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REPORT BY THE MINISTRY OF  
JUSTICE ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
IN CAMEROON IN 2013

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# **REPORT BY THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMEROON IN 2013**







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## FOREWORD

*“In fact, even if we succeed in improving the living standards of our population, ensuring the proper functioning of our democratic institutions, and maintaining peace and stability in our country, the peaceful and prosperous society we want to build will be undermined from within if such achievements are not backed by improved public morality.”*

**Paul BIYA, President of the Republic,  
Message on the occasion of the  
National Youth Day,  
Yaounde, 10 February 2013**





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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>A/L-Tech</b>	: Advanced Level Technical
<b>A/L-Gen</b>	: Advanced Level General
<b>AAA</b>	: African Action on Aids
<b>ACAFEJ</b>	: Cameroon Association of Female Jurists
<b>ACU</b>	: Anti-Corruption Unit
<b>ADD</b>	: <i>Alliance pour la Démocratie et le Développement</i>
<b>ADEC</b>	: African Development Credit
<b>AER</b>	: Rural Electrification Agency
<b>AES/SONEL</b>	: National Electricity Corporation
<b>AFD</b>	: French Development Agency
<b>AfDB</b>	: African Development Bank
<b>AFIS</b>	: Automatic Finger Identification System
<b>AFP</b>	: Association of African Performing Women
<b>AIMS</b>	: African Institute for Mathematical Sciences
<b>ANIF</b>	: National Financial Investigation Agency
<b>APME</b>	: Agency for the Promotion of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
<b>ARC</b>	: <i>Alliance Républicaine Camerounaise</i>
<b>ARSEL</b>	: Electricity Sector Regulatory Agency
<b>ART</b>	: Telecommunications Regulatory Agency
<b>ARV</b>	: Antiretroviral
<b>ASSOAL</b>	: <i>Associations Solidaires de Soutien aux Organisations et de l'Appui aux Libertés</i>
<b>ATC</b>	: Approved Treatment Centres
<b>B2MEDR</b>	: Mobile Mixed Brigade in the prevention and fight against the phenomenon of street children
<b>BAC</b>	: <i>Baccalauréat</i>
<b>BADEA</b>	: Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
<b>BEP</b>	: <i>Brévet d'Etudes Professionnelle</i>
<b>BEPC</b>	: <i>Brevet d'Etudes du Premier Cycle</i>
<b>BIR</b>	: Rapid Intervention Battalion
<b>BUCREP</b>	: Central Bureau of Census and Population Studies
<b>C2D</b>	: Debt Relief and Development Contract

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<b>CA</b>	: Court of Appeal
<b>CAFPP</b>	: Framework in Favour of the Pygmy Populations
<b>CALBRIL</b>	: <i>Chantier d'Appui de Loisirs de Bricolage des Lapinos</i>
<b>CAMWATER</b>	: Cameroon Water Utilities Corporation
<b>CAP COM</b>	: Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle ( <i>commercial</i> )
<b>CAP IND</b>	: Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle ( <i>industriel</i> )
<b>CAPESA</b>	: Support Centre to African Schools of Statistics
<b>CARMMA</b>	: Campaign for the Acceleration of the Reduction of Maternal and Infant Mortality
<b>CATAC</b>	: Centre for the Application of Agricultural Technologies
<b>CBA</b>	: Competence-based Approach
<b>CBC</b>	: Commercial Bank of Cameroon
<b>CBF</b>	: Cameroon Business Forum
<b>CBIRC</b>	: Chantal BIYA International Referral Centre
<b>CDBF</b>	: Budgetary and Financial Disciplinary Council
<b>CDC</b>	: Cameroon Development Corporation
<b>CDE</b>	: <i>Camerounaise des Eaux</i>
<b>CEDAW</b>	: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
<b>CEMAC</b>	: Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
<b>CENAJES</b>	: National Youth and Sports Centre
<b>CENAME</b>	: National Centre for the Supply of Drugs and Essential Medical Supplies
<b>CERAC</b>	: Circle of Friends of Cameroon
<b>CETIC</b>	: Technical, Industrial and Commercial Education College
<b>CFC</b>	: Cameroon Real Estate Corporation
<b>CFI</b>	: Court of First Instance
<b>CFPE</b>	: Vocational Training Centres of Excellence
<b>CFPS</b>	: Sectoral Vocational Training Centres
<b>CHASOH</b>	: Social Charity and Humanitarian Association
<b>CHS</b>	: Health and Safety Committees
<b>CII</b>	: Company Internship Initiative
<b>CIIEJ</b>	: Integrated Information Centre for Youth

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	Entrepreneurship
<b>CNPRH-CPEL</b>	: Cardinal Paul Emile Leger National Centre for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities
<b>COMHAFAT</b>	: African Network of Women in the fisheries Sector
<b>CONSUPE</b>	: Supreme State Audit Office
<b>COSUP</b>	: University and Professional Counselling Centre
<b>COTCO</b>	: Cameroon Oil Transportation Company
<b>CPC</b>	: Criminal Procedure Code
<b>CPDM</b>	: Cameroon Peoples Democratic Movement
<b>CPN</b>	: Antenatal Clinics
<b>CRM</b>	: Cameroon Renaissance Movement
<b>CRP</b>	: Cameroon Reformation Party
<b>CRTV</b>	: Cameroon Radio Television
<b>CSO</b>	: Civil Society Organization
<b>CTD</b>	: Councils
<b>CWE</b>	: China International Water and Electric Corporation
<b>DAC</b>	: Day of the African Child
<b>DAPEN</b>	: Department of Penitentiary Administration
<b>DECC</b>	: Department of Examinations and Certification
<b>DGSN</b>	: General Delegation for National Security
<b>ECCAS</b>	: Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECOWAS</b>	: Economic Community of West African States
<b>EDC</b>	: Electricity Development Corporation
<b>ELECAM</b>	: Elections Cameroon
<b>ENA</b>	: <i>Ecole Nationale d'Administration</i>
<b>ENAM</b>	: National School of Administration and Magistracy
<b>ENAP</b>	: National School of Penitentiary Administration
<b>ENIEG</b>	: Government Teacher Training College
<b>ENIET</b>	: Technical Teachers Training College
<b>ENM</b>	: <i>Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature</i>
<b>ENS</b>	: Higher Teacher Training College
<b>ENSET</b>	: Higher Technical Teacher Training College
<b>ERSUMA</b>	: Higher Regional School of Magistracy
<b>ESA</b>	: Environmental and Social Audit
<b>ESG</b>	: General Secondary Education
<b>ESIA</b>	: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
<b>ESIS</b>	: Environmental and Social Impact Studies

# MINJUSTICE

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<b>ESSTIC</b>	: Advanced School of Mass Communication
<b>FECIVBA</b>	: Festival of Independent Cinema of Bafoussam
<b>FEICOM</b>	: Special Council Support Fund
<b>FENASSCO</b>	: Federation of National School Games
<b>FENASU</b>	: Federation of National University Games
<b>FICIB</b>	: Cinema and Video Festival of Bafoussam
<b>FINEX</b>	: Foreign Financing
<b>FISE</b>	: Financial Services Employee
<b>FLC</b>	: Functional Literacy Centre
<b>FMU</b>	: Forest Management Units
<b>FOMARIC</b>	: Artistic, Musical, Industrial and Commercial Fair
<b>FP</b>	: Family Planning
<b>FSLC</b>	: First School Leaving Certificate
<b>GESP</b>	: Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
<b>GGC</b>	: Gulf of Guinea Commission
<b>GICAM</b>	: Interprofessional Group of Cameroon
<b>GSE</b>	: General Secondary Education
<b>GSS</b>	: Government Secondary School
<b>GTC/CNLS</b>	: National Aids Control Committee
<b>HC</b>	: High Court
<b>HE</b>	: Home Economics
<b>HND</b>	: Higher National Diploma
<b>HYSACAM</b>	: <i>Hygiène et Salubrité du Cameroun</i>
<b>ICT</b>	: Information and Communication Technology
<b>IFORD</b>	: Institute of Training and Demographics Research
<b>IGA</b>	: Income-Generating Activities
<b>IGAPEN</b>	: Inspectorate General of Penitentiary Administration
<b>IM</b>	: Indecency to Minor
<b>IMCI</b>	: Integrated Support for Childhood Diseases
<b>INJS</b>	: National Institute of Youth and Sports
<b>INN</b>	: Illegal Unregulated and Unreported Fishing
<b>IPA</b>	: Investments Promotion Agency
<b>IPES</b>	: Private Institutes of Higher Education
<b>IRAD</b>	: Institute of Agricultural Research for Development
<b>ISESCO</b>	: Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture
<b>ISSEA</b>	: Sub-Regional Institute of Statistics and Applied Economies

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<b>JPO</b>	: Judicial Police Officers
<b>JST</b>	: Job Search Techniques
<b>MAETUR</b>	: Authority for the Development and Equipment of Urban and Rural Lands
<b>MBOSCUDA</b>	: Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
<b>MCT</b>	: Multipurpose Community Telecentre
<b>MDDC</b>	: <i>Mouvement Démocratique des Débrouillards du Cameroun</i>
<b>MDG</b>	: Millennium Development Goal
<b>MINAC</b>	: Ministry of Arts and Culture
<b>MINADER</b>	: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>MINAS</b>	: Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>MINATD</b>	: Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
<b>MINCOM</b>	: Ministry of Communication
<b>MINCOMMERCE</b>	: Ministry of Commerce
<b>MINDCAF</b>	: Ministry of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure
<b>MINDEF</b>	: Ministry of Defence
<b>MINDHU</b>	: Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
<b>MINEDUB</b>	: Ministry of Basic Education
<b>MINEE</b>	: Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
<b>MINEFOP</b>	: Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
<b>MINEPAT</b>	: Ministry of Economy, Planning and Territorial Management
<b>MINEPDED</b>	: Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
<b>MINEPIA</b>	: Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
<b>MINESEC</b>	: Ministry of Secondary Education
<b>MINESUP</b>	: Ministry of Higher Education
<b>MINFI</b>	: Ministry of Finance
<b>MINJUSTICE</b>	: Ministry of Justice
<b>MINMAP</b>	: Ministry of Public Contracts
<b>MINPROFF</b>	: Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
<b>MINRESI</b>	: Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
<b>MINSANTE</b>	: Ministry of Public Health

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<b>MINTOUL</b>	: Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
<b>MINTP</b>	: Ministry of Public Works
<b>MIRAP</b>	: Authority for the Regulation and Supply of Staples
<b>MONAS</b>	: <i>Mouvement de la Nouvelle Alliance pour le Salut</i>
<b>MPSC</b>	: <i>Mouvement Patriotique du Salut Camerounais</i>
<b>NACC</b>	: National Anti-Corruption Commission
<b>NCC</b>	: National Communication Council
<b>NCHRF</b>	: National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms
<b>NCYAB</b>	: National Children and Youth Advisory Board
<b>NEF</b>	: National Employment Fund
<b>NFBE</b>	: Non-Formal Basic Education Centre
<b>NGO</b>	: Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NGP</b>	: National Gender Policy
<b>NIS</b>	: National Institute of Statistics
<b>NPDM</b>	: National Pluralist Democratic Movement
<b>NPMB</b>	: National Produce Marketing Board
<b>NSIF</b>	: National Social Insurance Fund
<b>NTD</b>	: Non-Transmissible Diseases
<b>NTD</b>	: Neglected Tropical Diseases
<b>NUDP</b>	: National Union for Democracy and Progress
<b>O/L-Tech</b>	: Ordinary Level Technical
<b>O/L-Gen</b>	: Ordinary Level Technical
<b>OAU</b>	: Organization of African Unity
<b>OBC</b>	: Baccalaureate Board Cameroon
<b>OCR</b>	: One Cameroon for Reconstruction Movement of street children
<b>OHADA</b>	: Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
<b>OPS</b>	: Professional Counselling in School
<b>OVC</b>	: Orphans and Vulnerable Children
<b>PACA</b>	: Amelioration Programme for Agricultural competiveness
<b>PAEPA-MRU</b>	: Rural Areas Drinking Water Supply Projects
<b>PAEPA-MSU</b>	: Project for Drinking Water Supply and Drainage in Semi-urban Areas
<b>PAJ</b>	: Justice Sector Support Programme

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<b>PAJER-U</b>	: Rural and Urban Youths Support Programme
<b>PAME</b>	: Self Employment and Micro Enterprises Programme
<b>PAPA</b>	: Programme for the Improvement of Agricultural Productivity
<b>PCU</b>	: Professional Counseling in the University
<b>PDP</b>	: National Community Driven Programme
<b>PDUE</b>	: Project for the Development of Urban Areas and Water Supply
<b>PE</b>	: Physical Education and Sports
<b>PECIMA</b>	: Integrated Support for Acute Malnutrition
<b>PED</b>	: Employment Diploma Programme
<b>PEXULAB</b>	: Anti-poaching Emergency Plan
<b>PIAASI</b>	: Integrated Support Project for informal Sector Stakeholders
<b>PIFMAS</b>	: Project on the Socio-economic Insertion of Youths through the creation of micro-enterprises for the manufacture of sports material
<b>PKI</b>	: Public Key Infrastructure
<b>PLHIV</b>	: People Living with HIV
<b>PMTCT</b>	: Prevention of Mother- to-Child Transmission of HIV
<b>PNDC</b>	: <i>Parti Nationaliste Démocrate Camerounais</i>
<b>PND</b>	: National Programme for Participatory Development
<b>PPAB</b>	: Participatory Programme for the Improvement of Slums
<b>PPBM</b>	: Planning, Programming, Budgeting, Monitoring-Evaluation
<b>PR</b>	: <i>Parti Républicain</i>
<b>PRO-PTCA</b>	: Support Programme to the Technology and Professional Component
<b>PSN</b>	: Generation Strategic Plan
<b>PTA</b>	: Parents Teachers Association
<b>RBM</b>	: Results-Based Management
<b>RDI</b>	: <i>Regroupement des Démocrates Indépendants</i>
<b>RPP</b>	: Readiness Preparation Proposal
<b>RRI</b>	: Rapid Results Initiatives
<b>SASNIM</b>	: Mebendazol during routine campaigns
<b>SC</b>	: Supreme Court



# MINJUSTICE

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<b>SCC</b>	: Special Criminal Court
<b>SCNC</b>	: Southern Cameroons National Council
<b>SDF</b>	: Social Democratic Front
<b>SEMRY</b>	: <i>Société d'Expansion et de Modernisation de la Riziculture de Yagoua</i>
<b>SIC</b>	: Cameroon Real Estate Corporation
<b>SMAM</b>	: World Breastfeeding Week
<b>SME</b>	: Small and Medium Size Enterprises
<b>SMS</b>	: Short Messaging System
<b>SNLCC</b>	: National Anti-Corruption Strategy
<b>SOCADAP</b>	: Copyright and neighbouring Rights of Plastic and Graphic Arts
<b>SOCAM</b>	: Civil Art Society of Cameroon
<b>SODEPA</b>	: <i>Société de Développement des Productions Animales</i>
<b>SONEU</b>	: Emergency Neonatal and Obstetric Care
<b>TI</b>	: Information and Technology
<b>TPD</b>	: <i>Tribunal de Premier Degré</i>
<b>TTC</b>	: Teachers Training College
<b>TTTC</b>	: Technical Teachers Training College
<b>TVSE</b>	: Technical and Vocational Secondary Education
<b>UDC</b>	: Cameroon Democratic Union
<b>UNAIDS</b>	: United Nations AIDS
<b>UNCHRD-CA</b>	: United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa
<b>UNESCO</b>	: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
<b>UNHCR</b>	: United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>UNHRC</b>	: United Nations Human Rights Committee
<b>UNICEF</b>	: United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNVDA</b>	: Upper Noun Valley Development Authority
<b>UPC</b>	: Union of the Population of Cameroon
<b>USTDA</b>	: United States Department for Commerce and

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<b>UYI</b>	: University of Yaounde I
<b>VRD</b>	: Roads and Various Networks
<b>WASH</b>	: Water Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WHO</b>	: World Health Organisation
<b>YEW</b>	: Youth Empowerment Week



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## Preface

As has been the case for the past nine years, the Ministry of Justice, through this Human Rights Report, once more gives observers the opportunity to appreciate the efforts made by Government in 2013 to ensure the well-being of citizens through the implementation of Human Rights.

Of course, the installation of the SENATE was one of the major events reflecting the political will of the Head of State to strengthen the Legislative Power so that it can fully play its role. Thus, with its two Houses, Parliament can better control Government action. In addition, together with the representatives of regional and local authorities, local needs should be better taken into account in the laws adopted. Political news was also marked by the extension of the term of municipal councillors in 2013.

Besides, the adoption of the Law on incentives for private investment strengthens the legal security of business while the laying of the foundation stone of the second bridge over the River Wouri in Douala and launch of the sale of low-cost houses in Yaounde and Douala will alleviate travel and housing difficulties faced by the people.

In terms of specific rights, the major breakthrough of women in politics during the recent elections cannot be ignored as their representation exceeded 30% provided for by the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP) at the National Assembly. This was made possible through the enforcement of the Electoral Code, which requires the inclusion of gender in the composition of electoral lists, and the determination of the Head of State to promote women through his political party implanted nationwide.

It is also thanks to the personal involvement of the Head of State that, when the right to security and safety was tested in the northern part of the coun-

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try, the people taken hostage were released and measures taken to better secure the area.

The opening up of our country to international and regional organizations responsible for monitoring Human Rights issues enabled it to receive in 2013, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UNAIDS Regional Human Rights Adviser for West and Central Africa. This was an opportunity for these partners to assess progress made by Cameroon and the challenges she faces in the area of Human Rights in general and Human Rights related to HIV/AIDS in particular.

The reader will find in this Report answers, or at least attempted answers, to questions raised on Government actions on Human Rights.

**Laurent ESSO**  
**Minister of State, Minister of Justice,**  
**Keeper of the Seals**



**GENERAL**

# INTRODUCTION





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**1-** In 2013, the situation of Human Rights in Cameroon was marked by political events that mobilized national and international stakeholders and observers, as can be seen in the first part of this Report. The said events included senatorial, legislative and municipal elections, for which measures were taken by all the stakeholders to ensure their proper conduct. The management of public affairs also included continued implementation of the decentralization process with focus on the achievement of financed activities. To guarantee the right to fair trial, the legal framework of the functioning of the Special Criminal Court (SCC) was strengthened with the setting up of a Specialized Corps of Judicial Police Officers to ensure prompt investigation and the conditions for the restitution of the *corpus delicti* that could lead to the release of the author of misappropriation of public property, following entering of a *nolle prosequi* against the proceedings. The right to life continued to be guaranteed with the adoption of preventive and repressive measures. Steps taken to ensure freedom of expression and communication focused on access to information and punishment of violation of obligations related thereto. As concerns border instability that caused a massive influx of refugees to Cameroon, the measures taken to protect these people in distress are contained in the guarantee of freedom of movement.

**2-** Actions for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights included the right to education with an increase in school and university maps. The launch of the sale of low-cost houses and the review of access to medical training marked the implementation of the right to adequate standard of living and the right to health. Measures to promote access to decent work that enabled the professional integration of many job seekers and the preservation of cultural heritage characterized the implementation of the right to work and the right to culture and leisure. Environmental protection especially anti-poaching also mobilized public authorities. These issues are discussed in the second part of this Report.

**3-** Since promoting good governance and reducing corruption, guarantees of the realization of all Human Rights, are cross-cutting issues, they are discussed in the first chapter of Part III of this Report which rightly deals with specific and cross-cutting rights of women, vulnerable people, and inmates. In fact, it gives an account of the actions taken by Government to guarantee the said rights.



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**4-** The peak of well-established and sustained cooperation with Human Rights mechanisms was consolidated in 2013 with the visits to Cameroon of the highest international personality in charge of monitoring Human Rights in the person of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UNAIDS Human Rights Regional Adviser for West and Central Africa. This cooperation is discussed in the preliminary chapter of this Report.

**5-** To strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework of the implementation of Human Rights, laws and regulations were adopted. Besides, Cameroon has consolidated her international commitments.

**6-** Mention can be made of the following national instruments:

## **6.1-** Civil and political rights:

- Decree No. 2013/002 of 4 January 2013 to fix conditions for the establishment of passports;
- Decree No. 2013/31 of 13 February 2013 on the organization and functioning of the National Civil Status Office;
- Decree No. 2013/418/PM of 27 February 2013 to fix the distribution of the General Allocation for Decentralization;
- Decree No. 2013/131 of 3 May 2013 to set up and lay down the organization and functioning of the Specialized Corps of Judicial Police Officers of the Special Criminal Court;
- Decree No. 2013/220 of 2 July 2013 convening the electorate;
- Decree No. 2013/222 of 3 July 2013 to define the distribution of seats per electoral constituency in the National Assembly; and
- Decree No. 2013/223 of 3 July 2013 on special mapping of some electoral constituencies and distribution of seats in the said constituencies.

## **6.2-** Economic, social and cultural rights and the right to a healthy environment:

- Law No. 2013/3 of 18 April 2013 governing Cameroon's cultural heritage;

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- Law No. 2013/4 of 18 April 2013 defining incentives for the private investment in the Republic of Cameroon;
- Decree No. 2013/171/PM of 14 February 2013 on the modalities for carrying out Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
- Decree No. 2013/172/PM of 14 February 2013 to fix the modalities of Social and Environmental Audit;
- Decree No. 2013/204 of 28 June 2013 on the organization and functioning of the Rural Electrification Agency;
- Decree No. 2013/296 of 9 September 2013 to amend and supplement some provisions of Decree No. 2005/310 of 1 September 2005 on the organization and functioning of the Investments Promotion Agency (IPA);
- Decree No. 2013/297 of 9 September 2013 to amend and supplement certain provisions of Decree No. 2013/092 of 3 April 2013 on the organization and functioning of the Agency for the Promotion of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (APSMSE);
- Decree No. 2013/298 of 9 September 2013 on the establishment, organization and functioning of the monitoring Committee on the Effectiveness of Investments; and
- Decree No. 2013/299 of 9 September 2013 on the organization of a joint monitoring committee for the Stability of Private Investment Incentives in Cameroon.

### 6.3- Cross-cutting issues and specific rights:

- Decree No. 2013/234 of 18 July 2013 to regulate legal and court notices; and
- Decree No. 2013/288 of 4 September 2013 fixing the modalities for the restitution of the *corpus delicti*;

### 7- International commitments included the signing and/or ratification and deposit of the following legal instruments:

- the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), adopted in Maputo on 11 July 2003 and ratified by Decree No. 2009/143 of 28 May 2009, the ratification instrument of which was deposited

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- in January 2013; and
- the Marrakech Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled, published on 27 June 2013.

**8-** As part of its mission to inform and raise awareness of administrations, public and private organizations, staff of judicial services and penitentiary administration on Human Rights promotion and protection standards, the Ministry of Justice (MINJUSTICE) organized the following seminars and workshops:

- refresher courses for 50 Judicial and Legal Officers on administrative disputes at the National School of Administration and Magistracy (ENAM), from 25 February to 29 March 2013;
- study trip to France for 7 Legal Officers of the General Inspectorate of Judicial Services on the theme "*Understanding French Justice : General Inspectorate of Judicial Services*", as part of the Support Programme to the Justice sector (PAJ) of Cameroon-European Union Cooperation, from 2 to 18 March 2013;
- refresher course for 10 Judicial and Legal Officers of Administrative Courts on administrative disputes at the *Ecole Nationale d'Administration* (ENA), France, as part of the activities of the Support Programme to the Justice sector (PAJ) of Cameroon-European Union Cooperation, from 24 June to 5 July 2013;
- seminar on training of trainers for 3 Judicial and Legal Officers at the *Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature* (ENM) as part of the Support Programme to the Justice sector (PAJ) of Cameroon-European Union Cooperation from 21 to 31 May 2013;
- seminar on training of trainers for 20 Judicial and Legal Officers and Court Registrars on evaluation of judicial training at ENAM as part of cooperation between ENAM and the *Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature*, Bordeaux, France from 12 to 15 June 2013; and
- training at the Higher Regional School of Magistracy (ERSUMA) of 40 Judicial and Legal Officers, Lawyers, Bailiffs, and Chartered Accountants on different themes.

**9-** As in the past, the methodology used in drafting this Report consisted in collecting data from public administrations, private structures, Non-

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Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) involved in the achievement of Human Rights as per the indicators laid down by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The data collected were then analyzed by the Department of Human Rights and International Cooperation of MINJUSTICE and the draft was validated by stakeholders whose names are found in the list annexed hereto.



**PRELIMINARY  
Chapter**

**COOPERATION BETWEEN  
CAMEROON AND  
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN  
RIGHTS PROMOTION AND  
PROTECTION BODIES**



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**10-** The visits of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Regional Adviser on Human Rights to the Regional Support Team for West and Central Africa of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS in 2013 are among the major events that marked cooperation between Cameroon and the international Human Rights promotion system. In fact, these visits were an opportunity for organizations of the United Nations system to assess Human Rights in Cameroon. Apart from the United Nations, Cameroon also interacted with mechanisms of the African Regional system.

## **SECTION 1: COOPERATION WITH UN SYSTEM**

**11-** The purpose of the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights was to assess the overall situation of Human Rights, while that of the UNAIDS Regional Human Rights Adviser focused on HIV/AIDS-related Human Rights. Apart from these visits, cooperation with the UN system for Human Rights promotion and protection was also extended to the Human Rights Council and Treaty Bodies. In the latter case, the Human Rights Committee delivered its findings in Communication No. 1962/2010.

### **§1: Visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights**

**12-** Ms. Navanethem Pillay, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights first visited Cameroon from 30 June to 2 July 2013. On the occasion, she met with the Minister of External Relations, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Women's Empowerment and the Family. She also met with the Speaker of the National Assembly and the President of the Senate.

**13-** The UN High Commissioner equally met with representatives from the Judiciary, the Chair and members of the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (NCHRF), members of the diplomatic community, UN agencies and the civil society. The discussions highlighted progress made by Cameroon on Human Rights and the challenges the country faces.

**14-** She noted with satisfaction that peace and security prevailing in Cameroon have made the country a land of refuge for the people affected by conflict in neighbouring countries. The High Commissioner appreciated the ratification of 6 major international instruments for the promotion and pro-



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tection of Human Rights, the ratification of regional Human Rights instruments, the submission of reports to the treaty bodies and the successful appearance before the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council.

**15-** Among the concerns, the High Commissioner noted the slow pace of adoption of the Family Code, the timid compliance of national legislation with ratified treaties, weak guarantees of the effectiveness of the independence of the Judiciary, insufficient resources allocated to the judicial system, discrimination against women, persistence of gender-based violence, harassment of journalists, criminalization of homosexuality, vulnerability of indigenous peoples and poor detention conditions.

## **§2: Visit of the Regional Human Rights Adviser to the Regional Support Team to UNAIDS for West and Central Africa**

**16-** The visit of the UNAIDS Regional Human Rights Adviser which preceded that of the High Commissioner took place from 23 to 28 June 2013. On the occasion, Mr. MAMADI DIAKITE held talks in particular with the Minister of Public Health and Minister of Justice, the Chair of the NCHRF, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chair of the Bar Council.

**17-** The main purpose of the visit was to raise awareness on the new approach to HIV/AIDS based on the promotion and protection of HIV-related Human Rights. He explained to his hosts the concept of this approach which consists in using the legal environment to control the pandemic and not to curb efforts made for the prevention and care of People Living with HIV (PLHIV). This is specifically to combat stigmatization and discrimination against PLHIV and HIV-related violence through a review of the legislation to adapt to the HIV context and the implementation of relevant legal instruments by all the stakeholders in the judicial chain.

**18-** His meeting with the Minister of Justice focused especially on the following:

- advocacy for a better understanding of the leadership role of Justice in response to HIV-based Human Rights;

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- preparation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of Ministers of Justice under the theme “*Strengthening Human Rights in Penitentiary Administration.*” This theme was chosen considering the very high HIV prevalence observed in the prison population and the lack of access by HIV-positive inmates to all basic social services, in particular access to health care; and
- a reminder of the specifications of the Human Rights and HIV Focal Point designated for MINJUSTICE and National Aids Control Committee (NACC).

## **§3: Cooperation within the Framework of the Human Rights Council**

**19-** In addition to the regular attendance of Council meetings, Cameroon participated in the second round of the Universal Periodic Review and was visited by Mrs. Rita Izsák, UN Independent Expert on minority issues. Among the Special Procedures of the Council that sent Urgent Appeals to Government, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention delivered its opinion on the case of Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA.

### **A: Participation in the Second Round of the Universal Periodic Review**

**20-** On 1 May 2013, Cameroon appeared before the Human Rights Council under the second round of the Universal Periodic Review. During the interactive dialogue that took place on the occasion with other States, 82 delegations made statements and 171 recommendations. Among these, 120 were accepted, 46 were rejected, while 5 of them multifaceted, were the subject of a partial agreement.

#### **1) Accepted Recommendations**

**21-** Accepted recommendations included:

- strengthening cooperation with Human Rights mechanisms with the standing invitation of mandate holders and request for technical assistance from international partners;

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- the adoption of the National Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights;
- the ratification of some international legal instruments on especially the sale of children, the rights of migrant workers, rights of persons with disabilities, enforced disappearances on the one hand, and the fight against discrimination in the education sector, and the compliance of national legislation with international obligations of the State and the acceleration of ongoing legislative reforms on the Civil Code and the Penal Code on the other hand;
- the establishment of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture and strengthening the independence of the NCHRF;
- continued education on Human Rights and capacity building of law enforcement staff<sup>1</sup> in this sector; and
- the fight against the impunity of law enforcement staff, the elimination of discrimination against women, protection of the rights of children, persons with disabilities, vulnerable indigenous peoples, journalists and Human Rights defenders, improving access to health care and education; and poverty reduction.

## 2) Rejected Recommendations

**22-** The recommendations rejected included:

- ratification of some international conventions, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption;
- abolition of the death penalty;
- decriminalization of homosexuality and defamation through the press;
- ratification of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees; and
- the legislative ban on racial discrimination or violence against children.

<sup>1</sup> According to the UNODC Manual on International Criminal Cooperation, staff in charge of law enforcement is known to be any elected or appointed official such as Magistrate, forces of law and order, Penitentiary Administration staff, etc empowered to arrest or detain people.

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**23-** Like the last two above, the rejection of some recommendations was motivated by the fact that the suggested action was already made or the concerns raised are already included in national legislation.

## **B: Visit of the UN Independent Expert on Minority Issues**

**24-** At the invitation of the Government, the United Nations Independent Expert on minority issues visited Cameroon from 2 to 11 September 2013. In addition to discussions with Government authorities, the NCHRF, the UN agencies and CSOs in Yaounde, she went to Kribi, Bamenda and Maroua. At the end of her visit and before the publication of her Report, she welcomed the best practices of Cameroon in the management of minority issues and noted some challenges.

**25-** These practices include national unity in diversity with the peaceful co-existence of more than 250 ethnic groups and numerous linguistic and religious communities, the implementation of many social and development policies which usually take into account the concerns of minorities.

**26-** The challenges include poor integration of Mbororo and Pygmy populations in the development process including the issue of land rights, the need for these indigenous people to participate in policy-making, the disappearance of native languages, discrimination against the English-speaking minority, the closure of some Pentecostal churches and the lack of clarity in the procedures and deadlines for authorization of religious associations.

## **C: Urgent Appeal to Government on the Case of Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA**

**27-** On 13 November 2013, the Working Group of the Human Rights Council on Arbitrary Detention delivered its Opinion on the situation of Mr. Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA that was the subject of an Urgent Appeal to Government in August 2013. The content of the Urgent Appeal and the Opinion of the Working Group will be discussed.

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## 1) Content of the Urgent Appeal

**28-** According to information provided to the Working Group, Mr. Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA was alleged to have been detained for political reasons because of his support to Mr. Titus EDZOA who had declared his candidature for the 1997 presidential election. Moreover, it was alleged that his detention was based on improper procedures on grounds that after serving a first sentence, he was tried for the same offence. In addition, he is said to have been held in solitary confinement without communication with the outside world and especially with his family.

## 2) Opinion of the Working Group

**29-** On 13 November 2013, the Working Group issued its opinion without taking into account the views of Government because the answers provided were time-barred and the application for extension of time rejected.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> According to the Government, Mr. Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA was duly tried, convicted and sentenced under two separate matters for misappropriation of public funds and attempted misappropriation of public funds.

The facts of the first case are as follows: in 1995-1996, the International Cocoa Organization allocated to the National Produce Marketing Board (NPMB) and Cameroon the sum of CFAF3.2 billion (about 4,885, 496.18 Euros) as quota share from the sale of buffer stock. From this amount, CFAF1 billion was allocated to the Embassy of Cameroon in France. Immediately this sum was allocated, Messrs Titus EDZOA and Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA managed through unscrupulous means to transfer the sum of CFAF350 million into a private account which they had opened. After having been informed of the steps taken by them to withdraw the money, Government ordered the paymasters to suspend payment.

The aforementioned were prosecuted for misappropriation of CFAF350 million and attempted misappropriation of CFAF650 million. They were each sentenced to 15 years imprisonment as per Judgment No. 4/CRIM of 3 October 1997 of the High Court, Mfoundi, Yaounde. This judgment was upheld in part on appeal on the sentence as per Judgment No. 79/CRIM of 27 April 1999 which reviewed the decision on the confiscation of property, as per quantum on the proceeds of the embezzlement. The appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Court of Appeal was dismissed following Judgment No. 33/P of 23 October 2003 of the Supreme Court.

The second matter concerns misappropriation of funds in connection with the organization by Cameroon, of the 32nd OAU Summit. Indeed, although the State had voted a budget for this activity, Messrs Titus EDZOA and Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA drew up a parallel budget by asking managers of State corporations, oil companies and businessmen to pay money into a private account. Part of this amount represented the Special Tax on Petroleum Products. In addition, vehicles belonging to the Presidency of the Republic, some of which were offered Cameroon by the Korean Government under the 32nd OAU summit had been diverted.

In this matter, the aforementioned and two others NJIEMOUN Isaac and MAPOUNA were prosecuted as co-offenders for misappropriation and attempted misappropriation of public funds in the amount of CFAF59,400,400,000 (about 90,687,633.59 Euros) as well as for influence peddling. Pursuant to Judgment No. 460/CRIM of 4 October 2012 the High Court, Mfoundi, Yaounde, NJIEMOUN Isaac, Titus EDZOA and Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for the first offender and 20 years imprisonment each for the last two offenders, for embezzlement and attempted embezzlement.

On 17 December 2013, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal filed by the accused. After the judgment, Messrs Titus EDZOA and Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA like many other convicts, benefited from presidential pardon following Decree No. 2014/58 of 18 February 2014 on remittance of sentences for persons convicted and imprisoned for various offences that will be discussed in the 2014 Report.

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**30-** According to practice in such circumstances, that is, in the absence of response from the Government, the Working Group considered the allegations credible. Thus, it considered that the detention of Mr. Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA was arbitrary on the grounds that he was arrested and detained without a warrant; that he had been punished for debts and for expressing his right to participate in the management of public affairs. The Working Group also considered that the principle of *non bis in idem* had been violated.

**31-** The Working Group recommended the release of Mr. Michel Thierry ATANGANA ABEGA, investigation of the deprivation of liberty, prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators of violations deplored and payment of compensation to him for damages.

## **§4: Findings of the UN Human Rights Committee in Communication No. 1962/2010**

**32-** At its 107<sup>th</sup> Session held from 11 to 28 March 2013, the Human Rights Committee delivered its decision in the Communication SNA vs. Cameroon. It declared it inadmissible for non-exhaustion of domestic remedies by the applicant.

**33-** The latter, posing as a journalist working for *Grass Landa Newspaper*, argued that within the context of coverage of activities of the pressure group called *Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC)*, he had repeatedly suffered violence from the forces of law and order with the approval of administrative authorities. He also complained of irregularities in the conduct of judicial proceedings against him for secession and the quality of his detention conditions.

**34-** Without filing his claims before the Cameroon Justice system the independence of which he questions on grounds that the outcome of any proceedings would be doomed to failure with respect to his membership of a secessionist movement, the author appealed to the Human Rights Committee.

**35-** In declaring the Communication inadmissible, the Human Rights Committee found that the author did not provide the Committee with sufficient in-

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formation to allow a finding of ineffective domestic remedies. It recalled on this occasion that, although it acknowledged that in its established case law there is no obligation to exhaust domestic remedies where they cannot succeed, the simple fact that there is a doubt of their effectiveness does not absolve the author of a communication from the obligation to exhaust them.

**36-** After the settlement of this Communication, 4 others are pending before this Committee.

## SECTION 2: COOPERATION WITH THE AFRICAN REGIONAL SYSTEM MECHANISMS

**37-** Cameroon attended the sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. During the 52<sup>nd</sup> Session held in November 2013, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Periodic Report under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights was defended. The concluding observations are still expected.

**38-** Besides, 9 communications against Cameroon were pending before this mechanism at the end of 2013.

**39-** Lastly, an Urgent Appeal was sent to the Government regarding the ban on the screening of the film "*L'Affaire Chebeya, Un crime d'Etat*" at the "*Ecrans noirs*" Festival. The Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Africa reported the allegation that the National Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings Control Commission, notwithstanding its inclusion on the official list of films in competition at the Festival, refused a visa for the exploitation of the above-mentioned movie on 26 June 2013 and that, even if the ban was subsequently lifted, the Director was still waiting for the exploitation visa of the said film.

**40-** Following this inquiry, Government responded by stating that the film "*L'Affaire Chebeya, Un crime d'Etat*", and 99 other films scheduled during the 2013 edition of the "*Ecrans noirs*" Festival were submitted for consideration of the said Commission which issued a negative opinion for the screening of the said film. The Director of the Festival filed an application for review to the Minister of Arts and Culture who did not validate the opi-

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nion of the Commission. Screening of the said film was therefore allowed not only at the “*Ecrans noirs*” Festival but also throughout the national territory. The Commission pointed out that the film was ranked second by the Jury of the Festival in the “*Foreign Films*” category.

**41-** On the whole, Cameroon has maintained dialogue with international and regional Human Rights mechanisms. The scrutiny of these bodies was used to assess efforts made, identify challenges and explore future actions.







**PART ONE**

# CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS





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## INTRODUCTION TO PART ONE

**42-** In 2013, civil rights promotion and protection continued with building the capacity of law enforcement officials, punishment of the violation of the rights to life, physical and moral integrity, freedom, security and the right not to be subjected to torture, as well as measures taken to ensure collective security in response to transnational crime observed in the Gulf of Guinea. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of the SCC was the major event in the implementation of the right to fair trial. More so, guarantees of proceedings and guarantees granted litigants continued to be observed by the courts. Strengthening the institutional framework of the communications sector, training accompanied by financial support to stakeholders concerned, and facilitating access to information and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), marked the freedom of expression and communication, the violations of which were sanctioned. Due to crises in neighbouring countries, measures were taken to regulate the movement of persons in and out of the country and to welcome refugees and asylum seekers while reshaping the security mechanism.

**43-** Meanwhile, events on political rights were particularly influenced by the enhancement of the electoral system, the organization and conduct of senatorial, legislative and municipal elections. In addition, Government continued the decentralization process through the allocation of funds to councils under the guarantee of the right to participate in the management of public affairs.

**44-** Part One of this Report will discuss the following issues:

- Right to life, physical and moral integrity, freedom and security, and Right not to be subjected to torture;
- Right to fair trial;
- Right to freedom of expression and communication;
- Right to freedom of movement, to choose one's residence, to leave one's country and seek asylum; and
- Right to participate in the management of public affairs.



Chapter

1

RIGHT TO LIFE,  
PHYSICAL AND  
MORAL INTEGRITY,  
FREEDOM AND  
SECURITY AND RIGHT  
NOT TO BE  
SUBJECTED TO  
TORTURE



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**45-** In 2013, measures taken to safeguard the right to life, physical and moral integrity, freedom and security, and the right not to be subjected to torture include actions to build the capacity of law enforcement staff, and sanctions taken against them for breach of the said rights. Furthermore, statistics on violent crime, as well as disputes on freedom, and collective security measures taken to combat crime in the Gulf of Guinea will be discussed in matters relating to violation of the right to life and individual freedoms.

## **SECTION 1: CAPACITY BUILDING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS**

**46-** Generally, to prevent acts of torture, the training module of National Security officials on the prohibition of torture was redesigned in schools and training centres for the Police taking into account the Istanbul Protocol which is the UN Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Also, as part of the continuous training, 122 hours of courses in International Humanitarian Law were taught in 2013 in schools and training centres of the National Gendarmerie.

**47-** When prevention of infringement of the right to life, to physical and moral integrity and the prohibition of torture fails, sanctions are taken against the perpetrators of these transgressions.

## **SECTION 2 : SANCTIONS AGAINST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS**

**48-** Disciplinary sanctions and prosecutions were initiated against law enforcement officials in cases of violation of the right to life, to physical and moral integrity, freedom and security, the prohibition of torture and/or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and other violation of the rules of conduct in order to account for the fight against impunity.



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## **§1: Disciplinary Measures**

**49-** Disciplinary measures, regardless of legal proceedings, were imposed on officials of MINDEF, Penitentiary Administration, and National Security.

### **A: MINDEF**

**50-** Eleven recruits reported to have sexually harassed civilians on the night of 13 to 14 September 2013 in Ebolowa, faced disciplinary measures. They are soldiers of the 2013 contingent who enrolled as volunteer-service conscripts into the Cameroon defence forces for 2 years. They had just completed the Basic Training Course Specialty at the 11<sup>th</sup> Motorised Battalion in Ebolowa and were waiting for their assignments. Following depredation by band committed by these soldiers, they received a penalty of 45 days in detention, were brought before the Disciplinary Council and judicial proceedings were initiated against them for abuses against civilian population. The Battalion Commander was also given disciplinary sanctions and transferred just like the Director of Training.

**51-** In addition, 6 Gendarmes were given disciplinary sanctions for torture, violation of physical integrity or the right to life, while investigations were opened and have resulted in the prosecution of 78 others.

### **B: Penitentiary Administration**

**52-** The Superintendent of the Main Prison, Meiganga and 6 of his collaborators were suspended from their duties for 3 months for assault on a detainee.

### **C: Police**

**53-** Ten police officers were given disciplinary sanctions for offences listed in the table below:

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**Table 1: Sanctions against police staff**

No.	Name	Grade	Disciplinary misconduct	Sanctions inflicted
1	Hamadou	GPx 2	Improper use of firearms	20 days suspension without pay
2	ZE MONEBOULOU	GPX 2	Assault	20 days suspension without pay
3	BEKOLO AWONO Fabien	GPx 2	Use of firearms	Reprimand with entry in the record
4	MOUKAISSEDI Joseph	IP 2	Assault	Reprimand with entry in the record
5	BOMBA AMOUGUI Jean Bertrand	GPx 2	Improper use of firearms	Reprimand with entry in the record
6	DIGUIM Justin	GPX1	Improper use of a military weapon	Reprimand with entry in the record
7	MEZANG OYONO Josué	CPP	Improper use of a military weapon	Reprimand with entry in the record
8	TEULEP Bernard Bonaparte	OPP	Assault	Reprimand with entry in the record
9	ATANGANA ATANGANA Fabien	GPP	Improper use of a military weapon	Reprimand with entry in the record
10	NGO'O Eric	IP 2	Improper use of a military weapon	Reprimand with entry in the record

**Source:** DGSN

## Key:

GPx2: Police Constable 2nd Grade

GPx1: Police Constable 1st Grade

GPP: Senior Police Constable

IP2: Inspector of Police 2nd Grade

OPP: Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police

CPP: Senior Superintendent of Police

## §2: Prosecutions

**54-** Prosecutions were recorded in both civil courts and military tribunals.

### **A: Prosecution before Civil Courts**

**55-** In 2013, 7 police officers of all ranks were prosecuted before trial courts for improper use of firearms, assault, slight harm or death threats. Within the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal, South Region, elements of the Rapid Intervention Battalion (*BIR*) were prosecuted for assault, violence, destruction of property and homicide before the High Court of Kribi.

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## B: Prosecution before Military Tribunals

**56-** Military tribunals prosecuted and imposed sanctions against soldiers and Gendarmerie officers for acts of torture, oppression, arrest, false arrest and disregard of orders as shown in the Table below:

**Table 2: Decisions delivered by military tribunals**

No	Name	Rank	Offence	State of the matter	Court
1	<b>EMINI EMINI</b>	<i>A/C</i>	Oppression and false pretences (S. 74, 140, 318 PC)	Jgt No. 9/13 of 29/01/13 Cor -full hearing -appellant found not guilty -release for want of evidence.	Military Tribunal, Garoua
2	<b>BOURAOUSSIA TCHINA</b>	<i>AC/M</i>	Oppression, false arrest, violation of orders (S. 74,140 (2), 291 PC and 230 CMJ/AT)	Jgt No. 25/13 of 08/02/13 Cor -full hearing -guilty -sentenced 6 months imprisonment suspended for 3 yrs - costs CFAF59,985 <sup>3</sup> 6 months -MI application S. 564 CPC -CC partially founded - ordered accused and the State to pay damages of CFAF 1,058,000 <sup>4</sup>	Military Tribunal, Garoua
3	- <b>NDJINGOUMBE MAZOU</b> - <b>ADRAMAN MADI</b> - <b>YOUSOUF ABDOULAYE</b> - <b>MOHAMADOU BACHIROU</b>	<i>2°CL</i>  <i>Civilian</i>  <i>Civilian</i>  <i>Civil</i>	Dangerous carriage of arms, conditional threats, slight harm, carriage and illegal transfer of firearms (S. 74, 237, 238, 280 and 320(b) of PC)	MOHAMADOU BACHIROU Jgt No. 32/13 of 7/03/13 Cor -Default - guilty NDJINGOUMBE MAZOU -2 years imprisonment and fine of CFAF 50,000 <sup>5</sup> -ADRAMAN MADI, and YOUSOUF ABDOULAYE, -1 year imprisonment and fine CFAF300,000	Military Tribunal, Garoua

<sup>3</sup> About 91.58 Euros

<sup>4</sup> About 1,615.26 Euros

<sup>5</sup> About 76.33 Euros

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No	Name	Rank	Offence	State of the matter	Court
				<sup>6</sup> each - costs jointly and severally CFAF166,050 <sup>7</sup>	
4	<b>-CHE ZEKEMOUS -ANEGUE MVOMO -MVONDO Hyacinthe</b>	<i>CAL</i>  <i>2°CL</i>  <i>C/C</i>	Violation of orders, slight harm and assault on children as co-offenders (S. 74, 96, 281,350 of PC and 230 CMJ/AT)	Jgt No. 35/13 of 07/03/13 Cor. full hearing - not guilty - released for want of evidence	Military Tribunal, Garoua
5	<b>OUMAROU JIGLA</b>	<i>2°CL</i>	Violation of orders and slight harm (S. 74, 278, PC and 230 CMJ/AT)	Jgt No. 044/13 of 05/04/13 -full hearing - guilty - 20 months IMP and fine of CFAF 25,000 <sup>8</sup> - costs: CFAF151,359 <sup>9</sup>	Military Tribunal, Garoua
6	<b>SONE ENOBI Salvador</b>	<i>MDL</i>	Assault occasioning death and violation of orders (S. 74, 278, PC and 230 CMJ.AT)	Jgt No.52/13 of 03/05/13 CRIM -full hearing - CC absent - guilty -sentenced: 1 year IMP suspended for 3 years - costs: CFAF 92,805 <sup>10</sup>	Military Tribunal, Garoua
7	<b>SILATCHA TENE Eric</b>	<i>C/C</i>	Violation of orders, attempted rape, conditional threats, slight harm and attempted murder (S. 74, 94, 276, 302 of PC and 230 CMJ/AT)	Jgt No. 69/13 of 25/06/13 Crim -full hearing - not guilty, attempted capital murder, rape, and threat -acquitted for want of evidence - guilty of violation of order and slight harm -sentenced: 2 years IMP suspended for 3 years and fine of CFAF 100,000 <sup>11</sup> - costs: CFAF 185,590 <sup>12</sup>	Military Tribunal, Garoua
8	<b>-HAMADANA Jean Claude -BABERAL MBATA</b>	<i>AC-M</i>  <i>Civil</i>	Violation of orders, oppression, false arrest and false report (S. 74, 140, 291, 304 PC and 230 CMJ/AT)	Jgt No. 073/13 du 05/07/13 Cor - full hearing - guilty, - MC -BABEREL MBATA - fine CFAF50,000 <sup>13</sup>	Military Tribunal, Garoua

<sup>6</sup> About 458.01 Euros

<sup>7</sup> About 253.51 Euros

<sup>8</sup> About 38.16 Euros

<sup>9</sup> About 231.08 Euros

<sup>10</sup> About 141.68 Euros

<sup>11</sup> About 152.67 Euros

<sup>12</sup> About 283.34 Euros

<sup>13</sup> About 76.33 Euros

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No	Name	Rank	Offence	State of the matter	Court
				-HAMADAMA: 6 months IMP suspended for 3 years - admits claim by CC - ordered BABEREL to pay damages of CFAF 500 000 <sup>14</sup> -costs CFAF 123,500 <sup>15</sup>	
9	- <b>MOHAMADOM UAHADOU</b> alias <b>HAROUNA</b> - <b>YOUSOUFA</b> <b>ISSA</b> - <b>TATA ADAMU</b>	<i>Civil</i>  <i>Civil</i>  <i>MDL</i>	Co-offender in false pretences and violation of orders (S. 74, 98, 318 (1) (c) of PC and 230 CMJ/AT)	Jgt No. 78/13 of 01/08/13 COR in default - guilty, 5 years IMP with fine of CFAF100,000 <sup>16</sup> severally and of CFAF139,050 <sup>17</sup> each	Military Tribunal, Garoua
10	<b>DJODDA Jonas</b>	<i>SGT</i>	Violation of orders, disturbance of Public Service and slight harm	Jgt No. 80/13 of 01/08/13 Cor - full hearing - guilty - MC - fine: CFAF200,000 <sup>18</sup> - civil claim awarded - ordered DJODDA JONAS to pay damages of CFAF500,000 <sup>19</sup> - costs: CFAF76,136 <sup>20</sup>	Military Tribunal, Garoua
11	- <b>OLINGA GUIARO Jean Léonard</b> - <b>NANA YARO</b> alias <b>NANA Tolere</b>	<i>G/M</i>  <i>Civil</i>	Co-offender in false pretences and violation of orders (Art. 74, 96, 318-1-c and 230 CJM/AT)	Jgt No. 91/13 of 27/08/13 Cor -full hearing - guilty - MC -2 IMP and fine of CFAF50 000 <sup>21</sup> - costs: CFAF123,550 <sup>22</sup>	Military Tribunal, Garoua
12	- <b>FOUMBA MPENTSIO</b> - <b>BLAMA MATAKOUM</b> - <b>TODOU ZOURMBA</b> - <b>NDJAWA SERGES</b> - <b>AMIMBA</b>	<i>SGT</i>  <i>SGT</i>  <i>SGT</i>  <i>2°CL</i>	Torture ( S. 74, 132 bis of PC)	Jgt No. 84/13 of 05/09/13 CRIM -guilty -MC -5 years IMP - costs: CFAF 160,425 <sup>23</sup> severally	Military Tribunal, Garoua

<sup>14</sup>About 763.35 Euros

<sup>15</sup>About 188.54 Euros

<sup>16</sup>About 152.67 Euros

<sup>17</sup>About 212.29 Euros

<sup>18</sup>About 305.34 Euros

<sup>19</sup>About 763.53 Euros

<sup>20</sup>About 116.23 Euros

<sup>21</sup>About 76.33 Euros

<sup>22</sup>About 188.62 Euros

<sup>23</sup>About 244.92 Euros

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No	Name	Rank	Offence	State of the matter	Court
	<b>AURELIEN -NJITARI CHRISTOPHE</b>	2°CL 2°CL			
13	<b>TAIWE AWE</b>	MDL	Oppression, simple harm and retention of property belonging to another without just cause (S. 74, 140, 280, and 322 PC)	Jgt No.120/13 of 08/11/13 Cor -full hearing - not guilty of oppression - released for want of evidence - guilty of retaining property belonging to another person without just cause and simple harm - fine CFAF50 000 <sup>24</sup> -costs: CFAF 98,865 <sup>25</sup> -civil claim awarded - ordered TAIWE AWE to pay damages of CFAF 1 12,4 000 <sup>26</sup>	Military Tribunal, Garoua
14	<b>KAMPETE DAPLA SERAPHIN</b>	MDL	Abandonment of duty position, violation of orders, public drunkenness and grievous harm	-full hearing - guilty -MC -1year of IMP suspended for 3 years - costs: CFAF 141 300 <sup>27</sup> -civil claim awarded - ordered accused to pay damages of CFAF300,464 <sup>28</sup>	Military Tribunal, Garoua
15	<b>-HAMAN CHETIMA BOUKAR -HAMADOU alias IDI alias B2</b>	A/CM Civil	Oppression, false arrest, neglect, accessory, (S. 74, 97, 132, 140, 151 and 291 of PC)	Jgt No.130/13 of 8/12/13 -Default, guilty -5 years imprisonment IMP and fine of CFAF20 000 <sup>29</sup> - cost CFAF91,009 <sup>30</sup> severally -MA -MI	Military Tribunal, Garoua
16	<b>-ETEME JOSEPH -ABESSOUKE ZOCK COSMAS</b>	A/C Gend	False arrest (S. 74,291 of PC)	Jgt No.8/CRIM/13 of 28/03/13 - found guilty of false arrest - finds ABESSOUCKE	Military Tribunal, Bertoua

<sup>24</sup> About 76.33 Euros

<sup>25</sup> About 150.93 Euros

<sup>26</sup> About 1,716.03 Euros

<sup>27</sup> About 215.72 Euros

<sup>28</sup> About 458.72 Euros

<sup>29</sup> About 30.53 Euros

<sup>30</sup> About 138.94 Euros

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No	Name	Rank	Offence	State of the matter	Court
	<b>Kody John Emmanuel -MIMBA MPALA MARCELIN</b>	Gend		guilty of torture and sentenced him to 1 year IMP and fine of CFAF100,000 <sup>31</sup> . - issue warrant of arrest against him at hearing	
17	<b>-MBWANGAPA NCINDI Simon -CHI Christopher -CHUCHE WOMBE CLARENCE</b>	S/C S/C 2°CL	Corruption (S. 74 and 134 of PC)	- Judicial inquiry	Military Tribunal, Douala
18	<b>MESSI EBODE Etienne</b>	A/C	False arrest (S. 74,291 of PC)	- Judicial inquiry	Military Tribunal, Douala
19	<b>-NDJENGUE MBOGA René -SIKI Janvier -NGONO AMOUGUI Paul Narcisse</b>	MILT MILT MILT	False arrest (S. 74,291 of PC)	- Judicial inquiry	Military Tribunal, Douala
20	<b>KEGNE Jean Baptiste</b>	AT	Corruption (S. 74, and 134 of PC)	- Judicial inquiry	Military Tribunal, Douala
21	<b>EBONGUE André</b>	MDL	False arrest (S. 74,291 of PC)	- Judicial inquiry	Military Tribunal, Douala
22	<b>EYI ELLA Dieudonné</b>	AT	Corruption (Art. 74 et 134 du CP)	- Judicial inquiry	Military Tribunal, Douala
23	<b>KANDJA Fabien</b>	A/C	False arrest (S. 74,291 of PC)	- Judicial inquiry	Military Tribunal, Bafoussam
24	<b>PANGA HOPMAN Joseph</b>	ADJT/ R	Torture and simple harm (S. 74, 132 (bis) and 280 of PC)	JGT No. 387 of 13/10/04 - Not guilty	Military Tribunal, Buea
25	<b>-TCHAMOU Gabriel -AGBOR John NKONGHO</b>	A/C A/C	For 1 <sup>st</sup> accused: corruption and accessory in escape, For the 2 <sup>nd</sup> accused: false arrest	Jgt No./13 of 18 /04/13 Not guilty	Military Tribunal, Buea
26	<b>-BACHIROU -OUMAROU YERO - ABDOU KAOU</b>	018/R P/13	False arrest (S. 74,291 of PC, retention of property belonging to another without just cause, false pretences (S. 74, 291 and 318 (3) of PC)	OI No.115 of 29/01/2013 OIS No.599 of 19/09/2013 Pending examination	Military Tribunal, Maroua
27	<b>-NEZOUME PAYANG</b>	023/R P/13	Violation of orders (serious impropriety in service vis-	OI No.194 of 11/03/13 Pending examination	Military

<sup>31</sup> About 152.67 Euros

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No	Name	Rank	Offence	State of the matter	Court
	<b>TANBA Justin</b> <b>-FOKEM</b> <b>TAKANG</b> <b>Mérime</b>		à-vis strangers to defence forces), False arrest and violences (S. 74,132 (1), 291 of PC and 230 of CJM/AT)		Tribunal, Maroua
28	<b>SAMGUE Solex</b>	031/R P/13	Violation of orders (non-respect of rules relating to the opening of judicial inquiry), oppression and false arrest (S. 74, 140, 291, of PC and 230 of CJM/AT)	OI No. 238 du 27/03/13 Pending examination	Military Tribunal, Maroua
29	<b>NDAOZAI</b> <b>SIDDI</b>	038/R P/13	False arrest (S. 74,291 of PC, retention of property belonging to another without just cause and oppression (S. 74, 140, 291 of PC)	OI No. 295 du 06/05/2013. Pending examination	Military Tribunal, Maroua
30	<b>-NYATTE</b> <b>James</b> <b>PERRAULT</b> <b>-TSAFACK</b> <b>Francis Roland</b> <b>-TOKI Arsène</b> <b>- NGUIDJOI</b>	064/R P/13	Violation of orders (immoral conduct such as to tarnish the image of the army), False arrest, simple harm, accessory in false arrest, violation of orders (S. 74, 97, 281, 291 of PC and 230 and CJM/AT)	OI No. 463 du 06/08/13 Pending examination	Military Tribunal, Maroua

**Source :** MINDEF

**Key:**

AT: Warrant Officer

S.: Section

MC: Mitigating Circumstances

CAL: Caporal

C/C: Lance Caporal

PC: Penal Code

CPC: Criminal Procedure Code

CRIM: Criminal Division

COR: Division for Minor Offences

MJC: Military Justice Code

IMP: Imprisonnement

GEND: Gendarme

GM: Senior Gendarme

Jgt: Judgment

MA: Warrant of arrest

MI: Imprisonment warrant

MDL: Sergeant

MDLC: Staff Sergeant

OI: Order of commencement of inquiry

CC: Civil Claimant

SGT: Sergeant



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**57-** The punishment of violation of the right to life, to physical and moral integrity can be understood in terms of statistics on violent crime.

