based different conditions regarding Cameroonian nationality.
103. India welcomed the strengthening of the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms, plans for combating poverty, vulnerability and exclusion, the National Gender Policy Paper and the amendment of the Penal Code.
104. Indonesia commended Cameroon on the ratification of relevant human rights instruments and its increased efforts to protect the economic and social rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and persons with disabilities.
105. Iraq complemented Cameroon on the implementation of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan, the 2014-2017 Employment Plan and praised its efforts to guarantee drinking water and to prevent discrimination against women.
106. Ireland positively noted the steps taken to combat violence against women and children yet remained concerned about reports of violence and discrimination against members of the LGTBI community and human rights defenders.
107. Morocco welcomed the ratification of the OPCAT and commended Cameroon on its efforts undertaken to provide human rights training and education, fight against impunity and promote economic, social and cultural rights.
108. Libya praised Cameroon on the adoption and implementation of the 2015-2019 National Action Plan and the ratification of the OPCAT.
109. Lesotho praised Cameroon for the legislative measures it has taken as well as its initiatives to cooperate with international and regional mechanism for the promotion of human rights.
110. Le chef de la Délégation du du Cameroun remercia les délégations intervenants pour leurs questions et recommandations et donna les explications suivantes en réponse à certaines questions.
111. Le Cameroun est signataire du Statut de Rome et les procédures internes se poursuivent en vue de la ratification de ce Statut. Au demeurant, le Cameroun entretient une

coopération fructueuse avec la CPI, en matière de coopération judiciaire notamment. C'est ainsi qu'il accueille des fonctionnaires de la CPI dans le cadre de leurs missions d'investigation dans les Affaires liées aux droits de l'homme. Des demandes d'entraide judiciaire du Bureau du Procureur ou de la défense sont exécutées par les autorités judiciaires camerounaises dans le cadre des affaires pour lesquelles les autorités camerounaises ont marqué leur accord pour coopérer avec la CPI.

112. Par ailleurs, a la faveur d'importantes reformes légales, les crimes graves relevant de la compétence de la CPI tels les crimes de guerre, les crimes contre l'humanité, le crime de génocide peuvent être désormais poursuivis devant les Tribunaux militaires, après adoption de la Loi n 02017/012 du 12 juillet 2017 portant de Code de Justice Militaire.

113. Concernant les questions relatives à l'impunité, la violation de l'interdiction de la torture et des mauvais traitements sont signalés et ont fait l'objet d'ouverture d'enquêtes et de sanctions disciplinaires et judiciaires. Ainsi, entre 2013 et 2017, 100 fonctionnaires de la police ont été reconnu, à l'issue des enquêtes, auteurs d'acte de torture et de traitement cruel, inhumain et dégradant et ont fait l'objet d'importantes et lourdes sanctions disciplinaires, notamment le blâme, le retrait, le retard d'avancement, la suspension de leur fonctions ou l'abaissement de leur grade. Pour compléter ce dispositif, le mécanisme national de prévention de la torture dans les lieux de privation de liberté est en cours d'instauration après que ce mandat a été confié à la Commission nationale des droits de l'homme et des libertés.

114. Sur la question de l'exécution de la peine de mort, y compris en cas de l'application de la loi antiterroriste, le Cameroun a été, dans les dernières années, victime d'attaques de groupes terroristes, tel que Boko Haram. En réaction aux attaques, le Cameroun a prévu la peine de mort pour les faits les plus graves, notamment ceux qui portent atteinte à la vie des innocents et mettent en péril l'Etat et ses institutions, en se basant sur l'article 6 du Pacte International relatif aux droits civils et politiques qui dispose que la peine de mort peut être imposée pour les crimes les plus graves. Pourtant, depuis les années 1990, le Cameroun n'a plus procédé à des exécutions.

115. Concernant la lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes, y compris la mutilation génitale féminine, le mariage forcé et précoce, le Cameroun a adopté en 2014 un Document de Politique Nationale du Genre pour promouvoir l'égalité des sexes, suivi en 2016 par un Plan d'Action multisectoriel. De plus, dans le cadre juridique a été renforcé par l'adoption de la Loi du 12 juillet 2016.

