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**SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (C)
OF THE ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1***

Cameroon

The present report is a summary of nine stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations

1. The International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture and Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture - Cameroon (FIACAT/ACAT) and the International Federation of Human Rights Leagues and Human Rights House - Cameroon (FIDH/MDHC) have recommended that the Government of Cameroon should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.²

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. FIACAT/ACAT and FIDH/MDHC report that a new code of criminal procedure entered into force on 1 January 2007 and that it has certain shortcomings with regard, inter alia, to the excessive length of pretrial detention (6-12 months); the execution at any time, including Sundays and public holidays, of arrest warrants and warrants of committal; the use of coercion by law enforcement officials at the time of arrest; the fact that the police can make an arrest without an arrest warrant or warrant of committal; and the fact that the Minister of Justice can halt criminal proceedings if he or she considers them likely to compromise the “good of society” or “law and order”.³

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

3. The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) mentioned that the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (NCHRF) is reportedly underfunded for a country of Cameroon’s size and that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has reportedly renewed its technical assistance programme for the Commission.⁴

4. Franciscans International (FI) reports that a children’s parliament was established in Cameroon in 1998. No information was available on the contribution of the parliament to the effective enjoyment of children’s rights from the standpoint of improvements in domestic legislation concerning children or the establishment of mechanisms to enhance children’s access to rights or any other programme to promote children’s rights, thereby casting doubt on the effectiveness of this body.⁵

D. Policy measures

5. FIDH/MDHC has recommended that the Cameroonian authorities should ensure that training in human rights standards is provided to persons responsible for enforcing the law, particularly criminal investigation police, judges and lawyers.⁶

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

6. The CHRI noted that Cameroon has not extended an open invitation to the United Nations Human Rights Council’s Special Procedures.⁷

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

7. The National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (CNDHL) reports that, despite the existence of a legal and institutional framework to protect them, women are still subjected to violence and discrimination; they are not on an equal footing with men in terms of their ability to inherit property, particularly with regard to real estate, for example; and they are underrepresented in decision-making posts, as well as in the National Assembly. CNDHL adds that women in certain regions must comply with demeaning customs and that a family code and a law to combat violence against women are still pending.⁸

8. The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) indicated that English-speaking people in the south of Cameroon have been subject to reportedly widespread cultural assimilation and that though the 1961 Federal Constitution calls for equal promotion of English and French, increased centralization has led to the increasingly dominant use of French in public media, official documents and communications, and more.⁹ According to UNPO, it seems that the plight of political minorities in the south of Cameroon is largely centred on poor political will by the Francophone Government to recognize grievances from Anglophone leaders, and implement policies of equal recognition and respect. Nonetheless, in spite of incidents of widespread violations of human rights in the south of Cameroon, Cameroon in general remains a politically and socially diverse and stable country, and undoubtedly stands as an important potential model for other African countries.¹⁰ UNPO urged Cameroon authorities to strengthen overall implementation of bilingual policies, and ensure that English-speaking people in the south of Cameroon are not subject to adverse inequality in employment, education, media representation, and in judicial procedures.¹¹

9. According to CNDHL, the strategy implemented by the State for persons with disabilities is aimed at providing for the education, training and social and occupational integration of such persons through the development of an appropriate legal and institutional framework and various multifaceted forms of support. CNDHL adds that the main challenge lies in the practical implementation of all these measures, especially since Cameroon has not yet ratified the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Furthermore, persons with disabilities complain of discrimination, low school-enrolment rates, underemployment, failure to take their needs into account in the policymaking process, the virtual absence of training facilities adapted to their condition, their underrepresentation in decision-making bodies and poverty.¹²