## SECTION 3: STATISTICS ON VIOLENT CRIME

**58-** The National Gendarmerie, National Security and ordinary courts had statistics on violent crime.<sup>32</sup>

### §1: National Gendarmerie Statistics

**59-** The statistics are found in the Table below:

**Table 3: National Gendarmerie crime statistics**

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE	TOTAL
1	Number of felonies reported to Gendarmerie officers in 2013	23,136
2	Number of murder cases, violence, threats committed on judicial staff or arbitrary dismissals	13
3	Number of reported cases of children subjected to other treatment or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, including early marriage and female genital mutilation	178
4	Number of children less than 18 years old in conflict with the law arrested by the Gendarmerie	3
5	Number of violent crimes registered by Judicial Police Units	4,382
6	Number of Gendarmerie officers killed or injured on duty	11
7	Number of violent crimes committed with firearms	6
8	Number of Gendarmerie officers investigated for torture, violation of physical integrity or of life, and arbitrary detention	27
9	Number of disciplinary sanctions or lawsuits initiated against Gendarmerie officers for torture, violation of physical integrity or life	6
10	Rape	1,418
11	Assault on children	33
12	Forced marriage	7
13	Kidnapping of minor	103
14	Kidnapping by force or fraud	24

**Source:** National Gendarmerie

**60-** Compared to 2012, statistics on crime dropped in 2013, although the number of crimes reported to Judicial Police authorities increased from 9,040 in 2012 to 23,136 in 2013. The number of Gendarmerie officers

<sup>32</sup> These are felonies that led to the death or caused serious bodily lesions of the victim. In addition, they are offences characterized by violence of their authors on victims at the time of their commission. See 2010 Report, §82

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prosecuted for acts of torture is also higher compared to that of 2012. The number of violent crimes registered by Judicial Police units dropped from 8,132 in 2012 to 4,382 in 2013, and the number of crimes committed with firearms also dropped from 344 in 2012 to 6 in 2013.

## §2: National Security Statistics

**Table 4: Statistics on crimes reported to police units**

No.	Offence	Number
1	Assult and harm	4,554
2	Kidnapping and false arrest	354
3	Homicide	590
4	Suicide	288
5	Mob justice	61
6	Rape	402
7	Attacks by highway robbers	43
8	Assault on highway	3,316
9	Armed robbery	2,427
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,035</b>

Source: DGSN

61- In all, 12,035 offences were registered with the Littoral, Centre and Adamawa Regions recording the highest crime rate.

## §3: Statistics from Ordinary Courts

**Table 5: Judicial statistics on crime**

Offences	Number of investigations	Number of prosecutions initiated		Number of convictions	Number of discharge and acquittal	Victims			Offenders		
		Preliminary inquiry	Before trial courts			Men	Women	Children	Law enforcement officials	Persons with authority on the victims	Others
Capital murder	302	219	209	104	41	169	77	34		12	125
Murder	368	288	186	141	26	223	55	23	1	13	172
Torture	15	4	10	3	2	9	3	1	8	2	4
Grievous harm	209	107	52	33	17	97	48	1	2	2	39
False arrest	113	35	61	25	8	64	12	5	5		39
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>379</b>

Source: MINJUSTICE

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**62-** Since freedom is the rule and detention the exception, there is a high number of disputes on freedom before the courts and this reflects the level of understanding of the relevant provisions of the law by the litigants and judicial authorities.

## SECTION 4: MATTERS ON FREEDOM

**63-** Statistics on Matters on freedom can be found in the Table below:

**Table 6 : Matters on freedom**

Court	Number of detentions	Application for bail		Discharged/released		<i>Habeas corpus</i> : Granted (G) Dismissed (D)								Discharge/acquittal	Bail decisions reviewed by courts of appeal
		Granted	Dismissed	With bail	Without bail	Administrative detention		Military detention		Ordinary court detention		Others			
						G	D	G	D	G	D	G	D		
CFI	11662	4348	804	3,684	1035				1	24	35			1032	18
HC	4091	539	516	418	464		1	2		146	184			173	17
CA	395	46	28	23	21									137	36
SC															

**Source:** MINJUSTICE

**64-** The data in the table above reveal that the relevant provisions of the CPC on statutory release, with or without bail and the right to appeal, are effectively implemented by the courts. It must be recalled that this implementation depends on the effective involvement of the stakeholders in the criminal justice chain. Thus, individual freedoms are exercised where collective security is guaranteed.

## SECTION 5: GUARANTEE OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

**65-** Security requirements surrounding the free movement of persons and goods motivated the holding of the Summit on Security in the Gulf of Guinea in Yaounde from 24 to 25 June 2013 in application of Resolution

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2039 adopted on 29 February 2012 by the UN Security Council and the resolutions of the Ministerial Conference held on 19 March 2013 in Cotonou, Benin.

**66-** At the end of the meeting, the Heads of State and Government reiterated their concern over the serious threats posed by piracy, armed robbery and other illegal maritime activities in the Gulf of Guinea. In addition, the following documents were adopted :

- Code of Conduct on prevention and repression of acts of piracy, armed robbery of ships and illicit maritime activities in West and Central Africa signed at the meeting by Ministers of Central and West Africa States the implementation of which will be evaluated after a period of 3 years;
- Memorandum of Understanding between ECCAS, ECOWAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC) on safety and security in the maritime area of Central and West Africa, signed at the meeting by the Secretary General of ECCAS, the President of ECOWAS Commission and the Executive Secretary of the GGC. This document aims to implement a regional strategy on safety and security in the coastline; and
- Declaration on safety and security in the common maritime area known as "Yaounde Declaration." The main goal is to stop sea piracy, armed robbery in the coastline, hostage-taking, slavery and the recruitment of unemployed youths into armed groups.

**67-** Furthermore, the Yaounde Summit decided to establish the Interregional Coordination Centre for the implementation of the joint strategy with headquarters in Yaounde.

**68-** Overall, the State, supported by its partners, continued the capacity building of Police and Gendarmerie staff on Human Rights. Both disciplinary and judicial sanctions were taken against such staff convicted of torture and other acts of violation. In addition, the security requirements of maritime areas marked the adoption of a coordinated strategy by States in the Central African Subregion in the fight against piracy and other illegal maritime activities.

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**69-** However, in addition to emphasis to be laid on capacity building in order to allow different stakeholders to be alert, it is hoped that there will be updated statistics of the various bodies in order to have comprehensive and reliable data on violent crime and to adapt the response to this form of crime.

# Chapter 2

## RIGHT TO FAIR TRIAL



# MINJUSTICE

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**70-** To enhance the right to fair trial, the SCC witnessed legal and institutional changes, and more guarantees were provided for courts, proceedings and persons prosecuted.

## **SECTION 1: LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE SCC**

**71-** The establishment of the SCC brought innovations in the Cameroon judicial system. As regards embezzlement of public property, the restitution of the proceeds of the embezzlement may result in termination of proceedings. In addition, the setting up of a special corps of Judicial Police Officers will speed up the processing of files.

### **§1: Conditions of Restitution of the *corpus delicti***

**72-** Law No. 2011/28 of 14 December 2011 to set up a SCC as amended by Law No. 2012/11 of 16 July 2012 introduced the concept of restitution of the proceeds of embezzlement (*corpus delicti*) in matters of embezzlement of public property. Also, by Decree No. 2013/288 of 4 September 2013, the terms of restitution of the proceeds of embezzlement were laid down. According to the above-mentioned instrument, the restitution of the proceeds of embezzlement must be made by the defendant or his legal representative. It may be in cash or in kind.

**73-** The restitution in cash of the total amount concerned shall be paid into the Public Treasury against a receipt. The said receipt shall be submitted to the authority before whom the restitution is made.

**74-** Regarding restitution in kind, the proposal is made exclusively before the Procureur General at the SCC and it is the Minister of Justice to seise the competent authority for liquidation within a time limit set by him. After this liquidation, the said Minister shall forward the documents relating thereto to the Procureur General at the SCC for notification to the defendant.



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**75-** Pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Decree, some restitutions of the *corpus delicti* were registered.<sup>33</sup>

**76-** The effective setting up of a specialized corps of Judicial Police Officers (JPO) provided the SCC with one of the structures provided for by law.

## **§2: The Setting up of a Specialized Corps of JPO in economic and financial investigation**

**77-** Pursuant to Section 7 (3) of Law No. 2011/28 of 14 December 2011 to set up a Special Criminal Court, Decree No. 2013/131 of 3 May 2013 established the specialized corps of JPOs comprising judicial police officers and staff of the judicial police, civil servants and public officials. The specialized corps is under the supervisory authority of the Procureur General at the SCC. Although the specialized corps of JPOs is based in Yaounde, its jurisdiction extends throughout the national territory, in accordance with Article 2 of the Decree establishing the structure.<sup>34</sup>

**78-** The cases under police investigation at National Security and the National Gendarmerie and within the jurisdiction of the SCC were forwarded to the Procureur General at the SCC. The establishment of the specialized corps of JPOs at the SCC is expected to speed up procedures in this Court.

**79-** Other courts have contributed to the implementation of the indicators of the right to fair trial.

## **SECTION 2: GUARANTEES ON COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS**

**80-** Guarantees on courts and proceedings in 2013 focused mainly on access to a Judge and equality before the courts, hearings in open court, impartiality and independence of the Court.

<sup>33</sup> See Chapter 1, Section 5 for details

<sup>34</sup> JPOs were appointed by the Decree of 10 January 2014

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## §1: Access to a Judge and Equality before the Courts

**81-** Indicators of fair trial such as the provision of legal aid and appointment of interpreters, and the reported offences/prosecution ratio are aimed at facilitating access of citizens to a judge.

### A: Provision of Legal Aid and Appointment of Interpreters

**82-** Legal aid and the appointment of an interpreter are references for the assessment of the upholding of the right to fair trial.

#### 1) Legal Aid

**83-** In 2013, the application of Law No. 2009/4 of 14 April 2009 on the organization of legal aid was as follows:

**Table 1: Legal Aid**

	Number of applications	Number of applications dismissed	Applications granted		Beneficiaries	
			Total	Partial	M	W
CFI	93	16	31	2	27	14
HC	175	51	64	26	50	27
CA	49	10	13	/	/	/
SC	15	/	/	/	/	/

Source: Legal Departments at the SC and Courts of Appeal

**84-** It was observed that the Legal Aid Commission of the Supreme Court held no session in 2013 although it had received 15 applications.

#### 2) Appointment of Interpreters

**85-** In 2013, the number of cases in which the services of an interpreter were requested or ordered increased from that of previous years. Thus, the number of cases in which the services of an interpreter were required increased from 1,517 in 2012 to 2,962 in 2013; an increase of 1,445.

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## B: Reported Offences/Prosecution Ratio

86- Court statistics in criminal matters show the following reported offences/prosecution ratio:

**Table 2: Criminal response to Human Rights violation**

Offence	Number of investigations	Number of prosecution initiated		Number of convictions	Number of discharge/acquittal	Victims			Authors		
		At the level of preliminary inquiry	Before trial courts			M <sup>35</sup>	W	C	Law enforcement officials <sup>36</sup>	Persons with authority over the victims <sup>37</sup>	Offenders
Capital murder	277	219	152	114	30	158	64	34	0	9	109
Murder	341	255	165	126	25	208	49	23	1	8	158
Torture	11	5	7	3	0	6	3	0	5	1	4
Grievous harm	115	74	59	30	4	47	24	1	1	2	38
False arrest	104	32	56	24	6	57	12	5	5	0	28
Oppression	36	9	24	6	13	29	3	1	13	0	11
Forced labour	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slavery	5	3	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	7
Trafficking in persons	13	8	3	4	0	4	2	5	0	1	10
Assault on children	46	15	21	9	3	3	0	28	0	7	5
kidnapping	170	67	84	33	12	1	8	89	0	15	36
Kidnapping by force or fraud	53	23	44	24	5	4	6	43	1	2	21
Indecency to child under 16 years	625	462	253	182	29	14	89	237	1	13	192
Indecency to child between 16 and 21 years	176	124	122	83	14	4	19	113	0	4	51
Forced marriage	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Prostitution	11	1	19	3	1	2	7	0	0	0	5
Homosexuality	50	24	21	14	4	24	2	3	0	0	11
Defamation by Press report	19	3	13	11	2	3	0	0	0	0	3
Corruption	39	16	14	10	3	9	8	1	3	0	5
Embezzlement of public property	233	158	125	52	14	64	15	1	5	1	90
Rape	406	183	176	107	19	1	146	49	0	21	87
Incest	21	8	5	3	0	1	3	3	0	0	4
Pollution	23	2	15	5	0	6	0	1	0	0	3
Other offences	47303	2828	2501	1735	2689	9922	1816	204	23	414	1580
TOTAL	50080	4519	26393	18197	2873	10570	2276	842	58	498	16681

Source: Legal Departments at the Courts of Appeal

<sup>35</sup> M: Men; W: Women; C: Children

<sup>36</sup> See footnote 1 for definition

<sup>37</sup> Family relation, relationship of subordination (professional, spiritual or others; relations that lead to respect)

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**87-** This Table shows that Legal Departments received 50,080 police and gendarmerie Reports that led to criminal prosecution. These new matters added to those pending before Examining Magistrates and trial courts. Of the 30,912 matters registered in the Examining Magistrate's Office or entered on the cause-list of the trial courts, 21,070 were heard and determined, with 18,197 convictions against 2,873 discharge and acquittals. These proceedings were conducted before the courts, the impartiality and independence of which will be analyzed, as well as how they ensured the principle of public hearing.

## §2: Impartiality, Independence of the Court and Public Hearing

**88-** The guarantee of fair trial requires that the conditions for impartiality, independence and public hearing be met.

### A: Impartiality of the Court

**89-** The impartiality of the Court depends on the ability of Judges to render justice without bias. In 2013, the impartiality of some Judges was questioned through recusal procedures as shown by the following statistics:

**Table 3 : Recusal procedures**

	Number of applications	TPD		CFI		HC		CA		SC	
		Granted	Dismissed	Granted	Dismissed	Granted	Dismissed	Granted	Dismissed	Granted	Dismissed
<b>Recusal procedures</b>	104	4	1	20	3	/	/	3	7	/	/

**Source:** Legal Departments at the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal

**90-** In 2013, 104 applications for recusal were filed of which 27 were granted, 11 dismissed and 66 pending. Besides, 24 applications were filed for recusal of Judges of the Supreme Court. This upsurge, compared to 2012 where 62 applications for recusal were filed and of which 40 were granted, shows that litigants effectively exercise this right that the law confers on them to ensure the impartiality of the court.

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## **B: Independence of the Court**

**91-** Appreciation of the independence of the court shall among other things, include compliance with ethical obligations by judicial staff and allocation of an appropriate budget for the functioning of justice.

### **1) Compliance with Ethical Obligations by Judicial Staff**

**92-** In the fight against impunity in the Judiciary, and to ensure compliance with ethical obligations by judicial staff, preventive and repressive measures were taken to punish reported violations.

#### **a) Preventive Measures**

**93-** As part of the evaluation of the functioning of courts, the fight against violation of Human Rights carried out by MINJUSTICE in the justice system in 2013 consisted in:

- organizing evaluation and control missions of the courts of Mfoundi, Mfou, Ngoumou, Wouri, Sanaga Maritime, Mvila and Ntem Valley Divisions by the Inspectorate General of Judicial Services;
- spot checks and verification of documents from the above-mentioned courts and other courts;
- printing and distribution of the 2012 proceedings of the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU);
- holding 3 ACU sessions on 9 August and 10 September 2013; and
- holding 4 meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the posting of Anti-Corruption bills.

#### **b) Repressive Measures**

**94-** A total of 2,147 complaints and reports against judicial staff for violation of ethical rules, various abuses or irregularities were received. The 164 processed applications directly concerned Judicial and Legal Officers and resulted in the following:

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- 18 queries;
- 24 requests for opinion;
- 2 calls to order;
- 19 closure of petition;
- 2 suspension from duty as a precautionary measure; and
- 10 files forwarded to the Disciplinary Council for action.

95- There were also 1,983 files for prosecution of other judicial staff for violation of ethical obligations, irregularities or instructional violation in particular against Bailiffs and Notaries Public.

## 2) Budget Allocated for the Functioning of the Judicial System

96- The budget allocated to MINJUSTICE rose in 2013 by 1.02 % from 0.70 % in 2012 of the total State budget<sup>38</sup>. The variations are presented as follows:

**Table 4: Budget allocated to MINJUSTICE**

Budget of MINJUSTICE	Amount in millions CFAF			
	Year	2012	2013	Variation
Overall budget		20,000	33,119	+13,119
Running budget		18,000	30,619	+12,619
Investment budget		2,000	2,500	+500

Source: Finance Laws for 2012 and 2013 financial years

97- The budget of the Supreme Court also recorded a slight increase reflected in the following Table:

**Table 5: Budget of the Supreme Court**

Budget of SC	Amount in millions CFAF			
	Year	2012	2013	Variation
Overall budget		4,023	4,347	+324
Running budget		3,623	3,847	+224
Investment budget		400	500	+100

Source: Finance Laws for 2012 and 2013 financial years

<sup>38</sup> The State budget for the 2013 financial year stood at CFAF3,236,000,000,000 (about 4,940,457,954.19 Euros)

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**98-** Although there is an increase in the running budget allocated to justice system in 2012 and 2013, efforts are still to be made considering the constraints relating to the modernization of the judicial system to improve access to justice.

## **C : Public Hearing**

**99-** As shown in the Table below, public hearing was the rule and hearing in camera the exception.

**Table 6: Right to public hearing**

	<b>CFI</b>	<b>TPD</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>CA</b>
<b>Number of matters heard in open court</b>	72,421	38,767	9,792	68,155
<b>Number of matters heard in camera</b>	622	88	109	4

Source: Legal Departments at the Courts of Appeal

**100-** In addition, guarantees of the right to fair trial for accused persons were also observed.

## **SECTION 3: GUARANTEES GRANTED ACCUSED PERSONS**

**101-** The right to counsel, the right to be tried within a reasonable time and to cause one's matter to be examined by a higher court are guarantees that were implemented.

### **§1: Right to Counsel**

**102-** As in previous years, litigants benefited from the assistance of Counsel, and where, in criminal matters, they were unable to brief counsel, the court appointed one for them in accordance with the provisions of the CPC and the law on legal aid. The table below provides an illustration:

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**Table 7: Right to counsel**

Jurisdiction	Number of defendants/accused/applicants assisted							Counsel appointed by the court	Counsel paid by the defendant/accused
	Civil matters Applicant	Defendant	Labour matters Applicant	Defendant	Traditional law	Miscellaneous	Criminal matters		
CFI	1,932	684	225	111	2,017	7,870	1,017	518	4,285
HC	293	124	66	57	26	3	1,145	651	659
CA	6,704	3	2,315		1,250	3,051	582	29	956

**Source:** Legal Departments at the Courts of Appeal

**103-** It is worth recalling that briefing of counsel is mandatory before the Supreme Court.

## §2: Right to be tried within a Reasonable Time

**104-** The fight against judicial delays can be appreciated by taking a look at the performance of judicial services and the analysis made by Heads of Court of Appeal during their annual meeting.

### A: Performance of Judicial Services

**105-** The number of decisions delivered makes it possible to assess the level of output of the Judges who are obliged to write their judgments before they are delivered.

**Table 8: Court Activities in 2013**

Period	Decisions delivered							Drafted decisions			
	Pending matters	Recent matters	Listed matters	Matters ready for hearing	Matters heard	Matters partly heard	%	Signed decisions	untyped judgment	Unsigned decisions	%
1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	4,612	17,769	22,381	18,697	17,540	1,157	93.8	17,468	0	72	0.4
2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	4,829	4,689	9,518	6,431	4,829	1,602	75.1	4,728	0	101	2.1
3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	4,616	5,839	10,455	7,335	5,699	1,636	77.7	5,677	0	22	0.4
4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	4,662	9,978	14,640	11,265	9,756	1,509	86.6	9,637	0	119	1.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,719</b>	<b>38,275</b>	<b>56,990</b>	<b>43,728</b>	<b>37,824</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>43,414</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>0.8</b>

**Source:** Courts of Appeal, North West Region (2013), Centre and Littoral Regions (1st half of 2013)



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## **B: Judicial Delays raised by Heads of Court of Appeal**

**106-** During the annual meeting of the Heads of Court of Appeal, held from 13 to 14 December 2013, one of the topics discussed was *“Forfeiture or Inadmissibility of Appeals for Failure to pay Deposit.”*

**107-** The presentation highlighted the large number of judgments appealed against or appeals not forwarded for failure to pay the fees for the reproduction of the case files. It was held that such failure was sanctioned by a declaration of forfeiture or inadmissibility pursuant to Section 23 (2) of Law No. 2006/15 of 29 December 2006 on judicial organization and Section 46 (2) of Law No. 2006/16 of 29 December 2006 to lay down the organization and functioning of the Supreme Court.

**108-** Following discussions on this point, participants agreed that the decision to fix the deposit made by the President of the court where the decision appealed against was delivered and subsequent procedures should be understood as acts to ensure that the matter is ripe for hearing since the decision to declare the matter forfeited or inadmissible falls within the competence of the court seized of the appeal.

**109-** In this regard, Presidents of Court of Appeal were called upon to effectively monitor matters under the authority of Presidents of lower Courts and Registrars-in-Chief to ensure that they speed up the processing of files on appeal since the exercise of the right to appeal should not be a source of delaying tactics in preventing the execution of court decisions.

### **§3: Right to Redress**

**110-** The parties to a matter may, where they are not satisfied with the decision delivered, file for redress against it. The table below illustrates the exercise of the right to appeal in 2013:

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**Table 9: Exercise of the Right to Appeal**

Appeals	Number of appeals received				Applicants			Number of sentences reduced or cancelled				Number of remand in custody revised			
	TPD	CFI	HC	CA	LD	Parties	Others	TPD	CFI	HC	CA	TPD	CFI	HC	CA
Objection	209	781	157	181	20	600	74	21	102	15	1	/	27	3	/
Appeal	256	2,935	677	3,518	807	5,422	48	3	7	19	148	/	7	5	29
Appeal to the Supreme Court	/	3	8	1125	14	395	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	8	/
Review	2	/	/	/	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

**Source:** Legal Departments at the Courts of Appeal

**111-** To clarify the exercise of the right to appeal by underscoring in particular the inadmissibility of an appeal in case of withdrawal of the appellant before the trial judge, the Supreme Court delivered Judgment No. 2/Civ of 30 May 2013 in the matter: WANDJI TCHAKOUNTE Clément Marie vs. *Etablissements SEALAND LOGISTICS*, MBATCHOU Séverin and ors.

**112-** In this matter, the Supreme Court quashed Judgment No. 33/Ref delivered on 15 March 2008 by the Court of Appeal, Littoral Region that upheld Ruling No. 116/Cout of 23 January 2007 delivered by the President of the Court of First Instance, Douala-Bonanjo. The Supreme Court thus recalled the scope of withdrawal as provided for by Section 181 (1) of the Civil and Commercial Procedure Code: “*withdrawal, when accepted, implies full consent that the parties be at the same level they were before the application for withdrawal.*” Thus, the litigant who withdraws before the trial court and whose withdrawal has been accepted no longer has the capacity or interest to appeal against the decision since he is no longer party to the matter.

**113-** Originally, the Court of Appeal, Littoral Region allowed the appeal by *Etablissements SEALAND LOGISTICS* whereas it had withdrawn its action before the first Judge who had accepted the withdrawal.

**114-** In conclusion, progress was made on the right to fair trial in 2013, in particular by clearly stating the conditions of restitution of the proceeds

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of embezzlement, and the setting up of the Specialized Corps of JPOs in economic and financial matters. Guarantees relating to proceedings and defendants were effectively implemented with the intervention of the Supreme Court the role of which is to establish case law. The desired increase in human and financial resources of the Judiciary would enable it to fully play its regulatory role.

**Chapter** 3

**FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION AND  
COMMUNICATION**



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**115-** In 2013, capacity building of stakeholders of the communication sector and the steps taken to improve access to information and to information and communication technology reflect the efforts made to improve the guarantee of freedom of expression and communication. Apart from these measures, sanctions were also imposed for violation of obligations relating to freedom of communication.

## **SECTION 1: CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAKEHOLDERS OF THE COMMUNICATION SECTOR**

**116-** The steps taken include strengthening the institutional framework and building the intellectual and operational capacities of stakeholders of the communication sector.

### **§1: Strengthening the Institutional Framework**

**117-** Strengthening the institutional framework was characterised by the final installation of the National Communication Council (NCC). Following the reform of 23 January 2012, the following 3 decrees of the President of the Republic successively appointed officials and members of the NCC:

- Decree No. 2013/42 of 22 February 2013 to appoint the Vice-Chair of the National Communication Council;
- Decree No. 2013/43 of 22 February 2013 to appoint the Secretary General of the National Communication Council; and
- Decree No. 2013/44 of 22 February 2013 to appoint members of the National Communication Council.

**118-** These instruments have helped complete the installation of the NCC. In addition to strengthening the legal framework of the NCC, authorizations of advertising professions for a period of one year were granted 31 consultancies and 68 advertising networks.

**119-** More so, intellectual capacity building workshops and training of stakeholders in mass communication were organized.

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## §2: Intellectual Capacity Building of Mass Communication Stakeholders

**120-** Some 50 journalists with more than 40 of them from the private press attended two seminars organized by Government in September and November 2013 on judicial activity, and on diplomacy and international relations. The goal was to enlighten journalists on the specific functioning of these two sectors of activity and mechanisms specific to information management. At the end of these two workshops, journalists were enlightened on the following topics:

- different levels of proceedings, in particular investigation, prosecution, trial and execution of the decision;
- implications of the presumption of innocence in legal communication, especially the confidentiality on judicial procedure from investigation to judgment;
- violation of court authority: to enable journalists to take precautions when dealing with the activities of judicial institutions; and
- tact in the practice of diplomacy and international relations.

**121-** During a workshop held on 26 September 2013, some 30 journalists, members of *Réseau des Journalistes Amis des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés* were trained on the responsibility of the journalist during election period and taking Human Rights into account in their reports during elections.

**122-** Like in previous years, public aid to private communication was granted private audiovisual communication enterprises to strengthen their operational capacities.

## §3: Strengthening Operational Capacity by Granting Public Aid to Mass Communication

**123-** In 2013, public aid to private audiovisual communication enterprises amounting to CFAF270 million<sup>39</sup> was distributed as follows:

- 41 community radios;
- 10 commercial radios;

<sup>39</sup> About 412,213.74 Euros

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- 3 TV stations;
- 3 audiovisual producers;
- 73 print media houses;
- 1 cybernetics press;
- 33 professional organizations; and
- 4 printing press.

**124-** Apart from capacity building actions, initiatives were also taken to facilitate access to information and to information and communication technology.

## SECTION 2: ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

**125-** Access to information and to information and communication technologies was facilitated.

### §1: Access to Information

**126-** The Minister of Communication, through Order No. 9/MINCOM of 13 September 2013 to fix appearance and airtime allotted to political parties competing in the legislative and municipal elections of 2013, took steps to ensure equal access of political parties to the public media. To this end, a Ministerial Committee was formed in the Ministry of Communication to ensure coordination and monitoring of electoral propaganda in public and private media.

**127-** Technical improvement was made to enable Cameroonians living in border areas to receive CRTV signals. For this purpose, 2 redistribution centres were built in Mundemba and Ekondo Titi in the South West Region<sup>40</sup> and are currently functional. Besides eliminating gray areas, access to information and communication technology provides a good indicator for assessing Government effort to ensure access to information.

<sup>40</sup> The overall cost of this investment stands at CFAF1 billion (about 1,526,717.55 Euros)



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## **§2: Access to Information and Communication Technologies**

**128-** Dissemination of information and communication technology and securing electronic transactions were the 2 areas of Government intervention in the sector.

### **A: Dissemination of Information and Communication Technologies**

**129-** Such dissemination was effected by the installation of more than 3,200 km of optical fibre and the construction and inauguration of 11 Multipurpose Community Telecentres (MCT) in rural areas. Indeed, these MCTs facilitate communication and reduce the digital divide with access to computers and the Internet by people in rural areas.

### **B: Securing Electronic Transactions**

**130-** Securing electronic transactions was reflected in the installation of a National Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). The PKI is part of the technical measures to be taken in order to guarantee the security of Cameroon cyberspace. This security platform, through authentication, integrity and confidentiality services, helps protect data and electronic exchange against cybercriminal attacks.

**131-** Sanctions and lawsuits against media houses and journalists recall the relevant responsibility inherent in this profession.

## **SECTION 3: SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF OBLIGATIONS RELATING TO FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION**

**132-** Administrative sanctions imposed by regulators as a result of breach of the rules governing the sector and lawsuits following violation of legally protected interests will be discussed below.

### **§1: Administrative Sanctions**

**133-** Regulators of the communications sector, the NCC, and that of the telecommunications sector, ART, imposed administrative sanctions.

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## A: Sanctions imposed by the NCC

**134-** As part of its activities, the NCC imposed a series of sanctions against some media and journalists for breach of the rules of professional ethics in mass communication. In this respect, 5 media houses, 7 Publishers, 1 journalist and 3 radio stations were sanctioned.

**135-** The following sanctions were imposed on media houses and/or their Publisher:

- warning issued on 21 November 2013 to Mr. Xavier MESSE, Publisher of the daily, "*Mutations*" for breach of deliberations procedure of the NCC on a charge of violation of professional ethics in mass communication;
- warning issued on 21 November 2013 to Mr. GUIBAI GATAMA, Publisher of the newspaper, "*l'Œil du Sahel* " for breach of deliberations procedure of the NCC;
- warning issued on 21 November 2013 to Mr. Roger NTEDE, Publisher of the newspaper, "*Pile ou face* " for violation of professional ethics in mass communication;
- temporary suspension for one month, beginning from 5 September 2013, of the newspaper, "*l'Epervier*" and its Publisher, NOUDIO Leopold Clovis, for violation of professional ethics in mass communication;
- temporary suspension from 5 September 2013 of the newspaper "*The Chronicle*" and its Publisher, Eric MUTOMU, for habitual violation of the provisions of Law No. 2006/18 of 29 December 2006 governing advertising in Cameroon and professional ethics in mass communication;
- warning issued on 5 September 2013 to the newspaper, "*Watchdog Tribune*", for violation of the provisions of the Constitution of 18 January 1996 and of professional ethics in mass communication;
- temporary suspension for 3 months beginning from 21 November 2013, of the newspaper "*Guardian Post*" and its Publisher, NGAH Christian MBIPGO for violation of professional ethics in mass communication;

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- temporary suspension for 2 months beginning from 5 September 2013, of the newspaper, "*Guardian Post*" for habitual violation of the provisions of Law No. 2006/18 of 29 December 2006 governing advertising in Cameroon and professional ethics in mass communication; and
- temporary suspension for 3 months beginning from 21 November 2013, of the newspaper, "*Ovest Littoral*" and its Publisher, Benjamin ZEBAZE for violation of ethics and professional ethics in mass communication.

**136-** Furthermore, Mr. PEGUY MEYONG, journalist at Radio Satellite was suspended for 3 months for violation of professional ethics in mass communication.

**137-** The following sanctions were imposed on radios:

- temporary suspension for one month beginning from 5 September 2013 of Radio *Sky One* and *Youth FM* for habitual violation of the provisions of Law No. 2006/18 of 29 December 2006 governing advertising in Cameroon and professional ethics in mass communication; and
- permanent ban of *Djacom FM* from 5 September 2013, for habitual violation of the provisions of Law No. 2006/18 of 29 December 2006 governing advertising in Cameroon and professional ethics in mass communication.

## **B: Sanctions imposed by the Telecommunications Regulatory Agency (ART)**

**138-** The ART sanctioned AES/SONEL for exploitation of an independent private network without authorization, pursuant to the provisions of Section 74 (2) of Law No. 2010/13 of 21 December 2010 governing electronic communications in Cameroon. Following checks conducted in 2008, 2010, 2012, and January 2013 in many towns and sites with AES/SONEL facilities, it was discovered that the said company operates an independent private network without authorization, in violation of Section 69 (2) of Law No. 2010/13 of 21 December 2010 referred to above.

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**139-** By Decision No. 3400/ART/DG/DAJPC/SDAJ/SCO of 10 September 2013, the ART formally ordered AES/SONEL to stop the fraudulent laying of the optical fibre within 15 days in accordance with the provisions of Section 68 (1) of the Law referred to above.

**140-** In the absence of any reaction from AES/SONEL within the prescribed time limit and in accordance with Section 41 (5) of Law No. 98/14 of 14 July 1998 governing telecommunications in Cameroon, a statement of complaint was served on it. Since AES/SONEL did not submit any argument in its defence, the ART imposed on the company, a penalty of CFAF 500 million<sup>41</sup> as per Decision No. 228/ART/DG/DAJPC/SDAJ/SCO of 18 December 2013.

**141-** In another matter, the mobile operator MTN Cameroon stopped offering “MTN best” launched on 12 December 2012, following injunctions of the ART. Through an incomplete advertising to consumers, MTN Cameroon made the public believe that all calls to networks related to the “MTN Best” offer cost just CFAF1<sup>42</sup> whereas the offer was valid only for a single number selected (preferred number) in one of the competing networks. As a result of this incomplete advertising on one of its tariff offers, the operator was ordered to repair the damage suffered by consumers.

**142-** Measures taken by the regulator do not stop prosecution before the courts.

## §2: Lawsuits against Journalists

**143-** Many cases involving journalists are pending before the courts, especially in the jurisdictions of the Court of Appeal, Littoral Region and Court of Appeal, Centre Region. They relate to successive prosecutions from complaints by individuals for press defamation.

<sup>41</sup> About 763,358.77 Euros

<sup>42</sup> About 0.0015 Euros

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## A: Jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal, Littoral Region CFI, Douala-Bonanj

144 Pending matters involving journalists are contained in the table below:

**Table 1: Lawsuits against journalists before the CFI, Douala-Bonanj**

No.	Name and given names	Capacity	Offences	Facts	State of proceedings
1	CONGELCAM and Sylvestre NGOUCHINGHE vs. KATI Guy Martial	Publisher of the newspaper « <i>le Cameroun Matin</i> »	False news, insults and defamation (2 matters)	In its issue No. 67 of 22/8/2008 Management of CONGELCAM is accused of largesse to customs officers. They are also accused of corruption, patronage, illicit enrichment and misappropriation of public property. And in its issue No. 66 of 8/5/2008, applicant is called a greedy individual who had a dubious friendship with ex MINFI ABAH ABAH Polycarpe intended to embezzle public property.	The case was adjourned to 9 January 2014 for judgment
2	GETMA Cameroun SA -Claude BARONE -Monique PECH vs. -Michel MICHAUT -MOUSSALA -Samuel MBEN -MBEN -Mathieu MVOGO -The newspaper « <i>AURORE Plus</i> »	Publisher of the newspaper « <i>AURORE Plus</i> »	Defamation, insults	In its issue No. 355 of 27 April 2001, <i>Aurore Plus</i> published an article stating that a network of counterfeiters was disbanded at GETMA, where thousands of vehicles disappear every day under the pretext of auction sale. This network was discovered with the help of a young Cameroon businessman. According to the plaintiffs, these accusations seriously tarnish their honour and stature as well as the image of GETMA with regards to its partners.	Case adjourned to 23 January 2014 for hearing
3	The People and ABOYA ENDONG Manassé vs. Michel MICHAUT MOUSSALA (Publisher of the newspaper « <i>AURORE Plus</i> »)	Publisher of the newspaper « <i>AURORE Plus</i> »	False news, insults, defamation	In its issue No.1083 of December 2008, <i>Aurore Plus</i> affirmed in an article entitled "Yves Michel FOTSO Cries for Help" that: the political scientist MANASSEH ABOYA ENDONG, lecturer at the University of Douala should have other weapons to use than to play the nigger at the service of Yves Michel FOTSO who was dreaming of becoming a minister. Seeing his project fail as a buoy in the storm, he decided to cling to the group to achieve his ambitions. He is said to be the toxic adviser of the CBC boss who flirts with the media mob nursing the secret hope of imposing his ideas not before a scientific board, but his sponsor. The plaintiff claims that the author of the article cannot tender evidence to support the news and that he injures his character and reputation.	Matter adjourned to 14 January 2014 for notice of objection

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No.	Name and given names	Capacity	Offences	Facts	State of proceedings
4	The People and Barrister <b>FEOKETCHANG KOUATCHOU Simone</b> vs. - <b>Michel MOUSSALA MICHAUT</b> - <b>André SOM</b> - The newspaper « <i>Bl-Hebdomadaire</i> » - « <i>AURORE Plus</i> »	Publisher of the newspaper « <i>AURORE Plus</i> »	Defamation through a newspaper, publication of false news	In its issue No. 1254 of 17 September 2010 in an article entitled " <i>Real Estate Management: Lawyer Sued for Public Act</i> ". The newspaper states that since Mrs. FEOKETCHANG KOUATCHOU Simone (Lawyer) took up management of the TCHONANG family building, the lawyer has instituted many verbal and judicial procedures of eviction. The comments injured the character and reputation of the complainant.	Full hearing of 17 October 2013, not guilty, discharged and acquitted for want of evidence, costs awarded against civil party
5	The People and - <b>Hermine Patricia TOMAINO NDAM NJOYA, -MOUCHIKPOU YACOUBA, -PEYIPAHOUO RIRETOU and KOUPEJNU Simon</b> , UDC Parliamentarians vs. - <b>TCHOUNKEU Severin</b> The newspaper « <i>La Nouvelle Expression</i> »	Publisher of the newspaper « <i>La Nouvelle Expression</i> »	Defamation by media	In its issue No. 2701 of Thursday, 8 April 2010, the newspaper through its journalist MBOZO'A declares that Honourable Hermine Patricia TOMAINO NDAM NJOYA swindles CFAF 300,000 from the salary of each CDU Parliamentarian which is denigrating to the concerned ...following a decision by the wife of the Chairperson of CDU. According to the complainants, the comments by Mrs. MBOZO'A Oscarine injured the honour and dignity of Honourable Hermine Patricia TOMAINO NDAM NJOYA and tarnished the image of the CDU on the eve of the presidential election.	Case adjourned to 20 February 2014 for hearing
6	The People and <b>AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL DEVELOPMENT SA « APHAD »</b> vs. - <b>Charles NFORGAN -Jean Baptiste SIPA</b> -The newspaper « <i>Le Messenger</i> »	Publisher of the newspaper « <i>le Messenger</i> »	Diffamation, false report	In its issue No. 3411 of Thursday, 18 August 2011, <i>Le Messenger</i> published an article entitled " <i>The Judiciary Unveils OLANGUENA OWONO's Lies</i> ". According to the article, APHAD was set up to sell products by STRIDES ARCOLAB originally withdrawn from the market by the Minister of Health. This implies that APHAD is an accomplice or even the partner of Minister OLANGUENA in its attempt to destabilize and fragment CC Pharma Company. The publication by way of press violates the honour and reputation of APHAD.	Matter adjourned to 16 January 2014 for appearance of parties and hearing
7	The People and <b>NAMATCHOUA Jonathan Gervais</b> , Member of the Cameroon Bar Association vs. - <b>Jean Baptiste SIPA</b> , Publisher of the newspaper « <i>le Messenger</i> » - <b>Jacques DOO BELL</b> -The newspaper « <i>Le Messenger</i> »	Publisher of the newspaper « <i>le Messenger</i> »	Diffamation	In its issue No. 3288 of 21 February 2011, in an article entitled " <i>Confiscation of the Property of a Dead Priest</i> ", the newspaper accused MVONDO of forgery and presented Lawyer NANA TCHOUA Jonathan as his counsel although the lawyer has never held brief of the matter and never obtained a hereditary judgment on his behalf.	Matter adjourned to 2 January 2014 at the instance of the accused

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No.	Name and given names	Capacity	Offences	Facts	State of proceedings
8	The People and <b>NDJEMBA FOUMAKOUNDI Sylvain vs. -Eric FOTSO</b> (General Manager of <i>Canal 2 International</i> ) - " <i>Canal 2 International</i> "	General Manager of " <i>Canal 2 International</i> " - " <i>Canal 2 International</i> "	Defamation, refusal to publish or disseminate	<i>Canal 2 International</i> , in its evening news as well as other programmes including " <i>Scratch your Eye</i> " said that Pastor NDJEMBA FOUMAKOUNDI Sylvain operates a clandestine adulterated winery at his place of worship, adjacent to his home, with water from a well in his compound; applicant sent a letter to the General Manager of <i>Canal 2 International</i> on 17 May 2010 requesting him to take the necessary measures to enable him to exercise his right of reply. Unfortunately, the letter was not taken into account. Rather surprisingly, on 12 June 2010, <i>CANAL 2 International</i> rebroadcasted the defamatory facts in its programme " <i>Scratch your Eye</i> ."	Matter adjourned to 16 January 2014 for appearance of the accused at the instance of his counsel
9	The People and <b>MAYEBI David vs. -NGONGANG Thierry -NYA Eric Christian -MACKONGO MAC Timothée -MOUASSO EYOUNM Charlotte Pélagic -BOCALY Flora</b>	Journalists at <i>STV2</i>	Complicity of defamation by audio visual media	In September 2010 in a programme entitled « <i>ce soir ou jamais</i> » over <i>STV2</i> television, MAYEBI DAVID was treated as an impostor for both Cameroon football and his family. It appeared from debates that he became rich with money meant for Cameroon footballers through corruption and that he embezzled the sum of 1,780,000 Euros granted as subsidies. In the said programme one MACKONGO MAC Timothée also claimed to be the Secretary General of AFC.	Matter adjourned to 21 January 2014 at the instance of Barrister NDJOCKE for appearance of his client and the other accused

Source: MINJUSTICE

## B: Jurisdiction of the Court of Appel, Centre Region

**145-** The CFI, Yaounde, *Centre Administratif* and CFI, Yaounde, Ekounou heard and determined matters against journalists.

**146-** Before the CFI, Yaounde, *Centre Administratif*, 10 matters were registered for press defamation; that is, 1 matter at the level of judicial inquiry and 9 matters before the court. Before the CFI, Yaounde, Ekounou, 2 matters were registered for press defamation and are pending before this court.

**147-** From the foregoing, while welcoming the efforts made by Government for the press, it is hoped that public authorities will provide more support to media houses and journalists. As such, the NCC is expected to fully play its

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role in the regulation of the communications sector and Government should strive to implement the recommendations of the National Communication Forum.





# Chapter 4

RIGHT TO FREEDOM  
OF MOVEMENT, TO  
CHOOSE ONE'S  
RESIDENCE, TO LEAVE  
ONE'S COUNTRY AND  
SEEK ASYLUM



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**148-** In 2013, the right to freedom of movement, choose one's residence, leave one's country and seek asylum was guaranteed through measures to regulate the movement of persons and the reception of refugees flowing into the country due to various crises in neighbouring countries.

## SECTION 1: STRENGTHENING THE REGULATION ON MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

**149-** Measures were taken to ensure the movement of persons within and without the country and to sanction irregular immigration.

### §1: Measures to facilitate Movement of Persons

**150-** The measures focused on the launch of the CEMAC passport and the enhancement of road checks.

#### A: Launch of CEMAC Passport

**151-** In order to express the determination of the State of Cameroon to contribute to the effectiveness of the free movement of persons within the CEMAC zone, Decree No. 2013/2 of 4 January 2013 to lay down the conditions for the establishment of passports was signed. By this act, Cameroon internalized the provisions of Regulation No. 1/00-CEMAC-42-CM-4 of 21 July 2000 to institute and lay down the conditions for the issuance of CEMAC passport, as amended by Regulation No. 1/8-UEAC-42-CM-17 of 20 June 2008.

**152-** The effective production of CEMAC biometric passport started on 13 July 2013. The General Delegation for National Security (DGSN) acquired new machines to improve production capacity which stands at 800 passports per day. Henceforth, anyone who deposits a complete file may, within a period of 15 days, be issued a passport the cost of which still stands at CFAF50,000.<sup>43</sup> The application file no longer contains many documents, and children under 14 and persons over 50 are exempt from prior control.

<sup>43</sup> About 76.33 Euros

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## B: Improvement of Road Checks

**153-** By Decree No. 2012/540 of 19 November 2012, a Regional Highway and Traffic Group was set up in each Regional Delegation of National Security. The said group is responsible for maintaining and monitoring public highway, road traffic and accident reports. For efficiency, this group comprises 560 young police officers.

**154-** To limit corruption maneuvers recorded during road checks in the streets of major towns in Cameroon, road checks were abolished in 2013. However, due to urban disorder observed following the lifting of those checks, they were reintroduced the same year. To this end, police and gendarmes were trained and their awareness raised.

**155-** As part of the consolidation of manners, a tollfree number "1500" was installed and attached to the Special Service Control Division. This number is used for reporting road harassment and can receive an average of 100 calls per day. In 2013, 184 useful calls that resulted in proved cases of police harassment were recorded.

## § 2: Sanctions in Cases of Irregular Immigration

**156-** In 2013, legal proceedings were initiated and the following sanctions for illegal immigration were imposed:

- in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal, Littoral Region, a matter involving a person from Nigeria was tried by the CFI, Douala-Ndokoti which ordered that the accused be deported to the border of Nigeria; and
- in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal, Adamawa Region, 6 matters involving 12 persons: 2 Burkinabes, 5 Chadians, 3 Guineans and 2 Malians were tried by the courts which ordered that they be deported at the end of their prison term. In the same jurisdiction, 3 matters involving 3 Chadians are pending.