116. Concerning the fight against violence on children, the government and his partners have been working to protect children against violence by creating institutions, providing services for children victim of violence, carrying out awareness-raising activities, providing support for victims and by prosecuting alleged perpetrators. In 2017, the government adopted the National Child Protection Policy Paper which defines the strategic framework for the protection of children in Cameroon.

117. Un Comité interministériel de suivi de la mise en œuvre des recommandations et/ou décisions issues des mécanismes internationaux et régionaux des droits de l'Homme a été mis en place au sein des Services du Premier Ministre en 2013. Il reçoit les recommandations acceptées par le Cameroun, qu'il adresse aux différents départements ministériels compétents pour la mise en œuvre. Des sessions d'évaluation de cette mise en œuvre sont organisées, au cours desquelles les avancées sont notées, les défis discutés en vue de l'adoption des mesures correctives.

118. Finalement la lutte contre le travail des enfants et leur santé à travers la vaccination est une question prise tres au serieux au Cameroun.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

119. The following recommendations will be examined by Cameroon, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

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- 119.1 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Italy);
- 119.2 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and culminating in the process of eradicating the death penalty (Uruguay);
- 119.3 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) aimed at the abolition of the death penalty. (Rwanda);
- 119.4 Proceed with the abolishment of the death penalty by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Brazil);
- 119.5 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming to abolish the death penalty (Togo);
- 119.6 Abolish the death penalty of its legislation definitively and ratify the 2nd Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile),
- 119.7 Abolish death penalty for all crimes and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR aimed at abolishing death penalty (France);
- 119.8 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia, Spain);
- 119.9 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and commute all existing death sentences (Czechia);
- 119.10 Ratify the CRPD (Iraq);
- 119.11 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 119.12 Consider ratifying the Conventions to which it is not yet a party, in particular the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Gabon);
- 119.13 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- 119.14 Speed up the of ratification of OP-CAT and OP-CRC-IC (Georgia);
- 119.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT); the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (*ICCPR-OP2*) (Ukraine);
- 119.16 Consider speeding up the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mozambique);
- 119.17 Ratify and fully implement its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (New Zealand);
- 119.18 Ratify, without reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Belgium);

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- 119.19 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal);**
- 119.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and establish the national prevention mechanism accordingly (Czechia);**
- 119.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Finland);**
- 119.22 **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Burkina Faso);**
- 119.23 **Move towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child, on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 119.24 **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography (Indonesia);**
- 119.25 **Take necessary measures to complete the ratification the Optional Protocol to the convention Against Torture and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) (Tunisia);**
- 119.26 **Move towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 119.27 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria);**
- 119.28 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);**
- 119.29 **Ratify Convention No. 189 of the International Labour Organization on Decent Work for Domestic Workers of 2011 (Portugal);**
- 119.30 **Finalize the revision of the Civil Code, ensuring that the provisions on the rights of the child are harmonized with those of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Senegal);**
- 119.31 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the sale of children (Slovakia);**
- 119.32 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children and child prostitution, child pornography (Slovenia);**
- 119.33 **Ratify and implement the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Botswana);**
- 119.34 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on the rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Togo);**
- 119.35 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, Child prostitution and Child Pornography (Uganda);**
- 119.36 **Ratify the international human rights legal instruments to which it is not a party, and to further strengthen its cooperation with the treaty bodies (Niger);**