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

10. According to FIDH/MDHC, in February 2008, there were many demonstrations in Cameroon, most of which degenerated into riots and were violently put down by the police. This led to the deaths of several hundred persons and to mass arbitrary arrests and detentions - many of which were accompanied by acts of torture - followed by summary judgements. Moreover, according to the two organizations, judges seemed determined to exploit all available options in the Criminal Code to convict persons held for questioning, who were summarily judged in violation of the rules of Cameroon's Code of Criminal Procedure and of all relevant provisions of regional and international conventions providing for due process of law.¹³ FIDH/MDHC recommends that the Cameroonian authorities make every effort to identify those responsible for, and those who perpetrated, these human rights violations - in particular, the extrajudicial summary executions carried out during the events of February and March 2008 - in order to bring the culprits to justice.¹⁴

11. FIACAT/ACAT notes that, despite a decline in recorded instances of physical torture in Cameroon's places of detention, mental and psychological torture has become increasingly prevalent.¹⁵ FIDH/MDHC and FIACAT/ACAT point out that, while article 132 bis of Cameroon's Criminal Code clearly punishes acts of torture, article 30 (2) of its new Code of Criminal Procedure actually encourages the use of this practice by the police, since it does not consider inhuman or degrading acts related to legitimate punishment as tantamount to torture. As a result, law enforcement officials interpret this provision as a licence to use torture. The two organizations added that confessions obtained under torture continue to be admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings.¹⁶ FIDH/MDHC recalls that the Committee against Torture has also condemned the impunity enjoyed by perpetrators of acts of torture and expressed particular concern at the fact that proceedings against gendarmes for offences committed during the discharge of their duties can be brought only if authorized by the Ministry of Defence.¹⁷

12. FIDH/MDHC recommends that the Cameroonian authorities take all necessary steps to put an end to torture in police stations, gendarmeries and prisons; allow non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to visit such facilities and strengthen the capacity of prison oversight committees; adopt and implement without delay a law rejecting as inadmissible in all proceedings any evidence obtained under torture; institute legal proceedings against perpetrators of acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; protect victims and witnesses against all forms of intimidation and ill-treatment, particularly in connection with complaints against State employees; provide adequate compensation to torture victims and their families; and provide reparation and rehabilitation programmes for victims.¹⁸

13. According to Franciscans International (FI), parents in Cameroon often arrange their daughters' marriage (usually while they are still underage) with older men, and without the daughter's consent. As a result, the girls become wives in spite of themselves, are often subjected to rape and are forced to remain married against their will.¹⁹

14. FIACAT/ACAT and FIDH/MDHC report that illegal arrests and detentions are still frequent in Cameroon.²⁰ FIDH/MDHC indicates that even human rights defenders have not been spared from arbitrary arrest and detention. Those considered to be political opponents regularly encounter abuse from State employees and persistent obstacles to their access to information, particularly in places of detention. In addition, there have been some instances of intimidation through arrest.²¹ FIACAT/ACAT adds that, after completing their sentences, many prisoners remain in detention for non-payment of a debt or fine. Nearly 5 per cent of all prisoners in Cameroon are held for this reason.²² FIDH/MDHC recommends that the Cameroonian authorities guarantee to all arrested or detained persons the right to contest the legality of their detention before a court of law and, where appropriate, the right to reparation, and that they immediately release all persons arbitrarily arrested or detained and enable the victims to seek redress.²³

15. FIDH/MDHC and FIACAT/ACAT stress that individuals are held in police custody in certain police stations or gendarmeries much longer than the 48 hours prescribed by law - often without explanation and without the knowledge of the public prosecutor. They also stress that some police officers take advantage of the situation to extort money from persons detained in custody. According to the two organizations, on 6 August 2008, the total number of prisoners in Douala and Yaoundé central prisons was, respectively, 3,549 and 4,626, and only 15 per cent of these had been convicted, while the other 85 per cent were being detained in custody. They add that even minors are not exempt from long periods of detention in custody and are often held in the same prisons as adults.²⁴

16. FIACAT/ACAT and FIDH/MDHC say that detention conditions in Cameroon are deplorable and are characterized by dilapidated and cramped prisons; overcrowding and lack of privacy; unsanitary conditions due to the lack of sewage disposal systems; malnutrition; filthy prison cells and blocks; lack of effective separation of men and women, adults and juveniles, convicted prisoners and prisoners awaiting trial, serious offenders and juvenile delinquents; violence between inmates; poor-quality prison health services; and deaths of inmates as a result of the dire detention conditions.²⁵