**157-** It is worth noting that deportation measures followed court decisions delivered in accordance with the law.

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**158-** In addition, a system was installed in response to the massive influx of refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries.

## **SECTION 2: MANAGEMENT OF THE MASSIVE INFLUX OF REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS**

**159-** The obvious insecurity in neighbouring countries has resulted in the reception of refugees and asylum seekers in Cameroon. Thus, on 31 December 2013, Cameroon hosted 114,753 refugees from the Central African Republic, Chad, Nigeria, and 8,337 asylum seekers from Chad and Guinea.

**160-** The permanent and constant action of the State for refugees and asylum seekers, together with the Office of the United Nations for Refugees (UNHCR), consisted in taking measures to improve their health, ensure their access to education, water, and facilitate the issuance of civil status certificates according to their profile. In addition, sustainable solutions have been implemented such as voluntary repatriation, carrying out income-generating activities and strengthening livelihoods.

**161-** Although the free movement of persons is effective in Cameroon, control of massive flow of refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries has led to enhancing the response to the humanitarian emergency caused by this situation.



**Chapter**

**5**

**RIGHT TO  
PARTICIPATE IN  
THE MANAGEMENT  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS**





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**162-** In 2013, the right to participate in the management of public affairs was marked by the consolidation of the multi-party system, organization of elections, and continued implementation of decentralization.

## SECTION 1: CONSOLIDATION OF MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM

**163-** The consolidation of multi-party system resulted in the registration of new political parties and the continued granting of annual funding to political parties represented in the National Assembly or those that obtained at least 5% of votes cast in the previous municipal elections.

### §1: New Political Parties

**164-** Since the institutionalization of multiparty politics, the number of political parties keeps growing. Thus, with the legalization of 10 new political parties in 2013, the number of political parties increased from 282 to 292. The list of new political parties registered is presented in the table below:

**Table 1: Authorized Political Parties in 2013**

No.	Political Parties	Authorization	Abbreviation
1	<i>Mouvement Démocratique des Débrouillards du Cameroun</i>	Decision No. 24/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 5 March 2013	MDDC
2	<i>Regroupement des Démocrates Indépendants</i>	Decision No. 25/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 5 March 2013	RDI
3	<i>Mouvement de la Nouvelle Alliance pour le Salut</i>	Decision No. 86/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 15 April 2013	MONAS
4	<i>Parti Républicain</i>	Decision No. 87/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 15 April 2013	PR
5	<i>Parti Nationaliste Démocrate Camerounais</i>	Decision No. 109/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 29 April 2013	PNDC
6	One Cameroon for Reconstruction Movement	Decision No. 110/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 29 April 2013	OCR
7	Cameroon Reformation Party	Decision No. 229/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 2 July 2013	CRP
8	<i>Mouvement Patriotique du Salut Camerounais</i>	Decision No. 233/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 8 July 2013	MPSC
9	<i>National Pluralist Democratic Movement</i>	Decision No. 238/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 8 July 2013	NPDM
10	<i>Alliance Républicaine Camerounaise</i>	Decision No. 675/D/MINATD/DAP/SDE/SPP of 19 November 2013	ARC

**Source:** MINATD

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## §2: Annual Financing of Political Parties

**165-** Every Finance Law contains a grant to legally recognized political parties to finance some of their expenses. For the 2013 Financial Year, Government granted public financing of CFAF1.5 billion<sup>44</sup> to political parties in March 2013 according to the distribution in the table below:

**Table 2: Distribution of public financing to political parties in 2013**

**1- Disbursement of CFAF750 million<sup>45</sup> to political parties that took part in the legislative elections of 22 July and 30 September 2007 proportionately to the number of seats obtained at the National Assembly**

No.	Political parties	Number of seats obtained at the National Assembly	Amount allocated (in CFAF)
1	CPDM	153	637,499,999.998 <sup>46</sup>
2	SDF	16	66,666,666.666 <sup>47</sup>
3	NUDP	6	24,999,999.999 <sup>48</sup>
4	CDU	4	16,666,666.666 <sup>49</sup>
5	MP	1	4,166,666.666 <sup>50</sup>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>749,999,999.995<sup>51</sup></b>

**Source:** MINATD

**2- Disbursement of CFAF750<sup>52</sup>million to political parties with at least 5 % of votes in at least one constituency during the legislative elections of 22 July 2007 and the run-off of 30 September 2007**

<sup>44</sup> About 2,290,076.33 Euros

<sup>45</sup> About 1,145,038.16 Euros

<sup>46</sup> About 1,145,038.16 Euros

<sup>47</sup> About 973,282.44 Euros

<sup>48</sup> About 101,781.17 Euros

<sup>49</sup> About 38,167.93 Euros

<sup>50</sup> About 25,445.29 Euros

<sup>51</sup> About 6,361.32 Euros

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No.	Political parties	Number of constituencies wherein the political party obtained at least 5 % of votes	Amount allocated (in CFAF)
1	CPDM	85	335,526,315.789 <sup>53</sup>
2	SDF	45	177,631,578.947 <sup>54</sup>
3	NUDP	28	110,526,315.789 <sup>55</sup>
4	UPC	7	27,631,578,947 <sup>56</sup>
5	CDU	4	15,789,473.684 <sup>57</sup>
6	ADD	4	15,789,473.684
7	MDR	4	15,789,473.684
8	ANDP	3	11,842,105.263 <sup>58</sup>
9	AFP	2	7,894,736.842 <sup>59</sup>
10	MP	1	3,947,368.421 <sup>60</sup>
11	UPR	1	3,947,368.421
12	MDP	1	3,947,368.421
13	MLDC	1	3,947,368.421
14	FSNC	1	3,947,368.421
15	POPC	1	3,947,368.421
16	MCNC	1	3,947,368.421
17	RCPU	1	3,947,368.421
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>749,999,999.994<sup>61</sup></b>

Source : MINATD

## SECTION 2: ORGANIZATION OF ELECTIONS

**166-** In 2013, the following 3 elections were organized in Cameroon: senatorial elections held on 14 April 2013, and legislative and municipal elections held on 30 September 2013. In order to allow ELECAM, the body in charge of organizing elections, to carry out its mission properly, its institutional structure was consolidated.

### §1: Consolidation of ELECAM Institutional Structure

**167-** ELECAM institutional structure was consolidated both at the levels of the General Directorate of Elections and the Electoral Board. Thus, on 3 June 2013, the Director General of Elections appointed 9 officials in the support structures of the General Directorate and 15 new officials in some branches of ELECAM.

<sup>53</sup> About 512,253,91 Euros

<sup>54</sup> About 271,193.25 Euros

<sup>55</sup> About 168,742.46 Euros

<sup>56</sup> About 42,185.61 Euros

<sup>57</sup> About 24,106.06 Euros

<sup>58</sup> About 18,079.55 Euros

<sup>59</sup> About 12,053.03 Euros

<sup>60</sup> About 6,026.51 Euros

<sup>61</sup> About 1,145,038.16 Euros

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**168-** Moreover, a member of the Electoral Board of ELECAM, Mr. AHMADOU GOUROUDJA who died on 12 June 2013, was replaced by Mr. MOHAMADOU BOUBAKAR by Decree No. 2013/301 of 9 September 2013.

## §2: Senatorial Elections

**169-** By Decree No. 2013/56 of 27 February 2013, the Electoral College was convened for the election of 70 Senators on 14 April 2013. The preparation, conduct and results of the elections are discussed below.

### A: Preparation

**170-** Measures were taken on the registration of candidates, voter registration and management at the polls, facilitation of electoral campaign, and accreditation of observers. In addition, MINFI disbursed CFAF1.51 billion<sup>62</sup> for the organization and management of the elections.

#### 1) Registration of Candidates

**171-** Since the election of senators is based on a list system, 23 lists were in competition. Indeed, of the 40 lists of candidates submitted at ELECAM, 20 were validated. After hearing and determination of pre-electoral disputes, 3 additional lists were validated.

#### a) Nominations

**172-** Eight political parties were registered and they submitted 40 lists of candidates as presented in the Table below:

**Table 3: Nominations for the senatorial elections**

No.	Political parties	Number of lists presented	Constituencies concerned
1	CPDM	10	Adamawa, Centre, East, Far North, Littoral, North, North West, West, South, South West
2	SDF	8	Adamawa, Centre, Littoral, North, West, North West, South, South West
3	NUDP	6	Adamawa, Centre, Far North, Littoral, North, North West
4	UPC	9	Centre, East, Far North, Littoral, West, South, South West
5	ANDP	3	Far North, South, South West
6	MDR	1	Far North
7	FSNC	2	Adamawa, North
8	CDU	1	West
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	

**Source:** ELECAM

<sup>62</sup> About 2,305,343.51 Euros

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## b) Validation of nominations by ELECAM

**173-** By Resolution No. 86/ELECAM/CE of 20 March 2013, the Electoral Board accepted 20 electoral lists, and rejected 20. Nomination papers validated are shown in the table below:

**Table 4: Lists of candidates accepted by ELECAM for senatorial elections**

No.	Political parties	Number of lists accepted	Constituencies concerned
1	CPDM	8	Centre, East, Far North, Littoral, North, North West, South, South West
2	SDF	7	Adamawa, Centre, North, North West, West, South, South West
3	NUDP	4	Adamawa, Far North, Littoral, North
4	CDU	1	West
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	

Source: ELECAM

## c) Additional Lists accepted after Pre-electoral Disputes

**174-** On 29 March 2013, the Supreme Court dismissed 12 of the 15 appeals on grounds of want of evidence, inadmissibility and lack of capacity. The nomination lists rejected included those submitted by the UPC, FSNC, ANDP, CPDM and MDR. Conversely, the Supreme Court declared 3 appeals founded and rehabilitated the NUDP list for the Far North Region and the lists of the CPDM for the Far North and East Regions.

## 2) Voter Registration and Management at the Polls

**175-** Pending the establishment of the Regional Councils, the Electoral College was composed solely of municipal Councillors in office<sup>63</sup>. A total of 9,889 voters were registered in 182 polling stations set up by ELECAM. By announcement of 13 March 2013, the voters were requested to personally collect their voter's card from ELECAM Council Offices from 20 March 2013 or on polling day from ELECAM Divisional Offices.

**176-** Besides, pursuant to Decree No. 2013/57 of 27 February 2013, the conditions of payment by the State of expenses related to the participation of members of the Electoral College at the senatorial polls were specified. The

<sup>63</sup> See s. 242 of the Electoral Code

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amount of allowance paid to each member of the Electoral College was fixed at CFAF50,000<sup>64</sup>.

### 3) Election Campaign

**177-** In order to facilitate the election campaign, public financing was granted to political parties while the communication conditions in the public service media were specified.

#### a) Financing of the Election Campaign

**178-** Under the public financing of the election campaign for the Senate, Government allocated CFAF200 million<sup>65</sup> to competing political parties. The first instalment of CFAF100 million<sup>66</sup> allocated before the poll was distributed in proportion to the number of nomination lists submitted and accepted in the various constituencies. The second instalment was distributed in proportion to the number of seats obtained after the proclamation of the results. The Tables below show the distribution of the 2 instalments:

**Table 5: Distribution of public financing of the campaign of political parties before the polls**

No.	Political parties	Number of lists presented in constituencies	Amount (in CFAF)
1	CPDM	8	40,000,000 <sup>67</sup>
2	SDF	7	35,000,000 <sup>68</sup>
3	NUDP	4	20,000,000 <sup>69</sup>
4	CDU	1	5,000,000 <sup>70</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>100,000,000<sup>71</sup></b>

**Source:** MINATD

**Table 6: Distribution of public financing of political parties after the results of the senatorial elections of 14 April 2013**

No.	Political parties	Number of lists presented in constituencies	Amount (in CFAF)
1	CPDM	8	80,000,000 <sup>72</sup>
2	SDF	7	20,000,000 <sup>73</sup>
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>100,000,000<sup>74</sup></b>

**Source:** MINATD

<sup>64</sup> About 77 Euros

<sup>65</sup> About 305,343.51 Euros

<sup>66</sup> About 152,671.75 Euros

<sup>67</sup> About 61,068.70 Euros

<sup>68</sup> About 53,435.11 Euros

<sup>69</sup> About 30,534.35 Euros

<sup>70</sup> About 7,633.58 Euros

<sup>71</sup> About 152,671.75 Euros

<sup>72</sup> About 122,137.40 Euros

<sup>73</sup> About 30,534.35 Euros

<sup>74</sup> About 152,671.75 Euros

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## b) Communication in Public Media

**179-** By Order No.3/MINCOM/CAB of 30 March 2013, the conditions of production, programming and broadcast of programmes on the campaign for senatorial elections on public audiovisual media were laid down. Furthermore, MINCOM published the order of broadcast and airtime allotted to political parties.

## 4) Accreditation of Observers

**180-** As the election of 14 April drew near, 3,788 observers were accredited among whom 3,661 national and 167 international observers. The observers included 69 institutions and CSOs, and diplomatic missions among which the Embassy of the United States and the Election Observation Mission of the African Union.

## 5) Senatorial Elections

**181-** Senatorial elections were held on 14 April 2013 from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in 182 polling stations. Of the 9,889 registered voters, there were 9,785 effective voters among whom 149 proxy, and a total of 104 abstentions. Similarly, there were 265 void ballots, 9,520 valid votes, and a participation rate of 98.95%.

## 6) Election Results

**182-** At the end of the polls, 5 petitions for part cancellation of the elections were filed before the Supreme Court sitting as the Constitutional Council: 2 by CDU for the cancellation of the elections in the West Region constituency and 3 by NUDP in the constituencies of Adamawa, Far North, and Littoral Regions<sup>75</sup>. On 26 April 2013, the Supreme Court dismissed all the appeals and on 29 April 2013, it proclaimed the results as shown in the Table below:

<sup>75</sup>The NUDP withdrew its last 2 appeals



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**Table 7: Valid votes per political party**

Political parties	CPDM	SDF	CDU	NUDP
Votes	7,018	1,684	235	583
Percentage (%)	73.72	17.69	2.45	6.12
Number of seats	56	14	0	0

Source: ELECAM

**183-** To complete the number of seats at the Senate which stands at 100 substantive Senators and 100 alternates, the President of the Republic, pursuant to Article 20 of the Constitution, and Sections 214 and 215 of the Electoral Code, and by Decree No. 2013/149 of 8 May 2013, appointed 30 substantive senators and 30 alternates. Through the appointments, Traditional Leaders and the following 5 political parties entered the Senate: NUDP, ANDP FSNC, MDR and CDU.

## §2: Municipal and Legislative Elections

**184-** The electorate was convened by Decree No. 2013/220 of 2 July 2013 in view of the municipal<sup>76</sup> and legislative<sup>77</sup> elections of 20 September 2013. Preparation, conduct, and the results of the dual elections will be discussed below. Even before the holding of the said elections, the term of some councillors and Members of Parliament was interrupted.

### A: Preparations for Municipal and Legislative Elections

**185-** Preparatory activities included voter registration that ended with the convening of the electorate. This decision was followed by the re-mapping of constituencies and other measures on the registration of candidates, financing of the campaign, accreditation of observers, and the material preparation of the polls.

#### 1) Voter Registration

**186-** The biometric was used for registration of voters on the electoral register at the end of which voter's cards were distributed.

<sup>76</sup> The term of Councillors elected during the elections of 22 July 2007, earlier extended by 12 months by the Decree of 30 May 2012, that in turn expired on 31 July 2013 was further extended by 3 months from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2013 by the Decree of 26 June 2013 and expired on 1 November 2013

<sup>77</sup> The term of Members of Parliament of the 8th Legislature was extended 3 times. The 1<sup>st</sup> extension of 6 months expired on 21 February 2013, the 2<sup>nd</sup> extension of 3 months expired on 21 May 2013, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> extension of 2 months expired on 21 August 2013

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## a) Biometric Registration

**187-** The update of the electoral register was conducted in 3 phases. The first phase took place from 3 October 2012 to 28 February 2013 at the end of which 4,807,258 voters were registered. During the second phase that ran from 28 February to 29 March 2013, some 661,394 voters were registered. The third phase which took place from 22 May to 2 July 2013, the date the electorate was convened, 124,055 additional voters were registered.

**188-** At the end of the exercise, the gross number of potential voters in the national electoral register stood at 5,592,707. This number was brought down to 5,445,777 voters after the electoral data were processed technically at the National Biometrics Electoral Centre using the Automatic Finger Identification System (AFIS). However, pursuant to the provisions of Section 102 of the Electoral Code, some Chairpersons and members of Local Polling Commissions who were not registered, were added to the electoral register of the polling stations concerned, thereby consolidating the national biometric voter registration at 5,481,266 voters among whom 32,391 persons with disabilities. The electoral register was put online to facilitate access to information by any interested voter.

**189-** It is worthy of note that the decision taken by the President of the Republic in his end-of-year address to the Nation on 31 December 2012 to issue the National Identity Card free of charge from 1 January 2013, helped significantly to increase the number of registered voters.

## b) Distribution of Biometric Voter's Card

**190-** The issuance and distribution of biometric voter's cards began in February 2013 in accordance with the provisions of Section 84 (4) of the Electoral Code and continued until the convening of the electorate on 2 July 2013, for legislative and municipal elections. The total number of printed cards as at 12 August 2013 stood at 5,481,226, and 4,939,051 cards were distributed; that is, a distribution rate of 90 %.

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**191-** Upon presentation of the National Identity Card and the registration receipt, voters individually or collectively withdrew their cards enabling a large number of voters to collect their cards. The remaining cards were made available to the voters concerned at their respective polling stations.

## **2) Re-mapping of Constituencies**

**192-** The mapping of electoral constituencies concerned only the legislative elections. Thus, on 3 July 2013, the President of the Republic signed Decree No. 2013/222 to map out seats by constituency at the National Assembly. However, the number of seats at the National Assembly, 180, remained unchanged. Furthermore, Decree No. 2013/223 of 3 July 2013 on the special mapping of constituencies and distribution of seats in the said constituencies was signed in a bid to balance the components of a cultural area, and highlight the principle of number or official origin and that of a faithful representation of Republican institutions. In all, 44 of the 85 constituencies were re-mapped.

## **3) Registration of candidates**

**193-** Measures were taken by ELECAM to facilitate the registration of candidates both for the legislative and municipal elections.

### **a) Facilitation Measures**

**194-** In order to facilitate the processing of applications received, ELECAM built the capacity of its staff and organized consultations with political parties. Thus, from 5 July 2013, officials of ELECAM branch offices including Heads of Regional Offices were trained in the use of software for the management of application files for municipal elections. The Directorate General of Elections equally organized a seminar on the receipt, analysis and forwarding of files of candidates for municipal elections and those for legislative elections to ELECAM staff. At the end of the seminar, participants were given various useful standard documents on analysis sheets, registration of the documents in the said files and issuance of relating deposit receipts. In addition, consultations were held on 11 July 2013 between the Electoral Council and other stakeholders in the electoral

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process within the framework of the dual legislative and municipal elections. The consultations focused on the composition of candidate's file submitted by the political parties.

## **b) Nominations for Municipal Elections**

**195-** Of the 753 nominations from 35 political parties that took part in the elections, some were validated directly by ELECAM while others were admitted only after the pre-electoral disputes.

### **i) Nominations validated by ELECAM**

**196-** As at 17 July 2013, 795 nominations for 360 Councils in the country were submitted by 37 political parties in ELECAM branch offices. ELECAM validated 734 nominations representing 32 political parties and dismissed 61.

### **ii) Nominations validated after Pre-electoral Disputes**

**197-** At the hearing held from 13 to 16 August 2013, 267 appeals were entered on the cause-list of the Administrative Bench of the Supreme Court. After hearing, 237 appeals were dismissed while 30 others were declared founded. It is necessary to mention that the decision by the Electoral Board of ELECAM to validate some nominations was cancelled while other rejected nominations were rehabilitated. In addition, the Audit Bench authorized the submission and processing of some nominations that ELECAM had refused to accept. In application of the decisions by the Administrative Bench of the Supreme Court, the Electoral Board of ELECAM readmitted the lists concerned.

### **iii) Coverage of Constituencies by Parties**

**198-** The Table below shows coverage of electoral constituencies per political party taking part in the municipal elections.

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**Table 8: Number of constituencies covered per political party in the municipal elections**

Political parties	CPDM	SDF	NUDP	CDU	ANDP	PAP	MP	UPC	FSNC	MDR
360 councils	359	105	120	16	12	2	1	17	16	13

**Source:** ELECAM

## c) Nomination for Legislative Elections

**199-** Regarding nominations, 211 lists were presented by political parties competing in the elections. Among the nominations, 207 were validated by ELECAM while 4 others were validated after settlement of the pre-electoral disputes. Only the CPDM presented nominations in all the electoral constituencies.

### i) Nominations validated by ELECAM

**199-1-** With regard to legislative elections, 252 nominations covering 85 constituencies were submitted by 38 political parties to ELECAM. As at 30 July 2013, ELECAM validated 207 nominations representing 28 political parties and rejected 45.

### ii) Nominations validated after Pre-electoral Disputes

**199-2-** At the hearing of 13 August 2013, of the 74 appeals before the Supreme Court, 66 were declared inadmissible, and 1 irrelevant. Conversely, it ordered that ELECAM accept and examine the 4 nominations of MRC and those of BRIC. The Court further ordered that the nominations of ANDP candidates be accepted subject to replacement of ineligible candidates. In addition, the nomination of the CPDM in Mayo-Danay-East constituency, challenged by the NUDP, was upheld subject to the replacement of the ineligible candidate. The Table below shows the decisions delivered in the pre-electoral disputes on legislative elections:

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**Table 9: Decisions delivered in the pre-electoral disputes on legislative elections**

No.	Name of Appellant + Party	Grounds of appeal	Constituency	Decision
1	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge the acceptance of the CPDM list	Upper-Nkam	Appellant's withdrawal approved
2	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge the acceptance of the MCNC list	Upper-Nkam	Appellant's withdrawal approved
3	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge the acceptance of the UFDC list	Upper-Nkam	Appellant's withdrawal approved
4	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge the acceptance of the SDF list	Upper-Nkam	Inadmissible
5	<b>DJOUMBISSIE Fidèle</b> (MRC)	Petition to cancel the decision of ELECAM on acceptance of the CDU list	Wouri-Centre	Appellant's withdrawal approved
6	<b>NJEBAYI</b> (UNDP)	Petition to declare a candidate ineligible	Wouri-East	Appellant's withdrawal approved
7	<b>OUMARA Yerima</b> (CPDM)	Disqualification of the CPDM list headed by <b>GONONDO Jean</b>	Mayo-Tsanaga	Inadmissible for want of capacity
8	<b>OUMARA Yerima</b> (CPDM)	Rehabilitation of the CPDM list headed by <b>KOFIA Jean Marc</b>	Mayo-Tsanaga	Inadmissible for want of capacity
9	Maitre <b>SINGA NDAWIENZ Jérémie</b> (CPDM)	Cancellation of the list of CPDM candidates	Upper-Nyong	Inadmissible for want of capacity
10	<b>Charly Gabriel MBOCK</b> (UPC)	Petition for cancellation of ELECAM decision on publication of lists in Nyong and Kelle Division and invalidation of accepted nominations	Nyong and Kelle	Inadmissible for want of capacity
11	<b>NGO UM épse BION MAYO Elisabeth T.</b> (CPDM)	Petition to challenge a candidature	Nyong and Kelle	Inadmissible for want of want capacity
12	Me <b>MBANZEHE Aggée</b> (ANDP)	Petition to replace a candidature and rehabilitate the list	Mayo-Tsanaga-North	The appeal is admissible, and the rejection decision upheld. The Court ordered rehabilitation of the list and replacement of the candidate Maïramou Zra.
13	Mes <b>ANDOUL BAGUI</b> and co., and <b>Belmond RUYAD</b> (NUDP)	Petition to reject the candidature of Mr. <b>WOURLINA KAMPETE</b> of the CPDM	Mayo-Danay-East	UNDP's appeal is admissible, the decision to reject the candidate list is upheld. The Court ordered rehabilitation of the list and replacement of the candidate <b>WOURLINA KAMPETE</b> .

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No.	Name of Appellant + Party	Grounds of appeal	Constituency	Decision
14	<b>Moïse Fabien ASSIGANA, TSIMI NANA Rachelle Clémence, TIOKOU Hélène (MRC)</b>	Petition for acceptance of a list	Lekie-East	Unfounded appeal; rejected
15	<b>Me Benjamin Olivier PENGUE (MRC)</b>	Petition to reject a list	Lekie-East	Unfounded appeal; rejected
16	<b>Ernest PEKEUHO TCHOFFO (BRIC)</b>	Petition to reject CPDM lists in 9 constituencies	Lekie-East, Mbam and Inoubou, Boumba and Ngoko, Kadey, Lom and Djerem, Mayo-Kani Nord, Bui-Centre, Upper-Plateaux, Ocean	Inadmissible
17	<b>KAMDEU (SDF)</b>	Petition to cancel the MCNC list	Upper-Nkam	Inadmissible
18	<b>NJANA Marie Joseph (MDP)</b>	Application for rehabilitation of MDP list	Moungo-North	Unfounded appeal; rejected
19	<b>ONOMO Roger François (MRC)</b>	Petition for declaration of candidature	Lekie-West	Unfounded appeal; rejected
20	<b>NDAMENA Annicette Céline V. (POUC)</b>	Application for acceptance of list	Lekie-West	Unfounded appeal; rejected
21	<b>FOUDA ESSOMBA Vincent Sosthène (PURS)</b>	Rehabilitation of list	Mefou and Akono	Unfounded appeal; rejected
22	<b>Issac FEUZEU (MERC)</b>	Petition against rejection of lists of candidates	Mbam and Kim, Mefou and Akono	Inadmissible
23	<b>BEKILA François Joël (RPD)</b>	Rehabilitation of list	Lekie-West and East	Inadmissible
24	<b>AYAH Paul Abine (PAP)</b>	Total cancellation	Mayo-Tsanaga	The Court declared its incompetence
25	<b>HAMENI BIELEU Victorin (UFDC)</b>	Re-establishment of candidates on the list of candidates admitted to compete	Wouri-East and South	Unfounded appeal; rejected
26	<b>HAMENI BIELEU Victorin (UFDC)</b>	Petition against the acceptance of the candidature of <b>DJAKEULA Joseph (UMS)</b>	Upper-Nkam	frivolous appeal
27	<b>ABDOULKADIRI DJAILANI, MVOUING Paul, Gangou Anna Kande Hajara (NUDP)</b>	Re-establishment of list of candidates	Mayo Banyo	Unfounded appeal; rejected
28	<b>OUSMANOU AMAN SA'ALY, Irema Haïrou, FADI Delaï, Nafissatou MOUSSA (NUDP)</b>	Re-establishment of list of candidates	Benoue-East	Unfounded appeal; rejected
29	<b>Bernard OUANDJI (UPC)</b>	Petition to cancel the rejection of lists	Upper-Plateaux	Unjustified appeal; rejected
30	<b>SOPTIEU KAPTCHOUANG Jean Claude (CDU)</b>	Rehabilitation of list	Mfoundi	Unfounded appeal; rejected

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No.	Name of Appellant + Party	Grounds of appeal	Constituency	Decision
31	<b>LANGE Divine TUMASANG (BRIC)</b>	Rehabilitation of list	Mayo-Tsanaga North	The appeals are admissible. And the decision to reject BRIC's candidates list upheld. The Court ordered rehabilitation of the said list and replacement of the candidate Guibaï.
32	<b>ABDOULAYE NASSOUROU (BRIC)</b>	Rehabilitation of list	Mayo-Tsanaga North	
33	<b>MOMO Jean de Dieu (PADDEC)</b>	Petition to cancel the rejection of candidature	Wouri-East	Unfounded appeal; rejected
34	<b>TAMWO Isidore (MRC)</b>	Petition to cancel ELECAM decision	Wouri-West	Unfounded appeal; rejected
35	<b>DJOUMBISSIE Fidèle (MRC)</b>	Petition to cancel ELECAM decision on acceptance of CPDM list	Wouri-Centre	Appeal joined to No. 56 below. Unfounded appeal; rejected
36	<b>KWEMO Pierre (UMS)</b>	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Menoua	Inadmissible for want of capacity
37	<b>KWEMO Pierre (UMS)</b>	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Benoue-East	Inadmissible for want of capacity
38	<b>KWEMO Pierre (UMS)</b>	Petition to challenge the rejection	Upper-Nkam	Unfounded appeal; rejected
39	<b>Maurice KAMTO (MRC)</b>	Petition to cancel decision on acceptance of SDF list	Mifi	Appellant's withdrawal approved
40	<b>Garga HAMAN ADJI (ADD)</b>	Application for re-organization of lists	-Diamare-Centre -Diamaré-South - Vina -Faro and Deo	Unfounded appeal; rejected
41	<b>KWEMO Pierre (UMS)</b>	Petition to challenge acceptance of ANDP list	Wouri-South	Appellant's withdrawal approved
42	<b>KWEMO Pierre (UMS)</b>	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Lekie-East	Appellant's withdrawal approved
43	<b>KWEMO Pierre (UMS)</b>	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Ocean	Appellant's withdrawal approved
44	<b>KWEMO Pierre (UMS)</b>	Petition to challenge acceptance of FSNC list	Benoue-West	Appellant's withdrawal approved



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No.	Name of Appellant + Party	Grounds of appeal	Constituency	Decision
45	<b>Elizabeth TAMAJONG</b> (SDF)	Petition for rejection of MRC list	Mifi	Appellant's withdrawal approved
46	<b>Elizabeth TAMAJONG</b> (SDF)	Petition for cancellation of the lists of CPDM and NUDP candidates	Wouri-East	Unfounded appeal
47	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Upper- Plateaux	Appellant's withdrawal approved
48	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge acceptance of NUDP list	Mbere	Appellant's withdrawal approved
49	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Nyong and Mfoumou	Appellant's withdrawal approved
50	<b>Elizabeth TAMAJONG</b>	Petition for disqualification and cancellation of CPDM list	Menchum-North	Irreversible Inadmissible
51	<b>ALHADRAMI HASSAN Lamine</b> (ADD)	Application for nomination of candidate	Benoue-East	Unfounded appeal; rejected
52	<b>Elizabeth TAMAJONG</b> (SDF)	Petition for cancellation of CPDM list	Ndian	Unfounded appeal; rejected
53	<b>ABEGA Adolphe</b> (POPC)	Petition to challenge rejection of candidature	Mbam and Kim	Unfounded appeal; rejected
54	<b>NJI Fidelis MUH ZIAH</b> (CPDM)	Petition for cancellation of SDF list	Menchum - North	Unfounded appeal; rejected
55	<b>Elizabeth TAMAJONG</b> (SDF)	Petition for cancellation of CPDM list	Sanaga-Maritime	Unfounded appeal; rejected

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No.	Name of Appellant + Party	Grounds of appeal	Constituency	Decision
56	<b>DJOMGANG Adeline Lord</b> (SDF)	Petition for cancellation of CPDM list	Wouri-Centre	Unfounded appeal; rejected
57	<b>CHIA Promise FUL</b> (SDF)	Petition for cancellation of ANDP list	Kumba-Centre	Unfounded appeal; rejected
58	<b>Elizabeth TAMAJONG</b> (SDF)	Application for rehabilitation of the list	Fako-East	Unfounded appeal; rejected
59	<b>TAKOUNGANG</b> (CDU)	Application for rehabilitation of UDC list	Kumba-Centre	Unfounded appeal; rejected
60	<b>VANDOU Massouarna</b> (CDU)	Application for rehabilitation of UDC list	Mayo-Danay	Unfounded appeal; rejected
61	<b>TABI Johnson</b> (MRC)	Petition for cancellation of SDF list	Wouri- Centre	Appellant's withdrawal approved
62	<b>MADEH Alain Bertin</b>	Petition for cancellation of ELECAM decision to accept CPDM list	Upper-Nkam	Inadmissible for want of capacity
63	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Mayo- Kani North	Appellant's withdrawal approved
64	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Mifi	Appellant's withdrawal approved

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No.	Name of Appellant + Party	Grounds of appeal	Constituency	Decision
65	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Mbam-and Inoubou	Appellant's withdrawal approved
66	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Mayo-Louti	Appellant's withdrawal approved
67	<b>KWEMO Pierre</b> (UMS)	Petition to challenge acceptance of CPDM list	Kadey	Appellant's withdrawal approved
68	<b>EMABOT Brigitte</b> (CPDM)	Petition to challenge acceptance of PADDEC list	Menoua	Unfounded appeal; rejected
69	<b>EMABOT Brigitte</b> (CPDM)	Petition to challenge acceptance of SDF list	Menoua	Unfounded appeal; rejected
70	<b>Maurice KAMTO</b> (MRC)	Acceptance of nomination	Mfoundi	The appeals are joined. They are admissible as per technicality. They are justified as per the merits. The candidates applications should be submitted without delay for review by the Electoral Council
71	<b>Maurice KAMTO</b> (MRC)	Acceptance of nomination	Wouri-East	
72	<b>Maurice KAMTO</b> (MRC)	Acceptance of nomination	Upper-Plateaux	
73	<b>Maurice KAMTO</b> (MRC)	Acceptance of nomination	Bamboutous	
74	<b>TABI OWONO Joachim</b> (AMEC)	Cancellation of CPDM list and disqualification of CPDM party	Nyong and So'o	Inadmissible

**Source:** ELECAM

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## iii) Coverage of Electoral Constituencies per Political Party

**200-** Coverage of electoral constituencies per political party can be seen in the Table below:

**Table 10: Number of constituencies covered per political party in the legislative elections**

Political parties	CPDM	SDF	NUDP	CDU	ANDP	PAP	MP	UPC	FSNC	MDR	MDP
85 constituencies	85	35	26	6	6	5	4	4	2	2	1

Source: ELECAM

## 4) Financing of Election Campaign

**201-** In order to ensure public financing of the campaign for the legislative and municipal elections of September 2013, CFAF1.7 billion<sup>78</sup> was disbursed for political parties. Half of this amount, that is, CFAF850 million<sup>79</sup> was allocated for each election. The first instalment of CFAF850 million<sup>80</sup> allocated before the polls was distributed in proportion to the number of lists of candidates submitted and accepted in the various constituencies. The second instalment of same amount was distributed in proportion to the number of seats obtained after the proclamation of the results. The Tables below show the distribution of these 2 instalments:

<sup>78</sup> About 2,595,419.84 Euros

<sup>79</sup> About 1,297,709.92 Euros

<sup>80</sup> About 1,297,709.92 Euros

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**Table 11: Distribution of public financing for the campaign of political parties before the legislative and municipal elections of 30 September 2013**

## 1- Distribution of the first instalment of CFAF425 million<sup>81</sup> to political parties for the campaign of election of Members of Parliament at the National Assembly

No.	Political parties	Number of lists	Amount allocated (in CFAF)
1	CPDM	85	173,677,884.6 <sup>82</sup>
2	SDF	35	71,514,423.08 <sup>83</sup>
3	NUDP	26	53,125,000.00 <sup>84</sup>
4	ANDP	7	14,302,884.62 <sup>85</sup>
5	MRC	7	14,302,884.62
6	CDU	6	12,259,615.38 <sup>86</sup>
7	PAP	5	10,216,346.15 <sup>87</sup>
8	MDR	4	8,173,076.923 <sup>88</sup>
9	MP	4	8,173,076.923
10	UPC	4	8,173,076.923
11	CNC	2	406,538.462 <sup>89</sup>
12	FSNC	2	406,538.462
13	MANIDEM	2	406,538.462
14	MNPC	2	406,538.462
15	UFDC	2	406,538.462
16	BRIC	1	2,043,269.631 <sup>90</sup>
17	ADD	1	2,043,269.631
18	AMEC	1	2,043,269.631
19	CDP	1	2,043,269.631
20	FPR	1	2,043,269.631
21	FUC	1	2,043,269.631
22	MCNC	1	2,043,269.631
23	MDP	1	2,043,269.631
24	MLDC	1	2,043,269.631
25	MPC	1	2,043,269.631
26	OPDC	1	2,043,269.631
27	PADDEC	1	2,043,269.631
28	PSU	1	2,043,269.631 <sup>91</sup>
29	PURS	1	2,043,269.631
30	UDP	1	2,043,269.631
<b>Total</b>		<b>208</b>	<b>425 000 000</b>

Source: MINATD

<sup>81</sup> About 648,854.96 Euros

<sup>82</sup> About 265 157, 07 Euros

<sup>83</sup> About 109 182, 32 Euros

<sup>84</sup> About 81 106, 87 Euros

<sup>85</sup> About 21 836, 46 Euros

<sup>86</sup> About 18 716, 97 Euros

<sup>87</sup> About 15 597, 47 Euros

<sup>88</sup> About 12 477, 98 Euros

<sup>89</sup> About 620, 66 Euros

<sup>90</sup> About 3 119, 49 Euros

<sup>91</sup> About 3,119.49 Euros

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## 2- Distribution of first instalment of CFAF 425 million<sup>92</sup> to political parties for campaign for municipal elections of 30 September 2013

No.	Political Parties	Number of lists	Amount allocated (in CFAF)
1	CPDM	359	207,585,034.01 <sup>93</sup>
2	NUDP	114	65,918,367.35 <sup>94</sup>
3	SDF	106	61,292,517.01 <sup>95</sup>
4	CDU	20	11,564,625.85 <sup>96</sup>
5	UPC	20	11,564,625.85
6	FSNC	16	9,251,700.68 <sup>97</sup>
7	MDR	15	8,673,469.39 <sup>98</sup>
8	ANDP	13	7,517,006.80 <sup>99</sup>
9	MRC	13	7,517,006.80
10	UMS	9	5,204,081.63 <sup>100</sup>
11	ADD	7	4,047,619.05 <sup>101</sup>
12	MLDC	4	2,312,925.17 <sup>102</sup>
13	UFP	4	2,312,925.17
14	CPP	3	1,734,693.88 <sup>103</sup>
15	MCNC	3	1,734,693.88
16	MDP	3	1,734,693.88
17	PAP	3	1,734,693.88
18	UDP	3	1,734,693.88
19	AFP	3	1,734,693.88
20	PADDEC	2	1,156,462.59 <sup>104</sup>
21	CDP	1	578,231.29 <sup>105</sup>
22	FPD	1	578,231.29
23	FUC	1	578,231.29
24	GC	1	578,231.29
25	MANIDEM	1	578,231.29
26	MP	1	578,231.29
27	MPSC	1	578,231.29
28	PAGEN	1	578,231.29
29	PSR	1	578,231.29
30	PUR	1	578,231.29
31	PURS	1	578,231.29
32	RCPU	1	578,231.29
33	RDDR	1	578,231.29
34	RDI	1	578,231.29 <sup>106</sup>
35	UNIVERS	1	578,231.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>425 000 000<sup>107</sup></b>

Source: MINATD

**Table 12: Distribution of public financing to political parties after proclamation of the results of the dual legislative and municipal elections of 30 September 2013**

<sup>92</sup> About 648,854.96 Euros

<sup>93</sup> About 316,923.71 Euros

<sup>94</sup> About 100,638.72 Euros

<sup>95</sup> About 93,576.36 Euros

<sup>96</sup> About 17,655.91 Euros

<sup>97</sup> About 14,124.73 Euros

<sup>98</sup> About 13,241.93 Euros

<sup>99</sup> About 11,476.34 Euros

<sup>100</sup> About 7,945.16 Euros

<sup>101</sup> About 6,179.57 Euros

<sup>102</sup> About 3,531.18 Euros

<sup>103</sup> About 2,648.38 Euros

<sup>104</sup> About 1,765.59 Euros

<sup>105</sup> About 882.79 Euros

<sup>106</sup> About 882.79 Euros

<sup>107</sup> About 648,854.96 Euros

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## 1- Distribution of the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of subvention for the public financing of campaign for the election of Members of Parliament at the National Assembly

No.	Political parties	Number of seats	Amount allocated (in CFAF)
1	CPDM	148	349,444,444.445 <sup>108</sup>
2	SDF	18	45,500,000.000 <sup>109</sup>
3	CDU	5	11,805,555.555 <sup>110</sup>
4	NUDP	4	9,444,444.444 <sup>111</sup>
5	UPC	3	7,083,333.333 <sup>112</sup>
6	MDR	1	2,361,111.111 <sup>113</sup>
7	MRC	1	2,361,111.111
<b>Total</b>		<b>180</b>	<b>425 000 000</b>

Source: MINATD

## 2- Distribution of the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of subvention for the public financing of campaign for the election of Municipal Councillors

No.	Political parties	Number of seats	Amount allocated (in CFAF)
1	CPDM	8 693	347,687,276.5 <sup>114</sup>
2	SDF	834	333,356,860.53 <sup>115</sup>
3	NUDP	524	20,958,027.48 <sup>116</sup>
4	UPC	179	7,159,326.181 <sup>117</sup>
5	CDU	163	6,519,386.411 <sup>118</sup>
6	MDR	122	4,879,540.749 <sup>119</sup>
7	UFP	25	999,905.8912 <sup>120</sup>
8	MRC	23	919,913.4199 <sup>121</sup>
9	UMS	15	599,943.5347 <sup>122</sup>
10	FSNC	14	559,947.2991 <sup>123</sup>
11	ANDP	13	519,951.0634 <sup>124</sup>
12	ADD	5	199,981.1782 <sup>125</sup>
13	MP	3	119,988.7069 <sup>126</sup>
14	CPP	2	79,992.4713 <sup>127</sup>
15	MCNC	2	79,992.4713
16	PADDEC	2	79,992.4713
17	UNIVERS	2	79,992.4713
18	AFP	1	39,996.23565 <sup>128</sup>
19	FPD	1	39,996.23565
20	MLDC	1	39,996.23565
21	PURS	1	39,996.23565
22	RCPU	1	39,996.23565
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,626</b>	<b>425,000,000</b>

Source: MINATD

## 5) Accreditation of Observers

**202-** During the municipal and legislative elections, 13,036 Election Observers were accredited. These comprised 2,710 national observers and 326 international observers among whom 39 from the African Union,

<sup>108</sup> About 533,502.96 Euros

<sup>109</sup> About 69,465.64 Euros

<sup>110</sup> About 18,023.74 Euros

<sup>111</sup> About 14,418.99 Euros

<sup>112</sup> About 10,814.24 Euros

<sup>113</sup> About 3,604.74 Euros

<sup>114</sup> About 530,820.26 Euros

<sup>115</sup> About 508,941.77 Euros

<sup>116</sup> About 31,996.98 Euros

<sup>117</sup> About 10,930.26 Euros

<sup>118</sup> About 9,953.17 Euros

<sup>119</sup> About 7,449.68 Euros

<sup>120</sup> About 1,526.57 Euros

<sup>121</sup> About 1,404.44 Euros

<sup>122</sup> About 915.94 Euros

<sup>123</sup> About 854.88 Euros

<sup>124</sup> About 793.81 Euros

<sup>125</sup> About 305.31 Euros

<sup>126</sup> About 183.18 Euros

<sup>127</sup> About 122.12 Euros

<sup>128</sup> About 61.06 Euros

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7 from the European Union and 84 deployed by some Diplomatic Missions represented in Yaounde. A coordination meeting of the activities of the observers was held on 27 September 2013.

**203-** It is worthy of note that NACC set up, in each Regional Headquarters, an Anti-corruption election Monitoring Unit and organized, with the support of GICAM on 7 August 2013 a series of conferences on corruption-free elections.

**204-** In this light, NACC also distributed Electoral Codes of Conduct to 30 CSOs, members of the National Anti-Corruption Coalition, in the 10 Regions of the country.

## 6) Material Preparation of the Polls

**205-** For the financing of the said elections, CFAF12 billion<sup>129</sup> was disbursed in successive instalments for ELECAM. The money was used to acquire additional boxes and inputs in the form of consumables for printing essential election documents.

**206-** These financial means enabled ELECAM to produce and convey, on 15 September 2013, ballot papers and campaign flyers to be sent to Regional Delegations. Moreover, 22,540 polling stations were opened throughout the national territory as well as in very isolated areas and resettlement sites of people displaced from flooded areas, in particular Mayo-Danay Division. Out of these polling stations 71 were equipped with specific electoral documents for the visually impaired.

## B: Legislative and Municipal Elections perse

**207-** Voting took place on 30 September 2013 throughout the national territory. Of the 5,481,266 registered voters, 4,208,796 actually took part in the vote; that is, a participation rate of about 77 %. There were 1,272,430 abstentions, 185,503 void ballots while valid votes cast were 4,023,293; that is, a participation rate of 76.79%. This participation rate was attained because of the organization of a media awareness campaign

<sup>129</sup> About 18,320,610.68 Euros



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on the right to participate in the management of public affairs in partnership with the "Réseau des Journalistes Amis des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés" with the technical support of the NCC. It invited citizens, through SMS messages sent in the official languages to go to the polls.

## C: Results of Dual Elections

**208-** The results of legislatives and municipal elections were proclaimed after post-electoral disputes.

### 1) Results of Legislative Elections

**209-** At the hearing of 5 November 2013, all the 41 appeals before the Supreme Court sitting as the Constitutional Council did not succeed either for reasons of inadmissibility, withdrawal of the petitioner or failure to produce supporting documents. The results were proclaimed on 17 October 2013 by the Joint Benches of the Supreme Court of which 7 political parties entered the National Assembly as shown in the Table below:

**Table 13: Distribution of seats at the National Assembly per political party**

Description	Political parties in competition							
	CPDM	SDF	NUDP	CDU	MP	UPC	MDR	MRC
Seats in 2007	153	16	6	4	1	0	0	/
Seats in 2013	148	18	5	4	0	3	1	1
Gap	-5	+2	-1	0	-1	+3	+1	/

**Source:** MINATD

**210-** Out of the 5 political parties in the 8th Legislature, only MP did not obtain any seat.

**211-** With 3 seats in the Nyong and Kelle Division, UPC made a comeback to the National Assembly as well as the MDR with one seat in the Mayo-Danay South constituency. In addition, the MRC that was legalized in 2012 won a seat in the Wouri East constituency.

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## 2) Publication of Results of Municipal Elections

**212-** Post-electoral disputes preceded the proclamation of the results.

### a) Post-electoral Disputes

**213-** After the elections, 121 appeals were listed, 107 of which were for cancellation of the entire elections and 14 for cancellation of election of some municipal councillors.

**214-** At the hearing before the Administrative Bench held from 5 to 8 November 2013, no election was annuled for want of evidence. On the contrary, it cancelled the results of the election of municipal councillors and ordered fresh elections in 3 Councils: Bonalea, Mombo and Nkongsamba III in Mungo Division, Littoral Region. Although the decision was not final, the Mayors and their deputies whose election was challenged remained in office in accordance with the law<sup>130</sup>.

### b) Results

**215-** The final results of the municipal elections were proclaimed by each Council Supervisory Commission concerned. In all, 22 political parties are represented in municipal councils while more than half of the Mayors were re-elected.

### i) Representation of Political Parties in Municipal Councils

**216-** In all, 10,632 municipal councillors, representing 22 political parties were elected in the 360 councils as shown in the Table below:

<sup>130</sup> By-elections were effectively organized in the Nkongsamba III Council in 2014.

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**Table 14: Results per political party**

Political Parties	Number of Councilors
CPDM	8,685
SDF	826
NUDP	518
UPC	179
CDU	163
MDR	149
UFP	25
UMS	21
MRC	19
FSNC	14
ANRP	13
ADD	5
MP	3
CPP	2
UNIVERS	2
PADDEC	2
MLDC	1
AFP	1
FPD	1
RCPU	1
MCNC	1
PURS	1

Source: ELECAM

## ii) Re-election Rate of Mayors

**217-** The dynamism of politics at the local level was marked by high rate of re-election of mayors as shown in the Table below:

**Table 15: Re-election Rate of Mayors**

Total number of Mayors	New Mayors		Re-elected Mayors	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
360	246	68.33%	114	31.67%

Source: MINATD

## D: Interrupted Terms

**218-** As regards Mayors whose terms were interrupted as at 30 December 2013, mention can be made of the death on 7 September 2013 of Mr. Jean Claude ADJESSA MELINGUI, CPDM Mayor of Yaounde VI Council.

**219-** The decentralization process continued on the sidelines of political consultations on management of public affairs.

## SECTION 3: CONTINUED DECENTRALIZATION

**220-** As concerns promotion of decentralization, no new transfer of powers was made in 2013, because those already transferred required prior capacity building. Emphasis was placed on providing councils with financial resources to properly carry out their activities.

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## §1: Financial Resources provided to Councils

**221-** Public funds were granted councillors to meet transferred powers.

### A: Resources Accompanying Transferred Powers

**222-** For the 2013 financial year, resources for the transfer of powers in the sum of CFAF21,871,241,000<sup>131</sup> registered a drop compared to the previous year in which it stood at CFAF27,301,966,000;<sup>132</sup> that is, a decrease of CFAF5,430,725,000<sup>133</sup>.

**223-** It may be noted that the amount of resources allocated to councils does not match Council Development Plans. In addition, low financing of council services hampers the functioning of Council Public Contracts Commissions.

### B: Global Allocation Transferred for Decentralization in 2013

**224-** The global allocation transferred for decentralization remained the same as 2012. Indeed, by Decree No. 2013/0418/PM of 27 February 2013 to fix the distribution of the General Allocation of Decentralization in the 2013 Financial Year, the Prime Minister, Head of Government, set the distribution of the General Allocation of Decentralization at CFAF7.5 billion<sup>134</sup> by allocating CFAF5<sup>135</sup> billion to recurrent budget votes and CFAF2.5 billion<sup>136</sup> to investment. The Tables below reflect these distributions:

<sup>131</sup> About 33,391.20 Euros

<sup>132</sup> About 41,682.39 Euros

<sup>133</sup> About 8,291.18 Euros

<sup>134</sup> About 11,450.38 Euros

<sup>135</sup> About 7,633,587.78 Euros

<sup>136</sup> About 3,816,793.89 Euros

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**Table 16: Distribution of general allocation to functioning (2013 Financial Year)**

No.	Use	Amount (in CFAF)
1	Salary of Mayors	3,000,000,000 <sup>137</sup>
2	Functioning of National Decentralization Council	200,000,000 <sup>138</sup>
3	Functioning of Local Inter-ministerial Services	350,000,000 <sup>139</sup>
4	Functioning of National Local Finance Committee	75,000,000 <sup>140</sup>
5	Functioning of Inter-ministerial Commission for Decentralized Cooperation	80,000,000 <sup>141</sup>
6	Functioning of Training Committee of Decentralization Stakeholders	250,000,000 <sup>142</sup>
7	Functioning of Town addressing Committee	60,000,000 <sup>143</sup>
8	Support to Council Unions for project monitoring	125,000,000 <sup>144</sup>
9	Functioning of State decentralized services assisting or supporting Councils and City Councils	360,000,000 <sup>145</sup>
10	Special or emergency recurrent expenses for some Councils or City Councils	500,000,000 <sup>146</sup>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000,000,000<sup>147</sup></b>

Source: MINATD

**Table 17: Distribution of general allocation to investment (2013 Financial Year)**

Use	Amount (in CFAF)
Council investment expenses for the financing of income-generating projects in one council in each Division: 56 818181 x 44 councils.	2,500,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500,000,000<sup>148</sup></b>

Source: MINATD

**225-** Compared to the 2012 Financial Year,<sup>149</sup> there was a difference in funds for some budgetary lines in 2013. Indeed, an increase of CFAF25 million<sup>150</sup> on the line for the functioning of the National Decentralization Council, the monitoring body, against an equivalent reduction of the amounts allocated to bodies responsible for the implementation of decentralization which include the Training Committee of Decentralization Stakeholders and the Committee addressing Cities for CFAF10 million<sup>151</sup> and CFAF15 million<sup>152</sup> respectively.