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- 119.37 **Adhere to human rights treaties of which they are not yet part of, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Status of Refugees and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Honduras);**
- 119.38 **Strengthen the work of the Technical Council on Labour Migration in examining the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**
- 119.39 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Lesotho);**
- 119.40 **Complete the process of ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Uganda);**
- 119.41 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Congo);**
- 119.42 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Benin);**
- 119.43 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
- 119.44 **Speedy incorporation of international conventions ratified by Cameroon into national law and implementation of action plans and laws (South Africa);**
- 119.45 **Accept visits by relevant UN Special Procedures and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the Human Rights Council. (Slovakia);**
- 119.46 **Continue strengthening its policies in the field on Human rights, especially economic, social and cultural (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 119.47 **Continue implementing the awareness creation activities on greater ownership of human rights principles by the various stakeholders (Ethiopia);**
- 119.48 **Continue the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Sudan);**
- 119.49 **Provide the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms with adequate resources to enable it carry out its mandate (Ghana);**
- 119.50 **Provide support for the capacity-building and human rights actors (Sudan);**
- 119.51 **Adopt legislation to protect human rights defenders and journalists (Czechia);**
- 119.52 **Consider repealing provisions that criminalize homosexuality (Italy);**
- 119.53 **Pursue its efforts to strengthen the civil and political rights as well as the social, economic and cultural rights of its people (Mauritius);**
- 119.54 **Expedite the establishment process of a formal framework for dialogue between civil society human rights organizations and the Government (Indonesia);**
- 119.55 **Continue its capacity building program of the State and civil society actors with respect to human rights (Mali);**

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- 119.56 **Take further steps aimed at finalizing the various pending legislative and institutional initiatives that will contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights, including the National Family Policy Paper, the National Child Protection Policy Paper, updating the Civil Code amongst others (Namibia);**
- 119.57 **Apply measures to strengthen the national human rights institutions (Nepal);**
- 119.58 **Ensure transparency and provide information related to the human rights situation in the Anglophone region, inter alia through allowing the United Nations and national and international human rights institutions and organizations access to the region (Netherlands);**
- 119.59 **Grant the ICRC or other reputable international agency access to Anglophone separatist leaders extradited from Nigeria and detained incommunicado since January (United Kingdom);**
- 119.60 **Investigate all cases of disappearances of political opposition representatives including members of Anglophone minority and take all adequate measures to find them and enable to return safely to their homes (Poland);**
- 119.61 **Ensure the effective implementation of the official bilingualism policy in consultation with all stakeholders in order to assure equal treatment to the English-speaking minority and to eliminate marginalization in all its forms (Haiti);**
- 119.62 **Redouble its efforts to effectively implement its bilingualism policy in order to ensure that the English-speaking population does not suffer from discrimination in employment, education and access to legal services (Honduras);**
- 119.63 **Observe the right of its citizens to express their views in dealing with problems of English-speaking provinces (Czechia);**
- 119.64 **Initiate a multi-stakeholder dialogue at the political level with the various stakeholders in the English-speaking communities in order to identify appropriate measures to respond adequately to the violence affecting the South-West and North-West areas of the country (Austria);**
- 119.65 **Expressly engage in a sustained dialogue with the representatives of the Anglophone community on the crisis in the Northwest and Southwest of the country to reach a consensual solution that upholds human rights (Canada);**
- 119.66 **Redouble the efforts for the full and effective implementation of the official bilingual policy, and ensure that the Anglophone minority are not subject to inequality in their access to public services, administration of justice, and freedom of speech. (Republic of Korea);**
- 119.67 **Mobilize resources and seek necessary international assistance to enhance its capacity in upholding human rights, in line with its international obligations (Nigeria);**
- 119.68 **Take further positive measures to better protect the rights of women, children, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (China);**
- 119.69 **Intensify efforts to combat discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS (Lesotho);**
- 119.70 **Adopt measures to eliminate discrimination against vulnerable Senior citizens and People with Disabilities, in particular older women and women with disabilities (Ghana);**
- 119.71 **Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women and ethnic minorities (Senegal);**