17. FIDH/MDHC and FIACAT/ACAT report that no national mechanism has been set up to visit places of detention; associations for the protection of human rights have no access to places of detention; and only the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (CNDHL) - a governmental body that reports exclusively to the Head of State - is occasionally authorized to visit them.²⁶ CNDHL states that the reports on its visits to certain prisons indicate that prisoners' rights with regard to detention conditions are not respected.²⁷ According to FIACAT/ACAT, despite the fact that all detention facilities maintain a register, there are frequent reports of persons being held in police station or gendarmerie cells without the corresponding entries having been made in the registers.²⁸

18. FIACAT/ACAT and FIDH/MDHC recommend that the Cameroonian authorities take all necessary steps to improve prisoners' living conditions, thereby giving effect to their rights to security, health and physical and mental integrity. They should reduce prison populations; guarantee free health care in prisons; give effect to the right of prisoners to receive adequate nutrition; and ensure that male, female and juvenile prisoners are housed in separate facilities.²⁹ Franciscans International recommends that the Government of Cameroon adopt a system of alternative sentencing for minors in conflict with the law that focuses on education and reintegration.³⁰

19. Franciscans International has drawn attention to the worrying problem of street children in Cameroon.³¹ It has also expressed concern at the disregard in Cameroon for the provisions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (No. 138), which was ratified by Cameroon in 2001, and the fact that this disregard is prevalent throughout the country and affects the education of child workers.³² Franciscans International recommends that the Government of Cameroon take all necessary steps to abolish child labour³³ and to prevent and combat trafficking in children.³⁴ It also recommends that a national policy aimed at better protecting the children of divorced couples should be instituted by equipping schools, in particular, with psychosocial support centres in order to detect incidents of child abuse and practices comparable to discrimination within the family.³⁵

20. CNDHL points out that the protection of children's rights in Cameroon is still beset by a number of problems, including: infanticide; the corruption of young people; indecent exposure in the presence of minors below the age of 16; child abuse; abduction of minors; trafficking in human beings; exploitation; non-attendance at school, especially of girls and children with disabilities; juvenile delinquency; social maladjustment; exclusion; female circumcision; abandoned street children; malnutrition; and infant mortality.³⁶

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

21. According to FIDH/MDHC, the grave human rights violations perpetrated during the events of February 2008 reveal the overall failure of the administration of justice in Cameroon, where the police and other State officials often employ disproportionate force against civilians and do so with total impunity.³⁷ UNPO states that the judiciary of Cameroon suffers widely from corruption and delay, which has led to overcrowded prisons,³⁸ that problems with non-implementation of bilingual

policies have also exacerbated judicial unfairness and that released detainees and prisoners in the south of Cameroon have reported that police interrogations are conducted solely in French, which many detainees do not speak or understand. Many former detainees have also reported being forced to sign transcripts or documents in French.³⁹

22. UNPO mentioned that public confidence in police authority and judicial processes is generally low, that this lack of confidence, compounded by widespread reports of severe delay, bribery and corruption in the judicial system, has compelled citizens to seek first-hand, violent, punitive action against criminal suspects and that overaggressive use of firearms by law enforcement against civilians has also exacerbated already-low public confidence.⁴⁰ FIDH/MDHC recommends that the Cameroonian authorities allocate the human and material resources needed to operate an independent, impartial and efficient justice administration system and take all necessary steps to guarantee the right to a fair trial and the right of all defendants in criminal cases to have access to legal counsel during all phases of the proceedings.⁴¹

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

23. The CHRI said that it had received reports indicating that homosexuality continues to be criminalized and punishable by law with a prison sentence of up to five years and that arrests of suspected homosexuals are reported on an alarmingly regular basis.⁴²