<sup>137</sup> About 4,580,152.67 Euros

<sup>138</sup> About 305,343.51 Euros

<sup>139</sup> About 534,351.14 Euros

<sup>140</sup> About 114,503.81 Euros

<sup>141</sup> About 122,137.40 Euros

<sup>142</sup> About 381,679.38 Euros

<sup>143</sup> About 91,603.05 Euros

<sup>144</sup> About 190,839.69 Euros

<sup>145</sup> About 549,618.32 Euros

<sup>146</sup> About 763,358.77 Euros

<sup>147</sup> About 7,633,587.78 Euros

<sup>148</sup> About 3,816,793.89 Euros

<sup>149</sup> See 2012 Report, p. 104.

<sup>150</sup> About 38,167.93 Euros

<sup>151</sup> About 15,267.17 Euros

<sup>152</sup> About 22,900.76 Euros

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## §2: Decentralization Implementation Activities

**226-** With decentralization funds, many local development activities were carried out with support from the State.

### A: Development of Decentralized Cooperation

**227-** A Delegation of Cameroon Mayors and Officials visited Kenitra, Agadir and Boujdor cities in Morocco from 17 to 28 April 2013. The visit helped them understand waste and wastewater management, new forms of urban transport and training in city jobs.

**228-** The visits resulted in the signing of cooperation agreements. In the same line, the Mayors of Bertoua I, II, Doume, Dimako, and Doumaintang Councils in the East Region, the Government Delegate to the Bertoua City Council, the Mayor of Minta Council in the Centre Region, and 9 elected Moroccan officials, with the Mayor of Agadir as head of the Delegation, validated in July 2013 at Bertoua, the twinning agreement signed on 3 August 2011 between the towns of Tiznit in Morocco and Bertoua in Cameroon.

### B: State Support for Rational Management of Local Activities

**229-** In 2013, MINATD recruited a Consultant, with the support of the Special Council Support Fund<sup>153</sup> (FEICOM) to discuss the affiliation of council staff to the National Social Insurance Fund (NSIF) and the recovery by the latter of contributions from councils.

**230-** In addition, FEICOM consolidated its support to councils through allocation of funds to 218 Councils and City Councils as follows:

- CFAF31,494,090,201<sup>154</sup> for the execution of 336 projects and building of 67 schools;
- CFAF12,931,189,137<sup>155</sup> for the construction of 92 hotels and public buildings;

<sup>153</sup> Reorganized by Decree No.2011/365 of 11 December 2011

<sup>154</sup> About 48,082,580.45 Euros

<sup>155</sup> About 19,742,273.49 Euros

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- CFAF5,200,848,600<sup>156</sup> for the building of 67 school and health centres;
- CFAF4,666,486,456<sup>157</sup> for the improvement of 68 clean water points; and
- CFAF5,019,218,190<sup>158</sup> for the execution of 25 electrification, 24 markets and motor parks projects.

**231-** In conclusion, the democratic culture was strengthened with the peaceful organization of senatorial, legislative and municipal elections. Nevertheless, much is still to be done, in particular, details on Gender and sociological composition of electoral lists. Furthermore, the decentralization process should be redesigned for optimal management of councils with better redefinition of powers to be transferred and substantial allocation of resources. These actions could be included as part of a national decentralization strategy.

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<sup>156</sup> About 7,940,226.87 Euros

<sup>157</sup> About 7,124,406.80 Euros

<sup>158</sup> About 7,662,928.53 Euros

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## CONCLUSION OF PART ONE

**232-** Continued capacity building of staff in charge of law enforcement and the imposition of sanctions in case of violation of the rights to life, physical and moral integrity and the right not to be subjected to torture made it possible to enhance the guarantee of the said rights. Besides, measures taken to curb insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea fall in line with the promotion of the right to security and freedom. Innovations experienced by the Judiciary and court practices reflect the determination to strengthen the Judicial Power with a view to implementing minimum standards of the right to fair trial. Strengthening the institutional framework of communication, facilitating access to information and ICTs as well as the establishment of regulators of the communication sector were some obvious developments in the promotion of freedom of expression and communication which remains a major challenge because of the need to ensure a balance between the right to inform and the respect of the rights of individuals. The effective use of biometrics in the electoral process was geared towards the consolidation of fair elections in the management of public affairs. This was particularly obvious by the remarkable success obtained during the dual legislative and municipal elections, with a 90% distribution rate of biometric cards.





## Part Two

# ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT



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## INTRODUCTION TO PART TWO

**233-** Economic, social and cultural rights as well as the right to a healthy environment were implemented through the strengthening of the educational system and the fight against illegal schools, in order to ensure quality education for citizens. Efforts were also made to satisfy vital needs such as the enjoyment of good health, adequate standard of living (proper feeding, available drinking water, electrical energy and adequate housing), having decent and secure work, the possibility of having leisure in an attractive cultural environment and to enjoy a healthy environment.

**234-** Part Two of the Report will examine the following issues:

- Right to education;
- Right to health;
- Right to adequate standard of living;
- Right to work and social security;
- Right to culture and leisure; and
- Right to a healthy environment.



**Chapter**

**1**

**RIGHT TO EDUCATION**



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**235-** As in previous years, the right to education was implemented in 2013 through 3 levels of education: Basic Education, Secondary Education and Higher Education.

## SECTION 1: BASIC EDUCATION

**236-** With a budgetary allocation in steady increase which rose from CFAF 160,830,000,000<sup>159</sup> in 2012 to CFAF 171,818,000,000<sup>160</sup> in 2013, giving an increase of CFAF 10,988,000,000<sup>161</sup> in absolute value and 6.39% in relative value, MINEDUB carried out actions to promote access to education, to strengthen the effectiveness of the educational system and to improve informal education.

### §1: Measures to guarantee Access to Education

**237-** To expand access to education, public authorities constructed and equipped schools and controlled the phenomenon of illegal schools.

#### A: Construction and Equipment of Schools

**238-** Since 2010, MINEDUB and Councils (CTD) are responsible for the construction and equipment of schools.

#### 1) Actions by MINEDUB

**239-** In 2013, MINEDUB increased the number of primary schools and continued the equipment and rehabilitation of existing ones.

**240-** With regard to pre-school:

- equipment of 33 nursery blocks and 20 classrooms with 1,720 small boards, 5,560 small chairs, 318 blackboards and 53 offices of masters;
- construction of 33 nursery blocks; and
- construction of 20 classrooms.

<sup>159</sup> About 245,541,984. 73 Euros

<sup>160</sup> About 262,317,557. 25 Euros

<sup>161</sup> About 167,755 72.51 Euros



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## 241- With regard to primary education:

- equipment of 669 classrooms with 669 tables for teachers, 20,266 desks and 300 micro-science kits;
- rehabilitation of 83 public schools;
- construction of 669 classrooms, 82 latrine blocks and 5 fences in public schools; and
- connection of 6 public schools to AES-SONEL and CAMWATER networks.

## 242- In the same vein, to improve the work environment, mention could be made of the construction of the:

- Regional Delegations of the Far North, West, North and the South;
- Divisional Delegations of the Nyong and So'o, Boumba and Ngoko, Mayo Sava, Lebiale and Faro;
- Sub-Divisional Inspectorates of Nanga-Eboko, Messamena, Ndoukoula, North Makombe, Mayo-Hourna, Santa, Galim, Fongo Tongo and Wabane; and
- 8 guest houses for teachers in the retroceded areas of Lake Chad in particular Goulfey, Logone-Birni, Makary, Zina and Bakassi mainly at Issangele, Kombo-Abedimo, and Kombo-Itindi .

## 243- It is also worthy of note that the support of development partners and bilateral and multilateral cooperation actions have been fruitful in the development of school infrastructure. For example:

- the Japanese Government implemented in the North West Region, a programme for the construction and equipment of 202 classrooms and 7 fences in 18 public schools in the Mezam, Boyo and Ngoketunjia Divisions;
- The Islamic Development Bank ensured the construction of 78 classrooms, 36 fences, 3 courtyards, 35 computer labs equipped with 1,530 desks, the rehabilitation of 27 classrooms, acquisition of 4,619 teaching-related computers and 3,420 desks, the equipment of 22 schools with solar panels and the connection of 29 schools to AES-SONEL network;

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- the French Government launched in Yaounde, Douala and the North, Adamawa, East and Far North Regions, a Programme for the construction of 1,592 classrooms, 330 latrine blocks, 236 administrative blocks, 114 boreholes and 9 fences, rehabilitated 714 classrooms, acquired 54,845 desks, 1,596 chairs and teachers tables, 1,029 chairs and tables for meeting rooms, 236 tables for secretariats, 236 tables for head teachers of schools and 12,900 teaching kits for English, French, Mathematics and the Sciences;
- UNICEF built in the North and the Far North Regions, 30 blocks of 2 classrooms, 30 latrine blocks, 60 boreholes, put in place 200 libraries in 200 public primary schools and distributed teaching aids, school, educational, recreational and hygiene kits; and
- the NGO COUNTERPART built 144 kitchens, 144 stores and 144 libraries, distributed 45,300 books, more than 3,000,000 breakfast and meals to 87,988 pupils, put in place 146 school farms, trained 1,013 school administrators and teachers on teaching techniques, 1,029 PTA members and 750 female cooks, granted awards to 50 best teachers in 150 schools, distributed 5,000 educational Kits and de-wormed 70,394 pupils with Mebendazole.

## 2) Council Actions

**244-** The powers devolved on Councils focused particularly on school infrastructure development and the acquisition of school supplies.

### a) School Infrastructure Development

**245-** Councils have intervened in the construction and rehabilitation of classrooms, construction of blocks of latrines, water points and fences, maintenance and equipment of nursery and primary schools. The table below presents the allocations granted to Councils for the development of school infrastructure since 2010.

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**Table 1: Funds allocated for the development of school infrastructure from 2010 to 2013**

No.	Years	Amount allocated for constructions, rehabilitation, maintenance and equipment of schools in CFAF	Overall Budget of the Ministry excluding salary in CFAF	Proportion in relation to the overall budget of the Ministry excluding salary
1	2010	13,064,050,000 <sup>162</sup>	60,048,000,000 <sup>163</sup>	21.76 %
2	2011	6,636,479,000 <sup>164</sup>	35,213,000,000 <sup>165</sup>	18.85 %
3	2012	8,139,755,984 <sup>166</sup>	42,225,000,000 <sup>167</sup>	19.28 %
4	2013	8,265,341,000 <sup>168</sup>	43,880,000,000 <sup>169</sup>	18.84 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,105,625,984 <sup>170</sup></b>	<b>181,366,000,000 <sup>171</sup></b>	<b>19.91 %</b>

Source: MINEDUB

## b) School Supplies

**246-** Since 2010, Councils have been receiving allocations for the acquisition of school supplies under the minimum package assigned to schools as indicated in the following table.

**Table 2: Appropriations allocated for the acquisition of school supplies from 2010 to 2013**

No.	Year	Amount allocated for the acquisition of school supplies under the Minimum package in CFAF	Overall Budget of the Ministry excluding salary in CFAF	Proportion in relation to the overall budget of the Ministry, excluding Salary
1	2010	2,072,704,000 <sup>172</sup>	60,048,000,000 <sup>173</sup>	3.45 %
2	2011	1,958,629,000 <sup>174</sup>	35,213,000,000 <sup>175</sup>	5.56 %
3	2012	2,067,939,000 <sup>176</sup>	42,225,000,000 <sup>177</sup>	4.90 %
4	2013	2,085,553,000 <sup>178</sup>	43,880,000,000 <sup>179</sup>	4.75 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,184,825,000 <sup>180</sup></b>	<b>181,366,000,000 <sup>181</sup></b>	<b>4.51 %</b>

Source: MINEDUB

**247-** Overall, the amount of the cumulative investment budget (building and rehabilitation of classrooms, construction of latrine blocks, water points and fences, maintenance and equipment of schools) and running budget (distribution of school supplies under the Minimum Package) provided for in the budget of MINEDUB within the framework of the transfer of power to Councils is summarized as follows:

<sup>162</sup> About 19,945,114.50 Euros

<sup>163</sup> About 91,676,335.87 Euros

<sup>164</sup> About 10,132,029 Euros

<sup>165</sup> About 53,760,305.34 Euros

<sup>166</sup> About 12,427,108.37 Euros

<sup>167</sup> About 64,465,648.85 Euros

<sup>168</sup> About 12,618,841.22 Euros

<sup>169</sup> About 66,992,366.41 Euros

<sup>170</sup> About 55,123,093.10 Euros

<sup>171</sup> About 276,894,656.48 Euros

<sup>172</sup> About 3,164,433.58 Euros

<sup>173</sup> About 91,676,335.87 Euros

<sup>174</sup> About 2,990,273.28 Euros

<sup>175</sup> About 53,760,305.34 Euros

<sup>176</sup> About 3,157,158.77 Euros

<sup>177</sup> About 64,465,648.85 Euros

<sup>178</sup> About 3,184,050.38 Euros

<sup>179</sup> About 66,992,336.41 Euros

<sup>180</sup> About 12,495,916.03 Euros

<sup>181</sup> About 276,894,656.48 Euros

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**Table 3: Summary of allocations to Councils for infrastructure development and acquisition of school supplies**

No.	Year	Amount allocated to construction, rehabilitation, maintenance and equipment of schools in CFAF	Amount allocated to the acquisition of school supplies under the Minimum Package in CFAF	Cumulative Total infrastructure development and acquisition of school supplies in CFAF	Overall Budget of the Ministry excluding salary in CFAF	Proportion in relation to the overall budget of the Ministry excluding salary
1	2010	13,064,050,000 <sup>182</sup>	2,072,704,000 <sup>183</sup>	15,136,754,000 <sup>184</sup>	60,048,000,000 <sup>185</sup>	25.21 %
2	2011	6,636,479,000 <sup>186</sup>	1,958,629,000 <sup>187</sup>	8,595,108,000 <sup>188</sup>	35,213,000,000 <sup>189</sup>	24.41 %
3	2012	8,139,755,984 <sup>190</sup>	2,067,939,000 <sup>191</sup>	10,207,694,984 <sup>192</sup>	42,225,000,000 <sup>193</sup>	24.17 %
4	2013	8,265,341,000 <sup>194</sup>	2,085,553,000 <sup>195</sup>	10,350,894,000 <sup>196</sup>	43,880,000,000 <sup>197</sup>	23.59 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,105,625,984<sup>198</sup></b>	<b>8,184,825,000<sup>199</sup></b>	<b>44,290,450,984<sup>200</sup></b>	<b>181,366,000,000<sup>201</sup></b>	<b>24.42 %</b>

Source: MINEDUB

## B: Control of Illegal Schools

**248-** In 2013, the updating of the file of illegal schools continued with the view to prohibiting all schools that have not been granted authorization to be set up or to operate.

**Table 4: Statistics of illegal schools by Regions in 2013**

No.	Regions	Lack of authorization to be set up and to operate	Lack of authorization to operate	Total
1	Centre	195	22	217
2	Littoral	128	21	149
3	North West	23	00	23
4	West	73	00	73
5	South West	78	00	78
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>497</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>540</b>

Source: MINEDUB

<sup>182</sup> About 19,945,114.50 Euros

<sup>183</sup> About 3,164 4 3 3.58 Euros

<sup>184</sup> About 23,109,548.09 Euros

<sup>185</sup> About 91,676,335.87 Euros

<sup>186</sup> About 10,132,029 Euros

<sup>187</sup> About 2,990,273.28 Euros

<sup>188</sup> About 13,122,302.29 Euros

<sup>189</sup> About 53,760,305.34 Euros

<sup>190</sup> About 12 427108.37 Euros

<sup>191</sup> About 3,157,158.77 Euros

<sup>192</sup> About 15,584,267.15 Euros

<sup>193</sup> About 64 4 65,648 .85 Euros

<sup>194</sup> About 12 6 18,841.22 Euros

<sup>195</sup> About 3,184,050.38 Euros

<sup>196</sup> About 15,802,891.60 Euros

<sup>197</sup> About 66,992,366.41 Euros

<sup>198</sup> About 55,123,093.10 Euros

<sup>199</sup> About 12,495,916.03 Euros

<sup>200</sup> About 67,619,009.13 Euros

<sup>201</sup> About 2 76,848,854.96 Euros

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**249-** The Table above shows that 497 out of 540 illegal schools identified lacked authorization to be set up and to operate in 2013, as against 776 schools out of 829 in 2012. Meanwhile, 43 others were shortlisted for closure due to lack of authorization to operate in 2013 as against 53 schools in 2012.

**250-** This positive progress indicates that proprietors of the said institutions are gradually respecting the law and therefore operate legally.

## **§2: Strengthening of the Quality and Efficiency of the Educational System**

**251-** Steps were taken to strengthen the quality and effectiveness of the educational system.

### **A: Strengthening Education Quality**

**252-** To ensure quality primary public education, the Ministry of Basic Education took measures relating essentially to the development of new approaches to the teaching of mathematics, promotion of national languages, governance of the education sector and the promotion of school health.

#### **1) Development of New Methods to teach Mathematics**

**253-** On 23 August 2013, in Yaounde, the Ministry of Basic Education organized a workshop for the development of the strategy and methods with a view to facilitating the learning of mathematics in primary schools. At the end of the proceedings, the following issues were identified:

- the building of capacities in the ownership of the strategy and methods to facilitate the teaching of mathematics;
- the provision of new tools for a better teaching/learning of the said discipline; and
- the upgrading of the level of pupils in this discipline.

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## 2) Promotion of National Languages

**254-** Activities related to the promotion of national languages focused on the:

- organization, from 26 to 30 August and from 2 to 12 September 2013, of seminars on teaching methods and techniques in the teaching of each of the 4 experimentation languages including Ewondo, Bassa, Fulfulde and Ghomala'a;
- organization, from 15 to 20 December 2013, of a training session for teachers within the framework of the balanced reading and writing pedagogical approach project of the Ewondo language which aims in the long term at solving dyslexia problems among school children; and
- celebration, on 21 February 2013, of the International Mother Language Day under the theme "*Information and Communication Technologies, for Safeguarding and Promoting Languages and Cultural Diversity*".

**255-** It is worth mentioning that the experimental phase of the teaching of national languages actually started at the beginning of the 2013/2014 academic year in the 35 selected pilot schools in the Centre, Littoral, Far North and West Regions, split as follows:

**Table 5: Distribution of Pilot Schools**

No.	REGIONS	EXPERIMENTAL NATIONAL LANGUAGES	NUMBER OF PILOT SCHOOLS
1	Centre	Ewondo	10
2	Far North	Fulfulde	11
3	Littoral	Bassa	8
4	West	Ghomala'a	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>

Source: MINEDUB

## 3) Governance of the Education Sector

**256-** The fight against corruption was the main action in the governance of the education system. Thus, the implementation of the National Strategy for the Fight against Corruption consisted mainly in the organization, from 28

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to 31 August 2013, of immersion and awareness seminars on the extension of Rapid Results Initiatives to 3,804 public primary schools in the 58 divisional headquarters, in order to guarantee a return to school without corruption on the one hand and the effectiveness of free public primary school, on the other hand.

**257-** The anti-corruption Brigade was deployed from 2 to 12 September 2013. At the end of the deployment, 881 out of 3,804 schools were visited and it was found that pockets of corruption persisted in some schools, particularly, the collection of illicit dues by some head teachers of schools (levies for PTA, photocopying, remedial courses) and the sale of badges and uniforms within the school premises. Accordingly, 9 officials guilty of corruption were punished including 3 in the North West Region and 6 in the Centre Region.

## 4) Promotion of School Health

**258-** The following actions were carried out in 2013 to promote health in school:

- the organization of deworming campaigns for children of school age in collaboration with Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) and the support of the NGOs Helen Keller International and Counterpart;
- the raising of awareness and training of pupils and teachers in the fight against STI/HIV/AIDS in the school in 4 Regions including Centre, East, North West and West, for an overall cost of CFAF 257,000,000<sup>202</sup> in partnership with the Chantal BIYA International Referral Centre (CBIRC) and UNESCO;
- the organization of oral health campaigns in nursery and primary schools throughout the national territory; and
- the distribution of material for schistosomiasis control in school as well as the distribution of WASH devices (Water and Sanitation Hygiene) including brooms, mops, buckets, bleach and soap in the schools affected.

**259-** With the aim of promoting a better preventive policy of diseases affecting school age children, the Units below put in place in 2010

<sup>202</sup> About 392,366.41 Euros

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continued to carry out their activities in 2013 with a cumulative budget of CFAF180,000 000<sup>203</sup> :

- Unit for the Prevention and Fight against HIV/AIDS;
- Monitoring Unit of Helminthiasis in school Project;
- Unit for the Prevention and Fight against Cholera in school; and
- Monitoring Unit of the Project "*Washing of Hands with Soap*".

## B: Upgrading of School Effectiveness

**260-** The improvement of school performance crowned by the issuance and distribution of diplomas allows for an assessment of the effectiveness of the school system.

### 1) Improvement of School Performance

**261-** The performance recorded in 2013 examinations and reflected in the Table below, shows progress in the examinations both of the French-speaking and the English-speaking subsystems.

**Table 6: Comparison of statistics of official examination results of 2012 and 2013 sessions**

EXAMINATIONS		SESSIONS		Gaps
		2012	2013	
«CEP»	Registered	279,091	270,492	-8599
	Passed	212,430	230,241	+17811
	Success %	76.11 %	85.12 %	+ 09.01 %
FSLC	Registered	89719	88934	-785
	Passed	76941	79,796	+2855
	Success %	85.76 %	89.72 %	+ 03.96 %
«CEP»	Registered	66,202	75526	+9324
	Passed	53397	59,457	+6060
	Success %	80.66 %	78.72 %	- 01.94 %

Source: MINEDUB

<sup>203</sup> About 274,809.16 Euros



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## 2) Issuance of Certificates

**262-** The reduction in the delay in the issuance of the "CEP" and the FSLC continued in 2013 with the coverage of the 2007 and 2008 examination sessions. In this regard, 327,883 secured diplomas were issued, that is, 230,072 for "CEP" and 97,811 for the FSLC.

### §3: Continuation of Non-Formal Education

**263-** The following actions were carried out in the context of literacy and non-formal education:

- the organization, from 20 to 29 September and from 18 to 26 November 2013, of awareness and information campaigns by national and international communities on literacy and non-formal education;
- the collection, from 23 September to 5 October 2013, of information on the operation of literacy and non-formal basic education centres;
- the launch, in June 2013, of the recruitment procedure of a consultant for the preparation of the national policy document for literacy and non-formal education; and
- the celebration, on 21 February 2013, of the 47<sup>th</sup> edition of the International Literacy Day under the theme "*Literacy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*".

**264-** It was noted that there was need at the national level to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders involved in the training, monitoring and evaluation of activities related to the fight against illiteracy in the 821 Functional Literacy Centres (FLC) and the 28 Non-Formal Basic Education Centres (NFBEC) distributed as follows:

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**Table 7: Distribution of FLC and NFBE**

No.	REGIONS	NUMBER OF FLC	NUMBER OF NFBE
1	Adamawa	218	28
2	Centre	49	00
3	East	31	00
4	Far North	108	00
5	Littoral	63	00
6	North	149	00
7	North West	28	00
8	West	98	00
9	South	1	00
10	South West	125	00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>28</b>

Source: MINEDUB

**265-** The State has also sought to improve education supply at the level of secondary education.

## SECTION 2: SECONDARY EDUCATION

**266-** The actions of the Ministry of Secondary Education (MINESEC) concerned improvement of access to education and the quality of educational service.

### §1: Improvement of Access to Education

**267-** The improvement of access to education focused on strengthening the school map and increase of staff.

#### A : Strengthening of School Map

**268-** Strengthening of the school map was marked by the:

- setting up of 66 CETIC, 87 GSS, 1 TTC and 7 ENIET (TTTC);
- transformation of :
  - 26 CETICs to Technical High Schools;
  - 99 GSS and bilingual GSS to high schools and bilingual high schools;

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- 2 GSS to bilingual GSS;
  - 7 TTCs to bilingual TTCs;
- opening of 81 CETIC, 34 Technical High Schools, 76 GSS, 91 general education high schools, 1 TTC and 7 TTTCs;
  - construction and equipment of 861 regular classrooms (587 for General Secondary Education, 230 for Secondary Technical and Vocational Education, 44 for Teacher Training Education);
  - construction of 40 workshops and equipment of 23 workshops in heavy-duty teaching materials;
  - construction of 37 blocks of latrines (29 for General Secondary Education, 8 for Technical and Vocational Education);
  - rehabilitation of 119 classrooms (47 for General Secondary Education, 48 for Technical and Vocational Education, 24 for Teacher Training Education);
  - issuance of 224 authorizations to promoters of private schools to set up, open or extend schools; and
  - acquisition of 6,900 tables (4,800 for General Secondary Education and 2,100 for Technical and Vocational Education).

## B: Increase of Staff

**269-** With regard to increase in staff, the number of student-teachers rose from 21,570 in 2012 to 34,283 in 2013 for TTC (public and private), while for TTTC (public and private) it rose from 2,836 in 2012 to 3,132 in 2013.

**270-** The improvement of access to education has enabled the training of 1,850,264 pupils, that is, 1,355,376 in the public sector, 494,888 in the private sector, 853,841 boys and 996,423 girls. In addition, vulnerable children enrolled in General Secondary Education (GSE) and Technical and Vocational Secondary Education (TVSE) in the 10 Regions of the country. In this regard, 26,866 orphans and 3,705 children with disabilities enrolled in GSE. For TVSE, 4,516 orphans and 575 children with disabilities were enrolled.

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## **C: Economic Accessibility to Education**

**271-** Access to education was restricted due to PTA levies imposed by some heads of institution, the amount of which differs from one institution to another, in flagrant violation of the legal instruments that make them optional.

**272-** Because some heads of institution persistently collected undue PTA levies and other unregulated fees, MINESEC signed Circular No.25/13/LC/MINESEC/CAB of 23 July 2013 to order, among other things, respect for regulations on the management of PTA by particularly avoiding any increase of related levies. Heads of institution were equally asked to refrain from collecting any undue levies and from permitting the sale of various objects in school premises.

**273-** Emphasis was laid on improving the quality and efficiency of the education system.

## **§2: Improvement of the Quality and Effectiveness of Education**

**274-** Both the quality and efficiency of education were improved.

### **A: Improvement of Quality**

**275-** Education was improved with relevant actions taken in teacher training, curricula reform, school guidance and the promotion of bilingualism.

#### **1) Teacher Training**

**276-** The initial and continuing training of teachers provided the education sector with qualified staff.

**277-** In the context of initial training, 966 student-teachers from ENSET, Douala, 826 from ENSET, Bamili, 559 from ENS, Yaounde and 1,147 from the ENS Maroua carried out internship in secondary schools and were assessed. Besides, 1,321 student-teacher graduates of TTTCs were monitored and evaluated.

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**278-** As part of continued training, 507 Regional Pedagogic Inspectors and 11,537 teachers were trained on the Competence-based Approach (CBA). With a view to strengthening the capacities of teachers in technical and vocational streams, teachers and teacher trainers were placed on internship in companies with the support of 102 facilities, while 6 teachers were trained as trainee trainers in jewellery, silverware and jewellery business in Morocco.

**279-** Pedagogic documents on Guidance and School Life were also produced.

## 2) Curricula Reform

**280-** Curricula reform focused on the sub-observation cycle 6<sup>ème</sup> and 5<sup>ème</sup>, Forms 1 and 2, as well as on the setting up and opening of some promising fields like the "*Jewellery Manufacture and Repair*" field.

**281-** Three referentials and 13 course outlines for teacher training as well as training referentials for the following fields were drawn up and validated: Home Economics, Financial Services Employee (FISE), Hotel Service, Catering, Motorcar bodywork and Painting, Maintenance of Motorcar Paints, Maintenance of Agricultural Equipment, Processing and Conservation of Agriculture Products and tailor-made clothing.

## 3) School Guidance

**282-** As regards school guidance, the following activities were carried out: production of pedagogic documents on Guidance and School Life, organization and monitoring-evaluation of Open Door Days in public and private schools in all 10 Regions and the publication of the brochure "*Post-Secondary Education in Cameroon*" that presents opportunities and existing training offers.

## 4) Promotion of Bilingualism

**283-** Under the promotion of bilingualism, 108 general secondary and teacher training schools were transformed into bilingual institutions, 44 pilot

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schools presenting candidates for the bilingual *BEPC* were identified and 1,117 candidates sat for the bilingual *BEPC* exams in June 2013.

## **B: Improvement of Effectiveness**

**284-** Improvement was perceptible at the level of the preparation and organization of examinations and the results obtained.

### **1) Preparation of Examinations**

**285-** In order to obtain better results, the preparation of examinations improved with the production of school annals, the organization of the “*Epreuve Zéro*” and the Mock Examination in order to prepare learners and teachers on the standards and the spirit of certification examinations.

**286-** The measures led to a satisfactory overall syllabus coverage rate, pupils’ attendance rate of about 90% and sequential assessment success rate of 62%. However, teachers’ high rate of absenteeism is deplored.

### **2) Organization of Examinations**

**287-** The following innovations were introduced in the organization of the 2013 session of official examinations: the implementation of texts making Physical Education and Sports (PE) mandatory for all candidates (practical phase for fit candidates and theoretical phase for unfit candidates), annulling the written part of some Technical Education Examinations where henceforth all candidates seat for the theoretical and practical papers, strengthening of measures against fraud in all its forms, the organization of the first ever session of the *CAP Aesthetics/Hairdressing*, the organization of the maiden session of the *BAC Information and Technology (TI) Series*, the payment phase, after phase of examination, of dues and allowances, the production and issue of 300,000 DECC examination certificates for the 2011 and 2012 sessions and the organization of the first ever session of the bilingual *BEPC*.

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## 3) Improvement of Results

**288-** Overall, 1,005,529 candidates registered for examinations in 2013, as against 981,070 in 2012, giving a general increase rate of 1.02%. The following results were obtained as shown in the Table below:

**Table 8: DECC Exams (Department of Examinations and Certification)**

No.	Examinations	Registered 2013	Successful	Success % 2013	Success % 2012	Gap
1	<i>BEPC</i>	230,140	131,070	56.95 %	46.22%	+ 10.73 %
2	<i>CAP IND</i>	42,904	19,496	45.44 %	40.22 %	+ 05.22 %
3	<i>CAP COM</i>	11,833	3,816	32.24 %	29.67 %	+ 02.57 %
4	<i>CAPIET</i>	1,298	1132	87.21 %	90.39 %	- 03.18 %
5	<i>CAPIEMP</i>	17,044	16,696	97.95 %	98.50 %	- 0.54 %
6	Entry <i>ENIET</i>	5,016	1,121	22.34 %	19.40 %	+ 02.94 %
7	Entry <i>ENIEG</i>	16,911	9,579	56.64 %	*204	
8	Entry into 6 <sup>ème</sup>	161,114	99,887	61.99 %	56.49 %	+ 05.5 %
9	Entry into <i>I<sup>ère</sup></i> <i>AT</i>	43,318	31,164	71.94 %	66.46 %	+ 05.48 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>529,578</b>	<b>313,961</b>	<b>59.18 %</b>	55.92 %	+ 03.60 %

Source: MINESEC

**Table 9: Baccalaureate Board, Cameroon Exams**

No.	Examinations	Sessions 2013				Sessions 2012		Gap
		Registered	Sat	Passed	Success Rate	Passed	Success Rate	
1	<i>BAC ESG</i>	95195	93,172	49,489	53.50 %	52,449	53.35 %	+0.15%
2	<i>BAC AF, CI, F</i>	5760	5654	2,489	44.02 %	3671	62.38 %	- 18.36 %
3	<i>BAC STT</i>	11,290	11,124	7351	66.08 %	3,846	45.33 %	+ 20.75 %
<b>Total BAC</b>		<b>112,245</b>	<b>109,950</b>	<b>59,689</b>	<b>54.28 %</b>	<b>56,120</b>	<b>49.80 %</b>	<b>+ 04.48 %</b>
4	<i>BT industriel</i>	EUR 4875	4823	2,245	46.55 %	2248	39.04 %	+ 07.51 %
5	<i>BT STT</i>	2032	1,997	1,138	56.98 %	01	03.22 %	+ 53.76 %
<b>Total BT</b>		<b>6,907</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>No 3383</b>	<b>49.60 %</b>	<b>2248</b>	<b>39.42 %</b>	<b>+ 10.18 %</b>
6	<i>BP Industriel</i>	628	614	276	44.95 %	495	<b>65.13 %</b>	- 20.18 %
7	<i>BP Com</i>	94	82	23	28.04 %	26	<b>46.46 %</b>	- 18.42 %
<b>Total BP</b>		<b>722</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>42.95 %</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>64.94 %</b>	<b>- 21.99 %</b>
8	<i>PROB ESG</i>	157,351	152,206	62,656	41.17 %	53,938	38.03 %	+ 03.14 %
9	<i>PROB AF, CI, F</i>	16,486	15,866	3,937	24.81 %	3,803	25.16 %	-0.35%

<sup>204</sup> The entrance examinations into ENIEG was not yet under MINESEC in 2012.

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No.	Examinations	Sessions 2013				Sessions 2012		Gap
		Registered	Sat	Passed	Success Rate	Passed	Success Rate	
10	<i>PROB BT IND</i>	10,013	9,843	2,943	29.90 %	3,996	30.74 %	- 0.84 %
11	<i>PROB BT STT</i>	3,451	3,391	1023	30.16 %	1,476	43.39 %	- 13.23 %
12	<i>PROB STT</i>	13,955	13,653	5262	38.54 %	6,931	46.23 %	- 08.37 %
<b>Total PROB</b>		<b>201,256</b>	<b>194,959</b>	<b>75,821</b>	<b>38.89 %</b>	<b>68,668</b>	<b>37.17 %</b>	<b>+ 01.72 %</b>
13	<i>BEP IND</i>	42	39	3	07.69 %	13	21.67 %	- 13.98 %
14	<i>BEP COM</i>	1	1	00	0%	0	0%	0 %
<b>Total BEP</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>07.50 %</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29.32 %</b>	<b>- 21.82 %</b>
<b>Total general</b>		<b>321,173</b>	<b>312,456</b>	<b>139,195</b>	<b>44.55 %</b>	<b>131,416</b>	<b>43.23 %</b>	<b>+01.32 %</b>

Source: MINESEC

**Table 10: GCE Board Exams (General Certificate of Education Board)**

Examination Unit	Registered	Sat	Absent	Passed	Percentage%		
					2012	2013	Difference
<b>O/L-Gen</b>	94,958	81,675	960	37380	42.88	45.77	+ 2.89
<b>A/L-Gen</b>	38,983	37,870	788	21197	55.7	55.97	+ 0.27
<b>O/L- Tech</b>	7,933	7291	103	3299	40.65	45.25	+ 4.60
<b>A/L -Tech</b>	4307	4,209	98	1766	41.96	65.90	+ 23.94
<b>Prob. Technical</b>	3461	3,425	36	1089	40.67	31.80	- 8.87
<b>Prob with BC</b>	2,034	2011	23	1016	44.45	50.52	+ 6.07
<b>BACC Technical</b>	1,744	1,741	3	926	53	53.19	+ 0.19
<b>Brevet de Technicien</b>	1,405	1,393	12	1089	31.12	78.18	+ 47.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,825</b>	<b>139,615</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>67762</b>	<b>43.80</b>	<b>53.32</b>	<b>+ 09.51</b>

Source : MINESEC

**289-** The quest for the improvement of education was also noted at the level of higher education.

## SECTION 3: HIGHER EDUCATION

**290-** The actions carried out at the level of higher education focused on 2 main thrusts namely, the improvement and enhancement of access to university training, and the improvement of the quality and effectiveness of training provided in public institutions and private institutions of higher education.



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## §1: Enhancement of Access to University Training

**291-** In 2013, actions aimed at improving and strengthening access to university training were perceptible at the level of academics, infrastructure and improvement of the mentoring of students.

### A: Academic Level

**292-** In most public and private institutions of higher education, many professional courses were introduced and implemented in faculties. These in particular are the introduction of *Licence professionnelle* and Masters in the curricula. The expected impact is the overall expansion of trained professionals, not only by professional schools of universities and Private Institutes of Higher Education (IPES), but also by faculties.

**293-** With regard to IPES, the Ministry of Higher Education issued, at the end of 2 annual meetings of the National Commission on Private Higher Education, approvals to set them up as well as authorizations declaring them operational. To this end, out of about 115 applications received, 20 approvals to set up and 35 authorizations to open were granted. This is in accordance with the regulatory procedures of review and control laid down by the regulations in force to strengthen training supply and to broaden access to professional training at the higher education level.

**294-** Academic cooperation with international university institutions resulted in the availability of new training fields.

**295-** Thus, the Pan-african University Institute, the headquarters agreement of which was signed by Cameroon involving the University of Yaounde I and University of Yaounde II, opened its training cycle in 2013 to students from various African countries, in the areas agreed: "*Governance and Humanities*".

**296-** Similarly, a Center of Excellence of the African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) based in South Africa and specialized in training African youths in Masters and PhD in mathematical sciences applied to economic development through entrepreneurship, was set up

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in Cameroon in 2013 on the basis of the AIMS-Cameroon Government cooperation.

## B: Structural Level

**297-** The "*Support Programme to the Technology and Professional Component*" (PRO-PTCA), which ensures infrastructure and equipment development in universities, continued through the execution of works in the following universities:

- at the **University of Bamenda**, a hall of residence of 156 beds was officially received;
- at the **University of Buea**, a pedagogical block of 1,000 seats at the Faculty of Health Sciences, Roads and Various Networks (VRD) and an open air amphitheatre of 5,000 seats were officially received;
- at the **University of Douala**: The following facilities were officially received at the Faculty of Industrial Engineering :
  - 7 workshop Blocks of 8,600 places fully equipped with teaching aids;
  - an amphitheatre of 1,540 places;
  - a specialized laboratory block with classrooms of 1,832 places; A central building with a library of 3,000 places was officially accepted at the Faculty of Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences.
- at the **University of Dschang**, a pedagogy block with classrooms, offices, small library and 2 amphitheatres were officially received at the ITU.
- at the **University of Maroua**, 2 halls of residence of 632 beds were officially received.
- at the **University of Ngaoundere**, a teaching block was officially received; and
- at the **University of Yaounde II**, a pedagogic block with library was offered to EESTIC.

**298-** Mention can also be made of the strengthening of relations between Cameroonian and Congolese experts of Higher Education around actions to be carried out for the opening of the Cameroon-Congo inter-State

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University<sup>205</sup> and the putting at the disposal of MINESUP, by the municipality of Sangmelima on 16 April 2013, of a site of 100 hectares of land near the town of Meyo for the Construction of this University.

## C: Improvement of the Mentoring of Students

**299-** The assistance and guidance programme for Cameroonian students in national and foreign institutions continued in 2013 by the granting of scholarships, aid, holiday jobs and part-time internships for professional immersion.

**300-** Thus, for the Work Study Programme, MINESUP employed 150 students in the central services and deployed 50 others in each university.

**301-** As for holiday jobs, 200 students were employed in the central services and 50 others deployed in each university.

**302-** The National Scholarship Commission awarded cooperation scholarships granted by friendly countries. Similarly, various social aids were granted to needy or vulnerable students. In 2013, Cameroonian students continued to benefit from the Excellence Award by the Head of State.

**303-** Apart from strengthening access to Higher Education, the activities relating to the implementation of the right to education also focused on quality.

## §2: Improvement of the Quality and Effectiveness of Training

**304-** Many reforms were initiated by the Ministry of Higher Education to improve the quality of the university training system. Among the areas concerned, note can be taken of the reform of the medical field and the strengthening of the effectiveness of the higher education system.

<sup>205</sup> Established by the signing of a set up agreement in December 2012, its headquarters is shared between the 2 States, Ouesso in Congo and Sangmelima in Cameroon.

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## A: Reform of the Medical Field

**305-** To clean up training in the medical sector, the Minister of Higher Education, in 2013, commissioned a joint interdepartmental audit mission.

**306-** The conclusions of the audit led to the following measures:

- exclusion from this sensitive area of training schools which neither fulfill conditions for their set up and opening (lack of establishment approval and authorization to operate), nor the minimum requirements of operation and equipment;
- closure and prohibition of those operating in illegality; and
- determination of institutions capable of ensuring training. To this effect, 6 establishments, including 4 public institutions<sup>206</sup> and 2 private institutes<sup>207</sup> were retained<sup>208</sup>.

**307-** A single national competitive examination was instituted for the selection of candidates for medical training with the recasting of eligibility conditions, assessment and access to specialization. Subsequently, MINESUP signed 6 orders to strengthen this training path.

## B: Strengthening of the Effectiveness of the Higher Education System

**308-** Measures to ensure the effectiveness of the university system concerned discipline monitoring and improvement of working conditions for support staff, management of inflow and outflow of students as well as the fight against corruption and the promotion of ethics.

<sup>206</sup> Public institutions include the:

- Faculty of Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Douala;
- Faculty of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, UYI;
- Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Bamenda; and
- Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Buea.

<sup>207</sup> The Private Institutes of Higher Education (IPES) are:

- Faculty of Medicine, Université des Montagnes, Bangangte; and
- Higher Institute of Medical Technologies, Nkolondom, Yaounde.

<sup>208</sup> These 2 IPES were accredited to ensure, under State supervision, training in the medical field for 3 years.

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## 1) Discipline Monitoring and improvement of Working Conditions of Support Staff

**309-** In this regard, the Minister of Higher Education signed two Orders on 30 December 2013:

- Order No.13/644 of 30 December 2013 on the organization and functioning of the Joint Advancement Commissions for Support Staff; and
- Order No.13/645 of 30 December 2013 to lay down rules for the functioning of the Disciplinary Board of Support Staff.

## 2) Management of Inflow and Outflow of Students

**310-** A Trades Observatory for higher education graduates was set up on 23 June 2013. This body makes available reliable statistics for information on the management of the employability of outflow of higher education graduates, and the insertion rate in the labour market. It also allows the obtaining of necessary information to adjust and readjust training curricula, teaching and evaluation pedagogy methods, in order to better take account of the needs of the employment market.

## 3) Fight against Corruption and Promotion of Ethics

**311-** As regards sanctions taken relating to breach of ethics, mention can be made of a disciplinary measure which was a temporary suspension from duty for 4 years imposed on a teacher of the Higher Teacher Training College, University of Yaounde I, for harassment of female students.

**312-** The fight against examination fraud continued. In 2013, 232 students were punished as follows:

- University of Bamenda: 1 sanction;
- University of Buea: 14 sanctions;
- University of Douala: 1 sanction;
- University of Dschang: 18 sanctions;
- University of Maroua: 35 sanctions;
- University of Ngaoundere: 35 sanctions;
- University of Yaounde I: 12 sanctions; and
- University of Yaounde II: 116 sanctions.

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**313-** In the final analysis, Government continued to ensure the full enjoyment of the right to education through the 3 levels of education responsible for education implementation. However, taking into account the shortcomings observed such as the unequal distribution of teachers and school facilities throughout the national territory, corruption and the resurgence of violence in school, much needs to be done in order to achieve this objective which is the provision of quality education for all.



# Chapter 2

## RIGHT TO HEALTH





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**314-** In order to implement right to health indicators, 3 technical programmes were developed by MINSANTE backed by a support programme dedicated to governance and institutional support.

**315-** The Government, with the assistance of its partners, maximized its interventions based on those programmes namely, mother, child and adolescent health, disease control and health promotion, Health District servicing as well as governance and institutional support.

## SECTION 1: MOTHER, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH

**316-** The main objective is to reduce maternal mortality by three quarters and that of children of less than 5 years old by two thirds. To this effect, the main activities focused on the improvement of mother, child and adolescent health.

### §1: Health of the Mother

**317-** Maternal mortality rate has been disturbing for some years now. In 2011, there were 782 deaths for 100,000 births. In order to reduce this rate, steps were taken, particularly with the continuation of the Campaign for the Acceleration of the Reduction of Maternal and Infant Mortality in Africa (CARMMA), initiated in 2010 by:

- strengthening the capacities of 1,679 health personnel in reproductive health under various aspects, including Emergency Neonatal and Obstetric Care (SONEU), Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT), Family Planning (FP), and the Integrated Support for Childhood Diseases (IMCI);
- extending the strategy for the pre-positioning of midwifery kits in the North West, South West, Littoral and the Centre Regions, thus bringing to 9 (out of 10) the number of Regions covered<sup>209</sup> ;
- constructing and equipping 11 “Maternity wards”; and
- repairing the obstetric fistula of 60 women in November 2013.

<sup>209</sup> The West Region will be covered at the beginning of 2014

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**318-** These actions have led to an upsurge in the number of deliveries from 49.9 % in 2012 to 54.69% in 2013, with 257,120 deliveries out of the 470,171 targeted. Correlatively, mortality rate declined to 600 deaths for 100,000 births.

**319-** Regarding the improvement of the health of the mother, the number of deliveries carried out by trained health personnel stood at 257,120 out of the 470,171 targeted, that is 54.69 % in 2013 compared to 49.9 % in 2012.

**320-** More so, to consolidate CARMMA and perpetuate actions undertaken, a National Multi-sector Programme on Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Juvenile Mortality in Cameroon was set up on 11 November 2013 by Decree of the Prime Minister, Head of Government.

**321-** Efforts have also been made to improve the health of the child.

## §2: Child Health

**322-** To improve the health of the child, preventive measures were taken and focused on immunization campaigns. Hence:

- routine immunization enabled 684,374 children from 0 to 11 months, that is 86.19 %, to receive Penta 3 (out of 794,070 expected) and 643,103 (80.99 %) to receive anti-measles vaccine;
- the completion of 6 rounds of preventive campaigns and response against polio allowed for the immunization of approximately 4,251,323 children aged 0-5 years in the whole country;
- the realization of a round of response against yellow fever carried out in 13 high risk health districts in the Littoral Region allowed the immunization of more than 850,000 people aged between 9 months and above; and
- the organization of a prevention campaign against meningitis in the East Region allowed for the administration of the vaccine MENAFRIVAC to 161,090 persons aged less than 29 years out of 165,521 expected.

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**323-** In addition to the health of the child, adolescents were taken into account.

## §3: Adolescent Health

**324-** Early pregnancy among young girls remained a major concern. According to EDS-MICS, early motherhood is 6 times higher among young non-educated girls (56 %) than among girls who had reached Form 5 at the 2nd cycle or above (9 %).

**325-** A quarter of teenage girls have already given birth at least once or are pregnant for the first time.

**326-** As a general rule, adolescents were the main beneficiaries of all interventions relating to sexual and reproductive health. Government specifically supports adolescents<sup>210</sup> with regard to AIDS.

**327-** Apart from the 3 targets mentioned above, Government was also concerned about disease control and health promotion.

## SECTION 2: DISEASE CONTROL AND HEALTH PROMOTION

**328-** The purpose of disease control and health promotion was to reduce disease load among the poorest and most vulnerable people.

### §1: Disease Control

**329-** Disease control was intended to address transmissible diseases, neglected tropical diseases (NTD) and non-transmissible diseases.

#### A: Transmissible Diseases

**330-** It is important to note that the only case of cholera reported at Maga in the Far North Region in 2013 led to focusing on the awareness campaigns against this disease. With regard to the other transmissible diseases, emphasis was laid on AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis control.

<sup>210</sup> See infra, AIDS control

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## 1) AIDS Control

**331-** Cameroon's current HIV/AIDS prevalence rate stands at 4.3%. A breakdown by sex shows that 5.6% of women are affected against 2.9% men. Cameroon, classified as a country with a generalized epidemic problem, is one of the 20 priority countries of UNAIDS' support programmes. As a reminder, one of GESP's objectives is to reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 50%.

**332-** Government undertook in the 3rd Generation Strategic Plan (PSN) 2011 to 2015, to reduce mortality and morbidity related to this pandemic. The implementation of HIV/AIDS control activities presented in the PSN 2011 to 2015 envisaged funding estimated at CFAF 57,781,268,212<sup>211</sup> for 2013. The implementation of the programme led to the mobilization of funds from several sources, including the State Budget, the Global Fund and other partners. In addition to budget allocation, the programme was supported by the Head of State with a special offer of CFAF 5,000,000,000<sup>212</sup> for the purchase of ARVs, and by partners.

**333-** The following Table summarizes funds mobilized and managed in collaboration with GTC/CNLS in 2013. The REDES 2013 survey to be carried out in 2014 will highlight funds used by the other stakeholders in the course of the year.

**Table 1: Funds mobilized in 2013**

Source	Amount in CFAF
State Budget	6,827,817,000 <sup>213</sup>
PEPFAR/CDC/NACC	1,018,676,230 <sup>214</sup>
Global Fund R10	6,103,872,491 <sup>215</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,950,365,721<sup>216</sup></b>

**Source :** MINSANTE

**334-** The implementation of HIV control in Cameroon is materialized through the following main thrusts of the strategic plan:

<sup>211</sup> About 88,215,676.65 Euros

<sup>212</sup> About 7,633,587.78 Euros

<sup>213</sup> About 10,424,148.09 Euros

<sup>214</sup> About 1,555,230.88 Euros

<sup>215</sup> About 9,318,889.29 Euros

<sup>216</sup> About 21,298,268.27 Euros

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- strengthening of the prevention of HIV and STI transmission through the communication and education on behaviour change, promotion of the correct use of male and female condoms, strengthening of links between HIV and sexual and reproductive health, prevention of HIV transmission through blood, strengthening of HIV prevention among vulnerable groups and groups most exposed to the risk<sup>217</sup>, and the Prevention of Mother- to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT);
- strengthening access to care and treatment (decentralization of health care of PLHIV and offer of treatment); and
- strengthening support and protection of PLHIV, OVC and affected persons.

**335-** Under PMTCT, antiretroviral (ARV) were administered to 12,253 out of 17,990 pregnant women screened HIV-positive during antenatal clinics (CPN). In support of this same Government programme, the NGO "African Action on Aids" (AAA) geared its action on the training of facilitators on the health of rural communities and on the involvement of male partners.

**336-** The training sessions and national workshops supported by UNAIDS allowed for:

- strengthening the capacities of 740 rural community facilitators and their male partners on PMTCT, of which 100 were trained in Yaounde and 640 in villages;
- voluntary HIV screening among 1,600 people in the rural area;
- increasing the number of men informed of their HIV status and involved in the PMTCT process;
- connecting pregnant women of the communities concerned directly to CPN/PMTCT services; and
- promoting the natural transfer of knowledge in local languages, to accelerate CPN and PMTCT appropriation.

**337-** Government aimed at a support rate of 49% in 2013. However, 150,000 patients were supposed to have been on ARV treatment, the availability of which was not guaranteed because of lack of stock. Thus, in June, July and August 2013, 7,500 patients were deprived of treatment at

<sup>217</sup> 2,573 young people and adolescents were screened for HIV

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the Laquintinie Hospital, Douala. Yet, the supply and distribution network of these drugs in the country seems to be adequate.

**338-** The list of ARVs is drawn up through national consensus by a multidisciplinary team. The list is regularly revised based on national protocols. Its management is computerized and within the framework of the monitoring of stocks, the inventories are permanent. The very high turnover rate and ever-increasing consumption of ARVs require regular readjustments on the basis of the registration of new eligible patients in Approved Treatment Centres (ATC). ARVs distribution network has evolved since their placement at the National Centre for the Supply of Drugs and Essential Medical Supplies (CENAME) in November 2000.

**339-** Currently, their network comprises 3 main steps: from CENAME to Regional Pharmaceutical Supply Centres, and then to ATCs, Affiliated Treatment Centres and Support Units.

**340-** In 2013, 126,449 People Living with HIV (PLHIV) received free support in 161 ATC and SU including 67% women and 4.2 % children under the age of 15.

**341-** Through the mobilization of international partners for the availability of ARVs, FINEX disbursement level of CFAF 44,100,000,000<sup>218</sup> was reached in 2013, an amount higher than expected.