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- 119.72 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and to promote gender equality and the implementation of the National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence (South Africa);**
- 119.73 **Adopt effective measure to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the most vulnerable and neglected groups of women, in particular older women, women with disabilities, rural women and refugee women (Madagascar);**
- 119.74 **Decriminalize homosexuality, punished under Article 347 bis of the Penal Code (France);**
- 119.75 **Decriminalize same-sex relationships by replacing Art. 347-1 of the Criminal Code and initiate a campaign to raise awareness in the public concerning homosexuality (Germany);**
- 119.76 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex conduct between adults and take all necessary steps to protect the LGBTI community from all forms of discrimination and violence (Ireland);**
- 119.77 **Review Criminal code with the view to decriminalize homosexuality (Spain);**
- 119.78 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between people of the same sex and combat discrimination and violence against LGBTI people (Mexico);**
- 119.79 **Decriminalize consensual sex between adults of the same sex, as well as any other discriminatory practice based on sexual orientation and gender identity, protecting LGBTI persons and guaranteeing their fundamental rights (Uruguay);**
- 119.80 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations (Australia);**
- 119.81 **Ensure the protection and security of LGBTI people and human rights defenders committed to their cause (Switzerland);**
- 119.82 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations and immediately cease targeted discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons (United States of America);**
- 119.83 **Eliminate discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and to protect the LGBTI-community from violence and harassment (Netherlands);**
- 119.84 **Take the necessary measures to protect and prevent the discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, as previously recommended (Argentina);**
- 119.85 **Review laws that discriminate against women, in particular articles 1421 and 1428 of the civil code relating to the administration of family assets (Mexico);**
- 119.86 **Ensure universal birth registry without discrimination, by developing information systems with solid databases that would include information on the number of people yet to be registered, the creation of mobile registration units to reach the most remote areas, and to hold campaigns to inform all families about the deadlines and ways to register their children (Mexico);**
- 119.87 **Eliminate all discriminatory provisions from the Nationality Code relating to the acquisition of nationality by children born outside of wedlock and the naturalization of children with disabilities (Portugal);**
- 119.88 **Ensure that women have equal rights to nationality as men under the Nationality Code (Republic of Korea);**
- 119.89 **Review the nationality code to ensure equal rights between men and women in the area of nationality (Côte d'Ivoire);**

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- 119.90 Continue with its efforts aimed at combating all forms of discrimination among its population (Nigeria);
- 119.91 Revise the Anti-terrorist Law (2014) in accordance with international human rights standards and obligations (Poland);
- 119.92 Formally abolish the death penalty by amending its Penal Code and counter-terrorism laws (Australia);
- 119.93 Review and amend the 2014 anti-terrorism law to ensure that it is not used to restrict freedom of expression, assembly and association (Switzerland);
- 119.94 Review the texts relating to counter terrorism by providing a more specific definition of terrorism (France);
- 119.95 Review before the upcoming UPR the 2014 counterterrorism law in order to harmonize it with all international standards on human rights and the right to a fair trial, with the full participation of all stakeholders concerned (Haiti);
- 119.96 Amend the 2014 anti-terrorism legislation to bring the definition of terrorism in line with international human rights obligations and standards, repeal the death penalty, and end the use of military tribunals to try civilians (Canada);
- 119.97 Maintain the existing moratorium on judicial executions and to consider commuting all current death penalty sentences to other forms of punishment (Namibia);
- 119.98 Finalize the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);
- 119.99 Improve the implementation of the right to a fair trial and access to justice (France);
- 119.100 Comply with procedural rights in trials, thus ensuring a fair trial for everyone, also in cases of alleged terrorism (Germany);
- 119.101 Consider reasonable timelines for preventive detentions (France);
- 119.102 Combat impunity by undertaking prompt, independent, effective and impartial investigations into allegations of human rights violations and crimes under international law, with those held to account in accordance with the international fair trial standards and the rule of law and without recourse to the death penalty, and ensures redress for victims (New Zealand);
- 119.103 Acknowledge and investigate credible allegations of human rights violations and abuses, and hold those responsible to account (United States of America);
- 119.104 Allow independent international and regional human rights investigators unhindered access to investigate and monitor human rights violations, including through unannounced inspections visits to all places of detention (New Zealand);
- 119.105 Take appropriate measures to align the condition of detainees with international standards (Italy);
- 119.106 Pursue efforts to prevent torture and to improve prison conditions (Morocco);
- 119.107 Release all those arbitrarily detained, make every effort to ensure the human rights of prisoners and detainees are fully observed, and ensure an end to practices of torture and illegal detention (New Zealand);
- 119.108 Ensure that civilians are not tried by the military courts (Poland);
- 119.109 Put an end to incommunicado detention and ensure that no person is deprived of liberties in secret or unofficial detention facilities (Republic of Korea);