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

24. UNPO stated that whilst notable progress has been made in media liberalization laws since 1996, strict libel laws remain an obstacle to ensuring adequate freedom of expression for journalists and media outlets.⁴³ Reporters Without Borders (RSF) said that it is still dangerous to be a journalist in Cameroon where the President and his family, the prominent figures of the army, secessionist impulses on the part of the English-speaking region and corruption are still sensitive subjects. RSF noted that press freedom is a precarious quality in Cameroon and that the politicians are the main beneficiaries, making use of badly or unpaid journalists to settle their scores with opponents through unqualified “revelations”.⁴⁴

25. According to RSF, in 2008, as the Communications Minister called on newspapers to be “responsible”, civil unrest has left the privately-owned press in crisis after security forces raided the studios of Magic FM radio seizing equipment and forcing it to close and much of the privately-owned printed press has been prevented from appearing and only State media were being distributed.⁴⁵ RSF deplored the lack of political will from the Government to cooperate on the reform of the press law, for example, or to show more transparency and openness to proposals made by local or international non-governmental organizations whenever a journalist is arrested. It recommended that the Government should eliminate the existing press law and adopt a new legislation adapted to democratic standards, eliminating prison terms for press offences and providing a credible regulation tool for the media. It also recommended that the Government should review its policy of financial support to the private press and hand over some of the administrative responsibilities of the Communications Minister to an independent, credible and respected regulation institution.⁴⁶

26. The CHRI has observed that the media continues to face threats, violence and arrest at the hands of Cameroon’s security forces. It also indicated that it has been alleged that since the operating licences were introduced in 2005, no media broadcasters had complied with all of the regime’s requirements but some who are critical of the Government have been restricted under this

licensing system. UNPO added that on the eve of the elections held on 22 July 2007, the Communication Ministry also reportedly banned a slot for opposition political parties dubbed the “political forum” on State television and radio.⁴⁷

27. CNDHL observes that Cameroon has a thriving private English- and French-language press and that there are currently some 20 regularly published independent newspapers and 3 daily newspapers. Some 20 radio stations and 10 private television stations are also in operation, even though not all are duly licensed.⁴⁸

28. The CHRI indicated that Cameroon’s legislative and council elections in July 2007 took place amid claims of vote-rigging and fraud by the opposition and some foreign diplomats.⁴⁹ UNPO noted that in 2006, a Parliamentary Bill calling for the creation of an independent electoral commission known as Elections Cameroon (ELECAM) was adopted. The commission had been tasked with organizing municipal and legislative elections in July 2007, but reports of corruption, irregularities and abuse in ELECAM have eroded public confidence in the commission.⁵⁰ UNPO urged Cameroon authorities to remedy loopholes and abuse within the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (CPDM) and ELECAM, strive to restore public confidence, and ensure fair presidential elections in 2011.⁵¹

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

29. CNDHL stresses that Cameroon has a legal and institutional framework for the protection of the right to work and that the State has adopted a number of positive measures such as increasing the salaries of civil servants and public employees by more than 15 per cent and raising the minimum guaranteed interoccupational wage (SMIG). However, according to CNDHL, problems concerning violations of the right to work remain. These include: unjustified dismissals; failure to pay social security contributions to the National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS); failure to pay allowances and entitlements or to issue employment certificates in the case of severance; salary discrimination; refusal to grant paid leave; prohibition of the right to form and join trade associations; and failure to respect the right to strike and the right to an employment contract.⁵²

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

30. CNDHL reports that, in terms of the protection of the right to health, the Ministry of Public Health and various categories of professionals are active at the local level and that the Sectoral Health Strategy for 2001-2010 was formulated on the basis of a participatory approach and in accordance with the guidelines of the poverty reduction strategy paper. The aim of the Sectoral Health Strategy is to achieve noticeable and rapid improvements in the main public health indicators. CNDHL adds that more efforts are needed to guarantee each citizen’s right to health, in particular by strengthening the Government’s social security policy, which is so weak as to be practically non-existent.⁵³