## 2) Malaria Control

**342-** The objective fixed by GESP is to reduce the rate of malaria-related deaths to below 10% by 2020. In 2013, achievements were sustained and all prevention and support interventions ranked.

**343-** As regards prevention, the results of the post-campaign survey on the use of insecticidal nets published in August 2013 by the National Institute of Statistics show that 66% of households have at least one of these nets. According to the same source, overall rate of the use of insecticidal nets is estimated at 39.3%, 46% in children less than 5 years and 41% among pregnant women. In addition, 484,266 pregnant women received a dose of Intermittent Preventive Malaria Treatment.

<sup>218</sup> About 67,328,244.27 Euros

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**344-** In terms of support, 130,110 children under the age of 5 years received free treatment for simple malaria.

**345-** In spite of efforts by public authorities, the Far North Region suffered from an outbreak of malaria with 285,608 suspected cases notified as of 31 December 2013 out of 944,800 consultations carried out. In addition, out of 3,768 deaths registered in hospitals in the Region, 1,555 were due to malaria, giving a malaria lethality rate of 41%.

### 3) Tuberculosis Control

**346-** During the reference year:

- 14,543 cases of tuberculosis were screened and 11,679 cases placed under treatment free of charge giving a cure rate of 80.30%;
- 75 patients with strains resistant to first-line treatment were supported free of charge; and
- 5 new Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Treatment Centres were set up bringing the Functional Centres to 235 in 180 health districts.

**347-** Although they affect only a small proportion of the population, the control of neglected tropical diseases was also taken into consideration.

### B: Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)

**348-** It is worth recalling that in 2012, the Master Plan for NTD control was launched for the period 2012 to 2016<sup>219</sup>. An Order of 2013 sets up an NTD coordination control unit.

**349-** The following results were obtained as at 31 December 2013 in the implementation of the Master Plan :

- Mectizan/Albendazole combination was administered in mass treatment to 5,776,798 persons for onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis control (against 4,188,000 persons treated in 2012), giving a therapeutic coverage rate of 80.47% and geographical coverage rate of 99.4%;

<sup>219</sup> See 2012 Report, § 472



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- 200 persons received free hydrocele surgery related to lymphatic filariasis complication;
- 25,369 persons were screened for African human trypanosomiasis and 5 cases notified were treated free of charge;
- free treatment, on 30 September 2013, of 617 leprosy cases, 74 new cases of Buruli Ulcer and 97 cases of yaws (at Lomié, East Region);
- deworming against schistosomiasis and intestinal worms, of 6,000,000 children of school age, both in schools, educational institutions and in the community;
- non-subsidized and free cataract surgery of 15,000 patients; and
- free trachoma treatment in 16 health districts in the Far North Region.

**350-** In addition to NTD control, the fight against non-transmissible diseases was also continued.

## C: Non-Transmissible Diseases

**351-** As regards non-transmissible diseases, treatment of 13,357 cases of diabetes is ongoing in hospitals in the country. In addition, 401 children and adolescents less than 18 years old who are suffering from diabetes out of the 400 earmarked, have been treated free of charge. With regard to cancer of the cervix and breast, 500 women were screened for free in 2013.

**352-** Health promotion was also a major thrust of Government intervention.

## §2: Health Promotion

**353-** Hospital hygiene as well as malnutrition control were the main thrusts of health promotion.

## A: Hospital Hygiene

**354-** The main health promotion actions focused on hospital waste management with the continuation of the setting up of hospital health

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hygiene committees, the training of stakeholders and supervision of the use of incinerators.

**355-** As 31 December 2013, 3 incinerators out of the 4 envisaged in the Regional Hospitals of Bamenda, Buea, Bafoussam and the Laquintinie Hospital, Douala were installed, 2 of which are functional. Moreover, 21 incinerators of the 40 envisaged were installed and are functional at the level of district hospitals.

## **B: Malnutrition Control**

**356-** Concerning malnutrition control, 302,582 malnourished children were treated in Integrated Therapeutic Nutritional Centres and Mobile Nutritional Centres. Activities of support for acute malnutrition continued in the East, Adamawa, North and Far North Regions. From January to November 2013, close to 168,874 overall acute malnourished children including 56,201 acute severe malnourished children and 112,673 moderately acute malnourished children received care in these Regions.

**357-** To strengthen these actions, a new agreement for Integrated Support for Acute Malnutrition (PECIMA) was signed.

**358-** Similarly, activities on child nutrition focused on the distribution of vitamin A and Mebendazole during routine campaigns (SASNIM) as shown in the Tables below, support for acute malnutrition, training of health personnel, food fortification at home and the celebration of World Breastfeeding Week (SMAM).

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**Table 2: Distribution of vitamin A during routine campaigns and SASNIM**

Occasion	Distribution Area	Quantity	Number of beneficiaries	Comments
<b>2013 routine campaign</b>	National	2,600 Boxes of 100 000 IU 3644 boxes of 200000 IU	469,688 children of 6 to 11 months 3,176,610 children of 12 to 59 months 487,699 IPPF	No feedback on the use of VIT A. <u>Consequences:</u> Drastic reduction of 5% of VIT A by donor.
<b>SASNIM1</b>	National	1238 Boxes of 100000 IU 8987 Boxes of 200,000 IU	469,688 children of 6 to 11 months 3,176,610 Children of 12 to 59 months 487,699 IPPF)	Nil
<b>SASNIM2</b>	National	1238 Boxes of 100 000 IU 8987 Boxes of 200,000 IU	469,688 Children of 6 to 11 months 3,176,610 Children of 12 to 59 months 487,699 IPPF)	Nil

Source: MINSANTE

**Table 3: Distribution of the Mebendazole during the Routines and SASNIM**

Opportunities	Distribution Area	Quantity	Number of beneficiaries	Comments
<b>SASNIM1</b>	National	43,463 Boxes of 100 tablets	3,176,610 Children of 12 to 59 months	Nil
<b>SASNIM2</b>	National	43,463 Boxes of 100 tablets	3,176,610 Children 12 to 59 months	Nil

Source: MINSANTE

**358-1-** To strengthen all these initiatives, actions have also been carried out for the realization of infrastructure in order to make health districts viable.

## SECTION 3: HEALTH DISTRICT SERVICING

**359-** In 2013, focus was on accelerating the process of servicing health districts in order that by 2015, 80% of health districts would reach the consolidation phase and 50% the empowerment phase. The strengthening of human resources, increase in care supply and health infrastructure, combined with a drug policy helped to achieve this goal.

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## §1: Strengthening of Human Resources

**360-** The quality of medical staff was improved as a result of the following achievements:

- the opening up of 3 new public schools and a private training school;
- the training of 4,296 paramedical technicians; and
- the drawing up of training programmes for midwifery, optical/refraction, morgue attendants and pharmacy assistants.

**361-** In addition, MINSANTE took an active part in the reform of the training of doctors in 2013.

**362-** Better offer for care supply is sought through the strengthening of human resources.

## §2: Strengthening of Care Supply

**363-** Efforts made to ensure care supply will be assessed through indicators such as availability of care and economic accessibility of such care.

### A: Availability of Care

**364-** In order to guarantee the availability of care and consequently diversify offer of care, the achievements below can be mentioned :

- 146 Health Districts out of 153 envisaged have at least 50% of the necessary staff;
- the construction of 2 regional blood banks at the Central Hospital, Yaounde and the Regional Hospital, Limbe started; and
- feasibility studies for the construction and equipment of a Regional Hospital Annex at Mbalmayo with pole of excellence "severe cases of burns" as well as those relating to the renovation of the Regional Hospital Annex, Kousseri are ongoing.

**365-** In addition, 2 new units were set up namely:

- National Programme for Blood Transfusion set up by Decree No.26/CAB/PM of 18 March 2013 to implement Government

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policy on blood transfusion. Its action would help increase the availability and the safety of blood transfusion; and

- National Public Health Laboratory set up by Decree No.2964/MINSANTE of 9 October 2013 to support epidemics and pandemics control through laboratory activities.

## **B: Economic Accessibility to Care**

**366-** With regard to accessibility of the poor to care in central and regional hospitals, 3 central hospitals and 6 regional hospitals out of 13 now have functional committees for support of the poor.

**367-** More so, actions of advocacy and mobilization of communities were carried out for the establishment of health insurance, given that health insurance is increasingly essential to boost the financial accessibility of persons to health care, and access to drugs.

### **§3: Drug policy**

**368-** Drug policy concerns national production, import by CENAME and the number of entities which import drugs. In 2013, emphasis was placed on accessibility and drug quality, and other pharmaceutical products. To this end, the National Drug Commission after 4 sessions:

- issued 414 favourable recommendations of which 187 were to grant approvals and 231 to renew approvals;
- issued 253 pending favourable recommendations including 130 to grant approvals, 122 to renew approvals, 1 for an application as well as 196 refusals;
- decided to reduce the prices of 210 drugs; and
- accredited 2 laboratories of central hospitals, 2 regional hospitals and 1 private laboratory after an assessment mission by experts of the African Society for Laboratory Medicine in 5 laboratories, following the WHO model.

**369-** The realization of the right to health requires the promotion of governance.

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## SECTION 4 : PROMOTION OF GOVERNANCE

**370-** In other that good governance and improvement of working conditions contribute to performance enhancement of health care structures and the promotion of good practices in the health sector, there was need to strengthen ethics, regulation and control.

**371-** As regards ethics, the fight against corruption was intensified in public health facilities with significant results through the development of remedies for the sick in cases of abuse and the conduct of Rapid Results Initiatives (RRI). Thus, 226 complaints and denunciations were received and 174 processed, accompanied with sanctions. Moreover, the drawing up of a code of ethics for health professionals and the process for the implementation of an insurance scheme for health personnel are ongoing.

**372-** Regulation of the sector was concretised by the drawing up of a Strategic Plan for Litigation Monitoring and updating of the compendium of MINSANTE instruments.

**373-** Although, 50 health facilities were earmarked for control, 121 including 49 public and 72 private were effectively controlled.

**374-** In 2013, Government endeavoured to guarantee the right to health to citizens and in particular the poorest and most vulnerable. The management of ARVS stocks and reproductive health were major concerns just as the extension of the provision of care to people.

**375-** Government, with the assistance of its national partners, intends to continue to improve Cameroonians' rate of access to quality health care with focus on better functionality of public health facilities and the provision of quality essential drugs at affordable cost.



**Chapter** 3

**RIGHT TO ADEQUATE  
STANDARD OF LIVING**





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**376-** In order to ensure the well-being of citizens, actions were carried out to guarantee the right to adequate food, the right to drinking water and electrical energy and the right to adequate housing.

## SECTION 1: GUARANTEE OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD

**377-** In 2013, 15.7% of the population, about 3 million people were exposed to famine and malnutrition. To resolve this situation and promote the right to adequate food, modernization of the production apparatus continued with a view to strengthening the availability and accessibility of foodstuff. Quality concerns were not ignored.

### §1: Guarantee of Foodstuff Availability

**378-** Factors of production were reinforced with a view to optimizing the capacities of different sectors.

#### A: Reinforcement of Factors of Production

**379-** Financial resources allocated to the agricultural sector were increased leading to, among others, continued restructuring of agriculture training and the boosting of seed quality production. Moreover, the programme for the constitution of land reserves made land for agriculture available.<sup>220</sup>

#### 1) Increased Financial Resources

**380-** The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) received a budgetary allocation of CFAF 95,520,000,000<sup>221</sup> for 2013, against CFAF 78,630,000,000<sup>222</sup> in 2012, with an investment budget of CFAF 55,129,000,000<sup>223</sup> against CFAF 40 431 000 000<sup>224</sup> in 2012. From this allocation, CFAF 13,225,000,000<sup>225</sup> was assigned to major

<sup>220</sup> Number of hectares, see section 3, §1 infra

<sup>221</sup> About 145,832,061.06 Euros

<sup>222</sup> About 120,401,526.71 Euros

<sup>223</sup> About 84,166,412.21 Euros

<sup>224</sup> About 61,726,717.55 Euros

<sup>225</sup> About 20,190,839.69 Euros

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agricultural sectors, with CFAF 7,225,000,000<sup>226</sup> for cash crops and CFAF 6,000,000,000<sup>227</sup> for food crops.

**381-** The budget of MINEPIA increased from CFAF 25,713,000,000<sup>228</sup> in 2012 to CFAF 28,766,000,000<sup>229</sup> in 2013 with an investment budget of CFAF 14,652,000,000<sup>230</sup> against CFAF 10,550,000,000<sup>231</sup> in 2012.

## 2) Agricultural Training

**382-** In order to put quality human resources that can sustain second generation agriculture at the disposal of the agricultural sector, initiatives were taken with a view to identifying training needs, strengthening training facilities and preparing certification examinations.

**383-** To identify trade and staff needs, a meeting was held in Ebolowa between the State, universities and professionals of the sector.

**384-** The strengthening of training facilities led to the signature, on 22 October 2013, of two agreements with the International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (Foundation 2iE) of Ouagadougou. This involved, on the one hand the Partnership Convention for the Implementation of the Renovation Project of the Technical School of Agriculture of Garoua and, on the other hand, the Convention on Public Service Concession for the development of 2 centres of excellence for regional and international training, research and development support in mechanized agriculture, agro-industry, water and sanitation, electricity, environment, civil engineering and mines.

**385-** In addition, in view of its functioning, the Pilot Centre for the Application of Agricultural Technologies (CATAC), Nanga Eboko, built by the Chinese cooperation was restored to Government following the signing of the certificate of release between MINADER and China.

<sup>226</sup>About 11,030,534.35 Euros

<sup>227</sup>About 9,160,305.34 Euros

<sup>228</sup>About 39,256,488.54 Euros

<sup>229</sup>About 43,917,557.25 Euros

<sup>230</sup>About 22,369,465.64 Euros

<sup>231</sup>About 16,106,870.22 Euros

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**386-** Finally, mention can be made of the functioning of a committee for the preparation of the national *Brevet de Technicien Supérieur* (BTS) examination and the Higher National Diploma (HND) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. These certificates were to be issued at the end of studies in the 3 specialties of the BTS opened in the training schools of MINADER and MINEPIA upon resumption of the academic year 2011/2012.

### 3) Quality Seed Production

**387-** Boosting of quality seed production may be observed in the organization of seed production systems in the different sectors to which the activities of the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD) are making a major contribution.

#### a) Organization of Seed Production Systems

##### i) Plant Seed

**388-** Seed farms constituted a thrust of the stimulation policy of quality seed production. It is necessary to mention, among others, the setting up of 3 first category seed farms with a minimum surface area of 2,000 hectares each at Lagdo in the North, Batouri in the East and Santa in the North West Regions, the ongoing rehabilitation of existing seed farms, the multiplication of seed farms for the production of cassava cuttings. The goal is to have the plant capital necessary for large-scale production of cassava to feed and supply cassava starch and high quality flour to processing units, as well as to finance the setting up of 700 ha of private maize seed farms with a view to reducing the scarcity in the country.

**389-** Support to private seed producers was also achieved through the intensification of the contractualization and the training of private nurserymen and women for the mass production of cocoa, arabica and robusta coffee, plantain and fruit tree seedlings.

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## ii) Animal Semen

**390-** The determination to facilitate the production of high quality animal semen was materialised through the renewal of animal genetic material. To this end, 2,000 improved broodstock of local chickens, 73 pure breed of pig broodstocks for the Kounden Station and 15 horses for the Pette mare herd were acquired.

**391-** This option was also manifested by the genetic improvement of dairy herd. The *Société de Développement des Productions Animales* (SODEPA) continued its artificial insemination programme in the Dumbo Ranch in the North West Region with Italian Simmental semen, the products of which are made available to producers for popularization.

**392-** In addition, a pilot centre for artificial insemination is being constructed and equipped at Wakaw where the Programme for the Improvement of Agricultural Productivity (PAPA) should address aspects related to the collection and preservation of bovine semen. Moreover, 2,700 doses of Holstein semen have been provided to the Wakaw Station to back up PAPA's genetic improvement activities in its support component for the Development of the Dairy Sector (PAPA/ADFL).

**393-** A breeders artificial insemination network is also being set up simultaneously with the constitution of an elite herd of 440 cows from two local breeds (Gudali and White Fulani).

## iii) Fish eggs

**394-** Seed farms are being rehabilitated in order to ensure genetic material for aquaculture development. There is ongoing construction of a closed circuit hatchery at Logbaba, Douala and the setting up of an alevin and floating fish feed production unit in Fouban within the framework of the Cameroon-Brazil Cooperation.

## b) Contribution of IRAD

**395-** IRAD has contributed to the production of basic seed of which a part

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was put at the disposal of producers on the occasion of the Day for the promotion of improved basic seeds.

## i) Production by IRAD

**396-** IRAD has made a significant contribution to the policy of quality seed production by setting up seed farms, made up of 60 ha of cocoa trees, 10 ha of plantain and 5 ha of orchard.

**397-** In the basic seed annual crops sector, the Institute has produced 411 tons of maize (composite and hybrid), 46 tons of rice, 51 tons of sorghum, 10.5 tons of soybeans, 23 tons of beans/cowpea, 104 tons of potatoes, 4,120,000 cassava cuttings, 45,080 yam seeds and 6,140 plantain shoots. Based on the last projection, the implementation of a biannual programme of 5,000,000 in vitro plantains is envisaged.

**398-** As regards basic seed of perennial crops, the Institute produced 35,200 fruit tree seedlings, 71,300 cocoa pods, 35,500 arabica coffee seedlings, 21,700 robusta coffee seedlings and 2,004,100 palm oil seeds. With regard to fisheries eggs, 386,600 alevins were produced.

**399-** Even if the objectives of the Institute for basic seed production have been exceeded for some projections, the late release of funds, as well as conservation and predator problems, particularly of alevins, steps down the average results obtained to approximately 67%.

## ii) Day for the Promotion of Improved Basic Seeds

**400-** The Day for the promotion of improved basic seeds was organized in all 10 Regional Headquarters, between 1 and 30 April 2013. The said day was intended to provide significant assistance to Cameroonian producers through the provision of the best seed adapted to their agro-ecological zones at the beginning of the farming season.

**401-** For the specific case of Yaounde, the ceremony was held on 14 March 2013. Three producers organizations representing the 10 Regions of Cameroon, PLANOPAC, CNOP-CAM and ACDIC, received free of

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charge 30 tons of basic maize seed that can cover 1,500 ha for an expected production of 4,500 tons of certified seed between 3 to 4 months.

## **B: Sector Development**

**402-** The development of agriculture, animal and fish production, contributed to improved availability of foodstuff. Agropoles have been put in place to better structure some sectors.

### **1) Agricultural Sectors**

**403-** With regard to the plantain sector, 1,650,000 seedlings were produced and distributed to 900 producers allowing for the cultivation of 1,380 ha, 15 ha of seed farms were prepared for 15 nurserymen and women for an expected production of 100,000 shoots, 40 tons of fertilizer were acquired and distributed to 70 producers and 3 tons of phytosanitary treatment products acquired and distributed to 50 producers.

**404-** In the potato sector, 66.25 tons of seed were produced and distributed to 2,154 producers for the sowing of 38 hectares of potatoes. About 114 tons of fertilizer, 541 kg of fungicides and 180 litres of insecticide were acquired and distributed, and 12 storage stores were constructed.

**405-** At the level of the roots and tubers sector, 7,100,000 cassava cuttings were distributed after certification, allowing for the sowing of 710 hectares of cassava, 11 cassava cutting farms with a total surface area of 50 ha and 6 seed fields with a total surface area of 40 hectares were set up; 12 all-purpose carriers, 30 wheelbarrows, 350 machetes, 200 dabas, 250 hoes, 150 shovels, 150 mattocks, 100 watering cans, 90 pairs of boots and 100 pairs of gloves were distributed to 15 producer organizations; 2 mobile cassava processing units were provided to 2 producer organizations and 75 producers benefited from 4 training sessions.

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**406-** In the cocoa/coffee sector, 20,276,118 seedlings comprising 16,933,958 cocoa, 2,909,880 arabica coffee and 432,280 robusta coffee plants were produced and distributed; 9 ha of seed farms made up of 6 cocoa and 3 arabica coffee plants were set up; 45 ha of seed farms were maintained; 2,294,469 sachets doses of fungicides were used to treat 15,000ha of cocoa orchards; 1,390 tons of mineral fertilizers, 116 atomizers, 126 sprayers and 325 body protection kits were acquired and distributed to 713 farmer organizations to protect 25,538 ha of national orchard; 611 producers from 205 farmer organizations were trained and 186 village brigades benefited from 14 training sessions in management, phytosanitary intervention, production of organic fertilizers and the use of chemical fertilizers.

**407-** In the maize sector, 900 tons of seeds were produced and distributed allowing for the sowing of 35,000 ha; 40 tons of NPK and Urea were acquired and distributed to 35 producers' organizations.

**408-** In the oil palm sector, 2 conventions on the acquisition of 250,000 pre-germinated seeds were signed for the cultivation of 307 ha of palm groves; 222 producers received palm oil seedlings.

**409-** In the rice sector, the development of rainfed rice cultivation continued alongside irrigated rice grown around SEMRY and UNVDA. In this regard, 81.5 tons of rice were produced and distributed, 10 seed farms with a total surface area of 77 ha were set up, 8,468 tons of fertilizer and 3,502 litres of treatment products were acquired and distributed; 205 farmers from the North and the Far North Regions were trained by the National Centre for the Development of Technologies for Cultivation Techniques of Rainfed Rice (NERICA). All these actions helped to increase rice production by 37,290 tons, raising total rice production in 2013 to 140,000 tons.

**410-** In the Okok sector, 149 nurseries were established with 79,296 seedlings; 105 farms with a total surface area of 71 ha were followed-up and 1,340 female producers were supervised.

**411-** As support to the cotton sector, 15,000 ha of soybeans, 60,000 ha of intensive maize cultivation and 160,000 ha of improved sorghum were



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provided; 1,000 producers received carts at subsidized cost for the transport of inputs, their crops but also of organic manure for 20% of the cultivated cotton area. Consequently, the following results were obtained for the 2013/2014 cotton season: 264,000 tons of cotton seed were produced in 2013 for an incomparable yield of 1,200 kg/ha, 110 000 tons of cotton fibre, more than 22,000,000 litres of refined cotton oil and 77,000 tons of animal feed produced.

## 2) Animal Sectors

**412-** In the poultry sector, the production of poultry meat experienced a slight decrease in 2013 from 144,004 tons in 2012 to 120,630 tons in 2013. However, the production of eggs witnessed a boom, from 27,221 tons in 2012 to 84,017 tons in 2013.

**413-** For the beef industry, CFAF 290,000,000<sup>232</sup> was transferred to Councils for the construction of 11 pastoral boreholes with drinking troughs, a cattle market, two ponds and a borehole with tank for watering of livestock. This sector experienced a boom, with meat production estimated at 88,091 tons. The pig sector recorded a dramatic increase in pork production rising from 16,108 tons in 2012 to 38,984 tons as at 31 December 2013.

**414-** In the dairy industry, several actions contributed to the significant increase in production rising from 60,585 tons of milk in 2012 to 150,535 tons in 2013. These actions include counselling of producer organizations, provision within the framework of PAPA, of 4 tractors equipped for the production of fodder crops in the major dairy production basins and 5 tricycles for the transport of milk for the benefit of producers of the Vina Division and the establishment of 9 milk collection centres (Dibi, Mangoli, Mbarang, Mbangfulbe, Bagere, Guider, Gaschiga, Gazawa and Mindif) and 4 dairies (Garoua, Maroua, Meiganga and Ngaoundere).

**415-** Concerning the small ruminants sector, of the 36,783 tons projected for 2013, 19,594 tons were actually produced, giving an achievement rate of 41%. This production recorded a slight decline compared to its level in 2012 of 24,083,862 tons of small ruminants' meat.

<sup>232</sup>About 442,748.09 Euros

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## 3) Fishery Sectors

**416-** The development of fishery products was marked by the strengthening of local production capacities through the building of a pilot aquaculture unit in Meyomessala with 7 others under construction, the experimentation of fish breeding in cages at Mbalmayo, Lagdo and Ebebda, support to the African Network of Women in the fisheries Sector (COMHAFAT) for the organization of a seminar on the strengthening of the capacity of its members and the retraining, from 9 to 13 December 2013, of a score of nurses and veterinary doctors in aquaculture.

**417-** The protection of local production capacities was also reflected in the signing between MINEPIA and MINDEF of a convention on the fight against illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (INN), on 20 December 2013 and the acquisition of 4 fibre glass canoes fitted with outboard engines for fisheries control posts. Moreover, participatory diagnosis to establish the reference situation of fishermen was carried out at the Lom Pangar, Mekim and Memve'ele Dams.

**418-** The actions helped to obtain aquaculture production of 1,404 tons and fishing capture production of approximately 60,683 tons of fish products, which does not meet local demand and justifies recourse to imports. To this end, 31 technical opinions on import were expressed.

**419-** In view of stock conservation, several authorizations for the setting up of 43 and opening of 28 establishments for the processing, storage and marketing of fish products were issued.

## 4) Establishment of Agropoles

**420-** The Agropole Programme, established in 2012 to follow up and support national strategies for the development of second generation agriculture, had a positive balance sheet at the end of 2013 with the establishment of 15 production agropoles. These are the pork production agropoles of Kribi and Bafoussam, the poultry production and processing agropole of Bomono (Douala), the poultry production agropole of Yabassi, the fish production and marketing agropole of Bankim, the maize

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production and marketing agropoles of Mbandjock, Nkoteng, Siedjam, Ourodole and Karewa, the soybean production and marketing agropole of Mokolo, the rice production agropole of Galim, the pineapple production agropole of Awaé, the eggs production agropole of Baleng and the pork agropole of the Centre.

## §2: Guarantee of Food Accessibility

**421-** The willingness to open up production basins and to control price characterized actions carried out to ensure accessibility of foodstuff. It is also necessary to note the strengthening of the purchasing power of households faced with chronic poverty.

### A: Opening up of Production Basins

**422-** With a view to relieving the producing basins, the Programme for the opening up of Major Agropastoral Production Basins and tourist areas has been put in place while the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure has continued especially in the context of the project for the Improvement of the competitiveness of agriculture.

#### 1) Establishment of the Programme for the Opening up of Major Agropastoral Production Basins and Tourist Areas

**423-** The Programme for the Opening up of Major Agropastoral Production Basins and Tourist Areas was established by Decree No. 2013/7564/PM of 12 August 2013. Its objectives are the rapid improvement of the practicability of feeder roads in production areas and a better accessibility of tourist areas.

#### 2) Continuation of the Rehabilitation of Rural Infrastructure

**424-** The rehabilitation of 500 km of rural road is envisaged within the framework of Component I "*Rehabilitation of Rural Roads*" of the Project for the Improvement of Agriculture Competitiveness established under the Cameroon/World Bank Cooperation, whose goal is to connect high-potential areas to markets.

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**425-** Thus, in Phase 1 on the rehabilitation of 50 km of road, the Metet-Ayene-Mekomo stretch (15.5km) in the Nyong and So'o Division and the Bot-Makat-Bissome-Hebga-Ekouangombe North stretch (35.8 km) in the Nyong and Kellé Division were provisionally approved officially on 4 July and 11 October 2013 respectively. The cost of works is valued at CFAF 687,382,411.<sup>233</sup>

**426-** Phase II which deals with the rehabilitation of 200 km of road, that is 16 roads in the East, Far North, Littoral, North West and West Regions, the Reports on technical, environmental and social impact studies were officially accepted in 2013. Similarly, the sponsor approved the award and the finalization of contracts.

**427-** For Phase III which concerns the rehabilitation of 300 km of road, the procedure for the selection of consultants for the completion of environmental and social impact studies, and technical studies is in progress.

## **B: Price Control**

**428-** Several actions reflect the desire to control prices. This is the case in particular with the raising of the awareness of female retailers in urban markets to curb speculation typically observed in the prices of raw products (plantains, cassava, potatoes, beans, melon etc.), the application of concerted prices in some major stores during festive periods or the organization by MIRAP of periodic model markets in the 10 Regional Headquarters and a few secondary cities of Cameroon, in order to facilitate the supply of consumers and access to markets by producers of production basins.

**429-** The deployment of MIRAP led to the achievement of the following results:

- an average price reduction of 17%;
- the circulation of a monetary mass to the benefit of producers and other partners during these markets of approximately CFAF

<sup>233</sup>About 1,049,438.79 Euros

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- 4,202,173,319<sup>234</sup>, or an average of more than CFAF 350,181,110 FCFAF<sup>235</sup> per month; and
- the mobilization of 14,814,649 kg of consumer products.

**430-** The supplies provided were 607,052 bunches of plantain, 6,449 cows, 2,037 pigs, 236,230 broilers, 1,122,111 kg of tubers (cassava, cocoyam, taro, yam, potato), 40,350 trays of eggs, 125,629 kg of frozen fish, 525,000 kg of cement, that is 10,500 bags.

**431-** The monthly rate of supply increased from 969,950 kg per month in December 2012 to more than 1,234,554 kg per month in December 2013; 3,041 partnership protocols have been signed with producers and the economic operators to this effect with an average of 8,000 consumers/visitors per month.

**432-** Promotional sales of 100% long grain milled rice were also carried out in partnership with *la Société d'Expansion et de Modernisation de la Riziculture de Yagoua* (SEMRY) enabling the consumer to acquire a bag of 50kg of local rice at CFAF 16,500<sup>236</sup>.

**433-** The analysis of the price evolution curve shows that there were no major changes in the prices of goods in Cameroonian markets. More so, products in high demand by consumers, such as fish, rice, cooking salt, vegetable oils, wheat flour and beef were available throughout the year. To achieve this goal, actions were carried out in the specific area of national market regulation.

## **C: Strengthening the Purchasing Power of Households facing Chronic Poverty**

**434-** Within the framework of the Social Nets Project for the benefit of households in a situation of chronic poverty, 1,495 households out of the 1,500 selected at Soulede-Roua and 494 out of the 500 selected in Ndop received CFAF 20,000<sup>237</sup> at each payment. The payments were made twice at Ndop in November and December 2013 and once at Soulede in

<sup>234</sup>About 6,415,531.78 Euros

<sup>235</sup>About 534,627.64 Euros

<sup>236</sup>The action was extended throughout the national territory in 2014

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December 2013. The head of the recipient household signed an undertaking to ensure efficient use of the funds received.

## §3: Acceptability of Foodstuff

**435-** Efforts to improve the acceptability of foodstuff consisted, at the level of infrastructure, in the acquisition of additional equipment, such as lab bench to ensure the functioning of the food analysis laboratory of Douala. In addition, the capacity of SODEPA was strengthened through a support of CFAF 250,000,000<sup>238</sup> to buy a mobile slaughter house for pigs and the equipping of the slaughterhouses of Douala and Yaounde with new equipment.

**436-** The health safety of foodstuff of animal origin was pursued through the health protection of herds and the use of sanitation marks.

**437-** Health protection was effective because of the organization of an annual vaccination campaign against major epizootics. It was marked by the reduction and the harmonization of the cost of vaccination by public services to CFAF 85<sup>239</sup> for vaccinations against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, veal pasteurellosis, anthrax, symptomatic anthrax and cattle nodular skin disease. Thus, 4,583,400 doses of vaccines against Newcastle disease were bought for the development of village poultry farming, 1,600,000 doses of capripestivax for prevention against small ruminants plague and 150,000 doses of vaccines imported from Botswana to reduce the impact of FMD on the dairy herds of the Adamawa and the North West Regions.

**438-** Moreover, a lot of communication (mobile phones) and geo-location (GPS) materials were distributed to facilitate epidemiological surveillance and ensure alert collection and transmission.

**439-** As regards veterinary public health, the use of sanitation marks in slaughterhouses was effective throughout the territory, including major regional and divisional slaughterhouses (stamping procedure). Consultation

<sup>237</sup> About 30.53 Euros

<sup>238</sup> About 381,679.38 Euros

<sup>239</sup> About 0.12 Euros

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with meat sector operators and the training of technical personnel on the use of stamps in marking meat allowed for the reduction of illegal slaughtering and to ensure the safety of animal foodstuff placed on the market.

**440-** In any event, the good use of food is dependent on the availability of water and electric energy.

## SECTION 2: RIGHT TO WATER AND ELECTRIC ENERGY

**441-** In 2013, public authorities continued various projects that were started to satisfy the drinking water and electric energy needs of the people.

### §1: Water Sector

**442-** Several projects are currently in progress in urban, peri-urban and rural areas to increase water supply.

#### A: Completion of Projects in Urban Areas

**443-** Three major projects are being finalised to supply Yaounde and its environs namely the:

- "Sanaga" Project expected to produce 300,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day expandable to 400,000 m<sup>3</sup> ;
- rehabilitation of the water treatment plant of Mefou with a production of 50,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day<sup>240</sup> ; and
- extension studies of the Akomnyada treatment plant.

**444-** Other projects have also been implemented with regard to Douala and its environs, including the:

- continuation of the construction work of the Yato treatment plant which produces 150,000 m<sup>3</sup><sup>241</sup> ;
- rehabilitation of facilities under the Emergency Water Supply Development Project (PDUE) and the project for 52 centres, funded respectively by the World Bank and the Belgian Cooperation; and

<sup>240</sup> Work progress was estimated at 85% in 2013. The first commissioning of 25,000 m<sup>3</sup> took place on 16 January 2014.

<sup>241</sup> The station was commissioned in June 2010.

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- completion of construction works of 11 wells with a capacity of 30,000m<sup>3</sup>/day financed by CAMWATER. MINEE is also financing ongoing emergency works in the city of Douala. As a result of these works, the production capacity in Douala will be increased to more than 280,000m<sup>3</sup>/day.

## **B: Realization of Projects in Peri-Urban Areas**

**445-** Through joint BADEA/OFID/CAMEROON financing, drinking water networks will be constructed and rehabilitated in 7 secondary centres.

**446-** Through financing by the AfDB/Cameroon, 18 secondary centres benefited from the Project for Drinking Water Supply and Drainage in Semi-Urban Areas (PAEPA-MSU) relating to the construction of pipe borne water and drainage systems. The project is implemented by CAMWATER (DWS component) and MINEE (sanitation component) .

**447-** Apart from all these programmes, a significant proportion of the Public Investment Budget is devoted each year to water, in particular pipe borne water and boreholes throughout the national territory.

## **C: Realization of Projects in Rural Areas**

**448-** These actions include in particular the:

- continuation of the Pro-Village Project funded by the State;
- Rural Areas Drinking Water Supply Project (PAEPA-MRU) which continued in 4 Regions of Cameroon (South, South West, West, North West) through AfDB/PIB/FEICOM financing. It concerns the construction and rehabilitation of mini-networks of drinking water and autonomous drainage works; and
- construction project, within the framework of PIB for the 2013 financial year, of 48 mini DWS networks in 48 communities in the country

**449-** In spite of all these efforts, demand for drinking water is always higher than supply, which has led public authorities to continue with rationing measures. The increase of boreholes in urban and rural areas, and the rehabilitation of a dozen Scan Water plants abandoned in rural areas are



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some of the solutions planned to compensate for water supply shortage. Besides, the gradual replacement of facilities entrusted to CDE will improve the quality of water supplied to the population.

## §2: Electric Energy Sector

**450-** To solve the problems of electric energy provision, the institutional framework of some electricity sector operators was strengthened. The improvement of energy supply focused on investment in electricity production. Moreover, exploitation of renewable energies continued.

### A: Institutional Framework of Public Establishments

**451-** The operational frameworks of the Electricity Sector Regulatory Agency (ARSEL) and of the Rural Electrification Agency (AER) were strengthened.

#### 1) Strengthening of the Operational Framework of ARSEL

**452-** Decree No. 2013/204 of 28 June 2013 on the organization and functioning of ARSEL repealed Decree No. 99/125 of 15 June 1999. The repeal resulted in the increase of the powers of control and regulation and the consolidation of the quasi-judicial nature of this structure.

#### a) ARSEL's increased control and regulatory powers

**453-** Henceforth, the Agency ensures the regulation, control and monitoring of the activities of the electricity sector exploiters and operators. To this end, its missions include among others:

- ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory instruments applicable to the electricity sector as well as concession contracts, license, authorization, and any other form of contract adopted in this framework;
- ensure that networks are accessed under objective, transparent, fair and non-discriminatory conditions;
- protect the interests of consumers and their rights with regard to price, the supply and quality of electric energy; and
- implement, monitor and control the tariff system established in respect

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of the methods and procedures set by the administration responsible for electricity

## b) Consolidation of Quasi-Judicial Power

**454-** The quasi-judicial power vested on ARSEL allows it to arbitrate disputes between the electricity sector operators upon referral by the parties. The Agency may be seised for a conciliation procedure, by any physical or legal person. It can be seised by any professional organization or association of users.

**455-** The Agency may also be seised as an arbitration body by any operator to settle disputes between operators.

**456-** The conditions for the settlement of disputes between operators are defined by the Agency in accordance with the provisions of the OHADA Uniform Act on the Law of Arbitration.

**457-** In the case of conciliation or arbitration, the Agency draws up a conciliation Report stating the conditions of the arrangement. The Report is signed by both parties and the Agency. It is submitted to the President of the competent court for affixing of the executory formula. The conditions of the settlement of disputes in the context of the conciliation or arbitration procedure between professional organizations, users and user associations on the one hand, and the operators on the other hand, are laid down by the Agency. The latter receives royalties on acts provided for by the law governing the electricity sector. It is vested with the power to impose administrative fines which it recovers by all legal means.

## c) Strengthening the Operational Framework of AER

**458 -** Decree No. 2013/204 of 28 June 2013 on the organization and functioning of AER reviewed Decree No. 99/193 of 8 September 1999. At the administrative level, the Agency is responsible, *inter alia*, in liaison with administrations, public and private institutions concerned, for ensuring the drawing up and implementation of Government policy on rural electrification in Cameroon.

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**459-** In addition, the Agency is entrusted with a cooperation mission in that it is responsible for proposing measures likely to attract investors in the field of rural electrification in Cameroon, to collect information about various investment opportunities in the field of rural electrification and to disseminate them among interested circles, put in place a data bank of projects available to investors concerned, welcome, assist and guide investors in all stages of the establishment of rural electrification projects.

**460-** The missions of the Agency also include the appropriation and popularization, in relationship with the administrations and institutions concerned, new technologies for rural electrification, particularly in renewable energy, decentralized rural electrification services and low consumption electricity devices in rural areas.

## **B: Improvement of Electric Energy Supply**

**461-** Apart from the major development projects currently in progress (Mekin, Lom Pangar and Memve'ele) the works of which 50% have been completed, other smaller-scale projects were initiated in 2013, including:

### **1) Rehabilitation of the Lagdo Dam**

**462-** A draft agreement was signed with the Chinese company, China International Water and Electric Corporation (CWE) for the renovation of the Lagdo Hydroelectric Dam and studies for a hydroelectric plant on the River Faro. The objective of the project is to increase its installed capacity of 72 MW to 90 MW.

### **2) Menchum Hydroelectric Plant**

**463-** A draft agreement for construction works was signed in 2013 between Government and the contractor, CWE, for detailed draft studies, detailed works design and construction. The aim of the project is to construct a hydroelectricity plant of 72 MW on the Menchum River, in the North West Region. The environmental and social impact feasibility studies have been completed.

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## 3) Kpep Hydroelectric Plant

**464-** A draft agreement for the studies and construction works was signed between the Government and the company JOULEAFRICA in January 2013. Pre-feasibility studies have been completed and were conclusive. On this basis, a development contract was signed with the same company. The aim of the project is to construct a hydroelectricity plant of 450 MW at Kpep on the Katsina River.

## 4) Limbe Gas Plant

**465-** The feasibility studies carried out by the Consultant, DELPHOS, funded by the United States Department of Commerce and Development (USTDA) have been completed. The project involves the construction of a 315MW plant and the conversion to 85MW of natural gas from the existing heavy fuel oil plant as well as a transport line of 225 kilovolts from Limbe to Bekoko.

## 5) Song Dong Hydroelectricity Plant

**466-** The aim of the project is to construct a hydroelectricity plant of 260MW at Song Dong on the River Sanaga.

**467-** A draft agreement for studies and construction works was signed between the Government and the Chinese company, HYDROCHINA, on 2 April 2013. Feasibility studies are ongoing.

## 6) Ongoing Electrification Programmes

**468-** In addition to localities electrified with the State budget, the following electrification projects are in progress:

### - CEMAC Energy Project

**469-** This project aims at extending electrical networks and building 58,000 connections in periurban areas in 5 CEMAC countries including 20,000 in Cameroon. The project covers 49 localities in Cameroon. The

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cost of the works which stands at CFAF3,800,000<sup>242</sup> for Cameroon will be financed under the EU/CEMAC/AES SONEL/State partnership.

## **- Electrification of 33 communities in the North, North West, Centre and South West Regions**

**470-** This operation for the electrification of 33 localities and connection of 3,000 households at a cost of CFAF 5,200,000,000<sup>243</sup> has been carried to the end.

## **- Rural electrification project by extension of the South and North interconnected networks within the framework of the Rural Energy Fund**

**471-** The operation consists in the electrification of 143 localities and the connection of 25,000 households. Its cost is estimated at CFAF14,400,000,000<sup>244</sup>. It is financed by the World Bank under PDSEN and by the State.

## **- Project for the strengthening and expansion of transport and distribution of electricity networks**

**472-** This project aims at constructing 100 km of 90 KV line between Mbalmayo and Ebolowa and a high/medium voltage station of 90/30 kV in Ebolowa to ensure the connection of approximately 100,000 households. The cost of the operation is CFAF42,000,000,000<sup>245</sup>, funded by AfDB/JICA/State.

## **- PERPEN electrification project**

**473-** It aims at electrifying 28 communities in 9 councils in the Monts Mandara in the Far North and connecting at least 13,000 households. The works cost CFAF 6,500,000,000<sup>246</sup> jointly financed by the EU and the State.

<sup>242</sup> About 5,801,526.71 Euros

<sup>243</sup> About 7,938,931.29 Euros

<sup>244</sup> About 21,984,732.82 Euros

<sup>245</sup> About 64,122,137.4 Euros

<sup>246</sup> About 9,923,664.12 Euros

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## C: Exploitation of Renewable Energies

**474-** The "2020 Cameroon Plants Project", launched in July 2012, the ambition of which is to supply 250 communities with solar energy actually took shape in 2013. The city of Maroua, in the Far North Region, is the first to benefit from the said project. Once operational, the photovoltaic plant, Maroua should release installed power of 60 to 100 MW of energy. This project should also be of benefit to other cities such as Nkizok, Bengbis, Bbalelon II, Yingui, Bekoko and Kye-Ossi.

**475-** Despite the existence of these multiple projects, electrical energy supply remains insufficient for various reasons. The transport lines, because of the weight of age, are no longer very effective, resulting in enormous loss in produced energy. The network is 8,245 km long, including 2,365 km for the High Voltage Network and 5,880 km for the Low and Medium-voltage Network. These lines are also threatened by incidents such as felling of trees, traffic accidents etc. The same phenomenon affects transformers which break down regularly and are not immediately replaced or repaired thereby down grading service quality to businesses and households that are the end-users.

**476-** The satisfaction of vital needs is enjoyed in adequate housing.

## SECTION 3: RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

**477-** The persistence of housing scarcity led the Government in 2013 to strengthen corrective measures to overcome organizational, technical and financial difficulties, which weigh heavily on State action in this domain. In this sense, measures taken to strengthen legal security of tenure were consolidated and initial results in respect of housing offer within the framework of public real estate promotion were recorded. Moreover, improvement of the habitability of the living environment also constituted a thrust of the action.

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## §1: Strengthening of the Legal Security of Tenure

**478-** To consolidate legal security of tenure, measures to facilitate access to land ownership were strengthened and efforts were made to ensure compensation to persons expropriated because of public utility. Land reserves were also constituted to facilitate in particular the development of real estate promotion projects.

### A: Facilitation of Access to Landed Estate

**479-** Facilitation of procedures and improvement of guarantees of the reliability of land certificate increased the number of certificates issued.

#### 1) Facilitation of Procedures

**480-** Several actions were carried out to facilitate procedures for obtaining land certificates. At the institutional level, new services set up in the new organization chart of MINDCAF of 18 September 2012<sup>247</sup> went operational. These comprised 6 special land conservation services in Mfoundi and Wouri, and regional legal affairs services.

**481-** Moreover, the establishment of one-stop shops for land transactions continued in the following 8 cities: Ngaoundere, Maroua, Ebolowa, Bamenda, Kribi, Garoua, Bertoua, Bafoussam and Buea. These shops that were primarily reserved for economic operators are also open to individuals.

**482-** The establishment of the Shops increased the volume of files processed and reduced delay. Thus, for example, at the Shop in Douala, of the 195 application files for division received, 181, that is 95.45%, were processed within an average period of 60 days compared to 33.33% in 2008 for an average period of one year. The same trend is observed with mutations with 111 processed files out of 121 received, that is 91.73% for an average period of 50 days against 6 months for 61.22% files processed in 2008. For mortgages, out of 125 files received, 118 were treated in 1 week on average, giving 94.4% against 70.58% in 2008.

<sup>247</sup>Decree No. 2012/390 of 18 September 2012 on the organization of the Ministry of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure

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**483-** More so, a programme to reduce cost and transaction delays was launched in the 7 priority sites: Yaounde, Douala, Bafoussam, Garoua, Maroua, Buea and Kribi.

**484-** To clarify procedures and improve on public information, a Procedures Manual on the completion of land, state-land and cadastral procedures, was produced and disseminated and the User Guide reviewed and edited.

## 2) Improvement of Guarantees of Land Certificate

**485-** The management of guarantees of land certificate reliability was manifested by the increase of National Geodetic Network points. In 2013, 540 new points were installed in Kribi, Limbe and Ngaoundere, thus bringing the total number of points throughout the national territory to 1,689.

## 3) Increased Number of Land Certificates issued

**486-** The number of land certificates issued increased. In 2013, 11,937 land certificates were issued against 11,099 in 2012, made up of 8,398 certificates to men, 2,309 to women, 1,226 to communities and 4 to the State.

## 4) Constitution of Land Reserves

**487-** Access to real estate, for the greatest number, can only materialise if the primary resource, land, is available. In this regard, the State is engaged in a programme of land reserves constitution. In 2013, 417,400 ha of land were constituted, out of which 417,000 ha were allocated to state-land divisions and 400 ha to social housing<sup>248</sup>.

## B: Compensation for Expropriation for Public Utility

**488-** Progress was made in the guarantee of the rights of persons in case of expropriation for public utility within the framework of the following projects :

- Chad-Cameroon Pipeline Project. Seven Decrees to supplement

<sup>248</sup> It is note worthy that 400,000 ha are planned for agro-industry



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Decree No. 2000/825/PM of 19 October 2000 were signed on 5 January 2013. They concerned the Mefou and Akono, Mefou and Afamba, Upper Sanaga, Lekie, Ocean, Lom and Djerem and the Nyong and So'o Divisions;

- Project for the construction of a municipal City in Ebolowa. Decree No. 2013/0020/PM was signed on 9 January 2013;
- Construction Project of the Omnisport Stadium of Bafoussam. Decree No.2013/2009/PM was signed on 1 April 2013;
- Project for the construction of 50 low-cost houses at "Kouekong" in the Bafoussam 1 Subdivision. Decree No.2013/5222/PM was signed on 6 June 2013;
- Project for the construction of the Kribi Industrial-Port Complex. A new decree for compensation was signed on 5 August 2013 with compensation amount evaluated at CFAF 14,329,752,889<sup>249</sup>. Payments started on 12 September 2013;
- Project for the construction of the Main Prison, Mbankomo. Decree No. 2013/8639 was signed on 4 November 2013 for an amount of CFAF 104,696,900<sup>250</sup>; and
- Extension Project of the *Boulevard de la République*, Douala. Decree No.2013/7573/PM was signed on 12 August 2013 with a compensation amount assessed at CFAF 862,473,114<sup>251</sup>.

## §2: Public Real Estate Promotion

**489-** The Year 2013 was marked by the willingness to rehabilitate property developers. Progress was also made within the framework of various projects carried out by the Government, even if their intensity has not yet reached an optimal level.

### A: Rehabilitation of Institutional Real Estate Developers

**490-** The signing of the contract-plans with MAETUR and SIC is revealing of the willingness of the State to restructure public institutions in charge of producing low cost housing.

<sup>249</sup> About 21,877,485.33 Euros

<sup>250</sup> About 159,842.59 Euros

<sup>251</sup> About 1,316,752.84 Euros

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**491-**Therefore, the aim of the 2013 to 2015 State/MAETUR contract-plan, worth CFAF 20,000,000,000<sup>252</sup> is to:

- constitute 250 ha of land reserves;
- service 80 ha of land per year for the production of 4,160 plots of which 60% is assigned to social divisions and the rest to medium and high standard divisions;
- urban restructuring and renewal; and
- urban development control.

**492-**The 2013 to 2015 State/SIC contract-plan includes measures aimed at stabilizing exploitation of the company and reviving the production of social housing. It provides for:

- a grant of CFAF 5,000,000,000<sup>253</sup> to SIC to finance the staff organization plan, implementation of the computerization master plan, servicing and maintenance of existing housing pool;
- relief of taxation applied to SIC's activities in light of its social mission; and
- the provision of land to SIC for the construction of new low cost housing.

## **B: Progress of the Project for 10,000 low-cost houses and 50,000 buildable plots**

**493-** Progress was made in both plot development and housing production.

### **1) Development of Buildable Plots**

**494-** At the end of 2013, the pilot phase conducted by the Military Engineering Corps was executed at 83.7% for the 296 plots at Olembe, at 57.5% for the 384 plots at Mbalngong, Yaounde and 52% for the 424 plots at Mbanga-Bakoko in Douala, giving a total of 1,104 plots which will house on average 6,624 people.

**495-** In addition, within the framework of its projects, MAETUR has developed 639 plots in the cities of Yaounde, Limbe and Buea.

<sup>252</sup> About 30,534,351.14 Euros

<sup>253</sup> About 7,633,587.78 Euros

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## 2) Construction and Marketing of Low-cost Houses

**496-** The construction of 10,000 low-cost houses progressed allowing for the marketing of the first set of houses.

### a) Work Progress

**497-** The average level of execution of construction works of 1,675 low-cost houses in Douala and Yaounde by 36 Cameroonian SMEs stood at 67% at the end of 2013. Thus, 6 buildings comprising 120 model houses, out of the 500 houses at Olembe in Yaounde, that is 98%, were almost completed, while 75% of the 380 housing units in the second phase had been constructed. At Mbanga-Bakoko, Douala, 54% of the first phase of 560 housing units has been executed compared to only 44% of the second phase, comprising 615 flats.

**498-** Moreover, the construction project of 32 buildings, that is 640 low-cost houses by COFFOR, had advanced to more than 25 %. Of the CFAF 12,900,000,000<sup>254</sup> representing the cost of the project, CFAF 6,000,000,000<sup>255</sup> were already available, financed by a syndicate of private banks (AFRILAND, ECOBANK and BGF) guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance.

### b) Marketing of Low-cost Houses

**499-** Marketing of the first set of homes built within the framework of the Programme of 10,000 housing units started in 2009 were launched in September 2013. The prices vary between CFAF 17,000,000<sup>256</sup> to CFAF 23,000,000<sup>257</sup> for flats of 3 to 4 bedrooms. For an offer of 1,675 housing units, 2,098 applications were received, with 880 potential allottees eligible for financing by the Cameroon Real Estate Corporation (CFC). The operation allowed the assigning of 166 houses in Yaounde, 557 in Douala and down payment for 141 housing units.