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- 119.110 End the practice of incommunicado detention and ensure that no one is detained in a secret or officially unrecognized place, including unregistered military detention centres (Austria);
- 119.111 Carry out investigations of alleged torture and other ill-treatment of detained persons and ban incommunicado detention and enact laws aiming at prevention of torture in places of detention (Czechia);
- 119.112 Investigate thoroughly all cases of the use of excessive force against demonstrators and participants of public gatherings as well as all cases of torture and illegal detention exercised by security forces (Poland);
- 119.113 Lift unnecessary restrictions on the freedom of assembly, investigate the alleged excessive use of force in dispersing demonstrations and ensure arrested protestors receive fair trials (Australia);
- 119.114 Take appropriate measures to ensure that security forces comply with international human rights laws and standards, including by conducting independent and transparent investigations into allegations of excessive use of force and prosecuting perpetrators justice (Belgium);
- 119.115 Guarantee the protection of the civilian population by ensuring that reported cases of violations and abuses committed by the security forces are independently investigated and their perpetrators brought to justice. (Switzerland);
- 119.116 Investigate all reported cases of violations and abuses and hold perpetrators to account in accordance with the rule of law. (In the context of concerns raised on arbitrary arrests, excessive violence and extrajudicial executions by government forces, armed groups against members of the country's Anglophone minority and allegations of torture of detainees suspected of belonging to terrorist groups.) (Slovakia);
- 119.117 Endeavour to end all use of arbitrary arrests and detention of citizens and use of torture and other cruel treatment (Botswana);
- 119.118 Release the prisoners deprived of their liberty for peaceful protesting (Poland);
- 119.119 Take the necessary legal measures, before the next elections, to enable electoral judges to consider as admissible copies of minutes submitted to parties in polling stations (Canada);
- 119.120 Fully respect, protect and fulfil the rights to freedom of expression, association and of assembly, including by lifting restrictions on mobile and internet services unless provided for by law, and comply with international human rights law and standards on the use of force (New Zealand);
- 119.121 Ensure freedom of expression, freedom to access information and right to assembly (Spain);
- 119.122 Adopt measures to guarantee freedom of the press and its diversity by enabling a free access to media and information (Germany);
- 119.123 Ensure that any restrictions on freedom of assembly and demonstration are in line with international obligations (Austria);
- 119.124 Ensure the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly for all, including journalists, human rights defenders and opposition party members, and lift any restrictions on these rights that are not in line with the provisions of the ICCPR (Finland);
- 119.125 Take all necessary measures to enable human rights defenders, journalists and other members of civil society to carry out their legitimate activities without fear of reprisals and free from all restrictions (Ireland);