31. Franciscans International reports that in rural areas, particularly in the northern regions, antenatal care is not systematic and its availability is further complicated by the remoteness of health centres - where these exist - and the lack of equipment for basic care.⁵⁴ It also notes that the treatment of children suffering from or affected by HIV/AIDS is a cause for concern and that, despite the relatively low cost of antiretroviral drugs, the nutritional aspects of treatment are completely ignored.⁵⁵ Franciscans International recommends that the Government’s policy to combat HIV/AIDS should include a component designed to provide all necessary assistance to infected children⁵⁶ and that it should strengthen the special measures in place for orphans whose parents have died of HIV/AIDS.⁵⁷

32. CNDHL observes that, in Cameroon, the right to housing and access to property ownership are not easily realized. Moreover, according to CNDHL, people are ill-informed about their rights and obligations with regard to public and private land tenure, and land titles are sometimes issued fraudulently with the complicity of State employees. This situation is often at the root of evictions in Cameroon's major cities. According to CNDHL, the State should not only continue efforts to disseminate information on the procedure for securing a land title and on government prerogatives with regard to the management of national lands, but should also consider formulating a policy for the relocation of homeless people, especially the destitute, who are often threatened with eviction.⁵⁸

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

33. With the support of several partners and in an effort to achieve the objectives of the two United Nations Decades for Human Rights Education (1995-2005 and 2005-2014), CNDHL has developed a teaching booklet for human rights education for use at all levels of instruction. Nevertheless, it reports that a number of challenges concerning access to education in Cameroon remain. These include: lack of infrastructure in rural areas; the high cost of textbooks; additional fees, such as parent-teacher association fees (even though instruction at the primary level is free of charge); the high cost of application fees for official competitions and exams; the lack of teachers in some rural areas; the preference given, for budgetary reasons, to boys over girls; and the interruption of girls' schooling as a result of early marriage.⁵⁹

34. Franciscans International highlights the fact that in 2004 the Cameroonian Government introduced free primary education, in accordance with article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, certain practices directly or indirectly encouraged by the Government raise questions about whether primary education is really free.⁶⁰ Franciscans International adds that Cameroonian schools sorely lack supplies and teaching materials and must also contend with a lack of infrastructure, which leads, in particular, to excessively large classes, some of which have as many as 150 pupils.⁶¹ According to Franciscans International, legislation aimed at reducing the distances children have to travel to school has not achieved its purpose.⁶² Likewise, handicapped children are even more marginalized than before and do not benefit from the specialized assistance and effective access to education to which they are entitled.⁶³ The school enrolment rate for girls is still low in relation to that for boys, and the preference for educating boys rather than girls is still a reality in Cameroon, especially in rural areas.⁶⁴

35. Franciscans International recommends that the Cameroonian Government implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child concerning health, forced marriages, child labour, trafficking in children and children in conflict with the law;⁶⁵ make free primary education a reality by removing unforeseen costs that affect children's access to education;⁶⁶ review the functions and role of parent-teacher associations in order to provide genuinely free primary education;⁶⁷ and ensure that the construction of schools is accompanied by the recruitment of a sufficient number of qualified teaching staff and an adequate supply of materials.⁶⁸

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

36. CNDHL notes that the Pygmy, Bororo and other groups have been identified as indigenous groups in Cameroon and that they still face a number of problems, including low school-enrolment rates; poverty; exploitation; dispossession of their land; lack of identification; and lack of services in the areas of health, water, electricity and road infrastructure.⁶⁹