<sup>254</sup> About 19,694,656.48 Euros

<sup>255</sup> About 9,160,305.34 Euros

<sup>256</sup> About 25,954.19 Euros

<sup>257</sup> About 35,114.50 Euros

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## C: Construction Programme of 1,800 Houses with Chinese Cooperation

**500** - The construction programme in 6 towns in Cameroon of 1,800 housing units with Chinese cooperation is estimated at CFAF 33,500,000,000<sup>258</sup>. Cameroon's counterpart is above CFAF 5,000,000,000.<sup>259</sup> For the executed phase at the site of Olembe, Yaounde, the major work of 2 model buildings comprising 40 housing units was completed by the end of 2013, while the other 31 buildings were constructed to 65%. This progress has led the Government to seek an extension of 1,500 low-cost houses.

## D: Capacity of Councils

**501**- A thrust of the promotion policy of public real estate is building the capacities of Councils in the construction of low cost housing. Yaounde, Douala and Ebolowa have benefited from this support. Prerequisites for the construction of the 50th Anniversary City in Douala with financing from Shelter Afrique have been fulfilled.

## §3: Improvement of Habitability

**502**- Actions aimed at improving the habitability of the living environment were primarily deployed for the renovation of neighbourhoods with precarious housing although urban sanitation continued. It is worthy of note that rehabilitation works of the sewage plant in Biyem-Assi, Yaounde has been completed and those of the plant at Montée Jouvence in the same city started.

**503**- Two projects are devoted to the renovation of neighbourhoods with precarious housing. They are the Project for the Development of Urban Areas and Water Supply (PDUE) and the Participatory Programme for the Improvement of Slums (PPAB) which are intended to increase access of populations in shantytowns to basic infrastructure and services.

**504**- Under PDUE, the road works executed in the neighbourhoods of Doualare and Lowol Dig in Maroua were officially accepted provisionally on 18 December 2013. They comprised a paved road of 1,636m long,

<sup>258</sup> About 51,145,038.16 Euros

<sup>259</sup> About 7,633,587.78 Euros

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secondary earth roads of 3278.36m long and a functional electrical network on the paved road. Construction works of the primary and tertiary drains at Nkolmintag in Douala on a stretch of 1.1 km are complete at 65%.

**505-** In the context of the PPAB Project, the diagnostic assessment of the improvement study of the shantytown of Afan Mabe in Kribi II has been validated.

**506-** Even if public real estate promotion initiatives are beginning to bear fruit, they are far from significantly influencing housing scarcity which was more than 1,500,000 units in 2009. This action should be supported by strengthening the incentives for the construction of housing units to increase the capacity of private housing developers and individuals.

**507-** The operationalization of administrative public institutions responsible for the collection and marketing of staple food products, and the implementation of various programmes and agriculture projects allowed for the appreciation of efforts made by public authorities to give effect to the right to adequate food.

**508-** In terms of electrical energy supply, the continuation of the implementation of strategic projects and the strengthening of the normative and institutional framework for some stakeholders operating in the electrical energy and water sector augur well for a better tomorrow in solving the recurrent problems of water shortages and load shedding.

**509-** The above efforts also need to be supported so that the right of Cameroonians to adequate housing be realised.

**510-** Furthermore, all the concerns expressed on a daily basis by Cameroonians, indicate that public authorities and the society as a whole must synchronise their energies to enable each citizen to have access to an acceptable standard of living.



**Chapter 4**  
**RIGHT TO WORK  
AND SOCIAL  
SECURITY**



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**511-** During the reference year, Government facilitated access of young people to employment and decent work. Emphasis was placed on guarantee of the social security system.

## **SECTION 1: MEASURES TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK**

**512-** Measures were taken to facilitate counselling and professional immersion of young people as well as to ensure decent working conditions.

### **§1: Counselling and Professional Immersion Measures**

**513-** Actions focused both on information and counseling of job seekers as well as placement measures of the workforce.

#### **A: Information and Counselling of Job Seekers**

**514-** Programmes were conducted by the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP) and by the National Employment Fund (NEF) in preparing young people for employment and enable them to familiarize themselves with trades and work demands.

#### **1) MINEFOP Activities**

**515-** On this score, it can be noted that:

- 4,405 users visited the School, University and Professional Counselling Centre (COSUP), representing a monthly average of 368 users thereby exceeding the indicator set at 300 visitors per month;
- 129 users participated in various bi-monthly workshops organized by COSUP; and
- 779 people participated in the two zooms-trades organized by COSUP.

**516-** COSUP attendance rate improved markedly in 2013 because of the intensification of awareness on its benefits through the media, proximity



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awareness in high schools, colleges and higher institutes of Yaounde, posting of posters, participation in some events like Counselling Days in several youth and higher institutes associations.

## 2) NEF Activities

**517-** Mention can be made of:

- the 15<sup>th</sup> edition of the Youth Employment Week (YEW) that hosted and raised the awareness of 31,000 youths, that is, more than 2,000 young people in 2012;
- 45 Sessions of the Company Internship Initiative (CII) Programme;
- 61 Sessions of the Professional Counselling in School (OPS) Programme;
- 31 Sessions of the Professional Counselling in the University (PCU) Programme;
- 126 Sessions of Job Search Techniques (JST) for 2,248 job seekers; and
- 6 training workshops for 102 young promoters for the strengthening of their entrepreneurial capacity in the context of the Integrated Information Centre for Youth Entrepreneurship (CIIEJ).

**518-** More so, NEF hosted and registered 99,401 job seekers in 2013 against 38,622 in 2012.

**519-** Besides vocational guidance, steps have also been taken to carry out workforce placement.

## B: Workforce Placement Measures

**520-** Initiatives taken enabled professional insertion in paid employment, self-employment and recruitment in the Public Service.

### 1) Professional Insertion in Paid Employment

**521-** Professional insertion of nationals, a priority of MINEFOP for 2013, was conducted in several sectors of activity.

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**522-** During the reference period, actions were carried out both by MINEFOP services, employment sector administrations and the private sector. They recruited 44,733 new employees with employment contracts.

**523-** Surveys and monitoring of recruitment of Cameroonians in major projects for 2013 indicate that 7,711 jobs were created.

**524-** Administrative public institutions recruited 13,165 new employees in parastatals and private companies.

**525-** The drawing up of a council model plan for professional insertion under the implementation of decentralization resulted in the creation of 23,000 direct jobs and 150,000 indirect jobs particularly in the forestry and wildlife sub-sector.

## 2) Self-employment Professional Insertion

**526-** These were mainly activities carried out by NEF and PIAASI units supervised by and attached to MINEFOP.

**527-** NEF funded 3,932 projects thereby inserting 8,016 persons in independent employment. Similarly, it hosted 29,032 job seekers, placed 29,734 persons in salaried employment and visited 41,711 businesses.

**528-** PIAASI financed and provided technical support to 845 micro-projects presented by young people through partnership with 20 convention signatory councils, groups and associations, individual promoters, micro-projects under the special project to accompany young people in informal trades for a total amount of CFAF 726,000,000<sup>260</sup>, which generated 3,380 jobs.

**529-** Overall, NEF has enabled 49,950 persons to be inserted in the work world against 38,652 persons in 2012, giving an increase of 26.5%.

<sup>260</sup> About 1,108,396.94 Euros

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**530-** The following programmes have also facilitated access of some young people to employment:

- Self-Employment and Micro Enterprises Programme (PAME), aimed at promoting the financing of both individual and collective projects, has funded 4,044 projects including 181 individual projects and 3,863 beneficiaries under PADER. This programme has generated 8,269 jobs, that is 1,234 projects more than in 2012; and
- Employment Diploma Programme (PED) the aim of which is to provide young people with access to paid employment and by which, through internship in companies, helped 464 young people to gain professional experience.

**531-** PAJER-U/PIFMAS has helped in placing 317 young people in employment for a total amount of CFAF147,900,000.<sup>261</sup>

**532-** The Tables below show the distribution of funding under PAJER-U/PIFMAS.

**Table 1: Distribution of funding under PAJER-U/PIFMAS 2013 by Region**

Regions	No. of Youths	Amount of funding
Adamawa	27	CFAF 11,900,000 <sup>262</sup>
Centre	39	CFAF 20,240,000 <sup>263</sup>
East	16	7,520,000 FCFAF <sup>264</sup>
Far North	29	CFAF 12,920,000 <sup>265</sup>
Littoral	36	CFAF 16,720,000 <sup>266</sup>
North	29	CFAF 13,920,000 <sup>267</sup>
North West	22	CFAF 10,500,000 <sup>268</sup>
West	28	CFAF 13,520,000 <sup>269</sup>
South	15	CFAF 7,720,000 <sup>270</sup>
South West	22	CFAF 9,920,000 <sup>271</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>CFAF 124,880,000<sup>272</sup></b>

**Source:** National Coordination PAJER-U/PIFMAS

<sup>261</sup> About 1,108,396.94 Euros

<sup>262</sup> About 18,167.93 Euros

<sup>263</sup> About 30,900.76 Euros

<sup>264</sup> About 11,480.91 Euros

<sup>265</sup> About 19,725.19 Euros

<sup>266</sup> About 25,526.71 Euros

<sup>267</sup> About 21,251.90 Euros

<sup>268</sup> About 16,030.53 Euros

<sup>269</sup> About 20,641.22 Euros

<sup>270</sup> About 11,786.25 Euros

<sup>271</sup> About 15,145.03 Euros

<sup>272</sup> About 190,656.48 Euros

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**533-** In order to promote national integration, PAJER-U/PIFMAS allocated special financing to 55 youths from indigenous people and persons from disadvantaged areas for a total amount of CFAF 23,000,000<sup>273</sup>. The table below shows the distribution of these special financing.

**Table 2: Distribution of special PAJER-U/PIFMAS financing to the vulnerable**

Region	No. of youths	Amount of funding
Adamawa/Bankim Subdivision	10 Mbororos	CFAF 5,000,000 <sup>274</sup>
Far North/Darak Subdivision	10	CFAF 5,000,000 <sup>275</sup>
South/Bipindi Subdivision	10 pygmies	CFAF 5,000,000 <sup>276</sup>
South West/Bakassi	25	CFAF 8,000,000 <sup>277</sup>
<b>Total</b>		<b>CFAF 23,000,000<sup>278</sup></b>

**Source:** National Coordination PAJER-U/PIFMAS

**534-** Besides, professional training enabled 6,089 young people to acquire trades in different areas against 4,848 in 2012, that is, 1,241 more young people trained and an increase of 25.5%.

**535-** In parallel with professional insertion, Government took measures to increase and diversify the supply of vocational training, through:

- continued implementation of the project for the construction of Vocational Training Centres of Excellence (CFPE) of Douala, Limbe and Sangmelima (in the domain of agriculture machinery repair, automobile mechanics, carpentry, welding, plumbing, office automation, sewing, fashion design, hotel business, tourism, refrigeration, air conditioning, electricity and general mechanics
- continued implementation, with the financial support of the French Development Agency (AFD) under 2nd generation C2D, of Sectoral Vocational Training Centres (CFPS) in non-agricultural trades, agri-food, industrial maintenance and transportation/logistics;

<sup>273</sup> About 35,114.50 Euros

<sup>274</sup> About 7,633.58 Euros

<sup>275</sup> About 7,633.58 Euros

<sup>276</sup> About 7,633.58 Euros

<sup>277</sup> About 12,213.74 Euros

<sup>278</sup> About 35,114.50 Euros

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- equipment of some SAR/SM with classrooms, drilling workshops, latrines, desks and teaching aids; and
- equipment of 6 public intensive training centres with teaching aids in the field of works.

**536-** In the same vein, 1,282 scholarships were granted to the disadvantaged in wanting areas among which 62 Algerian scholarships, 12 scholarships offered by the APERP/ILO Project and 8 Turkish scholarships.

### 3) Recruitment in the Public Service

**537-** Recruitment in the Public Service continued through the operation 25,000 young graduates and the strengthening of technical staff in the various trades.

#### a) Continuation of the Special Recruitment of 25,000 Young Graduates

**538-** The recruitment of 25,000 young graduates through the replacement of deceased persons or persons who resigned resulted in the recruitment of approximately 1,000 new young people in the Public Service in 2013. The table below presents the operation as of 31 December 2013:

**Table 3: Summary of the recruitment of 25,000 young graduates in the Public Service as of 31 December 2013**

DESIGNATION		MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
<b>Number of applicants</b>	<b>Candidates with disabilities</b>	392	143	535
	<b>Candidates without disabilities</b>	159,060	143,075	302,135
<b>Shortlisted applicants</b>	<b>Candidates with disabilities</b>	137	34	171
	<b>Candidates without disabilities</b>	13,772	11,302	25,074
<b>Preselected applicants with contracts as of 31/12/2013</b>	<b>Candidates with disabilities</b>	124	28	154
	<b>Candidates without disabilities</b>	13,095	11,218	24,313

Source : MINFOPRA

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**539-** Recruitments continued through competitive examinations.

## **b) Recruitment through Competitive Examinations**

**540-** Recruitments in the Public Service were done through competitive examinations for training and professional competitive examinations.

**541-** As regards competitive examinations for training, out of 650 vacancies, 636 candidates were recruited in the following schools: CAPESA, ISSEA, IFORD, INJS and CENAJES.

**542-** As for professional competitive examinations, out of 875 vacancies, 569 persons were recruited in the following trades: social affairs, forestry, general administration, statistics, labour and social insurance, taxation, agriculture, information, public health, computing, teleprocessing, and magistracy<sup>279</sup>.

**543-** Decent working conditions were also taken into account.

## **§2: Improvement of Decent Working Conditions**

**544-** The improvement of decent working conditions focused on the continuation of social dialogue, preservation of freedom of trade-unionism, and the strengthening of health and safety conditions in the workplace.

### **A: Continuation of Social Dialogue**

**545-** Through the maintenance of social dialogue, social climate observation mechanisms helped to defuse approximately 26 cases of announced strikes. The Government equally discussed with staff delegates of major development works in particular at the Memve'le, Mekin and the Kribi deep sea port. The goal was to reassure the workers of their status and their working conditions.

**546-** Moreover, 5 collective agreements were signed in different sectors of activities :

- the national collective agreement for the exploitation, processing of

<sup>279</sup> With regard to recruitment into the Magistracy, gender-based statistics are presented in the Chapter on promotion and protection of women, see §832

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- forest products and related activities of 25 January 2013;
- the national collective agreement for telecommunications companies and related activities, of 21 March 2013;
- the national collective agreement for hotels, bars and restaurants, of 3 October 2013;
- the collective agreement of companies for the exploration, production and refining of hydrocarbons, of 19 November 2013; and
- the collective agreement of building and public works companies and related activities of 10 December 2013.

## **B: Preservation of Freedom of Trade-unionism**

**547-** In order to promote freedom of trade-unionism, 36 unions were registered, including 35 workers' trade unions and 1 employers' union located in the following Regions: Centre (16), Far North (1), Littoral (15), North West (1), South (1) and South West (2).

## **C: Strengthening Health and Safety at Work**

**548-** In 2013, Occupational Health and Safety Committees (CHS) were set up and installed in the following Regions: Adamawa (25), Centre (12), East (6), Far North (5), Littoral (104), North (15), North West (19), South (16), and South West (7).

**549-** With regard to HIV/AIDS and the world of work, Labour Inspectors, officials of ministerial units for AIDS control and Judicial and Legal Officers took part, from 18 to 20 June 2013, at Mbalmayo, in a seminar to raise awareness on the rights of people living with HIV, discrimination and stigmatization in the workplace, organized by MINJUSTICE and National AIDS Control Committee.

**550-** Judicial proceedings were also settled in labour matters.

## **§3: Judicial Proceedings for the Settlement of Disputes in Labour Matters**

**551-** Detailed statistics on labour disputes in courts are given in the table below:

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**Table 4: Litigation trends in labour matters before the courts**

	Number of cases listed by referral of employers			Number of cases listed by referral of workers			Number of cases tried					
							In favour of the employee			In favour of the employer		
	CFI	HC	CA	CFI	HC	CA	CFI	HC	CA	CFI	HC	CA
<b>Abusive Redundancies</b>	296	108	216	593	883	694	463	307	150	61	157	58

**Source :** MINJUSTICE

**552-** Actions to promote access to employment and decent work were accompanied by the consolidation of the social security system.

## SECTION 2: SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

**553-** The right to social security was fully exercised in 2013, giving rise, in some cases, to the settlement of disputes in the domain.

### §1: Exercise of the Right to Social Security

**554-** The exercise of the right to social security was manifested by the registration of employers and new insured workers, payment of social benefits and the settlement of social security disputes.

#### A: Registration of Employers and Insured Workers

**555-** The registration file of employers and workers increased by the registration of 5,043 employers against 4,826 in 2012 and 51,229 workers against 50,600 in 2012. The number of active employers as of 31 December 2013 stood at 52,400 against 46,059 in 2012.

#### B: Payment of Social Benefits

**556-** The NSIF paid out CFAF 65,700,000,000<sup>280</sup> as social benefits.

<sup>280</sup> About 100,305,343.51Euros



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**557-** The table below compares the payment of social benefits from 2010 to 2013.

**Table 5: Payment of Social Benefits**

Branches covered	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Family Benefits</b>	CFAF7,296,559,352.119 <sup>281</sup>	CFAF6,901,082,616.120 <sup>282</sup>	CFAF 6,507,512,879.121 <sup>283</sup>	CFAF 6,200,000,000.122 <sup>284</sup>
<b>Occupational Risks</b>	CFAF3,277,331,211.123 <sup>285</sup>	CFAF2,661,983,915.124 <sup>286</sup>	CFAF 2,505,030,276.125 <sup>287</sup>	CFAF 2,400,000,000.126 <sup>288</sup>
<b>Old age, disability pensions, and death benefits</b>	CFAF52,099,526,060.12 <sup>7289</sup>	CFAF54,431,142,838.12 <sup>8290</sup>	CFAF 53,395,258,713.129 <sup>291</sup>	CFAF 57,100,000,000.130 <sup>292</sup>

**Source :** CNPS

**558-** These benefits were paid to:

- 94,062 pensioners against 89,520 as of 31 December 2012;
- 74,868 beneficiaries for 223,894 children against 8,692 beneficiaries for 208,574 children as of 31 December 2012; and
- 4,083 annuity recipients against 4,032 as of 31 December 2012.

**559-** Assistance by the NSIF to the poor amounted to CFAF 37,000,000.<sup>293</sup> The sum of CFAF 1,800,000,000<sup>294</sup> was assigned to the management of health and social action and CFAF 3,500,000,000 to health care institutions.

## C: Collection of Social Contributions

**560-** In 2013, CFAF 117,700,000,000<sup>295</sup> was collected as social contributions of which CFAF 101,200,000,000<sup>296</sup> was recovered from active employers and CFAF 16,500,000,000<sup>297</sup> from the State in the context of the State/NSIF Cross-debt Convention.

<sup>281</sup>About 11,139,785.27 Euros

<sup>282</sup>About 10,536,003.99 Euros

<sup>283</sup>About 9,935,134.16 Euros

<sup>284</sup>About 9,465,648.85 Euros

<sup>285</sup>About 5,003,559.10 Euros

<sup>286</sup>About 4,064,097.58 Euros

<sup>287</sup>About 3,824,473.70 Euros

<sup>288</sup>About 3,664,122.13 Euros

<sup>289</sup>About 79,541,261.16 Euros

<sup>290</sup>About 81,519,478.95 Euros

<sup>291</sup>About 87,175,572.51 Euros

<sup>293</sup>About 56,488.54 Euros

<sup>294</sup>About 2,748,091.60 Euros

<sup>295</sup>About 179,694,656.48 Euros

<sup>296</sup>About 154,503,816.79 Euros

<sup>297</sup>About 25,190,839.69 Euros

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**561-** The exercise of the right to social security also led to litigation.

## §2: Social Security litigation

**562-** Social security litigation was instituted through its dual classical dimension in particular social security benefits and the recovery of social security contributions.

### A: Litigations on Social benefits

**563-** On social benefits litigations, 255 petitions were addressed to the Appeals Committee by the insured contesting the rejection of their applications for social benefits. The Committee delivered 58 decisions of inadmissibility for limitation of rights, 74 applications were returned for establishment and payment of dues, supplementary information was requested for 10 files and the other files are being processed.

### B: Litigation for the Recovery of Social Security Contributions

**564-** The Appeals Committee received 80 files from employers contesting decisions delivered in the sum of CFAF 1,046,741,302<sup>298</sup>. The NSIF had 63 decisions in its favour in the sum of CFAF 832,893,872<sup>299</sup> and lost 4 disputes in the sum of CFAF 46,722,953 CFAF<sup>300</sup>. The Committee ordered 7 renewed controls in the sum of CFAF137,345,508<sup>301</sup> and stayed its opinion in 5 cases because the Supreme Court had been previously seised, either for files relating to health insurance and/or supplementary pension.

**565-** In summary, the fight against unemployment and the promotion of decent work remain major challenges. Established public policies are intended to gradually ensure access to employment for all, without discrimination, to promote the social security system and to fight against non-observance of the rights of workers which will be adapted to the current socio-economic environment by ongoing legislative reforms.

<sup>298</sup> About 1,598,078.32 Euros

<sup>299</sup> About 1,271,593.6 9 Euros

<sup>300</sup> About 71,332.75 Euros

<sup>301</sup> About 209,687.79 Euros



Chapter 5

RIGHT TO CULTURE  
AND LEISURE



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**566-** The implementation of the right to culture and leisure was centred in 2013 on the conservation and promotion of national cultural heritage, protection of the moral and pecuniary rights of artists and the promotion of leisure.

## SECTION 1: CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

**567-** Actions carried out in this domain aimed at safeguarding and restoring cultural heritage and on access of the public to this heritage through the organization of various cultural activities.

### §1: Safeguarding and restoring Cultural Heritage

**568-** The actions below were carried out for the conservation and restoration of national cultural heritage:

- management of cultural sites in the northern part of Cameroon;
- technical and financial support for the establishment of the Maritime Museum of Douala that has actually opened its doors;
- support to the museums of 15 Traditional Chiefdoms under decentralization;
- signing a partnership agreement with the National Council of Traditional Leaders;
- classification of the historic site of Bimbia as a National Cultural Heritage by Order No. 2 /MINAC/CAB of 18 March 2013; and
- signing of an EDC/MINAC partnership agreement for the preservation of the archaeological heritage of the Lom Pangar Hydroelectric Dam and the Supplementary cooperation Agreement between EDC and COTCO, under the aegis of MINAC.

### §2: Organization of Cultural Activities

**569-** To promote and enhance national cultural heritage, many cultural associations organized in 2013, with Government support, the following activities:

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- the Cinema Festival "*Miss Mebinga*" that promotes films produced by women;
- the audiovisual meetings of Douala;
- *les Ecrans Noirs du cinema*;
- the night of the short film of Douala;
- the Cinema and Video Festival of Bafoussam (FICIB);
- the Festival of Independent Cinema of Bafoussam (FECIVBA);
- the AS Cinema Festival (University of Yaounde I);
- the Artistic, Musical, Industrial and Commercial Fair (FOMARIIC) of Douala;
- the *ABOKI NGOMA Festival*, which is a Festival of Dance and Percussion, Yaounde, July 2013;
- the 5th edition of the *LAMBO LA Tiki Festival*;
- the 15th edition of the "*Festi- BIKUTSI* " Festival (Yaounde);
- the cultural event entitled "*Night of Imitators*";
- the 2013 edition of the *NGONDO Festival* (traditional assembly of the SAWA people);
- the 12th edition of the *MEDUMBA Festival* in Bangangte, Nde Division; and
- the *NGOUON Festival* in Foumban, Noun Division.

**570-** Alongside the activities described above, the protection of the moral and pecuniary rights of artists was topical.

## SECTION 2: PROTECTION OF THE MORAL AND PECUNIARY RIGHTS OF ARTISTS

**571-** Cases of malfunctioning of the bodies in charge of the collective management of copyright led to arbitration by the Ministry of Arts and Culture.

### §1: Dysfunction of Institutions for the Collective Management of Copyright

**572-** The inefficiency of Cameroon's organizations for the collective management of copyright stems from conflicts of interest, violation of regulations or agreements, management errors made by the officials, non-

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compliance with rules for the allocation of rights, in particular those restricting administrative costs to 30%.

**573-** The following are among the most salient cases of malfunctioning in 2013:

- the Civil Society responsible for Copyright and Neighbouring Rights and of Plastic and Graphic Arts (SOCADAP) where cases of unpaid staff wages, complaints by members of low royalties paid to them were received. This company was sealed due to its inability to meet its tax obligations; and
- the Civil Art Society of Cameroon (SOCAM), where on 5 June 2013, during an extraordinary session of the Board of Directors, the majority of the members, after assessing the full impact of the jeopardy in which poor management exposed SOCAM, decided, to put an end to the functions of the Director General, to lay him off, subject to legal proceedings and replace him with an interim management committee consisting of 3 administrators, pending the appointment of a new Director General. The same Board dismissed its Chairman for interference in the daily financial management of the company and accessory in misappropriation of funds. This last decision which is in response to the dismissal followed by exclusion of an administrator in December 2012, resulted in misunderstandings and especially the emergence of antagonistic positions on the replacement procedure of these officials.

**574-** All these events forced the Minister to intervene.

## **§2: Arbitration by the Ministry of Arts and Culture**

**575-** The Minister of Arts and Culture, in her capacity as controller of organizations for the collective management of copyright, intervenes whenever there is a risk of public disorder or threat of disruption of the smooth functioning of the institutions mentioned above.

**576-** She therefore requested for a moratorium on behalf of SOCADAP from the Minister of Finance and the seals were lifted.



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**577-** She equally instructed the officials of SOCAM to suspend the organization of a General Assembly and she set up a think-tank committee to revise the fundamental instruments of that institution.

**578-** At the end of the Committee's work, a General Assembly was held and the governing body elected in violation of the fundamental instruments of the organization. After the meeting, many complaints were received at MINAC denouncing irregularities in the electoral process. Upon verification of the truth of these complaints, the Minister took the following measures :

- suspension by Decision No. 202/MINAC/CAB of 17 December 2013 of the Chair of the Permanent Commission for Mediation and Control of the Collective Management of Bodies in charge of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights, who during that Assembly chaired the Election Committee;
- Decision No. 59/MINAC/CAB of 23 December 2013, to put an end to the functions of the Board of Directors of SOCAM, elected during the General Assembly of 2 November 2013 for irregularities and violation of Articles 4 and 9 of the Electoral Code and the Statutes of the said company;
- invalidation, by Decision No. 60/MINAC/CAB of 23 December 2013, of the election of the Board of Directors of SOCAM for violation of Articles 4 and 9 of the Electoral Code and the Statutes; and
- refusal, by Decision No. 61/MINAC/CAB of 23 December 2013, to renew the approval of SOCAM, on grounds, among others, of the absence of legal executive bodies, elected in accordance with the fundamental instruments of SOCAM, the absence in that company of conditions for a healthy collective management of copyright and neighbouring rights.

**579-** Government equally emphasised on the promotion of leisure activities.

## SECTION 3: PROMOTION OF LEISURE

**580-** Leisure was promoted by strengthening the normative and institutional framework and enhancing leisure activities per se.

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## §1: Strengthening the Normative and Institutional Framework

**581-** The following agreements were signed to promote leisure activities:

- partnership Framework-Agreement between the Ministry of Tourism and Leisure (MINTOUL) and the Special Council Equipment Fund (FEICOM) signed on 2 April 2013 to support and guide tourism and leisure development by councils and their groups;
- Collaboration Agreement between MINEPAT and MINTOUL for the implementation of the National Programme for Participatory Development (PNDP) signed on 5 April 2013;
- the National Collective Agreement for hotels, bars and restaurants, of 3 October 2013; and
- the Agreement between MINTOUL and the Cameroon Radio and Television (CRTV) signed on 20 November 2013 relating to the co-production and distribution of micro-bilingual programmes on the promotion of the destination Cameroon.

## §2: Enhancement of Leisure Activities

**582-** Measures were taken to promote and develop leisure activities.

### A: Promotion of Leisure Activities

**583-** The number of tourists increased by 10% from 812,000 in 2012 to 912,000 in 2013. Activities were carried out to maintain Cameroon as one of the main tourist destinations of the Central Africa Sub-region. To this end, mention can be made of the :

- participation in international fora namely the International Tourism Fair held in Spain from 27 January to 4 February 2013, Beijing International Tourism Expo held in Beijing, from 18 to 28 June 2013, and the China Outbound Tourism and Travel Market;
- organization of the 38<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Africa Travel Association, from 16 to 20 November 2013 in Buea;
- construction of an accommodation facility comprising an Interpretation Centre within the framework of the project for the development of the slave route in Bimbia for the period 2013/2016; and
- inventory of 831 developed and rehabilitated tourist sites, including Bimbia in the South West Region and the *Gorges de Kola* in the North Region.

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## B: Development of leisure activities

**584-** The following steps were taken to develop leisure activities:

- creation of a leisure park in Ebolowa;
- construction of a holiday village with a leisure park in Buea;
- creation of a nautical station in Lagdo;
- organization from 27 to 29 June 2013, of a Training Workshop for Holiday Guides on the theme: *"Useful and Enjoyable Holidays in Cameroon"*;
- organization of a holiday camp in Ebolowa, South Region, from 10 to 22 July 2013; and
- organization of a holiday camp in Ngaoundere, from 27 July to 7 August 2013.

**585-** Government is making sustained efforts to maintain the destination Cameroon which have been concretised by an increase of 10% in the number of tourists in 2013 compared to the previous year. Moreover, the enhancement of cultural relics and folklore activities constitute vectors of tourism drive. However, standardization of the copyright and neighbouring rights sector remains a major challenge.

# Chapter 6

## RIGHT TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT



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**586-** To preserve the environment, Government carried out major actions in particular on biodiversity conservation, urban and rural sanitation, and the management of wildlife, forestry and environmental disputes.

## SECTION 1: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

**587-** Biodiversity conservation centred on the protection of wildlife species, continuation of reforestation operations and Cameroon's participation at the Elysée Summit on Peace and Security in Africa.

### §1: Protection of Wildlife Species

**588-** In response to the upsurge in poaching in the Central Africa Sub-region, Cameroon hosted the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) Summit on the fight against poaching of elephants. The sub-regional consultation proposed solutions to this cross-border problem, while strengthening the national anti-poaching mechanism.

#### A: ECCAS Summit on Anti-Poaching of Elephants

**589-** On 23 March 2013, the emergency meeting of ECCAS Ministers in charge of defence and security, external relations, integration and protection of wildlife was held in Yaounde. The objective was to adopt and define methods for the implementation of an Anti-poaching Emergency Plan (PEXULAB) of elephants in the north of Cameroon, the South of Chad and the North and the South West of the Central African Republic.

**590-** At the end of deliberations, representatives of countries invited adopted the Declaration on Anti-poaching in Central Africa. In that document, the parties :

- recommended the mobilization of all defence and security forces of the States concerned to support existing anti-poaching brigades;
- set up a mechanism for inter-state coordination for each of the geographical areas concerned to more effectively coordinate the implementation of PEXULAB;
- invited the parties to implement the existing bilateral and multilateral legal devices in the fight against poaching;

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- encouraged members to further cooperate in information exchange relating to poachers' movements;
- invited Member States to implement their internal legislative procedures to criminalize poaching and illegal trade in ivory, in the same manner as other offences relating to transnational organized crime; and
- requested States concerned, partners and donors to mobilise and make available the necessary funds for the implementation of PEXULAB.

**591-** In the wake of these measures, the Government of Cameroon signed in November 2013 a tripartite agreement on anti-poaching with Chad and the Central African Republic, with a view to establishing and operationalizing mixed joint intervention brigades.

**592-** The main resolutions of this Summit will strengthen the existing anti-poaching mechanism.

## **B: Strengthening the National Anti-Poaching System**

**593-** The fight against poaching was intensified at the national level by strengthening the capacities of stakeholders and through actions to raise awareness.

**594-** Through capacity building, eco-guards were trained in paramilitary skills in 2013. To this end, 1 contingent christened "*India*" composed of 243 participants received initial training of 45 days at the Airborne Battalion Instruction Centre, Koutaba.

**595-** Awareness raising was carried out primarily through flyers and posters showing the animals fully protected.

**596-** Reforestation measures were also continued.

## **§2: Continuation of reforestation measures**

**597-** Agreements were signed with Councils, NGOs and Associations in

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2013 to control desertification and climate change. Operation *Green Sahel* was also continued through the restoration of degraded lands. In the Far North Region for example, reforestation campaigns were organised and 10 new sites of 250 ha each were set up with 400,000 seedlings planted. These are: Mayo-Danay 4 sites: Going 1, Going 2, Lara and Mindif in the Mayo-Kani ; 2 sites Beguele 1 and Beguele 2 in the Diamare; the Zidim site in the Mayo-Tsanaga; the Makilingai site in the Mayo-Sava and finally the Dagoumi site in the Logone and Chari.

**598-** To implement the Benoue Watershed Development Project, 20,000 trees were planted over a distance of 20 km on the left bank of the River Benouè, upstream Babla Village. 20,500 seedlings were planted in nurseries at sites in Londji, Kribi I Subdivision.

**599-** Under operation “green city”, campaigns for the supervision of planted seedlings were organized in the Councils of Wum, Benakuma and Kumbo in the North West Region and of Sangmelima and Kribi in the South Region.

**600-** In the same vein, 7 awareness and outreach campaigns on the use of improved stoves were organised with a view to reducing the populations’ pressure on forests. The table below shows the distribution of improved stoves.

**Table 1: Distribution of improved stoves**

Sub-divisions	Number of stoves
<b>Mayo-Kani</b>	2,500
<b>Logone and Chari</b>	2,000
<b>Mayo-Danay</b>	1,500
<b>Diamare</b>	2,000
<b>Mayo-Tsanaga</b>	1,500
<b>Mayo-Sava</b>	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000</b>

**Source:** MINEPDED



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## §3: Elysée Summit on Peace and Security in Africa

**601-** From 6 to 7 December 2013, Cameroon participated in the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa. Beyond purely security concerns, deliberations focused, among others, on climate change. In this respect, Cameroon's delegation made significant contributions which inspired the major recommendations of the Summit.

### A : Cameroon's Contribution

**602-** Cameroon's contribution during the said meeting underscored the following issues:

- manifestations of climate change in Cameroon;
- predictions of climate change;
- impacts of climate change;
- implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and
- Cameroon's expectations of the Franco-Cameroon Cooperation in the domain.

**603-** The following can be noted on the manifestations of climate change in Cameroon: average temperature increase, overall decrease in rainfall, rising sea level, long periods of drought, floods and big tornadoes in upland areas.

**604-** Climate change forecasts are made using different physico-mathematical models by the Intergovernmental Climate Study Group. Annual rainfall is expected to increase in the North and the Far North Regions by 2034 and decrease in the Adamawa during the same period. This will be the case even for the rest of the Southern part of the country with the exception of the city of Yaounde which is expected to have increased annual rainfall.

**605-** It should be noted that the impacts of climate change are negative and perceptible in agriculture and livestock production considered to be decreasing. Water, biomass, hydro-electric and human health resources are also declining.

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**606-** To implement UNFCCC, Cameroon has developed its Initial National Communication, drawn up a Climate Change Adaptation Plan, and validated its Readiness Preparation Proposal which is the country's preparatory document on the Emissions Reduction Process.

**607-** Cameroon's expectations from the Franco-Cameroon Cooperation on climate change relates to support for the drawing up of the National Strategy REDD+ and the implementation of planned RPP projects, support for Operation *Green Sahel* and the Mangroves restoration project, assistance in curbing aquatic weeds and the strengthening of capacities on the forecast and prevention of the adverse effects of climate change as well as support for the implementation of adaptation projects and programmes developed with respect to PNACC.

## **B: Main Recommendations of the Summit**

**608-** At the end of deliberations, the Heads of State and Government reminded that it is vital to act quickly to restrict global warming well below 2°C compared to the pre-industrial era. They also recall the urgent need for all parties to launch or to identify their internal preparations concerning contributions which they intend to make at national level. They insisted on the promotion of a positive programme to control climate disruption. The Heads of State and Government stressed the importance of immediately implementing long-term actions on the adaptation to climate change in Africa, taking into account the specific needs of developing island States and least developed countries.

**609-** Urban and rural sanitation operations were also implemented.

## **SECTION 2: URBAN AND RURAL SANITATION**

**610-** Urban and rural sanitation was directed in particular to waste management and the strengthening of pollution control.

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## §1: Waste Management

**611-** Actions were conducted to raise awareness on the prohibition of non-biodegradable plastic packaging as well as sorting, collecting and waste recycling operations.

### A : Awareness on the Prohibition of Non-biodegradable Plastic Packaging

**612-** Following the prohibition of plastic packaging prescribed by Joint Order No. 4/MINEPDED/MINCOMMERCE of 24 October 2012 on the prohibition of the manufacture, marketing and use of non-biodegradable<sup>302</sup> plastic packaging, awareness campaigns were conducted in order to prepare the repressive phase planned upon entry into force of this instrument on 24 April 2014.

**613-** The objective of the awareness campaigns organised in the cities of Douala, Yaounde, Bafoussam, Garoua, Ngaoundere, Maroua and Abong-Mbang was to inform traders, plastic packaging producers as well as the public on the adverse effects of plastics with less than or with 60 microns, very often sold between CFAF5<sup>303</sup> and CFAF 100<sup>304</sup>, to inform the public on repression actions laid down by law and propose alternatives to the use of plastic packaging such as bags produced out of raffia and banana leaves, potato and maize starch or baskets from Indian Bamboo.

### B: Sorting, Collecting and Recycling Household Waste

**614-** Household waste management control has resulted in the emergence of private initiatives such as the *Plastic Récup* project. Initiated by *Brasseries du Cameroun SA* and *Hygiène et Salubrité du Cameroun (HYSACAM)*, the aim of the project is to recycle plastic bottles collected from drains, streets or garbage bins. Through this initiative, more than 2,000,000 plastic bottles were collected in 2013 for recycling. For example, 2 plastic bottles could be used to manufacture a watch or a polar woolen scarf and 67 water bottles to manufacture a duvet for two persons.

<sup>302</sup> See 2012 Report, §724

<sup>303</sup> About 0.008 Euros

<sup>304</sup> About 0.15 Euros

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## §2: Strengthening Pollution Control

**615-** Pollution control continued with the improvement of the legal framework and the deployment of the environmental police.

### A: Improvement of Legal Framework

**616-** The legal framework for environmental management was expanded with the entry into force of the following instruments :

- Decree No. 2013/171/PM of 14 February 2013 to lay down conditions for the completion of Environmental and Social Impact Studies (ESIS). This instrument lays down the content of ESIS, conditions of approval of the study as well as modalities for environmental monitoring of a development project; and
- Decree No. 2013/172/PM of 14 February 2013 to lay down procedures for Environmental and Social Audit (ESA).

**617-** The instruments are intended, among others, to minimize ESIS and ESA costs in order to invite project promoters to comply with the legislation in force. Thus, any project promoter required to carry out an environmental impact study or strategic environmental assessment must pay a sum of CFAF1,500,000,143<sup>305</sup> instead of CFAF2,000,000,144<sup>306</sup> initially required for Terms of Reference analysis. The costs of summary and detailed environmental impact study have also been reduced by 15%. Moreover, a promoter with multiple projects or facilities of the same nature located in the same Division is now authorised to perform only one detailed study. A forester with multiple forest management units (FMU) must carry out a single detailed impact assessment, provided that these FMU have a single management plan authorised by the Minister in charge of Forestry.

### B: Environmental Compliance Certificates and Environmental Police

**618-** From January to September 2013, 97 environmental compliance certificates were issued after the holding of 56 public hearings with respect to ESIS and ESA.

<sup>305</sup> About 2,290.07 Euros

<sup>306</sup> About 3,053.43 Euros

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**619-** The environmental police was deployed to control and inspect establishments classified as unhealthy and/or dangerous in order to assess their impact on the environment. To this end, 1,060 controls and inspections of these facilities were carried out. To increase the effectiveness of the inspections, the environmental laboratory housed at the National Brigade for Environmental Inspections was equipped to facilitate the analysis of samples brought from the field. Similarly, 96 inspectors and controllers were trained in environmental inspection procedures and the use of analysis kits.

**620-** The management of wildlife, forestry and environmental disputes was also a concern.

## **SECTION 3: MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS**

**621-** Matters were managed in the forestry, wildlife and environmental sectors.

### **§1: Forestry and Wildlife**

**622-** In this sector, judicial proceedings were instituted against 26 forestry and 72 wildlife offences in 2013.

**623-** Forestry offences involved illegal exploitation of forests, cutting of trees for charcoal production and burning of State-land.

**624-** Wildlife offences comprised hunting without permission, illegal detention, carriage and marketing of trophies of protected animals and a case of assault on an eco-guard on duty.

### **§2: Environmental Sector**

**625-** Protection of the environment involves punishment of environmental offences that comprises two phases: administrative or extrajudicial phase and the contentious phase.

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## A: Matters before Administrative Units

**626-** Inspection missions led to the establishment of 208 reports on offences against units that breached environmental law. More than 177 notifications of fines and warnings were served on offenders. Overall, the offences relate to various kinds of nuisance and pollution, environmental degradation and quality alteration, sound environmental waste management and offences relating to lack of environmental and social audit impact studies. Moreover, 63 files were listed before competent courts.

## B: Matters before Courts

**627-** Matters before courts involved impacts on the environment and pollution as indicated in the table below:

**Table 2: Summary on environment-related cases**

No.	COMPANY	DATE OF TRANSMISSION	OFFENCES	AMOUNT OF FINE
1	SATJEET	24 July 2013		
2	PETROLEX NDOBO	24 July 2013	Failure to carry out environmental impact study	CFAF 5,000,000 <sup>307</sup>
3	BOCOM NDOBO	24 July 2013	Failure to carry out environmental impact study	CFAF 5,000,000
4	OILIBYA BONABERI	24 July 2013	Non-compliance with environmental law	CFAF 3,000,000 <sup>308</sup>
5	OILIBYA CANTON BELL KOU MASSI	24 July 2013	Non-compliance with environmental law	CFAF 3,000,000
6	OILIBYA NDOKOTI	24 July 2013	Pollution of the environment by oil spill on the ground and in drains	CFAF 2,500,000 <sup>309</sup>
7	TOTAL AKONOLINGA	24 July 2013	Soil pollution by oil spill	CFAF 3,000,000
8	TOTAL AYOS	24 July 2013	Pollution of the soil and sub-soil by oil spill	CFAF 3,000,000
9	SOCAEPE AKONOLINGA	24 July 2013	Failure to carry out environmental impact study	CFAF 3,000,000
10	CARRIERE BUNS OYACK I MBALMAYO		Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 5,000,000 <sup>310</sup>
11	TOTAL BANDJA-BAFANG	1 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 2,000,000 <sup>311</sup>
12	TOTAL SOUDANAISE BAFANG	1 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 2,000,000
13	TOTAL MBOUDA I	31 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000 <sup>312</sup>
14	TOTAL MBOUDA II		Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
15	TOTAL BAFANG CHEFFERIE	1 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
16	OILIBYA MBOUDA	31 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
17	TOTAL BAFANG CENTRE	1 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 2,000,000
18	BLESSING PETROLEUM NGOUSSO	17 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 5,000,000
19	TRADEX MESSAMEDONGO	17 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000

<sup>307</sup> About 7,633.58 Euros

<sup>308</sup> About 4,580.15 Euros

<sup>309</sup> About 3,816.79 Euros

<sup>310</sup> About 7,633.58 Euros

<sup>311</sup> About 3,053.43 Euros

<sup>312</sup> About 4,580.15 Euros

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No.	COMPANY	DATE OF TRANSMISSION	OFFENCES	AMOUNT OF FINE
20	STATION SOCAMIT BANGOU	12 July 2013		
21	STATION TOTAL BAHAM	12 July 2013		
22	TOTAL BANGANGTE	11 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 5,000,000
23	TOTAL BANGANGTE I	11 July 2013		
24	STATION CORLAY MRS MBOUDA II	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
25	STATION CORLAY MRS MBOUDA I	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit, soil and water pollution by dumping of waste oil	CFAF 4,000,000 <sup>313</sup>
26	TOTAL II SAPA ROAD LIMBE	15 July 2013		
27	TRADEX PETROLEUM LIMBE	15 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
28	MRS MILE 4 LIMBE	15 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 4,000,000
29	S/S BLESSING PETROLEUM SA MILE 16 BUEA	15 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
30	MRS CORLAY MILE 17 BUEA	15 July 2013		
31	CAMOCO ETOUG-EBE YAOUNDE	17 July 2013		
32	TOTAL FIANGO-KUMBA	22 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 4,000,000
33	TOTAL BUEA ROAD KUMBA	22 August 2013	Failure to carry out environmental impact study	CFAF 3,500,000 <sup>314</sup>
34	TOTAL LIKEMBA ROUND ABOUT TIKO	21 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
35	MRS CORLAY MILE 1/2 BUEA	21 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
36	TOTAL MOLYKO	21 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
37	OILIBYA MUTENGENE	21 August 2013	Project completion without environmental impact study	CFAF 3,000,000
38	SCTEM-BUEA			
39	TOTAL MAROUA I	6 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
40	TOTAL MAROUA II	6 August 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
41	MRS CORLAY COMMERCIAL AVENUE BAMENDA II	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
42	TOTAL NKWEN OPPOSITE FOKOU	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
43	TOTAL NKWEN COW STREET	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
44	S/S CORLAY HOSPITAL ROAD, BAMENDA	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
45	S/S CORLAY COMMERCIAL AVENUE, BAMENDA	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
46	MRS CORLAY NKWEN, NTABESI	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
47	TOTAL HOSPITAL ROUND ABOUT, BAMENDA	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
48	OILIBYA COMMERCIAL AVENUE	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
49	TOTAL BAMENDA I, COMMERCIAL AVENUE	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000 <sup>315</sup>
50	MRS LIBERTY NTARINKON, BAMENDA	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
51	SOTRABA TRADEX UP STATION, BAMENDA	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000

<sup>313</sup> About 6,106.87 Euros

<sup>314</sup> About 5,343.51 Euros

<sup>315</sup> About 4,580.15 Euros

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No.	COMPANY	DATE OF TRANSMISSION	OFFENCES	AMOUNT OF FINE
52	CAMOCO SANTA ROAD	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
53	S/S CORLAY BAMENDA NEXT TO INTERNATIONAL HOTEL	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 3,000,000
54	OILIBYA CITY CHEMIST ROUND ABOUT, BAMENDA	12 July 2013	Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 5,000,000 <sup>316</sup>
55	OILIBYA MVOG-ADA		Non-realization of environmental impact study	CFAF 3,000,000
56	OILIBYA ESSOS		Non-realization of environmental impact study	CFAF 3,000,000 <sup>317</sup>
57	TRADEX ELEVEUR			
58	TOTAL MIMBOMAN			
59	MRS NGAOUNDERE AIRPORT		Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 4,000,000
60	MRS GRANDE MARCHE		Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 4,000,000
61	TOTAL ROUTE GAROUA- NGAOUNDERE		Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 4,000,000 <sup>318</sup>
62	TOTAL NGAOUNDERE- CENTRE		Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 4,000,000
63	TOTAL DEPOT FUEL NGAOUNDERE		Lack of environmental audit	CFAF 4,000,000
64	MAERSK/BOCOM/SCTEM	August 2013	Illegal Introduction on Cameroon territory of hazardous waste products from out of Cameroon	CFAF 50,000,000,157 <sup>319</sup>

**Source:** MINEPDED

**628-** Measures were taken to control poaching, desertification and waste management. Issues related to environmental preservation are very important and require multifaceted actions. It is in this light that plastic packaging of less than 60 microns is prohibit.

<sup>316</sup> About 7,633.58 Euros

<sup>317</sup> About 4,580.15 Euros

<sup>318</sup> About 6,106.87 Euros

<sup>319</sup> About 76,335.87 Euros





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## CONCLUSION OF PART TWO

**629-** The considerable increase of the budgetary allocation of MINEDUB and the support of many partners helped to strengthen access to education and to improve the educational system through especially the increase and the rehabilitation of school infrastructure. However, corruption, collection of illegal PTA dues and school violence are still barriers to quality education.

**630-** Measures to ensure mother and child care increased birth rate to 54.69% in 2013 while mortality rate decreased. Moreover, although awareness campaigns on contagious or transmissible diseases like cholera and HIV are continuing, the improvement of access rate to quality care and affordable costs remains Government priority. To improve the standard of living, significant progress was made in the construction of low-cost houses which, like electrical energy and drinking water supply, has not lived up to expectations. Thus, resort to private housing developers, self-employment and solar energy constitute alternative solutions.

**631-** Measures to reduce unemployment included paid jobs, self-employment and recruitment into the Public Service that created thousands of jobs.

**632-** Through the enhancement and promotion of cultural heritage, the number of tourists increased by 10%. The restructuring of the institutional framework of copyright remains a major challenge despite all efforts to stabilize the sector.

**633-** Sub-regional meetings that were held to fight against poaching and to protect the environment tend to consolidate the existing national mechanism.

**634-** In light of the resolutions of the Elysée Summit, the need to strengthen the capacity of relevant stakeholders, to fight against global warming and to raise awareness among the people on different issues remains a priority. In this perspective, Government initiated a mandatory measure for the use of biodegradable plastic packaging which, although relevant, still lacks alternative measures.



## Part Three

# CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND SPECIFIC RIGHTS



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## INTRODUCTION TO PART THREE

**635-** As the main executioner of the obligations resulting from the ratification of Conventions on Human Rights, the State must ensure that such obligations are fulfilled to all persons without discrimination. However, given the peculiarity of some categories, it must take special measures or affirmative action to ensure that these categories enjoy civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Thus, the goal is to ensure equality by law for specific categories that include socially vulnerable people (children, the elderly, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities) and women. In addition, since loss of liberty is a prerogative of the State, it must take steps to preserve the human dignity of persons deprived of their liberty by guaranteeing their fundamental rights.

**636-** Since poor governance and corruption undermine Government actions in guaranteeing all forms of Human Rights, measures to promote good governance and fight against corruption will be presented in this Part that comprise the following issues:

- Promotion of good governance and the fight against corruption;
- Detention conditions;
- Promotion and protection of the rights of socially vulnerable people; and
- Promotion and protection of the rights of women.



Chapter **1**

GOOD GOVERNANCE  
AND THE FIGHT  
AGAINST  
CORRUPTION





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**637-** The measures taken by the State to promote good governance and the fight against corruption are centred on continued dialogue between the public/private sector to improve the business climate, incentives for investment, access of citizens to information, continued reform of the award of public contracts, and further actions to fight against corruption and embezzlement of public property.

## **SECTION 1: PUBLIC/PRIVATE DIALOGUE**

**638-** In order to improve the business climate, Government continued public/private sector dialogue by holding the 4<sup>th</sup> session of Cameroon Business Forum (CBF) and the implementation of some recommendations made at the 3<sup>rd</sup> session held on 5 March 2012.

### **§1: 4<sup>th</sup> session of Cameroon Business Forum**

**639-** As a framework for dialogue between Government and the private sector, the 4<sup>th</sup> session of the CBF, held on 21 February 2013 in Douala, under the theme: *“Economic Governance and Entrepreneurship”* made it possible to examine the actions to be taken to enable the private sector to be more competitive and make a better contribution to the economy of Cameroon. During the deliberations chaired by the Prime Minister, Head of Government, a balance-sheet of the first 3 years of the CBF was drawn which showed that after 3 years of operation, more than 50 reforms to improve the business climate were implemented.

### **§2: Implementation of the Recommendations made at the 3rd Session**

**640-** During the 3<sup>rd</sup> session of the CBF held on 5 March 2012 in Douala under the theme *“Doing Business in a Simplified Environment”*, 49 recommendations were made to Government by the private sector.

**641-** In 2013, seventeen of these recommendations were fully implemented. They are related to the liberalization of legal and judicial notices, facilitation in setting up a business, tax and Customs reform, facilitation of State property, surveys and land operations, promotion of

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investment, improvement of the performance of the Ports Authority, Douala, and setting up a virtual One-Stop-Shop for Foreign Trade.

**642-** Regarding other recommendations, 2 were deferred, 5 requalified, 3 cancelled, 19 are currently being implemented while 3 have not been implemented at all.