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- 119.126 **Respect the rights of peaceful assembly, and freedoms of association and expression, including when exercised online, and afford all of those detained all the rights enshrined in Cameroon's constitution and under international law (United States of America);**
- 119.127 **Adopt concrete measures to strengthen the participation of women and minority groups in public life (Angola);**
- 119.128 **Take steps for the adequate representation of women in political life and encouragement of their economic empowerment (Bulgaria);**
- 119.129 **Contemplate after 2019 a new extension of the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP), signed with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in October 2014 (Haiti);**
- 119.130 **Support and enhance its efforts to promote women's rights, with particular attention to ensuring equal opportunities in the labour market (Mali);**
- 119.131 **Intensify efforts to improve work conditions for women workers (Iraq);**
- 119.132 **Continue efforts to ensure gender equality in particular in the labour market (Tunisia);**
- 119.133 **Effectively implement the measures taken against violence against women and in the promotion of equality between men and women, mainly in access to employment (Djibouti);**
- 119.134 **Devote more effort and resources to programs aimed at promoting the employment of young people and women, especially through training and vocational education (Viet Nam);**
- 119.135 **Improve the implementation of social protection programmes, which provide assistance to the most vulnerable Cameroonians (Djibouti);**
- 119.136 **Continue social programs to combat poverty and inequality, in order to provide the best possible quality of life for their people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 119.137 **Continue to promote economic, social sustainable development, implement poverty reduction strategy and raise people's living standards (China);**
- 119.138 **Continue promoting the health sector (Egypt);**
- 119.139 **Speed up the implementation of health coverage for all (Gabon);**
- 119.140 **Take measures aimed at leading to the eradication of all forms of discrimination in health care settings, including in the context of HIV/AIDS, by ensuring that the Ministry of Public Health develops strategic documents that take into account the human right to health (Portugal);**
- 119.141 **Adopt comprehensive legislative and political measures to ensure access to health services to people with HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive education to women and girls, particularly in rural areas (Honduras);**
- 119.142 **Strengthen the implementation of measures to prevent the transmission of HIV / AIDS from mother to child (Angola);**
- 119.143 **Provide sufficient number of health centres and hospitals throughout the whole country (Serbia);**
- 119.144 **Continue to improve health infrastructure and access to health care, especially for rural population (Togo);**
- 119.145 **Further intensify its efforts to ensure the right of access to health care for all, in particular access to medical care for women (Viet Nam);**
- 119.146 **Take all necessary action to reduce maternal mortality (Afghanistan);**

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- 119.147 Decriminalize abortion and repeal section 339 (2) of the amended Penal Code to remove the requirement to obtain certification from the prosecutor before attaining a legal abortion (Iceland);
- 119.148 Pursuant to the 2013-2020 Strategy Paper for the Education Sector in Cameroon, continue raising the enrolment rate in primary and secondary schools and improving the quality of education (Bulgaria);
- 119.149 Continue efforts to implement the 2013-2020 Strategy Paper for the Education Sector in order to improve school enrolment rates (Libya);
- 119.150 Guarantee all children on an equal footing free primary education (Congo);
- 119.151 Take further measures to improve children's access to education without discrimination (Armenia);
- 119.152 Set up a national action plan and a strategy aimed at ensuring to minorities appropriate school programmes that respect their way of life and their culture (Madagascar);
- 119.153 To ensure that the access to education of children of minorities is guaranteed and respected without discrimination (Madagascar);
- 119.154 Ratify the UNESCO convention on the fight against discrimination (Madagascar);
- 119.155 Move towards the ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Fight Against Discrimination in the Area of Teaching (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 119.156 Accelerate the process of the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Afghanistan);
- 119.157 Adopt measures preventing sexual harassment by teachers and child marriages, which cause a high dropout rates of girls in secondary schools (Poland);
- 119.158 Step up efforts to raise the school enrolment rate for girls (Lesotho);
- 119.159 Take steps to effectively ensure the equality of girls and young women at all levels of education and their retention in schooling (Portugal);
- 119.160 Undertake measures in order to provide free primary education and equal access for all children (Serbia);
- 119.161 Take measures to increase the attendance rate of girls in secondary education (Togo);
- 119.162 Ensure that girls and young women have equal access to all levels of education (Iceland);
- 119.163 Fully implement article 356 of the 2016 Penal Code, criminalize all forms of violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and early and forced marriages (Namibia);
- 119.164 Continue to fight against FGM through the implementation of the Five-Year Action Plan adopted in 2011 and reviewed in 2016 (Burkina Faso);
- 119.165 Strengthen its efforts to promote women's rights, particularly in combating gender-based violence and discriminatory practices related to marriage, as well as collecting data disaggregated by gender (Brazil);
- 119.166 Fight further against the practice of early and forced marriages (Belgium);
- 119.167 Complete the drafting of the National Family Policy Paper in order to adequately address the issue of early and forced marriages (Zimbabwe);