37. The Centre for the Environment and Development (CED) reports that the Baka, Bakola and Bedzang peoples, who are still referred to as “Pygmies”, are considered in various international human rights instruments as indigenous peoples, and that the Constitution of 18 January 1996 provides for the protection of “indigenous populations” in its preamble, although it makes no explicit reference to these groups. However, the Centre reports that these people suffer from a lack of recognition of their distinctive identity both by public authorities and by actors involved in forest management and that there is an observable tendency to continue marginalizing them, particularly with regard to the management of forest areas and products.⁷⁰ According to the Centre, these groups encounter *de facto* discrimination, characterized by their frequent physical abuse and humiliation at the hands of various groups of the dominant society, and *de jure* discrimination as a result of the establishment of legislative and regulatory provisions that fail to provide specific legislative solutions to their needs.⁷¹ Many legal provisions conflict with their customary practices and consequently lead to conflict and misunderstanding.⁷²

38. The Centre also draws attention to the plight of the indigenous forest-dwelling peoples. These peoples have customary land rights within the permanent forests that once sheltered their ancestral villages but, since they adopted a sedentary lifestyle, are now merely “accommodated” on the edge of paths in the territory of the Bantu. This then becomes a reason for denying any legal status to their current villages or to their land rights.⁷³ The Centre explains that there is an uneasy relationship between conservation projects and the indigenous peoples, inasmuch as these projects have resulted in the expulsion of many communities without their freely given, informed and prior consent, and very often without compensating them.⁷⁴

39. The Centre also points out that one of the crucial problems encountered by indigenous peoples in terms of participation in political affairs is related to their lack of official identity papers, which contributes to the denial of their legal status and consequently prevents them from registering on the electoral roll, instituting legal proceedings or enrolling their children in school.⁷⁵ According to the Centre, indigenous forest-dwelling peoples have difficulty obtaining health care.⁷⁶ They have a very low educational level, since their extreme poverty does not permit them to send their children to school and since their cultural particularities, such as their language, oral tradition and hunting periods, are not taken into account in the education system.⁷⁷

40. The Centre recommends that the Cameroonian Government implement the provisions of the international conventions ratified by Cameroon that protect indigenous peoples, by amending its current legislation so as to take into account the lifestyle of indigenous peoples. The Government should also conduct studies and research in order to collect statistical data and indicators relating to indigenous peoples and to their *de jure* and *de facto* situation,⁷⁸ and it should implement strategies aimed at ensuring the effective participation of indigenous peoples in various decision-making processes, as well as organize a campaign to raise awareness among Cameroonian society of the rights of these peoples.⁷⁹

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

41. CNDHL points out that, while awaiting promulgation of the implementing decree for the 2005 Act on the Status of Refugees in Cameroon, the country has once more had to cope with an influx of refugees. Despite support - particularly in rural areas - provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, refugees encounter problems related to health, education, housing, employment, food, security and identification.⁸⁰

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

N/A.

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

N/A.

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

N/A.

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Two asterisks denote a national human rights institution with “B” status.)

Civil society

CED	Le Centre pour l’Environnement et le Développement, Yaounde, Cameroun
CHRI	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative,* New Delhi, India
FI	Franciscans International,* Geneva, Switzerland
FIACAT/ACAT	Fédération internationale de l’Action des chrétiens pour l’abolition de la Torture,* Paris, France et Action des chrétiens pour l’abolition de la Torture au Cameroun, Bamenda, Cameroun
FIDH/MDHC	Fédération Internationale des Ligues des droits de l’Homme,* Paris, France et Maison des Droits de l’Homme du Cameroun, Douala, Cameroun
FONI	Fondation Idole,* Yaounde, Cameroun
RSF	Reporters Without Borders,* Paris, France
UNPO	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, The Hague, the Netherlands

National human rights institution

CNDHL	Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme et des Libertés,** Yaounde, Cameroun
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² FIACAT/ACAT, p. 5; FIDH/MDHC, p. 5.

³ FIACAT/ACAT, p. 1; FIDH/MDHC, p. 2.

⁴ CHRI, p. 1, 2, para. 3.

⁵ FI, p. 6, para. 7.1.

⁶ FIDH/MDHC, p. 5.

⁷ CHRI, p. 4, para. 8.

⁸ CNDHL, p. 5.

⁹ UNPO, p. 1.

¹⁰ UNPO, p. 3.

¹¹ UNPO, p. 4.