**643-** At the end of the deliberations, some members of the Interprofessional Group of Cameroon (GICAM) or GICAM itself felt that the slow pace of implementation of some recommendations could call into question the credibility of this platform of exchange.

**644-** Furthermore, measures were taken to encourage investment.

## SECTION 2: INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

**645-** Enhancement of the normative framework and improvement of the institutional mechanism reflect the determination to strengthen investment incentives.

### §1: Normative Framework

**646-** Enhancement of the normative framework resulted in the adoption of the law on incentives for private investment and the law on economic zones.

#### A: Law on Incentives for Private Investment

**647-** Law No. 2013/4 defining the incentives for private investment in the Republic of Cameroon was promulgated on 18 April 2013. This law which is applicable to resident or non resident Cameroon or foreign natural or legal persons as per their activity or share in the capital of Cameroon companies, establishes a single licensing regime for all investors in the installation and operating phases, common tax, customs, financial and administrative incentives as well as specific incentives for investments that make it possible to achieve the priorities defined by the country.

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**648-** The conditions of implementation of the tax and customs benefits provided for by this law are clearly specified by Order No. 36/MINFI/SG/DGI/DGD of 19 November 2013 of the Minister of Finance.

## **B: Law on Economic Zones**

**649-** Law No. 2013/11 governing economic zones in Cameroon was promulgated on 16 December 2013. It defines the economic zone as an area consisting of one or more geographical areas mapped out, developed and equipped with infrastructure to allow entities that are installed there to produce goods and services under the best conditions.

**650-** The development of economic zones set up by decree of the President of the Republic falls within the overall framework of national sustainable land development scheme.

**651-** The supervision and development of economic zones are carried out by the Agency for the promotion of economic zones which issues licenses to eligible businesses while management is carried out by the promoter or by a manager appointed by the promoter.

## **§2: Institutional Framework**

**652-** Following the implementation of Law No. 2013/4 above, the duties of the agencies in charge of promotion of investment were reviewed and the mechanisms for monitoring and control established.

## **A: Duties of Investment Promotion Agencies**

**653-** The review focused on the duties of the Investments Promotion Agency (IPA) and the Agency for the Promotion of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (APME).

**654-** Decree No. 2013/296 of 9 September 2013 to amend and supplement some provisions of Decree No. 2005/310 of 1 September 2005 on the organization and functioning of the Investment Promotion

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Agency strengthens the duties of this agency which will henceforth be in charge of major national and foreign investors. As such, IPA shall set up a One-Stop-Shop for receiving and processing applications for licenses and a Reception Shop for investors at international airports of the country.

**655-** Decree No. 2013/297 to amend and supplement the provisions of Decree No. 2013/92 of 3 April 2013 to lay down the organization and functioning of the Agency for the Promotion of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises has amended Article 3 of this instrument. Thus, the Agency is mainly in charge of facilitating the formalities for the establishment of a business, assisting and advising bearers of ideas and projects, mentoring small and medium-sized enterprises and building the managerial capacities of their officials. This new instrument establishes a One-Stop-Shop within the Agency responsible for receiving and processing files for SME licenses, obtaining the necessary visas for their operation and assisting authorized enterprises in administrative procedures.

## **B: Control and Monitoring Mechanisms**

**656-** The Committee to Control the effectiveness of investments and the Joint Committee to Monitor the Stability of Incentives for Private Investment in Cameroon were set up by Law No. 2013/4 mentioned above.

### **1) Committee to Control the Effectiveness of Investments**

**657-** Decree No. 2013/298 of 9 September 2013 to establish and lay down the organization and functioning of the Committee to Control the effectiveness of investments specifies the composition and duties of the Committee.

**658-** The Committee, chaired by the Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office has representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, Ministries in charge of finance, private investment, employment, labour, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Crafts as members.

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**659-** It is responsible, among other things, for monitoring tax returns and the compliance of equipment with the investment programme announced, in order to obtain incentives provided for in the approval document.

## **2) Joint Committee to Monitor the Stability of Incentives for Private Investment**

**660-** Decree No. 2013/299 to establish and lay down the organization and functioning of the Joint Committee to Monitor the Stability of Incentives for Private Investment in Cameroon was also signed on 9 September 2013. Pursuant to this instrument, the Committee, comprising persons representing the public sector and the private sector, aimed at ensuring the stability of benefits granted the investor.

**661-** The implementation of this Law should help increase the confidence of entrepreneurs in public policies to improve the business climate. It is expected that the enhancement of access to information falls in the same line.

## **SECTION 3: ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

**662-** In order to enhance access to information, publication of legal and judicial notices was liberalized by Decree No. 2013/234 of 18 July 2013 to regulate legal and judicial notices. This Decree puts an end to the monopoly held by the Official Gazette on the publication of legal and judicial notices. It guarantees the predictability and transparency of the insertion process. In this regard, the Minister in charge of Justice and the Minister in charge of Communications jointly draw up in the last quarter of each calendar year and for the following year, the list of public or private newspapers and national dailies empowered to publish legal notices.<sup>320</sup>

**663-** In addition to the desire for transparency, reform of the public contracts sector continued.

<sup>320</sup> Following Joint Order No. 2/MINJUSTICE/MINCOM of 13 February 2014, thirty-six national newspapers were authorized to receive legal notices for 2014. The maximum rate of such notices was fixed at CFAF100 (about 0.15 Euros) per line

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## SECTION 4: REFORM OF THE PUBLIC CONTRACTS SECTOR

**664-** Continued reform of the public contracts sector focused on 3 priority areas that comprise the reform of the institutional framework of public contracts, governance, and consolidation of the fight against corruption in the public contracts sector.

### §1: Institutional Framework of Public Contracts

**665-** The institutional reform that started in 2011 with the setting up by Decree of 9 December 2011 of the Ministry of Public Contracts, continued in 2013 with the signing of Decree No. 2013/271 of 5 August 2013 to amend and supplement some provisions of Decree No. 2012/74 of 8 March 2012 to set up and lay down the organization and functioning of the Tenders Board. This instrument brought in the following innovations:

- reconfiguration of the Tenders Board that henceforth comprises:
  - a Central Tenders Board under the supervisory authority of the Ministry of Public Contracts;
  - Ministerial Tenders Boards under the supervision of Ministers;
  - Local Tenders Boards comprising Regional Tenders Boards under the supervision of Regional Delegates and Divisional Tenders Boards under the supervision of Divisional Delegates;
  - Internal Tenders Boards under the supervisory authority of Public Administrative Establishments and public and semi-public establishments, Councils; and
  - Special Tenders Boards under the supervisory authority of jointly financed projects;
- simplification of procedures through the suppression of Specialized Control Boards and the shortening of time limits that henceforth drop from:
  - 105 days to 70 days for national calls for tender and 42 days in case of urgent procedure;
  - 150 days to 105 days for international calls for tender and 60 days in case of urgent procedure;

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- increase in the ceiling of jobbing-orders from CFAF30 million<sup>321</sup> to CFAF50 million<sup>322</sup>;
- appointment of the Minister in charge of Public Contracts as the conflict arbitration authority;
- double functions of the Ministry of Public Contracts that, as a stakeholder, awards major contracts and henceforth enjoys the prerogative conferred on the public contracts authority;
- institution of the control of the proper execution of public contracts exercised by the Ministry in charge of Public Contracts that adds to the other checks formerly carried out by the project owner, the engineer and the service head in charge of the contract; and
- institution of a prior visa which the Ministry in charge of Public Contracts must henceforth affix on any payment document for service delivery after checking the effectiveness and quality of the service.

**666-** The goal of these reforms is to correct the dysfunctioning observed in the former system of award of public contracts.

## §2: Governance in the Public Contracts Sector

**667-** Governance of the public contracts system was enhanced through the systematic identification of factors that encourage poor practices and corruption as well as immediate and systematic sanctions taken against all identified cases. The implementation of this programme was illustrated through conflict management, systematic controls and strengthening the fight against corruption in the sector.

### A: Conflict Management

**668-** Governance through conflict management was illustrated by giving all bidders the possibility of filing an appeal at any level of the procedure, be it at the adoption phase of the tender file, opening of the bids, award of the contract or during examination of the draft contract.

<sup>321</sup> About 45,801.52 Euros

<sup>322</sup> About 76,335.87 Euros



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**669-** Several bidders filed appeals to the Ministry of Public Contracts during the award phase. Since focus was on the time limit, all the appeals were examined within a reasonable period, such that they did have any effect on the process. Moreover, the high level of objectivity in the award of the contracts made it possible to record only about 0.6% of appeals allowed.

## **B: Systematic Control of Public Contracts**

**670-** The balance-sheet of checks carried out by teams from the Ministry of Public Contracts throughout the country stands as follows:

- 1,077 contracts worth CFAF 2,684 014 121 457<sup>323</sup> checked by the central services; and
- 2,363 contracts worth CFAF75,821,893,912<sup>324</sup> checked by decentralized services.

**671-** In this regard, the above checks helped recover some CFAF12,123,182,465<sup>325</sup> from attempted fictitious payments, penalties for delay in service delivery, fictitious bills for staff and experts, over-evaluation of quantities, and double billings.

**672-** On the whole, the State saved CFAF 150,000,000,000<sup>326</sup> by taking measures to ensure good governance in the public contracts system.

## **C: Curbing Corruption**

**673-** Stepping up anti-corruption measures in the public contracts system was illustrated by:

- the establishment of a Ministerial Anti-Corruption Unit in MINMAP followed by the appointment and installation of its members;
- installing a toll-free number, 88 20 06 06, for reporting abuse, dysfunctions and poor practices identified during the award and execution of public contracts;
- banning 76 enterprises from tendering in bids, found guilty of fraudulent practices in the award of public contracts; and
- banning 2 Tender Board Chairpersons, 17 Tender Board members,

<sup>323</sup> About 4,097,731,483.14 Euros

<sup>324</sup> About 115,758,616.65 Euros

<sup>325</sup> About 18,506,677.03 Euros

<sup>326</sup> About 229,007,633.58 Euros

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and 7 Subtender Board members from any public contracts-related activity, without prejudice of criminal prosecution, for breach of duty.

**674-** Besides, there was a deployment of anti-corruption bodies and organs in charge of curbing embezzlement of public property.

## **SECTION 5: CONTROL OF CORRUPTION AND EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY**

**675-** Curbing corruption and embezzlement of public property continued in 2013 with the repression of diversion of public property. Initiatives were also taken by competent administrative institutions geared towards prevention, control, and detection.

### **§1: Prevention**

**676-** With regard to prevention of corruption and embezzlement of public property, several actions were taken by NACC.

**677-** In this regard, under the implementation of the National Integrity Education Programme, NACC participated in the school games organized by the Federation of National School Games (FENASSCO) and the Federation of National University Games (FENASU) and used the forum to educate the youth on the fight against corruption and cheating.

**678-** In the same vein, NACC organized a Workshop to develop the pillar of integrity within the Forces of Law and Order in March 2013, produced and distributed volumes 1 and 2 of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (SNLCC).

**679-** As part of the implementation of the SNLCC, NACC launched the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> rounds of the Rapid Results Initiatives (RRI), and the monitoring and evaluation of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> rounds of the said programme.

### **§2: Control**

**680-** Control initiatives in the management of public funds were conducted by NACC, the Budgetary and Financial Disciplinary Council (CDBF), and the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court.

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## A : NACC Control

**681-** Prior to the financial controls and audits of Public Administrations and major projects, NACC received in 2013, 138 persons in connection with reporting. Many of such reports led to the initiation of investigations by specialized teams of NACC while others were sent to other administrations for examination.

**682-** Regarding controls and audits per se, NACC helped the State to recover about CFAF10 billion<sup>327</sup> through investigations of microfinance institutions and mobile telephone operators. Moreover, 15 matters of corruption and related offences triggered by NACC are pending before the courts.

**683-** In 2013, NACC also conducted 7 audits of public administrations and projects financed by public funds.

## B: Actions by the Supreme State Audit Office (CONSUPE)

**684-** CONSUPE received and examined reports and carried out checks. Furthermore, as part of its duties, the Permanent Secretariat of the CDBF held several sessions at the end of which penalties were imposed.

### 1) Reporting

**685-** Several complaints were received and examined by the Operational Units of CONSUPE. Thus, the Research and Legal Affairs Division received 99 reports in 2013 as against 73 in 2012. Fifteen of these reports concerned councils, 5 concerned public institutions and public and semi-public enterprises, 7 schools and Universities, 1 hospital and health centre, 1 project, 44 personalities, 11 administrations, and 15 third parties and enterprises.

**686-** As at 31 December 2013, 82 reports were examined and led to the request for special missions, transmission of 36 of the reports to other administrations for cross-checking, 36 to be registered in the annual verification programme, 40 for closure, while 17 were still to be examined.

<sup>327</sup> About 15,267,175.57 Euros

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**687-** For its part, the Division of Inspections and Control of Public Administrations and Councils received 23 reports most of which it forwarded to the supervisory Ministries of the units concerned for examination.

## 2) Control Missions

**688-** CONSUPE ended its control mission of the management of the Project to build the Multi-purpose Sports Complex, Bepanda, Douala and started the financial audit of MINAS.

## 3) CDBF Activities

**689-** In 2013, the CDBF Permanent Secretariat received and examined 19 cases as against 13 in 2012 which led to the hearing of 65 vote holders/managers before the Council. It held 41 sessions as against 38 in 2012; that is, 37 ordinary sessions and 4 special sessions. At the end of these sessions, 45 decisions were delivered and published as against 24 in 2012; that is, 12 decisions on total or partial acquittal of the accused, 29 decisions on financial sanctions that led to the arrest of the managers in deficit for amounts ranging from CFAF 100,000<sup>328</sup> to CFAF 26 billion<sup>329</sup> for a total of CFAF 38,398,636,508,<sup>330</sup> and special fines varying from CFAF 200,000<sup>331</sup> to CFAF 2 million<sup>332</sup> for an overall amount of CFAF 32.1 million,<sup>333</sup> 4 decisions on disqualification provided for by law for periods ranging from 5 to 7 years. The disqualifications consist in banning the official concerned from occupying any post of responsibility in any public administration or public or semi-public enterprise.

**689-1-** Moreso, 38 files were forwarded to the Ministry of Justice as valid complaints on behalf of the State and 6 to the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court.

<sup>328</sup> About 152.67 Euros

<sup>329</sup> About 39,694,656.48 Euros

<sup>330</sup> About 58,623,872.53 Euros

<sup>331</sup> About 305.34 Euros

<sup>332</sup> About 3,053.43 Euros

<sup>333</sup> About 49,007.63 Euros

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## C: Actions of the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court

**690-** In 2013, the activities of the Audit Bench focused on judicial and administrative controls. The court was also given more authority in providing assistance and advice to public authorities as per the enabling instrument of the financial regime resulting from Law No. 2007/6 of 26 December 2007.

### 1) Judicial Control

**691-** In 2013, control and examination of accounts of public accountants by the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court was to ensure that Treasury accountants, council treasurers and accounting officers:

- produced their management accounts in the manner and time provided for by the laws and regulations; and
- carry out all the controls and other procedures which they are legally required to do in the discharge of their duties, in particular, payment of expenses, revenue collection, keeping of funds and securities.

**692-** Based on the accounts produced as at 31 December 2013 and those of previous years not controlled as at that date, the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court delivered 176 judgments of which 134 provisional judgments and 42 final judgments, 26 of which discharged accountants while 16 established charges against public accountants. The amount resulting from balance due<sup>334</sup> and fines<sup>335</sup> was estimated at about CFAF452,169,035.<sup>336</sup>

**693-** Some final judgments were the subject of application for review. Out of 11 matters examined by the Audit Bench, 2 resulted in the discharge of two council treasurers with the cancelling of a total debit balance of CFAF12,464,153.<sup>337</sup>

**694-** At the end of judicial control, it was observed that the most frequently identified irregularities concerned, like in the previous year, non-compliance with regulations on budgetary management, payment of expenses without duly certified supporting documents, payment of undue benefits or without

<sup>334</sup> Debits often stem from payment irregularities or non collection of revenue causing the State, Council or Public Administrative Establishment financial prejudice.

<sup>335</sup> Fines penalize delay in producing management accounts.

<sup>336</sup> About 690,334.40 Euros

<sup>337</sup> About 19,029.24 Euros

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legal basis, unregulated cash advances and non revenue collection.

## 2) Administrative Control

**695-** In 2013, based on the scheduling of audits of the accounts of public and semi-public enterprises, the Audit Bench produced 11 reports including 6 final reports with remarks.

**696-** Entities, the control of which resulted in final reports, have a cumulative capital of CFAF75.044 billion<sup>338</sup> while structures where the control was still at the level of interim reports<sup>339</sup> have a cumulative capital of CFAF 12.142 billion,<sup>340</sup> for a total amount of CFAF87.186 billion.<sup>341</sup>

**697-** Like in the previous year, the remarks included in the 6 final reports of 2013 were on the:

- difficulties of compliance with the statutory provisions of the establishments involved with the regulations in force: absence of corporate bodies to ensure good corporate governance (general assembly, auditors);
- outdated regulations that reflect a difference in phases between the statutory and regulatory provisions, and current managerial constraints: granting benefits to senior officials in violation of the legal provisions in force; and
- functional or organizational shortcomings that lead to poor performance: non compliance with the Public Contracts Code, payment of expenses without certified supporting documents or documents the origin of which is doubtful, lack of fairness of the financial statements that sometimes led to the payment of undue performance bonuses or fictitious dividends.

## 3) Assistance and Advice

**698-** The Audit Bench provided assistance and advice to public authorities through the production of an annual report that includes recommendations

<sup>338</sup> About 114,570,992.36 Euros

<sup>339</sup> Control reports pending objection by the competent officials of the units concerned

<sup>340</sup> About 18,537,404.58 Euros

<sup>341</sup> About 133,108,396.94 Euros

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to highlight the improvement of the drawing up of public accounts, and giving an opinion on the settlement Bill tabled before Parliament. This mission was accomplished through deliberations of the platform for dialogue between the Ministry of Finance and the Audit Bench on the one hand, and forums organized with both Houses of Parliament on the other hand.

## a) Opinion on the settlement Bill for the 2012 financial year

**699-** In 2013, the Audit Bench fulfilled the above legal duty by giving, on 19 November 2013, Opinion No. 4/2013/CSC/CDC on Settlement Bill of the 2012 financial year in which it noted in particular:

- **on technicality**

**700-** That the settlement Bill for the 2012 financial year was a marked improvement over previous bills in terms of its presentation and its contents, even though there was still lack of information on some transfer of credits to other chapters and the lack of data on budgetary operations for income;

- **on the merits**

**701-** That statistically, the execution of the Finance Law of the 2012 financial year was satisfactory with an income rate of 98.25% and expenditure rate of 97.32%. That the inclusion of these elements resulted, for 2012 financial year, in a budget surplus of CFAF33,376,478,499<sup>342</sup> instead of CFAF 26,292,530,983<sup>343</sup> as described in the settlement Bill.

**702-** However, some irregularities identified showed that the information system needs to be improved. This is especially the case of forwarding to the central unit, information on the execution of the investment budget in the Regions, the failure to include balances of provisional accounts assignment items in determining the budgetary expenses, and non-inclusion of the balance of the special appropriation account in the calculation of the budget balance.

**703-** Following the opinion on the settlement Bill of the 2012 financial year, the Audit Bench certified the general accounts of the State for the same year. This other activity of assistance and advice derives from Decree No. 2013/160 to lay down General Rules of Public Accounting, the

<sup>342</sup> About 50,956,455.72 Euros

<sup>343</sup> About 40,141,268.67 Euros

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enabling instrument of the 2007 Law on the financial regime of the State, and the internalization of CEMAC Directives of 19 December 2011

## b) Dialogue Platform

**704** The Audit Bench/MINFI dialogue platform held 4 meetings in 2013. Topics discussed resulted in resolutions and recommendations, the most significant of which concern protection of public property and improved reliability of execution data of budget expenditures such as :

- involvement of personal and financial liability of secondary accounting officers and administrators;
- strict enforcement of Law No. 73/7 of 7 December 1973 on the rights of the Treasury to safeguard public property: on the constitution of security and guarantees on the assets of vote holders of the State budget, Councils, and managers of public administrative institutions, and public sector establishments; and
- clearing the provisional accounts assignments items before the close of each financial year.

## c) Discussion Forums

**705**- In 2013, the Audit Bench held 2 discussion forums with each of the Houses of Parliament during parliamentary sessions in June and November.

**706**- The discussions focused on the external control of public finances in Cameroon in the light of the financial regime of the State resulting from the 2007 Law and CEMAC Directives. The recommendations mainly concerned:

- capacity building of both institutions (Audit Bench and Parliament);
- the full implementation of the provisions of the 2007 Law; and
- changes in public finance control institutions imposed by the CEMAC Directives.

## §3: Detection Initiatives

**707**- In order to boost the detection of embezzlement of public property and money laundering, the institutional framework was strengthened as



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well as the capacity of staff in charge of these tasks. This had an impact on the operations carried out.

## **A : Strengthening the Institutional Framework**

**708-** Institutionally, the Public Accounts Standards Committee for tracking down unscrupulous managers of public property held its first session on 6 June 2013.

**709-** Within ANIF, a Committee for Strategic Studies and Trends was set up by Decision No. 163/MINFI/SG/ANIF of 29 April 2013 of the Minister of Finance. The duties of this Committee are to identify sectors and activities vulnerable to financial crime, present techniques and types of economic and financial crimes in Cameroon and present other forms of financial crime which, although not yet identified by ANIF as part of its operations, are likely to be used by criminals in the Cameroon economic and financial context, to take all actions to identify techniques common to money laundering in Cameroon, and propose to the authorities measures to be taken to reinforce the national fight against economic and financial crime.

**710-** The Committee is composed of ANIF staff, judicial authorities, Customs, mines, forestry and wildlife staff.

## **B : Capacity Building of Staff**

**711-** Under capacity building, ANIF officials attended different seminars on cybersecurity, tapping and tailing techniques and on the detection of money laundering manoeuvres in the stock exchange and poaching.

**712-** They were also educated on new international standards set by the Financial Action Task Force on the fight against money laundering, financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

## **C: Operational Actions**

**713-** Operational actions were led respectively by ANIF and NACC.

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**714-** In 2013, ANIF received 315 reports of suspicion and forwarded 45 files to judicial authorities.

**715-** NACC conducted prompt field trips through its Rapid Response Office, which discovered cases of *flagrante delicto*, scam and corruption committed by some State Agents in many areas.

**716-** On the whole, the Rapid Response Office conducted 43 field trips in 2013 as against 31 in 2012.

## **§4: Repression of Diversion of Public Property**

**717-** In addition to the lone case of embezzlement of public property registered before the Military Tribunal, Bertoua, repression of diversion of public property was marked by an increase in the number of cases before the SCC. The ordinary courts have continued to hear and determine matters relating to embezzlement of public property under their jurisdiction.

### **A: Increase in the Number of Matters before the SCC**

**718-** In 2013, the volume of files registered at the SCC increased compared to the previous year. Thus, the number of matters at the level of judicial inquiry increased from 15 to 32 and the number of matters listed for hearing rose from 32 to 52. Besides, 28 matters were heard and determined on the merits, with 48 convictions and 37 acquittals, while 13 interlocutory judgments were delivered and 13 *nolle prosequi* entered.

**719-** This drive led to the restitution of the proceeds of embezzlement in the amount of CFAF2,143,769,110<sup>344</sup> as against CFAF253.9 million<sup>345</sup> in 2012. This amount is paid into a special account in the Public Treasury.

**720-** Some decisions of the SCC have been appealed against before the Specialized Division of the Supreme Court at the investigation or trial stage. At the level of judicial inquiry, 31 files were received for which 17 decisions were delivered and 8 cases referred to the SCC. At the trial stage, 78 files

<sup>344</sup> About 3,272,929.93 Euros

<sup>345</sup> About 387,633.58 Euros

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were received, 36 were referred to the Criminal Division for examination, and 31 cases were entered on the cause-list. Of the 24 decisions delivered, 17 people were convicted and sentenced and 10 discharged and acquitted.

## **B: Sanctions imposed by Ordinary Law Courts**

**721-** Ordinary law courts imposed several sanctions against the perpetrators of corruption and embezzlement of public property.

**722-** Regarding corruption, 47 investigations were opened, 20 cases were under judicial inquiry, 16 cases were heard and determined with 14 convictions and 6 acquittals.

**723-** With regard to embezzlement of public property, 244 investigations were opened, 165 cases were under judicial inquiry, and 103 cases were heard and determined with 84 convictions and 29 acquittals.

**724-** Furthermore, as regards the Supreme Court, the Inquiry Control Chamber registered 60 applications 20 of which were on judicial investigation. Cases tried resulted in 23 convictions and 10 acquittals.

**725-** In 2013, Government, on the whole, continued to promote good governance through actions aimed at improving the business climate, enhancing access of citizens to information, continuing the reform of the public contracts sector and curbing corruption.

**726-** However, since corruption, as perceived by or within the meaning of the Merida Convention, is a deep-rooted scourge in Cameroon, only sustainable cross-cutting measures can eradicate it.

# Chapter 2

## DETENTION CONDITIONS



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**727-** The improvement of detention conditions through the amelioration of the treatment of detainees remains a prior preoccupation of Government. Significant efforts were made to ensure the modernisation of prisons, preparation for the rehabilitation of inmates in order to prevent recidivism and the respect of Human Rights. Detention conditions can be assessed in terms of the following indicators: capacity building, amelioration of detention conditions and working conditions of personnel, prison statistics and accommodation, health coverage, feeding of prisoners, socio-cultural activities, recreation, education, control and visits of prisons.

## SECTION 1: CAPACITY BUILDING

**728-** Capacity building of prison staff was enhanced through the annual meetings of Regional Delegates of Penitentiary Administration, recruitment and training, seminars and workshops. All these activities aimed at raising awareness on the need to improve detention conditions.

### §1: The Seventh Annual Meeting of Regional Delegates of Penitentiary Administration

**729-** The meeting, presided over by the Secretary of State in charge of Penitentiary Administration representing the Minister of State, Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals took place in Yaounde on 11 and 12 December 2013. It was extended to Attorney Generals, the Director of the National School of Penitentiary Administration (ENAP) and Registrars of central prisons. Some officials of the central services were equally part of the meeting. Several papers were presented and recommendations made during the meeting.

#### A: Issues Discussed

**730-** Papers were presented on the following:

- training programme at ENAP: review implemented in line with the recent recruitment and admission of foreign students<sup>346</sup> ;

<sup>346</sup> The contingent from Gabon

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- computerisation of the penitentiary registry: experience of prisons of the North Region;
- deployment of penitentiary administration staff to United Nations Peace Keeping Missions: stakes and prospects;
- discipline within the corps of the civil servants of Penitentiary Administration: necessity for a good mastery of the provisions of rules and regulations in the domain;
- the fight against recidivism through an efficient policy on the preparation of the social reinsertion of detainees: experience of the 2013 recruitment into the Penitentiary Administration as the beginning of the solution; and
- the fight against trafficking of prohibited objects in the Cameroon penitentiary establishments: stakes, challenges and prospects.

## B: Recommendations

**731-** The presentations led to very enriching discussions from which the following recommendations were made:

- secure the sites of Lysoka and ENAP with a fence in order to avoid encroachment from neighbours;
- formulate a general legal framework of cooperation for the training of foreigners at ENAP, Buea;
- create a website for ENAP where all its information can be found;
- extend the experience of the computerisation of the registry of prisons of the North Region to all other prisons of the Republic while awaiting the interconnection of the Regional Delegations of Penitentiary Administration to the Legal Departments of the Courts of Appeal and to the Ministry of Justice. To this effect, the initiator of the said programme was invited to present to the hierarchy an estimated cost of the extension of these projects to all the prisons in Cameroon;
- master and understand the different instruments of the penitentiary administration for a better application of their provisions at all levels;
- re-read the instrument in view of formulating a career profile for specialised personnel (doctors, agricultural engineers, veterinarians, etc);
- pursue the preservation and matriculation of penitentiary domains in view of the agricultural and pastoral activities; and
- ensure the systematic control of prisons as prescribed by hierarchy and especially during the end-of-year festive periods.

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**732-** In his closing remarks, the Minister of State, Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals recommended the following to Regional Delegates and Prison Administrators:

- reinforcement of discipline of the personnel under their authority which should be characterised by the strict application of the instrument without complacency and their objective explanation in order to avoid the feeling of unjustified frustration among personnel;
- enhancement of the security of penitentiary establishments in order to avoid situations likely to lead to escape. The escape of a detainee is a serious issue and those responsible should systematically undergo disciplinary and judicial sanctions; and
- good management of human, material and financial resources put at their disposal as well as the respect for the rights of detainees.

**733-** In order to further improve on the prison conditions in Cameroon, there was the recruitment and training of personnel in ENAP as well as seminars and workshops that were organised by the Ministry of Justice in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (UNCHRD-CA).

## §2: Recruitment and Training

**734-** Competitive entrance examinations for the recruitment of personnel into different grades of the Penitentiary Administration were organised in March 2013. Some 321 successful candidates were undergoing training at ENAP Buea. The recruitments had the particularity to concretise the putting in place of the policy to fight against recidivism and the preparation for the social reinsertion of detainees<sup>347</sup>. These recruitments targeted young Cameroonians of both sexes with specialisations in agriculture, animal husbandry and social welfare in addition to the medical personnel already in place.

<sup>347</sup> It should be noted here that ex-convicts are often assisted in the process of their reinsertion. The NCHRF with the aim of facilitating the moral, spiritual, social and economic reinsertion of ex-convicts in Yaounde offered educative talks at the end of which CFAF 1,000,000 (about 1,526,71 Euros) was handed over to the Executive Director of Prison Fellowship in Yaounde to be redistributed to 12 ex-convicts in need



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## §3: Seminars and Workshops

**735-** In view of the amelioration of detention conditions and working conditions of prison personnel, a seminar was co-organised from 6 to 7 of February 2013 in Mbalmayo by the Ministry of Justice and the UNCHR-CA to validate the draft Code of Conduct for the Personnel of Penitentiary Administration in Cameroon. The seminar brought together the 10 Regional Delegates of Penitentiary Administration, the Director of the National School of Penitentiary Administration, participants from the Ministry of Justice, the NCHRF, the civil society working within the domain of prison detentions, the Bar Council and participants from the UNCHR-CA.

**736-** At the end of the seminar, the following recommendations were made:

- give the privilege of jurisdiction to the personnel of Penitentiary Administration;
- integrate moral inquiry as one of the stages in the recruitment of personnel into Penitentiary Administration;
- provide regional delegations with the means for the continuous training of Penitentiary Administration staff;
- set up a restricted technical team to ensure the translation of the Code of Conduct for Penitentiary Administration staff;
- encourage the participative process of the Penitentiary Administration staff as is the case in the drafting of instruments concerning the detention domain; and
- provide Penitentiary Administration staff with non-lethal weapons.

**737-** Other seminars aimed at reinforcing the capacity of Penitentiary Administration personnel of the North West, Littoral, East and South Regions on Human Rights within the detention milieu, were organised in Bamenda (7 to 8 May 2013), in Douala (4 to 5 September 2013), in Ebolowa (7 to 8 November 2013) and in Bertoua (13 to 14 November 2013) respectively. The UNCHR-CA in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the NCHRF, undertook to train registrars and prison staff on the respect for Human Rights in detention milieu. About 40 participants from each of the Regional Delegations for Penitentiary Administration concerned and the prisons in the Region took part in the seminar. Presentations were made on the following topics:

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- general introduction to Human Rights: instruments on international and regional Human Rights mechanisms;
- Human Rights in the different phases of the procedure: before and during the trial;
- rehabilitation of the prisoner as an objective of imprisonment;
- torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment;
- specific rights of inmates;
- special categories of inmates and their rights (women, minors, the elderly and persons with disabilities); and
- mechanisms of petitions for persons deprived of liberty.

**738-** The need for such initiative to be duplicated so as to refresh the knowledge of prison staff and thereby contribute to the amelioration of detention conditions and working conditions of personnel cannot be over emphasised.

## SECTION 2: AMELIORATION OF DETENTION CONDITIONS AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF PERSONNEL

**739-** Government carried out actions aimed at improving detention conditions and working conditions of personnel.

### §1: Amelioration of detention conditions

**740-** As regards the amelioration of detention conditions, the following projects were carried out:

- rehabilitation of some dilapidated prisons such as the Douala, Yaounde and Mbengwi prisons;
- normalisation of electrical connections in the central prisons of Yaounde and Douala;
- acquisition of 3 vehicles to facilitate the transportation of detainees to jurisdictions and for their external medical consultations for the Central Prison, Yaounde;
- completion of the procedure for acquisition and matriculation of land to host the Main Prison, Mbankomo and the Secondary Prison, Bali;
- completion of topographic and architectural works of the new 5,000

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- intake capacity prison of Douala-Ngoma; and
- pursuit of the security of some central prisons (Yaounde and Douala) through the acquisition of the filtration crossbars and metal detectors.

## §2: Amelioration of working conditions

**741-** Improvement of working conditions of staff was implemented through:

- acquisition of different uniforms and accessories as provided for by the instruments; and
- professional promotion of deserving staff to different grades.

**742-** Apart information related to the amelioration of detention conditions and working conditions, one of the key indicators to appreciate the general conditions of detainees is prison statistics and accommodation.

## SECTION 3: PRISON STATISTICS AND ACCOMMODATION

**743-** Prison statistics and accommodation take into account the intake capacity of prisons, number of awaiting trials and convicts, gender aspects, separation of minors from adults, prisoner/warder ratio and the distribution of the prison population as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013.

**744-** Cameroon had 88 prisons in 2013, with 78 being operational, 10 of which are central prisons, 50 main prisons and 18 secondary prisons. The intake capacity is estimated at 18,825 places for a prison population of 25,914. Among these, 15,519 are awaiting trial while 10,395 are convicts. Accused persons include about 14,401 men, 419 women, 699 minors (687 boys and 12 girls), while convicts comprise about 10,026 men, 207 women and 162 minors (155 boys and 7 girls).

**745-** The intake capacity of 18,825 places with 25,914 inmates gives an occupation rate of 137.7% for 2013. The Regions with the highest occupation rates included the Littoral (273.8%), North (218%) and Centre (155.5%). The East Region (71.9%), North West (86.2%) and the West Regions (86.2%) had the lowest occupation rates as seen in Table 1 below. The regions with the highest number of inmates included the Centre (7,306) and Littoral (4,244) while those with the least number of inmates were the

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East (1,061) and the South (1,143). The Centre Region had the highest intake capacity of 4,700 places while the South Region had the lowest with 800 places.

**746-** Prison overcrowding is significant in central prisons such as Yaounde and Douala with 4150 inmates for 1,000 places and 3, 040 for 800 places respectively. The Main Prison, Yoko on the other hand with an intake capacity of 700 places had only 41 inmates since it hosts only convicts. Other prisons such as the Ndikinimeki, Betare-Oya, Doumé and Buea Upper-Farms Secondary Prisons with low occupation rates equally had only convicts. Some newly created prisons like Bandjoun, Touboro, Bali, Batibo, Bengbis, Mundemba, Menji, Tombel, Mbankomo and Bangem are not yet operational. The national warder/detainee ratio is 1:11. However, the Bazou, Bavenga, Upper-Farms and Djoum Secondary Prisons all have a 1:2 warder/inmate ratio. This can be explained by the fact that these prisons only host convicts. The Tchollire I and Monatele Main Prisons have the highest warder/inmate ratio of 1:22 and 1:17 respectively.

**747-** Prison statistics are summarised in the tables below including the situation of minors and women.

**Table 1: Prison statistics per region as at 31 December 2013**

No.	REGION	ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY	ACCUSED	CONVICTS	TOTAL	OCCUPATION RATE (%)
1	Adamawa	1300	880	569	1449	111.5
2	Centre	4700	5078	2228	7306	155.5
3	East	1475	584	477	1061	71.9
4	Far North	2170	1125	1705	2830	130.4
5	Littoral	1550	2861	1383	4244	273.8
6	North	1150	1124	1383	2507	218
7	North West	1650	769	654	1423	86.2
8	West	3020	1648	958	2606	86.2
9	South	800	643	500	1143	142.9
10	South West	1010	807	538	1345	133.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18825</b>	<b>15519</b>	<b>10395</b>	<b>25914</b>	<b>140.96</b>

Source : DAPEN

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**Table 2: Women in Prisons as at 31 December 2013**

No.	REGION	ACCUSED	CONVICTS	TOTAL
1	Adamawa	13	9	22
2	Centre	181	61	242
3	East	21	36	57
4	Far North	20	23	43
5	Littoral	74	10	84
6	North	22	08	30
7	North West	11	16	27
8	West	37	15	52
9	South	30	21	51
10	South West	10	8	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>626</b>

**Source :** DAPEN

**Table 3: Minors in prisons as at 31 December 2013**

No.	REGION	ACCUSED	CONVICTS	TOTAL
1	Adamawa	41	10	51
2	Centre	226	23	249
3	East	39	12	51
4	Far North	71	37	108
5	Littoral	71	7	78
6	North	47	12	59
7	North West	30	19	49
8	West	94	15	109
9	South	41	9	50
10	South West	39	18	57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>861</b>

**Source :** DAPEN

**748-** Due to the overcrowded nature of most prisons which is a major issue in Cameroon prisons, health is equally one of the important preoccupations especially when most of the health problems arise from the later.

## SECTION 4: HEALTH COVERAGE

**749-** The budget allocated for the health of prisoners in 2013 stood at CFAF 157,740,000<sup>348</sup> as against CFAF 86,513,000<sup>349</sup> for 2012 which gives an annual rate of CFAF 6,572<sup>350</sup> per detainee from CFAF 3,604<sup>351</sup> the previous year. A remarkable improvement was noticed in 2013 in prisoner health coverage.

<sup>348</sup>About 240.82 Euros

<sup>349</sup>About 132,081 Euros

<sup>350</sup>About 10 Euros

<sup>351</sup>About 5.5 Euros

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**750-** As seen in tables 4 and 5 below, prisoners in 2013 mostly suffered from malaria with a prevalence rate of 26.71%, respiratory infections and scabies with prevalence rates of 11.04% and 11.33% respectively. During the reference year, 625 inmates were infected with HIV. It was equally recorded that the highest mortality rate among inmates resulted from infectious syndrome (20 cases), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (8 cases) and anaemia (7 cases).

**751-** Most deaths recorded in the Main Prison, Mbalmayo, for example, resulted from HIV, cardio vascular diseases and tuberculosis, whereas those in the Main Prison, Mfou originated from meningitis, tuberculosis and diarrhoea.

**Table 4: Statistics on the health situation of detainees for 2013**

YEAR	STD		HIV		TBC		MALARIA		TOTAL POPULATION IN PRISON
	No. of cases	Prevalence rate (%)	N°. of cases	Prevalence rate (%)	N°. of cases	Prevalence rate (%)	N°. of cases	Prevalence rate (%)	
2013	382	1.47	625	2.41	333	1.29	6922	26.71	25,914

Source : IGAPEN

**Table 5: Statistics of deaths registered in prisons in 2013**

Infections	YEAR 2013	
	No. of Deaths	Mortality Rate (%)
Medical infections	6	0.23
Anaemia	7	0.27
Cardiac failure	1	0.04
Common dropsy	4	0.15
Vasculo -cerebral accident	0	0.00
Broncho-pneumopatic	8	0.31

Source : IGAPEN

**752-** In addition to health coverage, the feeding of prisoners is of capital importance.

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## SECTION 5: FEEDING OF PRISONERS

**753-** There has been an increase in the budget allocated for the feeding of prisoners whose effect is neutralised by the increase in the number of inmates. This budget stood at CFAF 2,058,000,000<sup>352</sup> in 2013, from CFAF 2,029,094,000<sup>353</sup> in 2012. Reports from all prisons indicate that this package however, remains very insufficient.

**754-** In most prisons one meal is served daily to prisoners with an average daily ratio of CFAF 98<sup>354</sup> in the Adamawa Region, CFAF 212<sup>355</sup> in the North West Region and CFAF 100<sup>356</sup> in the Littoral Region. Out of the 78 operational prisons, very few like the Central Prison, Douala, Central Prison, Garoua, Central Prison, Maroua, Central Prison, Ngaoundere, Main Prison, Poli, Main Prison, Kousseri, Main Prison, Mbalmayo, Main Prison, Meiganga, Main Prison Ngoumou, Secondary Prison, Moulvoudaye, Secondary Prison Lomié, Secondary Prison, Upper Farms, Buea, Secondary Prison, Bavenga and Main Prison, Nanga Eboko, have two meals per day.

**755-** In addition to feeding concerns, measures were taken to ensure the moral, spiritual and intellectual development of inmates.

## SECTION 6: SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, RECREATION AND EDUCATION

**756-** Socio-cultural activities, although not well structured, are carried out by NGOs, churches and private partners with the aim of restoring hope, life and facilitating the acquisition of knowledge. These activities include music, sports, theatre acts, dancing, religious activities, educative talks, artistic works, animal husbandry, agriculture, parlour games, personal reading, shoe mending, artisanal fabrications, watching television, socio-cultural workshops, classroom learning and hairdressing among others.

<sup>352</sup> About 3,141,984.73 Euros

<sup>353</sup> About 3,097,853.43 Euros

<sup>354</sup> About 0.15 Euros

<sup>355</sup> About 0.32 Euros

<sup>356</sup> About 0.15 Euros

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**757-** Social guidance is generally provided by social welfare assistants or inspectors and NGOs as is the case with the Mokolo Main Prison. It can however be noted that, in the majority of prisons, there is no social welfare personnel, thus, rendering social guidance very insufficient. The problem of space and lack of adequate infrastructure and material such as computers and books is a serious hindrance to the leisure and recreational activities in most prisons.

**758-** Concerning education, most prisons do not have education facilities. Nevertheless, the Bamenda Central Prison has a school known as the Juvenile Reformatory School which scored 100% in official examinations. In the Yaounde Central Prison, the following results were obtained in the 2012/2013 academic year:

- 1 *Baccalauréat*;
- 2 *Probatoire*;
- 1 *BEPC*; and
- 2 *CEP*

**759-** To monitor the effectiveness of socio-cultural, recreational and educational activities as well as detention conditions in general, control missions and visits of prisons were carried out by different actors.

## SECTION 7: CONTROL AND VISIT OF PRISONS

**760-** Besides the regular control missions made by the State Counsel (4 times in Mora, Ambam), and other officials of the Ministry of Justice, some stakeholders equally made visits to some prisons.

**761-** Visits were carried out by the International Red Cross Committee (3 times in Maroua Central Prison), NCHRF (Buea Central Prison in the South West Region, Poli and Tcholliré in the North Region, and Bamenda, Ndop, Mbengwi and Fundong prisons in the North West Region), UNICEF (1 time in Bafia Main Prison) and UNHCR (1 time in Batouri).

**762-** The visits which were a follow-up to those of the previous years enabled the NCHRF to conclude that detention conditions have not



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improved. According to them, detainees continue to lack basic necessities such as food, appropriate medical follow-up and adapted sleeping space.

**763-** Visits were also made by NGOs and denominational organisations such as CODAS-CARITAS of the Catholic Church (Moulvoudaye and Kaélé), Justice and Peace Commission of the Catholic Church (Dschang, Fundong, Kumbo, Ndop), CARITAS group (Mantoum) and *Avocats Sans Frontières* (Douala).

**764-** However, reports show that more than half of the Cameroon prisons were neither controlled nor visited in 2013.

**765-** Although significant efforts were made by Government and its partners to improve prison conditions in Cameroon in 2013, a lot still needs to be done concerning the feeding of prisoners, health and accommodation especially in the central prisons of big cities like Yaounde and Douala. It is expected that newly created prisons should be operational so as to decongest the existing ones which are overcrowded.

# Chapter 3

## PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF SOCIALLY VULNERABLE PERSONS



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**766-** In 2013, as it has been the tradition, Government continued to carry out a series of measures aimed at improving on the rights of the socially vulnerable persons, to wit: children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and indigenous peoples.

## SECTION 1: IMPROVEMENT ON CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

**767-** A number of activities were carried out to promote and protect children's rights.

### § 1: Promotion Measures

**768-** In a bid to promote children's rights, Government's action focused on the support to children in conflict with the law, assistance to supervision institutions and families hosting Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC), education of socially vulnerable children and curbing the phenomenon of street children.

#### A: Support to Children in Conflict with the Law

**769-** As a follow-up to the continuous education and assessment of children in conflict with the law, young inmates of the New-Bell Prison in Douala on 23 December 2013 received their end of first semester report cards. They were equally offered food and other valuable items by the Social Charity and Humanitarian Association (CHASOH), a partner Association that has been educating and reinserting the said inmates for more than 13 years.

**770-** At the end of the academic year, 26 children also received their report cards and proceeded on vacation. It was pointed out by the president of the Association that the students scored a 100% for the 2013 academic year and the inmates were expected to continue with computer classes and the weaving of bags during holidays.

#### B: Assistance to Supervision Institutions and Families hosting OVC

**771-** In collaboration with local and development partners, the following activities were recorded in the field of child welfare:

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- the young residents at the Bepanda Social Welfare Centre on 30 January 2013 received a donation worth CFAF 2,000,000<sup>357</sup> in the form of clothes, toys, foodstuff and basic medical needs. This was geared towards ameliorating the children's stay in the centre, pending their eventual reinsertion into their various communities;
- the Circle of Friends of Cameroon (CERAC), under the leadership of its founder, Mrs Chantal BIYA, within the context of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Day of the African Child, on 8 June 2013 at Dja et Lobo in the South Region, donated computers, printers, stabilisers, beds, mattresses, refrigerators, bush lamps, chairs, drugs, and food stuff amongst others to 4 orphanages to wit: *"foyer de l'esperance d'Ebolengbwang, de la Fondation humanitaire Tendre la main de Monavebe, de Notre Dame sainte Croix d'Akon, et Salina Douma de Meyomadjom"*;
- in the same vein, CERAC donated the sum of CFAF3,000,000<sup>358</sup> for the education of the 46 children suffering from autism of the *"Centre Orchidee Home"* in Douala;
- the Orange Foundation on 6 August 2013 handed a cheque worth the sum of CFAF 20,000,000<sup>359</sup> to the Association *"Main dans la Main"* orphanage in Douala. The amount was aimed at renovating and enlarging the tailoring workshop meant for apprenticeship of the orphans;
- the follow-up of the implementation of the conventions signed with partners, especially the Convention MINAS/NESTLE for which 47 supervision structures for children in distress benefited dairy products; and
- an amount of CFAF 13,410,000<sup>360</sup> was directly attributed to 119 socially vulnerable persons amongst whom 12 beneficiaries were newly born while 30 were pupils and students.

## C: Education of Socially Vulnerable Children

**772-** To foster the education of children, especially the girl child, Plan Cameroon, a Government partner, under the aegis of its Country Programme on Education *"Learning for Life"* and especially within its

<sup>357</sup> About 3, 055 Euros

<sup>358</sup> About 4, 580 Euros

<sup>359</sup> About 30, 535 Euros

<sup>360</sup> About 20, 474 Euros

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campaign “*Because I Am a Girl*” made some achievements aimed at improving on the education of socially vulnerable children.

**773-** Interventions were made on “*Fostering Girl Education*” in particular, “*Improving Safe School Environment*” and on the project “*Appui à l’éducation scolaire des jeunes filles de la Briqueterie*” in Yaoundé. In this regard, 21 teachers were recruited to facilitate remedial classes for girls and the centres were equipped with text books, black boards, chalk, maps, pens and pencils. A total of 420 girls participated in these classes and registered 97.1% success in their end of year examinations.

**774-** Within the context of the PASE project, 412 classrooms were rehabilitated, 9,047 benches were supplied in Education Priority Zones in the PUs of Bertoua, Ngaoundere, Garoua and Maroua, in the East, Adamawa, North and Far North Regions respectively. In addition, a total of 17 wells were constructed in the same PUs.

**775-** Equally, Plan Cameroon in collaboration with MINEDUB organized a prize award for socially vulnerable children. A total of 1,102 children (602 girls & 500 boys) received various awards such as language and science text books, and didactic materials.

**776-** Under the aegis of the “*Baka Rights and Dignity*” project, an Intercultural and Multilingual Pilot Project using the Baka language, is being implemented since September 2013 in 8 pilot schools of the East Region. The project has significantly contributed to improving the schooling rates of the Baka boys and girls in their respective communities with school populations increasing from 929 pupils (485 girls and 444 boys) in 2012 to 1,183 pupils (566 girls and 617 boys) in 2013.

**777-** In view of the fact that registration of children in schools requires the presentation of their respective birth certificates, Plan Cameroon also supported the establishment of 12,443 birth certificates to children (6,125 girls & 6,318 boys) in its 6th Programme Unit.

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**778-** In the same light, the Orange Foundation on 30 August 2013 donated school equipment worth 15 000 000 CFAF<sup>361</sup> to approximately 300 underprivileged children in the Littoral Region with the aim of enhancing their education.

## **D: Curbing the Phenomenon of Street Children**

**779-** The fight against the phenomenon of street children continued in 2013 with the following activities:

- the strengthening of the intervention capacity of the Mobile Mixed Brigade in the prevention and fight against the phenomenon of street children (B2MEDR) in Yaounde and Douala by the acquisition of 2 minibuses for the 2 social centres;
- the identification of 580 new cases of street children amongst whom 325 were withdrawn from the streets in Douala and Yaounde in 2013. One hundred Thirty Four (134) of them were returned to their respective families by August 2013 with a perspective view that 76 more were to be returned to their respective families before the end of the year, that is, 42 in Douala and 34 in Yaounde. One hundred Fifteen (115) of these children were taken charge of by the National Civic Service Agency for Participation in Development within the framework of the collaboration signed between the said structure and MINAS on 5 June 2013. The collaboration framework aims at ensuring the civic, psycho-social and technical training of street children, marginal populations, persons with disabilities and young persons living in the border zones and the reinsertion of the socially vulnerable persons.

**780-** It is worth noting that from 2008 to 2013, 1,721 street children were identified amongst whom 694 were returned to their respective families while 396 were registered in schools to pursue their education.

## **§2: Protection Measures**

**781-** In 2013, measures taken to protect the rights of children included strengthening of the child adoption process, fight against trafficking in

<sup>361</sup> About 22, 901 Euros

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children and slavery, violence on children and child labour, support to children in disaster zones and judicial protection.

## **A: Strengthening of the Child Adoption Process**

**782-** Over the past years, it had been noticed that corruption and illegal adoption prevails within the milieu of supervision institutions of children in distress.

**783-** In an effort to reduce the rate of malpractices in 10 of these institutions and centres that cater for the distressed in Yaounde and Douala, there was the launching of the Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) in Yaounde on 8 April 2013 by the Minister of Social Affairs. This was within the national strategy being put in place by the Government and the National Anti-corruption Commission to battle the syndrome and ameliorate transparency in the care and management of centres that host distressed and abandoned children in society.

**784-** The said RRI is based on a Charter by Public and Private Child Supervision Institutions which requires them to respect professional and administrative ethics, as well as good governance rules with a view to preserving the best interests of the child in distress.

**785-** It was revealed that control and follow-up mechanisms have been set-up to guard against corruption and illegal child adoption. The concerned centres in the Centre Region were called upon to sign an undertaking with the ministry to respect the rules and regulations guiding the management of children in distress centres.

**786-** In the same vein, there was the validation in 2013 of the Manual of Procedures for child adoption in Cameroon aimed at reassuring the temporary administrative placement of children to families.

**787-** In strengthening the child adoption process within the jurisdictions, 255 adoption cases were granted by the courts to wit:

- 115 adopted by nationals; and
- 140 adopted by foreigners.