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- 119.168 **Repeal all discriminatory provisions in marriage and family relations and adopt legal provisions that criminalize female genital mutilation (Spain);**
- 119.169 **Pursue all efforts to enhance women empowerment (Egypt);**
- 119.170 **Take necessary measures for ensuring effective access to justice for women (Ukraine);**
- 119.171 **Continue efforts to eliminate discriminatory and harmful traditional practices against women and girls (Nepal);**
- 119.172 **Assign human, technical and financial resources to the National Action Plan against female genital mutilation in order to protect the human rights of women and girls (Honduras);**
- 119.173 **Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation and ensure that cases of domestic violence are investigated and prosecuted. (Rwanda);**
- 119.174 **Adopt legal provisions specifically criminalizing female genital mutilation, breast ironing and discriminatory widowhood rites, and include adequate sanctions for perpetrators of such acts (Iceland);**
- 119.175 **Strengthen measures in order to investigate and punish perpetrators of practices or acts of violence against women, such as female genital mutilation and forced marriage (Argentina);**
- 119.176 **Intensify the awareness campaigns throughout the territory to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation and forced marriage, involving all social actors including religious and community leaders (Chile);**
- 119.177 **Continue working on combating early and forced marriage by raising awareness of families and local communities (Libya);**
- 119.178 **Strengthen the fight against gender-based violence including domestic violence (Algeria);**
- 119.179 **Adopt a law on violence against women and repeal legal provisions that eliminate the crime of rape if the perpetrator marries the victim (Spain);**
- 119.180 **Prohibit all forms of domestic violence against women, especially rape in marriage, as the new Penal Code does not cover all forms of violence against women (Germany);**
- 119.181 **Redouble efforts to eliminate any form of discrimination and violence against women, implementing positive actions and awareness campaigns on the subject (Uruguay);**
- 119.182 **Provide women greater access to legal resources, psychosocial and medical assistance (Spain);**
- 119.183 **Continue prioritizing child protection as a fundamental priority for the state (South Africa);**
- 119.184 **Ensure full and effective implementation of the 2017 National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (United Kingdom);**
- 119.185 **Accelerate the process of updating the Civil Code with a view to enhancing the protection of children's rights (Zimbabwe);**
- 119.186 **Revise current legislation in order to explicitly prohibit a corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);**
- 119.187 **Enact legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Namibia);**
- 119.188 **Establish the minimum age for marriage as 18 for both girls and boys (Montenegro);**

119.189 **Continue to fight against early child marriages (Tunisia);**

119.190 **Pursue efforts to combat early or forced marriages and violence against children (Morocco);**

119.191 **Adopt public policies to eradicate the recruitment of children by armed groups, including strategies for the rehabilitation and reintegration of such children into society in accordance with international human rights standards (Chile);**

119.192 **Redouble efforts to arrest and bring to justice the perpetrators of the kidnapping of children for the purpose of selling organs or magic practices (Congo);**

119.193 **Further continue the implementation of its policy for the integration of persons with disabilities at the strategic and operational levels (Ethiopia);**

119.194 **Strengthen its policies towards ensuring full protection of the rights of minorities (Georgia);**

119.195 **Take the necessary measures to protect refugee and displaced women against all forms of exploitation (Algeria);**

119.196 **Allow and facilitate unhindered humanitarian assistance wherever required to provide relief for the affected population (United Kingdom).**

120. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Cameroon was headed by H.E MBELLA MBELLA, Minister of External Relations and composed of the following members:

- H.E Anatole Fabien Marie NKOU, Ambassadeur, Representant Permanent du Cameroun aupres des Nations Unies à Geneve;
 - Monsieur Aimé Parfait BIKORO, Chargé de Mission, Premier Minister;
 - Madame Helene GALEGA, Directeur des Droits de l'Homme, Magistrate, Ministere de la Justice;
 - Madame Cecile MBALLA EYENGA, Directeur des Nations Unies, Ministere des Relations Exterieures;
 - Monsieur Aurelien ETEKI, Directeur des Affaires d'Europe, Ministere des Relations Exterieures;
 - Monsieur Bertin BIDIMA, Premier Secretaire, Mission Permanente du Cameroun, Geneve.
-