¹² CNDHL, p. 5.

¹³ FIDH/MDHC, p. 1.

¹⁴ FIDH/MDHC, p. 5.

¹⁵ FIACAT/ACAT, p. 4.

¹⁶ FIDH/MDHC, pp. 3, 4; FIACAT/ACAT, p. 4.

¹⁷ FIDH/MDHC, p. 4.

- ¹⁸ FIDH/MDHC, p. 4, 5.
- ¹⁹ FI, p. 4, para. 3.1.
- ²⁰ FIACAT/ACAT, p. 3; FIDH/MDHC, p. 2.
- ²¹ FIDH/MDHC, p. 2.
- ²² FIACAT/ACAT, p. 3.
- ²³ FIDH/MDHC, p. 5.
- ²⁴ FIDH/MDHC, p. 3; FIACAT/ACAT, p. 2.
- ²⁵ FIACAT/ACAT, p. 3, 4; FIDH/MDHC, p. 4.
- ²⁶ FIDH/MDHC, p. 4; FIACAT/ACAT, p. 4.
- ²⁷ CNDHL, p. 5.
- ²⁸ FIACAT/ACAT, p. 4.
- ²⁹ FIDH/MDHC, p. 5; FIACAT/ACAT, p. 5.
- ³⁰ FI, p. 6, para. 6.3.
- ³¹ FI, p. 5, para. 4.1.
- ³² FI, p. 5, para. 4.2.
- ³³ FI, p. 5, para. 4.4.
- ³⁴ FI, p. 5, para. 5.2.
- ³⁵ FI, p. 6, para. 9.2.
- ³⁶ CNDHL, p. 5.
- ³⁷ FIDH/MDHC, p. 1.
- ³⁸ UNPO, p. 1.
- ³⁹ UNPO, p. 2.
- ⁴⁰ UNPO, p. 2.
- ⁴¹ FIDH/MDHC, p. 5.
- ⁴² CHRI, p. 2, para. 5.
- ⁴³ UNPO, p. 3.
- ⁴⁴ RSF, p. 1.
- ⁴⁵ RSF, p. 1.
- ⁴⁶ RSF, p. 2.
- ⁴⁷ CHRI, p. 2, para. 4.
- ⁴⁸ CNDHL, p. 2.
- ⁴⁹ CHRI, p. 1, para. 2.
- ⁵⁰ UNPO, p. 2.
- ⁵¹ UNPO, p. 4.
- ⁵² CNDHL, p. 4.
- ⁵³ CNDHL, p. 3.
- ⁵⁴ FI, p. 4, para. 2.1.
- ⁵⁵ FI, p. 4, para. 2.2.

⁵⁶ FI, p. 4, para. 2.6.

⁵⁷ FI, p. 4, para. 2.7.

⁵⁸ CNDHL, p. 3.

⁵⁹ CNDHL, p. 4.

⁶⁰ FI, p. 3, para. 1.1.

⁶¹ FI, p. 3, para. 1.2.

⁶² FI, p. 3, para. 1.3.

⁶³ FI, p. 3, para. 1.4.

⁶⁴ FI, p. 3, para. 1.5.

⁶⁵ FI, p. 3, para. 1.8.

⁶⁶ FI, p. 3, para. 1.9.

⁶⁷ FI, p. 3, para. 1.10.

⁶⁸ FI, p. 3, para. 1.11.

⁶⁹ CNDHL, p. 5.

⁷⁰ CED, p. 1, para. 1.

⁷¹ CED, p. 1, para. 2.

⁷² CED, p. 1, para. 3.

⁷³ CED, p. 2, para. 6.

⁷⁴ CED, p. 2, 3, para. 7.

⁷⁵ CED, p. 4, para. 13.

⁷⁶ CED, p. 5, para. 15.

⁷⁷ CED, p. 5, para. 16.

⁷⁸ CED, p. 5.

⁷⁹ CED, p. 6.

⁸⁰ CNDHL, p. 6.