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## B: Fight against Trafficking in Children and Slavery

**788-** The fight against trafficking and the slavery of children was intensified in 2013 through:

- the retrieving of 8 of the 9 children kidnapped at Mouanko in the Sanaga Maritime Division. The children were subsequently transferred from the Regional Hospital Annex, Edea from where they were receiving treatment, to the "Centre d'Accueil et d'Observation de Bepanda", Douala; and
- the entrusting to the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs for the Centre on 21 March 2013 by the Judicial Police for the Centre of 4 children of Central African origin who were presumed victims of trafficking and slavery. The minors whose apparent ages ranged between 12 and 20 years were taken care of by MINAS. Unfortunately, one of them died and was buried in Cameroon. The 3 others were returned to their country with the support of the Governor for the East Region.

## C: Fight against Violence on Children and Child Labour

**789-** According to the National Institute of Statistics, over 2 million kids, making up 41% of children aged between 5 and 17 years are entangled in the web of child labour in Cameroon. The majority of them work in sectors such as agriculture, petty businesses, catering, manufacturing industries, fishing and family activities.

**790-** Thus, the protection of the rights of children in 2013 witnessed the combined efforts of development partners and a number of institutions in a bid to fight against the scourges.

**791-** Under its Country Programme, "Safe Childhood", Plan Cameroon:

- set up and supported the functioning of more than 564 Child Protection Committees in the Centre, East, North West, Adamawa, North and Far North Regions;
- provided medical assistance to 155 abused children (physical-3, emotional-30, neglect-112 and sexual-10), counselling to 233 and educational support to 691 under the framework of the Psycho-social Support Project of the Bamenda PU; and

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- created 20 child protection committees and organised over 40 sessions of community sensitization campaigns on child protection.

**792-** A National Children and Youth Advisory Board (NCYAB) made up of 16 members (8 boys and 8 girls) was created in partnership with COCADE and the NCHRF, to sensitize, advocate and conduct activities geared at combating violence against children and child abuse in communities.

**793-** Thus, during the celebration of the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Day of the African Child (DAC), on 16th June 2013, under the theme *"Eliminating harmful social and cultural practices affecting children: our collective responsibility"*, more than 6,500 Children (3,326 girls and 3,174 boys) from PUs actively participated. Equally, children of the NCYAB participated in the DAC commemoration in Addis Ababa at the premises of the AU where experiences were shared with other children on harmful social and cultural practices.

**794-** It is worth mentioning that a girl from Bamenda PU was supported to participate at the UN General Assembly in New York where she represented and advocated for the rights of her peers.

**795-** The NCHRF, Plan Cameroon and *"Chantier d'Appui de Loisirs de Bricolage des Lapinos"* (CALBRIL) on 19 and 20 November 2013 organised a two-day campaign aimed at sensitising parents and educating officials on the rights of children and the necessity to protect these rights. It was also meant to initiate children on how to defend their rights in social, family and school milieu. The campaign was organised as part of the commemorative activities to mark the World Day for the prevention of abuse and violence against children.

**796-** A new organ for the fight against violence on children the *"Youths' Consultative Council for the fight against Violence on Children"* which is comprised of about some 40 organisations geared at fighting against violence on children officially launched its activities on 12 December 2013 in Yaounde. Created in 2013, the Council has established branches in 6 of the 10 Regions of the country and has held consultations with children in Ethiopia and Ghana.

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**797-** Also, a workshop to formulate a national action plan for the elimination of child labour in Cameroon was organized from 19 to 22 February 2013.

## **D: Support to Children in Disaster zones**

**798-** The Government received 13 requests for assistance from disaster zones. The requests were forwarded to MINATD, MINDHU and MINDCAF. During the celebration of the International Day of the African Child, foodstuff, clothes and school needs worth the sum of CFAF12 500 000<sup>362</sup> were handed to children of Mayo-Danay Division in the Far North Region who suffered from severe floods in 2013.

**799-** Also, Plan Cameroon in its intervention during the floods and cholera outbreaks in 2013, provided 150 WASH, 1,100 mats, 1,100 bags of rice and millet, and 5,500 litres of cooking oil to families that were victims in the councils of Lagdo, Pitoa, Barndake, Ngong and Dembo in the North Region.

**800-** With regard to the floods of the North West Region, Plan Cameroon rehabilitated a well with a hand pump and trained a water management committee in Babessi in the Ngoketunja Division aimed at guaranteeing safe drinking water. Educational support materials were also given to 150 children victims of flood in the Babessi community. Some 15 disinfection volunteers were trained on the disinfection of the community and sewage management. The Council supported the endeavour with disinfection kits (sprayers, boots, buckets, rain coats, chlorine etc). As a result, 359 pit latrines, 17 open wells, and 428 homes were disinfected in a bid to prevent the likelihood of cholera outbreak in the said community. 16 communities in the said council were also sensitized on how to treat and handle water.

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<sup>362</sup> About 19, 084 Euros

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## E: Judicial Protection of Children

**801-** The Table below indicates judicial measures taken against perpetrators of offences against children.

**Table 1: Proceedings against perpetrators of offences against children**

No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, FAR NORTH REGION</b>				
No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, FAR NORTH REGION</b>				
1	<b>Maroua (HC/CFI)</b>	- indecency to minor (IM) of less than 16 years: 11 - kidnapping: 1	12	-7 of the 11 cases resulted in convictions, 3 ended in acquittals, while 1 was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the lone case of kidnapping resulted in a conviction.
2	<b>Kaele (HC/CFI)</b>	- IM of less than 16 years: 5 - kidnapping: 2	7	-all the cases of IM ended in convictions while the 2 cases of kidnapping were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
3	<b>Kousseri (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 1 - IM of less than 16 years: 12	13	-the lone case of kidnapping was pending hearing and determination before the court. - of the 12 IM cases, 5 resulted in convictions, 4 were pending before the Examining Magistrate while 3 were pending hearing and determination before the court.
4	<b>Mora (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 3 -IM: 11	14	- 2 of the cases of kidnapping resulted in convictions while 1 was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 6 of the 11 IM cases resulted in convictions, 4 were pending hearing and determination before the court while 1 was pending before the Examining Magistrate.
5	<b>Mokolo (HC/CFI)</b>	- assault on minor (AM): 2 - kidnapping: 2 - IM less than 16 years: 8	12	- the 2 AM cases were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the 2 kidnapping cases were also pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 4 of the IM cases resulted in convictions while 4 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
6	<b>Yagoua (HC/CFI)</b>	- child trafficking : 4 - assault on minor (AM): 2 - IM less than 16 years: 15	21	- 1 of the cases of AM resulted in a conviction while the other was pending hearing and determination before the court. - 3 of the cases of trafficking resulted in conviction while 1 was pending hearing and determination before the court. - 2 of the 15 IM cases resulted in convictions, 3 resulted in acquittals, 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court while 8 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.

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No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, LITTORAL REGION</b>				
7	Edea (HC/CFI)	- kidnapping: 7 - IM less than 16 years: 9	16	- 3 kidnapping cases resulted in convictions while 3 were pending hearing and determination before the court and 1 was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 6 of the IM cases resulted in convictions and 3 ended in acquittals.
8	Nkongsamba (HC/CFI)	- kidnapping: 1 - IM less than 16 years: 5	6	-the lone case of kidnapping resulted in a conviction. - 3 of the IM cases resulted in convictions and 2 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
9	Douala-Bonanjo (HC/CFI)	- trafficking: 1 - kidnapping: 10 - AM: 5 - IM less than 16 years: 87	103	- the lone trafficking case was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - all the 5 cases of AM were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 4 of the Kidnapping cases resulted in convictions while 6 were pending hearing and determination before the court. - 42 IM cases resulted in convictions, 4 resulted in acquittals, 30 were pending before the Examining Magistrate and 11 were pending hearing and determination before the court.
10	Douala-Ndokoti (CFI)	- kidnapping:4 - IM less than 16 years:11	15	-2 of the 4 kidnapping cases resulted in conviction, 1 ended in acquittal while 1 was pending before the Examining Magistrate. -5 of the IM cases resulted in convictions, 4 ended in acquittals while 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court.
11	Mbanga (CFI)	- kidnapping: 9 - IM less than 16 years: 14	23	- all the 9 cases of kidnapping were pending hearing and determination before the court. - 4 of the 14 IM cases were pending hearing and determination before the court, while 10 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
12	Yabassi (HC/CFI)	-IM less than 16 years: 5	5	- 3 of the IM cases were pending before the Examining Magistrate while 2 pending hearing and determination before the court.
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, CENTRE REGION</b>				
13	Ngoumou (HC/CFI)	- IM less than 16 years: 8	8	- 3 of the IM cases resulted in convictions while the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate.

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No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, CENTRE REGION</b>				
14	<b>Akonolinga (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 6 -IM less than 16 years: 21	27	-2 of the cases of kidnapping resulted in convictions, 1 was pending hearing and determination before the court and the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 12 of the IM cases resulted in convictions, 1 ended in an acquittal, 5 were pending hearing and determination before the court and the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
15	<b>Eseka (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 6 -IM less than 16 years: 26	32	- 1 of the cases of kidnapping resulted in a conviction, 1 was pending hearing and determination before the court and the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate. -13 of the IM cases resulted in convictions, 2 ended in acquittals, 10 were pending before the Examining Magistrate and the rest were pending hearing and determination before the court.
16	<b>Ekounou (CFI)</b>	- AM: 3 - kidnapping:6 -IM less than 16 years: 34	43	- the 3 cases of AM were pending hearing and determination before the court. - 4 of the 6 kidnapping cases resulted in convictions and 2 ended in acquittals. - 33 cases of the 34 IM were transferred to the Mfoundi High Court for competence while 1 resulted in a conviction.
17	<b>Ntui (HC/CFI)</b>	- AM: 2 - kidnapping: 7 -IM less than 16 years: 35	44	-1 AM case resulted in a conviction and the other was pending hearing and determination before the court. - 4 of the 7 kidnapping cases resulted in convictions while 3 were pending hearing and determination before the court. - 15 of the 35 IM cases resulted in convictions, 22 were pending hearing and determination before the court while the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
18	<b>Mbalmayo (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 2 -IM less than 16 years: 18	20	- 1 of the kidnapping cases resulted in a conviction while the other ended in an acquittal. - 2 of the 18 IM cases resulted in convictions, 1 was pending hearing and determination before the court and the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate.

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No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, CENTRE REGION</b>				
19	<b>Mfou (HC/CFI)</b>	- AM: 1 - kidnapping: 1 - IM: 9	11	- the lone case of AM resulted in a conviction. - the lone case of kidnapping was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 7 of the IM cases resulted in convictions while 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court.
20	<b>Monatele (HC/CFI)</b>	- AM: 8 - kidnapping: 1 - IM: 3	12	- all the 8 cases of AM were pending hearing and determination before the court. - the lone case of kidnapping resulted in a conviction. - 2 of the IM cases resulted in convictions while 1 resulted in an acquittal.
21	<b>Nanga-Eboko (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 1 - IM: 9	10	- the lone case of kidnapping was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - all the 9 IM cases resulted in convictions.
22	<b>Yaounde, Centre Administratif (CFI)</b>	- AM: 2 - kidnapping: 12 - IM: 13	27	- the 2 cases of AM resulted in acquittals. - 5 of the 12 kidnapping cases were pending hearing and determination before the court, while the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 3 of the 13 cases of IM cases ended in acquittals, 4 were pending hearing and determination before the court and the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
23	<b>Yaounde, (HC)</b>	- child trafficking: 3 - kidnapping: 32 - IM minor of less than 16 years: 105	140	- the 3 cases of child trafficking were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 6 of the 32 kidnapping cases resulted in convictions, 4 in acquittals, 13 were pending hearing and determination while 9 were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 22 cases of IM resulted in convictions, 11 ended in acquittals, 64 were pending hearing and determination before the court, while 8 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.

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No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, EAST REGION</b>				
24	<b>Batouri (HC/CFI)</b>	- AM: 1 - kidnapping: 3 - IM minor of less than 16 years: 5	9	- the lone case of AM was pending before the Examining Magistrate. -the 3 cases of kidnapping were pending hearing and determination before the court. -2 of the 5 IM cases resulted in convictions while 3 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
25	<b>Yokadouma (HC/CFI)</b>	- AM:3 - kidnapping:1 - IM minor of less than 16 years: 9	13	-1 of the 3 AM cases resulted in convictions, while 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court. - the lone case of kidnapping was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 1 of the IM cases resulted in a conviction, 7 were pending hearing and determination before the court while 1 was pending before the Examining Magistrate.
26	<b>Abong-Mbang (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 1 - IM minor of less than 16 years: 9	10	- the lone case of kidnapping was pending before the Examining Magistrate. -all the 9 cases of IM resulted in convictions.
27	<b>Bertoua (CFI)</b>	- trafficking: 1 - AM: 2 - kidnapping:9 - IM minor of less than 16 years: 36	48	- the lone case of trafficking was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the 2 cases of AM 2 were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the 9 cases of kidnapping were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the 36 cases of IM were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, NORTH REGION</b>				
28	<b>Garoua (CA)</b>	- kidnapping: 10 -IM: 3	13	- 5 appellants' convictions were upheld and 5 appellants' convictions were quashed in cases of kidnapping. - all the 3 convictions in cases of IM were quashed.
29	<b>Garoua (HC/CFI)</b>	- AM: 3 - kidnapping: 23 -IM: 28	54	-1 of the AM cases resulted in a conviction while 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court. -5 of the kidnapping cases resulted in convictions while 18 were pending hearing and determination before the court. 8 of the IM cases were pending hearing and determination before the court while 20 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.



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No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, NORTH REGION</b>				
30	<b>Poli (HC/CFI)</b>	- AM: 1	1	- the lone case of AM resulted in a conviction.
31	<b>Tcholliré (HC/CFI)</b>	-trafficking: 1 - AM:1 - kidnapping: 1 - IM:1	4	-the lone trafficking case resulted in a conviction. -the lone AM case resulted in a conviction. - the lone IM case was pending hearing and determination before the court.
32	<b>Guider (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping:2 -IM:5	7	- all the 2 kidnapping cases resulted in a conviction. 4 of the IM cases resulted in convictions and 1 was pending hearing and determination before the court.
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, NORTH WEST REGION</b>				
33	<b>Bamenda (HC/CFI)</b>	-trafficking: 1 -kidnapping: 4 - IM less than 16 years: 19	24	- the lone AM case was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the 4 cases of kidnapping were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 5 of the cases of IM resulted in convictions, 6 were pending hearing and determination before the court and the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
34	<b>Bali (CFI)</b>	-IM: 2	2	-all the 2 cases were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
35	<b>Batibo (CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 4 - IM: 9	13	-2 of the 4 kidnapping cases were pending before the Examining Magistrate while the other 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court. - the 9 cases of IM were pending hearing and determination before the court.
36	<b>Fundong (HC/CFI)</b>	-kidnapping:1 - IM:3	4	- the lone case of kidnapping was pending before the Examining Magistrate. -the 3 cases of IM were pending hearing and determination before the court.
37	<b>Kumbo (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 2 - IM: 11	13	-the 2 cases of kidnapping were pending before the Examining Magistrate. -2 of the 11 cases of IM were pending hearing and determination before the court while the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
38	<b>Mbengwi (HC/CFI)</b>	-kidnapping:4 -IM: 8	12	-all the 4 cases of kidnapping were pending hearing and determination before the court. 6 of the IM cases resulted in convictions while the rest were pending hearing and determination before the court.
39	<b>Ndop (HC/CFI)</b>	-trafficking: 1 - IM:5	6	-the lone case of trafficking was still for investigation. -the 5 cases of IM were still for investigation.

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No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, NORTH WEST REGION</b>				
40	<b>Nkambe (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 6 - trafficking: 3 - IM: 18	27	-the 6 cases of kidnapping were still for investigation. -the 3 cases of trafficking were still for investigation. - 1 of the IM cases was pending hearing and determination before the court while the rest were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
41	<b>Wum (HC/CFI)</b>	-kidnapping: 2	2	-1 of the cases was pending hearing and determination and the other was pending before the Examining Magistrate.
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, WEST REGION</b>				
42	<b>Bafoussam (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 6 - IM less than 16 years: 15	21	- 5 of the kidnapping cases resulted in convictions while 1 resulted in an acquittal. - 8 of the IM cases resulted in convictions, 1 ended in an acquittal and 6 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
43	<b>Bafang (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 1 - IM less than 16 years: 3	4	- the lone case of kidnapping was pending hearing and determination before the court. - the 3 IM cases were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
44	<b>Bandjoun (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 3 - IM less than 16 years: 6	9	- 2 of IM cases were pending before the Examining Magistrate while 1 was pending hearing and determination before the court. - 3 of the IM cases resulted in convictions, 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court while 1 was pending before the Examining Magistrate.
45	<b>Dschang (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 2 - IM less than 16 years: 7	9	-1 of the kidnapping cases was pending hearing and determination before the court while the other was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 5 of the 7 IM cases were pending hearing and determination before the court while 2 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
46	<b>Foumban (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 5 -IM less than 16 years: 11	16	- 3 of the kidnapping cases resulted in convictions while 2 were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 9 of the IM cases resulted in convictions while 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court.

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No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, WEST REGION</b>				
47	<b>Foumbot (CFI)</b>	- AM: 1 - kidnapping: 3 - IM less than 16 years: 9	13	- the lone case of AM was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the 3 cases of kidnapping were pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the 9 cases of IM were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
48	<b>Mbouda (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 3 -IM less than 16 years: 15	18	- all the 3 kidnapping cases were pending hearing and determination before the court. - 1 of the IM cases resulted in a conviction, 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court while 12 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, SOUTH WEST REGION</b>				
49	<b>Bangem (HC/CFI)</b>	IM less than 16 years: 3	3	-1 case resulted in a conviction while 2 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
50	<b>Buea (HC/CFI)</b>	- trafficking: 1 - IM less than 16 years: 8	9	-the lone case of trafficking was pending hearing and determination before the court. -7 of the IM cases resulted in convictions and 1 ended in an acquittal.
51	<b>Limbe (CFI)</b>	IM less than 16 years: 4	4	-all the 4 cases were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
52	<b>Tiko (CFI)</b>	-kidnapping: 1 -IM less than 16 years: 1	2	-the lone case of kidnapping was pending before the Examining Magistrate. -the lone case of IM was pending hearing and determination before the court.
53	<b>Tombel (CFI)</b>	- AM: 1 - kidnapping: 3 - IM less than 16 years: 4	8	-the lone case of AM was still for investigation. -the 3 cases of kidnapping were pending before the Examining Magistrate. -1case of IM resulted in a conviction while 3 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
54	<b>Menji (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 3 - IM less than 16 years: 1	4	-1 case of kidnapping resulted in an acquittal, 1 was pending hearing and determination before the court while the other was still for investigation. - the lone case of IM resulted in a conviction.
55	<b>Mamfe (HC/CFI)</b>	- trafficking: 3 - kidnapping: 1 - IM less than 16 years: 7	11	-all the 3 cases of trafficking were pending before the Examining Magistrate. -the lone case of kidnapping was still for investigation. -all the 7 IM cases were pending before the Examining Magistrate.

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No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, SOUTH WEST REGION</b>				
56	<b>Kumba (HC/CFI)</b>	- kidnapping: 3 -IM less than 16 years: 24	27	-2 of the cases of kidnapping were pending hearing and determination before the court and 1 was pending before the Examining Magistrate. -10 of the IM cases resulted in convictions, 8 were pending hearing and determination before the court and 6 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
57	<b>Muyuka (CFI)</b>	- IM less than 16 years: 4	4	-all the 4 cases of IM were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
58	<b>Mundemba (HC/CFI)</b>	-IM less than 16 years: 12	12	-3 of the IM cases resulted in convictions, 7 were pending hearing and determination before the court and 2 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, SOUTH REGION</b>				
59	<b>Ebolowa (CFI)</b>	-AM: 1 -kidnapping: 2 -Child trafficking : 1 - IM less than 16 years: 2	5	-the lone case of AM was pending hearing and determination before the court. -the 2 cases of kidnapping were pending before the Examining Magistrate. -the lone case of trafficking was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the 2 IM cases were pending hearing and determination before the court.
60	<b>Kribi (HC/CFI)</b>	-AM: 1 - kidnapping:1 -IM less than 16 years: 61	63	-the lone case of AM was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - the lone case of kidnapping was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 17 IM cases resulted in convictions, 25 were pending hearing and determination before the court and 19 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.
61	<b>Ambam (HC/CFI)</b>	- Child trafficking: 3 - AM: 1 - kidnapping:6 - IM: 12	16	-1 of the trafficking cases was pending hearing and determination before the court and 2 were pending before the Examining Magistrate. -the lone case of AM resulted in a conviction. - 3 of the kidnapping cases were pending hearing and determination before the court while 3 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.

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No.	Courts	Types and Number of Offences	Total Number of Cases	Remarks
<b>COURT OF APPEAL, SOUTH REGION</b>				
62	Sangmelima (HC/CFI)	- AM: 2 - kidnapping:5 - IM: 10	17	- 1 of the AM cases resulted in a conviction while the other was pending hearing and determination before the court. - 1 of the kidnapping cases resulted in a conviction, 1 ended in an acquittal, 2 were pending hearing and determination before the court while 1 was pending before the Examining Magistrate. - 7 IM cases were pending hearing and determination before the court while 3 were pending before the Examining Magistrate.

Source: MINJUSTICE

**802-** Government's action was not only limited to the enhancement of children's rights. The promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities was equally given special attention.

## SECTION 2: PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

**803-** In 2013, to ensure social inclusion, the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities continued to receive the attention of the Government.

### §1: Promotion Measures

**804-** In implementing the national strategic plan for the prevention of disability and the fight against the social scourge, Government focused its actions on enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life.

**805-** In this regard, 6 persons with disabilities were elected as municipal councillors during the dual legislative and municipal elections of 30 September 2013.

**806-** In the same light, the Head of State appointed a person with a disability as an alternate senator.

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**807-** To further encourage their participation in public life, officials of the NCHRF, MINAS, Sightsavers and ELECAM in a 2 day forum in Yaounde on 17 and 18 December 2013 under the theme “*Relevance of the disability approach*”, made proposals on better ways of protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and their total inclusion in Cameroon’s political, economic and socio-cultural life.

**808-** There was also the setting up of an “*Inclusive Society Platform*” with the active support of Sightsavers and UNCHRD-CA, with a view to better coordinating advocacy and targetting the lobbying for an effective representation of persons with disabilities in all deliberative bodies (National Assembly, Senate, municipal councils, etc).

**809-** A Cameroonian delegation led by the Minister of External Relations took part in a workshop of the United Nations High Level Summit on 23 September 2013 in New York under the theme “*Disability and Development*” whose objectives were to take decisive action towards a disability inclusive Post 2015 development framework and to bring global attention to the situation of persons with disabilities, as well as to decide on the way forward to achieving the goal of the United Nations in that regard.

**810-** The outcome of the meeting, which is still awaited, would enable the international community to advance a disability-inclusive development agenda, in alignment with existing international commitments, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the World Programme of Action concerning Persons with Disabilities, the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and other relevant Human Rights and development instruments.

## **§2: Protection Measures**

**811-** In this context, mention can be made of facilitation of accessibility of public infrastructure, enhancement of institutional framework and facilitation of mobility.

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## A: Facilitation of Accessibility

### 1) Facilitation of Accessibility of Public Infrastructure

**812-** In 2013, Government signed partnership agreements with private structures that have satisfactory technical equipment that provide some services financially borne by the CNPRH-CPEL. It is the political will of the Government to ensure access by persons with disabilities to the various training, learning and rehabilitation workshops provided by the CNPRH-CPEL.

**813-** Furthermore, the following measures aimed at facilitating accessibility by persons with disabilities were carried out:

- the organisation in Yaounde of a workshop for the appropriation of practical guides on the accessibility of public infrastructure or infrastructure open to the public by persons with disabilities; and
- the signing on 16 July 2013 of a joined Circular No. 002/LCC/MINMAP/MINTP/MINDHU/MINAS related to the facilitation of accessibility of persons with disabilities in built-up premises.

### 2) Facilitation of Mobility

**814-** Taking into account all aspects of mobility for persons with disabilities, during the commemoration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the World Bank Group's "Diversity and Inclusion" Day on 15 March 2013 under the theme "Disabled female entrepreneurs: contributing to the construction of an inclusive and accessible society for all", some 11 wheelchairs and other equipment were donated to some children with disabilities selected from associations across Douala by the staff of the International Finance Corporation, a Government partner.

## B: Enhancement of the Institutional Framework

**815-** Law No. 2010/2 of 13 April 2010 relating to the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities covers all types of disabilities. However, in view of the lack of public care structures for the dumb,

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intellectually and mentally impaired, the Government in 2013 extended the capacity of the Paul Emile Leger National Centre for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (CNPRH-CPEL), which in addition to accommodating persons with physical disabilities, henceforth cares for persons with other forms of disabilities.

**816-** In the same vein, the National Centre for Persons with Disabilities, Maroua, which is under completion within the framework of the cooperation with the Italian NGO, AIAS d'AFRAGOLA, is expected to be a referral centre in rehabilitation in the sub-region, and will also take care of persons suffering from other forms of disabilities.

**817-** It is worth noting that the technical platform of the CNRPH-CPEL was strengthened and modernised with the provision of the sum of CFAF 100 000 000<sup>363</sup>.

**818-** Government attention was also focused on the amelioration of the rights of the elderly.

## SECTION 3: PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE ELDERLY

**819-** To ameliorate the social protection system for the elderly, the following activities were undertaken:

- the popularisation of Volume 1 of the Guide on "*vieillesse sain et actif*";
- the organisation from 27 to 28 May 2013 in Yaounde of an international seminar on ageing and the promotion of a friendly \environment for seniors;
- the awarding of a contract for the construction of a Home for the Elderly in Yaounde with the aim of improving on the conditions of the aged and the inter-generation dialogue;
- the celebration of the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the International Day of the Elderly under the theme "*The future which we desire: as the Aged say*";
- the organisation by MINAS on 14 October 2013 of the validation

<sup>363</sup> About 152, 672 Euros



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workshop on the management framework “a catalogue for the competence of seniors”; and

- the signing on 15 January 2013 of a protocol agreement between MINAS and the NGO, Living Alternatives for the Ageing. The protocol agreement was concluded after the laying of the foundation stone for the pilot project for the construction of the first multipurpose centre in Bamenda by the Minister of Social Affairs on 19 January 2013. The multipurpose centre will provide elderly persons with an environment and an adapted programme which will enable them share their rich experiences.

**820-** Under the auspices of “*Mutuelle des Personnes Agées du Cameroun*”, some elderly persons, drawn from all the 10 Regions, and acting within the context of the University of the Third Age, met in Douala in 2013 to revise the existing set-up in a bid to adopt new strategies for the amelioration of their conditions.

**821-** In 2013, the enhancement of the rights of the indigenous peoples was also a Government concern.

## SECTION 4: ENHANCEMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

**822-** The rights of indigenous peoples was enhanced through the strengthening of the institutional framework, development of community infrastructure and assistance to councils, participation in public life and support for income generating activities.

### §1: Strengthening of the Institutional Framework

**823-** In this context Government implemented the 2012 socio-environmental Convention signed between MINEPAT and MINAS by which MINAS by a special appointment in Decision No. 2/B of 9 April 2013 appointed 31 Service Heads for Social Action to start the operation in 31 councils in the East, Centre and South Regions respectively. The services are charged with the supervision of the project related to the Development Plan for the Pygmies as part of the National Community

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Driven Programme (PDPP/PNDP) whose overall objective is to assure the taking into account of the specific needs of the pygmies in the local development process. In the same vein, there was the setting-up of a Follow-up Inter-sector Committee of Programmes and Projects involving Vulnerable Indigenous Populations aimed at putting in place a coherent intervention in favour of the said populations.

## §2: Development of Community Infrastructure and Assistance to Councils

**824-** The development of community infrastructure was included in the ongoing process by MINAS of the construction and equipping of communities' infrastructure, especially classrooms, community huts, and food storage houses for the benefit of the pygmies for a total sum of CFAF 132 000 000<sup>364</sup>.

**825-** Concerning assistance to councils, CFAF66,400, 000<sup>365</sup> was transferred to competent councils as part of aid distribution and assistance to indigenes within the framework of decentralization.

## §3: Participation in Public Life

**826-** In an effort to continuously encourage the participation of indigenous peoples in public life, a total of 48 Mbororos were elected as councillors in the North West Region (43 men and 5 women) during the dual legislative and municipal elections of 30 September 2013 as compared to 26 in 2007 (25 men and 1 woman). From the above statistics, the Mbororos are represented in about 80% of the councils in the Region (27 out of 34 Councils) with one of them, Mr. HAMZA Umarou, as First Deputy Mayor for the Wum Council, North West Region.

**827-** With regard to pygmies, 14 of them were equally elected as municipal councillors at the same polls.

<sup>364</sup> About 201.527 Euros

<sup>365</sup> About 101.374 Euros

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## §4: Support for Income Generating Activities

**828-** Through a collaboration agreement signed between the National Civic Service Agency for Participation in Development and MINAS on 5 June 2013, assistance was accorded to 40 Mbororos (33 boys and 7 girls) from the Ngoketunja Division in the North West Region who were selected as young volunteers to be trained in livestock breeding, poultry farming, and artisanal production amongst others. Equally, 40 of them (34 boys and 6 girls) in the localities of Marza, (Ngaoundere), Nyambaka, Banyo and Ngaoundal in the Adamawa Region were trained in livestock breeding, poultry farming amongst others as young volunteers, to the fight against poverty among the socially vulnerable persons.

**829-** Furthermore, during the celebration of the 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the International Day of the Indigenous Populations celebrated under the theme "*National Unity and Integration of Vulnerable Indigenous Populations for the Emerging Cameroon in 2035*", support equipment, agricultural, fishing and other tools were handed to the pygmy communities of the Centre, South and the East Regions on 9 August 2013.

**830-** Equally, 2 partnership agreements were signed with MINEPAT on the one hand, for the implementation of the PDPP/PNDP and MINEPIA and MINADER on the other hand for the implementation of the Framework in Favour of the Pygmy Populations (CAFPP) in the Amelioration Programme for Agricultural competitiveness (PACA).

**831-** Notwithstanding Government efforts in enhancing the rights of the socially vulnerable persons, more is still to be done especially with regard to the rights of persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples. To this end, due attention has to be focused on redressing the issues of public transportation for persons with disabilities and the inadequacy of a specific pedagogic approach for the education of pygmy children, difficulties encountered in securing their rights to land, and the non-recognition of their camps as villages and thus, without chieftaincy status.

# Chapter 4

## PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN



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**832-** The realization of the rights of women improved significantly in 2013 during which the main components of MDGs 3 were pre-assessed namely promotion of gender equality, protection against Gender-Based Violence and the empowerment of women.

## SECTION 1: PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY

**833-** Steps were taken to better consider the Gender Concept in planning and budgeting in particular. To this end, new sector plans for the implementation of the National Gender Policy were prepared. The participation of women in the management of public affairs made significant progress.

### §1: Strengthening of the Capacity of Gender-Based Planning and Budgeting

**834-** The main thrusts of stakeholders' intervention underlined the drawing up and ownership of Gender indicators, and the training of Gender Focal Points on the budgeting process.

#### A: Drawing up and Ownership of Gender Indicators

**835-** After observing the failure to take gender equality into account in the planning, programming and budgeting process, it was necessary to define indicators that could set the performance and achievement goals of expected results within the framework of results-based management required in executing the programme-budget.

**836-** Thus, in February 2013, MINEPAT, with the technical and financial support of UN/Women, conducted a study on Gender indicators in all areas of national life with the aim of identifying the level of Gender-Based discrimination and to foster better consideration of Gender in planning for the drawing up, budgeting, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of development plans and programmes.

**837-** In line with GESP sector nomenclature, the Study produced male/female disaggregated statistical data on 3 major sectors of activity:

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the production sector (activities of the rural world, access to ICT and infrastructure), the social sector (education, vocational training, health, employment, income and vulnerable populations) and the governance sector (governance, power, family and household).

**838-** A workshop to re-read the draft report of this Study by representatives of the Ministries and Public Administrations in charge of Gender issues was held from 20 to 22 March 2013 in Mbalmayo.

**839-** In the same vein, a capacity building and ownership workshop on Gender indicators in all sectors of activities of national life was organized by MINEPAT from 25 to 28 June 2013 in Ebolowa. The objective of this second seminar was to finalize the document and provide participants with tools on formulation techniques as well as the usefulness and relevance of Gender indicators.

**840-** At the end of this 2<sup>nd</sup> seminar, administrations were recommended to permanently collect and analyze statistical data in collaboration with specialized institutions like NIS, BUCREP, IFORD in order to highlight Gender indicators.

## **B: Training of Gender Focal Points on the Budgeting Process**

**841-** The capacity of Gender Focal Points was strengthened on Results-Based Management (RBM) and on integration and monitoring-evaluation tools on Gender aspects in the budgeting process.

### **1) Training on RBM**

**842-** From 13 to 17 May 2013, on the initiative of UN/Women, the Gender Focal Points of administrations participated in a training workshop on RBM. The objectives of the workshop were to :

- strengthen the knowledge and skills of participants on the principles of RBM and human rights;
- develop an understanding and the common use of RBM tools, human rights and gender;
- popularize, on the basis of an analysis of gender inequalities, RBM,

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the human rights-based approach and the approach based on observation of changes as tools for planning, implementing, monitoring-evaluation of programmes and projects, and to be able to comment on the results.

**843-** Participants acquired practical skills on formulating results with indicators and their links (chains of results) and to be able to put them in a results framework. They also acquired skills in drawing up a results-based (changes) monitoring-evaluation and communication plan.

## **2) Training on Integration and Monitoring-Evaluation of Gender Aspects in the Budget Process**

**844-** After MINEPAT, the Ministry of Finance organized, from 21 to 22 October 2013, in Yaounde, a training seminar for Gender Focal Points in Ministries and Public Administrations on integration and monitoring-evaluation tools of Gender aspects in the budget process.

**845-** This Seminar on the theme: "*Tools and Effective Integration Techniques of Gender Aspects in the Budgeting Process*", strengthened the capacity of stakeholders involved in the "*Planning, Programming, Budgeting, Monitoring-Evaluation (PPBM)*" chain on Gender-Sensitive Budgeting.

**846-** During the seminar, participants were educated on drawing up the budget, integrating Gender in preparing the budget, taking into account Gender at planning, analyzing and integrating Gender in programmes and projects, and finally monitoring-evaluation methods of taking into account Gender aspects in the budgetary process.

## **§2: Implementation of the National Gender Policy**

**847-** The implementation of the National Gender Policy (NGP) was included in the agenda of the Cabinet Meeting chaired by the Prime Minister, Head of Government, on 24 April 2013. The Minister of Women's Empowerment and the Family set out the main aspects of the NGP designed as a reference framework on the integration of Gender in



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public policies which includes all measures aimed at ensuring gender equality and equity in all spheres of national life.

**848-** At the conclusion of the presentation of the 7 strategic thrusts of the NGP, the Prime Minister gave directives for participatory and multisectoral implementation requiring an overview of the 12 critical aspects of Beijing and the taking into account of the Gender-Based Approach in the definition and implementation of sector strategies and public policies.

**849-** MINPROFF challenged her colleagues on this score. The contributions of the various partners allowed for the preparation of an assessment document of the 12 critical aspects of Beijing.

**850-** With the drawing up in 2013 of the 3 sector plans below, the 7 plans envisaged for the implementation of NGP<sup>366</sup> were complete. These 3 latest plans highlighted :

- strengthening of participation and representativeness in public life and decision-making;
- promoting a socio-cultural environment suitable for the respect of women's rights; and
- strengthening of the institutional framework.

**851-** The various sector plans were drawn up with the participation of representatives of Ministries, Civil Society Organizations and development partners.

**852-** All these measures strengthened the participation of women in the management of public affairs.

### **§3: Participation of Women in the Management of Public Affairs**

**853-** The participation of women in the management of public affairs includes their participation in political life and in public life.

<sup>366</sup> In addition to the other 4 sector plans drawn up earlier, a total of 7 sector plans is available and will be the subject in 2014, of a multisector plan for the implementation of NGP

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## A: Participation in Political Life

**854-** Activities were carried out to strengthen the political capacity of women for greater involvement in elections.

### 1) Political Training of Women

**855-** In view of elections in 2013, a Manual for the political training of Cameroonian women was produced by MINPROFF, with the support of UN/Women.

**856-** The document, which is directed to women and to all those involved in their supervisory support for the expression of their rights as citizens, explains the principles, rules, requirements and realities of the game and of the political environment.

**857-** For its popularization, 5,000 copies (2,500 in English and 2,500 in French) were distributed to women political leaders, to elections candidates and to leaders of women's associations.

**858-** In addition, from 11 to 12 September 2013, a workshop on the capacity building of candidates for the legislative and municipal elections on leadership and participation in political life was organized in Mbalmayo by UN/Women in collaboration with ELECAM and MINPROFF. Participants at this workshop were candidates invested by political parties to the dual legislative and municipal elections of 30 September 2013. The training modules focused on the:

- stakes and challenges of elections and the legal framework of elections in Cameroon;
- political participation of women in Cameroon and the stakes of Gender-Based electoral mandates and elective functions; and
- the conduct of an election campaign and communication techniques.

**859-** At the end of deliberations, participants received documentation on:

- Gender and Elections Strategic Plan;
- Electoral Code of 14 April 2012; and

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- Political Training Manual produced by MINPROFF.

## 2) Participation of women in elections

**860-** To encourage women to stand for elections, the Chairman of the Cameroon's People Democratic Movement (CPDM) signed a Circular in 2013 prescribing a representation of 30% of women in the electoral lists submitted by his political party. ELECAM on its part systematically rejected electoral lists which did not take Gender into account.

### a) Senatorial Elections

**861-** Of the 40 candidates lists submitted by 8 political parties, ELECAM published 17 on 20 March 2013 as presented in the table below:

**Table 1: Lists of candidates for the senatorial elections published by ELECAM**

Regions	Political parties	Substantive		Alternate	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Adamawa	SDF	6	1	3	4
	NUDP	6	1	7	0
Centre	CPDM	6	1	3	4
	SDF	4	3	5	2
Littoral	CPDM	5	2	2	5
	NUDP	5	2	7	0
North	CPDM	5	2	6	1
	SDF	7	0	7	0
	NUDP	5	2	6	1
North West	CPDM	6	1	4	3
	SDF	6	1	3	4
West	SDF	6	1	5	2
	CDU	6	1	4	3
South	CPDM	4	3	4	3
	SDF	6	1	2	5
South West	CPDM	5	2	4	3
	SDF	6	1	4	3
East	/	/	/	/	/
Far North	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>43</b>

Source: ELECAM

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**862-** Following pre-election disputes, 3 lists were rehabilitated by the Supreme Court after replacement of the ineligible candidate by the party concerned, at the level of ELECAM by virtue of Section 128 of the Electoral Code, to continue the senate race. This involved NUDP list for the Far North Region and those of CPDM for the East and Far North Regions.

**Table 2: Substantive and alternate candidates elected at the senatorial elections**

Regions	Political Parties	Substantive		Alternate	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Adamawa	SDF	6	1	3	4
Centre	CPDM	6	1	3	4
Littoral	CPDM	5	2	2	5
North	CPDM	5	2	6	1
North West	CPDM	6	1	4	3
West	SDF	6	1	5	2
South	CPDM	4	3	4	3
South West	CPDM	5	2	4	3
East	CPDM	4	3	5	2
Far North	CPDM	5	2	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>

Source: ELECAM

**863-** By Decree No. 2013/149 of 8 May 2013 relating to the appointment of Senators, 30 Senators and 30 Alternates were appointed. The Decree appointed women to positions of substantive and alternate Senators as shown in the table below:

**Table 3: Percentage of women in the Senate**

Regions	Men				Women			
	Substantive		Alternate		Substantive		Alternate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adamawa	9	9%	6	6%	1	1%	4	4%
Centre	9	9%	6	6%	1	1%	4	4%
East	6	6%	8	8%	4	4%	2	2%
Far North	8	8%	8	8%	2	2%	2	2%
Littoral	8	8%	4	4%	2	2%	6	6%
North	7	7%	9	9%	3	3%	1	1%
North West	9	9%	6	6%	1	1%	4	4%
West	9	9%	8	8%	1	1%	2	2%
South	6	6%	6	6%	3	4%	4	4%
South West	8	8%	6	6%	2	2%	4	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33%</b>

Source: ELECAM

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**864-** Following the putting in place of the Senate, the representation of women is split as follows: 20% of substantive Senators and 33% of alternate Senators. The 17 Senate Bureau Members, included 5 women of which 1 Vice-president, 1 Questor and 3 Secretaries.

## b) Legislative Elections

**865-** During the last legislative elections, 56 women were elected Parliamentarians as shown in the table below:

**Table 4: Distribution of seats in the National Assembly by political parties**

Parties	CPDM	SDF	NUDP	CDU	UPC	MDR	MRC
<b>Women</b>	47	3	2	2	2	/	/
<b>Men</b>	101	15	3	2	1	1	1

Source: ELECAM

**866-** The Table shows that success of the Gender Approach was evident in the UPC, CDU and the NUDP with a substantive female Parliamentarian rate of 200%, 50% and 33.33% respectively.

**867-** With regard to variation in the taking into account of Gender in the elections of 2007 and 2013 to the National Assembly, the striking fact of the legislative elections of 2013 was the significant increase in the number of women. There are 56 female substantive Parliamentarians, that is, 31.12% as against 25 during the previous legislature, that is, 13.88%.

## c) Municipal Elections

**868-** After the publication of the results, 22 political parties had 10,632 Municipal Councillors elected. There were 30 women for 360 councils in the municipal executive, giving a representation rate of 6.94%. This implies that the participation of women in council management is still low.

## B: Participation in public life

**869-** Participation in public life includes, among others, recruitment into the Public Service of the State, and finds its best expression in the occupation of decision-making positions by women.

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## 1) Disaggregate recruitment into the Public Service

**870-** Ongoing recruitments take into account the Gender Approach, although much still has to be done. The table below provides admission information in all sections of ENAM in 2013:

**Table 5: Number of students in ENAM (2013-2015 Batch)**

Section and Cycle	Enrolled	Male	Female	Female Rate (%)	Foreigners	
<i>AG-A</i>	45	35	10	22.22	3 (Chad)	
<i>Ecofi-A</i>	37	24	13	35.14	1 (CAR)	
<i>AH-A</i>	31	14	17	54.84		
<i>AP-A</i>	15	8	7	46.67		
<i>TRA-A</i>	40	15	25	62.50		
<i>PPM-A</i>	40	28	12	30		
<b>Sub-total DA-A</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>40.38</b>	<b>4</b>	
<i>AG-B</i>	45	24	21	46.67	1 (Chad)	
<i>TRA-B</i>	50	32	18	36		
<i>PPM-B</i>	30	22	8	26.67		
<b>Sub-total DA-B</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37.4</b>		
<b>Sub-total DA</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>39.34</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>TREASURY DIVISION</b>						
<i>IMP-A</i>	39	28	11	28.21	2 (Chad)	1
<i>TRE-A</i>	39	21	18	46.15	1 (Chad)	4
<b>Sub-total DRFA</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37.18</b>		
<i>IMP-B</i>	34	22	12	35.29	3 (2 CAR +1 Chad)	
<i>TRE-B</i>	32	13	19	59.38	1 (Chad)	
<b>Sub-total DRFB</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46.97</b>		
<b>Sub-total DRF</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>41.67</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>JUDICIARY AND COURT REGISTRY DIVISION</b>						
<i>AJA</i>	10	5	5	50		
<i>AJC</i>	10	9	1	10		
<i>AJJ</i>	67	19 +22 =41	15 +11 =26	38.81	30 (Congo)	
<i>FRM-A</i>	35	18	17	48.57		
<b>Sub-total DMG, HAS</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40.16</b>		
<i>FRM-B</i>	52	26	26	50		2
<b>Sub-total DMG</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>43.10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>40.86</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>

Source : MINFOPRA

### Key

AG-A: General Administration Cycle A

Ecofi-A: Economy and Finance A

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AH-A: Hospital Administration A  
AP-A: Parliamentary Administration A  
TRA-A: Labour Cycle A  
PPM-A: Price, Weight and Measure Cycle A  
AG-B: General Administration Cycle B  
TRA-B: Labour Cycle B  
PPM-B: Price, Weight and Measure Cycle B  
IMP-A: Taxation Cycle A  
TRE-A: Treasury Cycle A  
IMP-B: Taxation Cycle B  
TRE-B: Treasury Cycle B  
AJA: Pupil Judicial and Legal Officer, Administrative Court  
AJC: Pupil Judicial and Legal Officer, Audit Court  
AJJ: Pupil Judicial and Legal Officer, Judicial Court  
GRF-A: Registry Cycle A  
GRF-B: Registry Cycle B

**871-** With 40.86% of women admitted into ENAM in 2013, it can be noted that:

- for the 408 admissions into Cycle A, the Administrative Division (DA) is fairly representative of women with an admission rate of 62.5% in the TRA-A Section, DRF is satisfactory as it exceeds the threshold of 30%, but only with regard to DMG, the parity in AJA Section is absorbed by lack of women in the AJC Section; and
- for the 243 admissions into Cycle B, the Administrative Division (DA) is quite satisfactory as regards the representativeness of women although the PPM-B Section is under-represented; DRF is satisfactory as it exceeds the threshold of 30% in all its component Sections with feminization of the TRE-B Section and parity attained in the DMG Section.

**872-** These satisfactory results in some respects should be sustained through the effective application of the Gender Approach<sup>367</sup>.

**873-** With regard to direct recruitments, for a total recruitment of 24,465 young people as at 31 December 2013 under the Special Recruitment of 25,000 young graduates into the Public Service, women represent 45.97% for a total of 11,246 absorbed among which 28 persons with disabilities.

<sup>367</sup> The National Gender Policy was validated in February 2014.

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## 2) Decision-making Positions

**874-** By Decree No. 2013/113 of 22 April 2013 to appoint Divisional Officers, 5 women were made Divisional Officers bringing the number to 8 on 358.

**875-** The protection of women is a reminder of the responsibility of the State to curb violence of which they are victims.

## SECTION 2: PROTECTION OF WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE

**876-** Gender-Based Violence, which impairs women's enjoyment of individual rights and fundamental freedoms, is discrimination within the meaning of Article 1 of CEDAW. This violence includes acts which inflict physical, psychological, sexual, or economic torments or sufferings, coercion or deprivations of private or public liberty. The phenomenon has grown to such an extent in most countries that the 57<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations, held in February 2013 and the 28<sup>th</sup> edition of the International Women's Day on 8 March 2013 were placed under the theme "*Elimination and Prevention of all Forms of Violence Against Women and Girls*".

**877-** The protection of women against Gender-Based Violence includes prevention, punishment of the perpetrators of violence and support for victims of violence.

### §1: Prevention of Violence against Women

**878-** On the occasion of the celebration of the 28<sup>th</sup> edition of the International Women's Day, several awareness-raising sessions were organized including a:

- conference on the theme "*The Rights of Women and Children*" organised on 5 March 2013 by the City Council, Douala. The participants addressed their concerns on the place of women in succession, concubinage and violence;



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- round table on the theme "*Promoting Women in all Sectors*", organised by Standard Chartered Bank Cameroon with the technical support of the firm, "*Edith KAHBANG WALLA of Strategies*". The event targeted women working in the formal sector or at home as housewives. The speakers denounced the vulnerability of wives. According to them, laws do not punish conjugal violence. For the firm, 58% of Cameroonian adolescents aged 15 to 19 years find it normal that a husband beats up his wife under some circumstances and that nearly 54.5% of married women or women in concubinage were victims of conjugal violence.

**879-** On the occasion of the celebration of the 1st edition of the International Day for the Elimination of Obstetric Fistula, on 23 May 2013, Government and its development partners mobilized to raise awareness and step up actions in favour of women suffering from this disease, a consequence of sexual violence, in particular rape, early and/or forced marriages, and female genital mutilation. In the latter case, capacity-building sessions for community relays who are members of local committees to combat female genital mutilation were organized in areas where the practice prevails such as Yaounde and Mamfe.

**880 -** Other actions were carried out to disseminate strategic documents namely, the National Strategy for the Fight against Gender-Based Violence and the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation. In both documents, intervention thrusts concerned prevention, studies/research, psycho-social support, social reintegration and monitoring-evaluation.

**881-** These preventive measures were carried out in parallel with judicial actions.

## **§2: Punishment of Violence against Women**

**882-** According to statistics of the National Gendarmerie, 7 women were victims of forced marriage and 1,418 rape cases were recorded.

**883-** Judicial institutions recorded 137 prosecutions in courts for 363 investigations opened for rape. Four cases of forced marriage were

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reported and 2 cases prosecuted resulting in a conviction and a release. The number of women, victims of grievous harm declined from 67 cases in 2012 to 48 in 2013.

### §3: Support and Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence

**884-** In 2013, MINPROFF services received 6,009 persons who were victims of physical and psychological violence. Among these were 4,374 women with the highest numbers in the Centre and North Regions, with 1,323 and 1,067 cases respectively.

**885-** There were 5,709 cases of conjugal and family violence. Their monitoring led to 1,935 conjugal mediations, 692 family mediations and 243 conjugal and family therapies.

**886-** On the occasion of the celebration of the International Women's Day, on 8 March 2013, 74 women victims of obstetric fistula benefited from financial support from the Government in partnership with UNFPA in the form of money to start an income-generating activity for their financial autonomy. The actions were carried out as part of implementation of the National Strategy to combat Obstetric Fistula drawn up in 2005 and which extends until 2015. Through the Plan, the fistulas of 204 women were repaired, 55 of them in October 2012. Fistula victims generally come from disadvantaged backgrounds.

**887-** With a view to providing aid to victims of violence, 44 legal clinics<sup>368</sup> organized by the Cameroon Association of Female Jurists (ACAFEJ) of Bertoua, Douala and Yaounde received 576 persons including 478 women and 98 men. Legal assistance was provided to 44 of them by bearing especially legal costs. These were, for the most part, women aged between 20 to 59 years old, married, vulnerable and victims of domestic violence. In the end, 29 proceedings were initiated in courts including 10 for obtaining heredity judgment before the TPD in favour of widows who were victims of moral and physical violence by their in-laws and 3 for preventive detention.

<sup>368</sup> Legal clinics are Centres that receive, listen, help and provide legal assistance

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**888-** Progress was also identified in the promotion of women's empowerment.

## **SECTION 3: WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT**

**889-** To promote the empowerment of women, actions were carried out to strengthen their managerial capacities and to accompany them in achieving this objective.

### **§1: Strengthening the Managerial Capacities of Women**

**890-** On this score, it is necessary to mention training provided for women to strengthen their technical capacity and the conduct of income-generating activities.

#### **A : Training to Strengthen the Technical Capacity of Women**

**891-** To modernize the Cameroonian woman, IAI initiated an operation to train 100,000 rural and urban women in ICT by 2012 which came to an end on 6 December 2013 with a total of 103,350 women trained.

**892-** About 1,727 rural women were trained in modern production, processing and conservation techniques of agricultural products and marketing techniques in interregional workshops in the country.

**893-** Similarly, some 17,000 women were trained in Women Promotion Centres in mounting projects. The training highlighted various areas including techniques for the conservation of agricultural products, expertise in the clothing industry, hotel management, catering, ICT mastery and social intervention strategies.

**894-** Some 60 unmarried mothers and sex workers received training in the management of income-generating activities.

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## B: Implementation of Income-generating Activities

**895-** To make income-generating activities profitable, the NGO *Associations Solidaires de Soutien aux Organisations et de l'Appui aux Libertés (ASSOAL)*, with the backing of the Justice Sector Support Programme (PAJ) of the European Union, established a mechanism for assistance and legal advice in the formalization process of enterprises worth CFAF 25,000,000<sup>369</sup> for a period of 8 months for the Sub-Divisional Councils of Yaounde I, II and III and of Bertoua I and II. This funding was used for the realization of the Support Project for the Popularization of Administrative and Commercial Law in the Centre and East Regions. Intended primarily for 5,000 vulnerable and disadvantaged women in the informal sector, it also served to finance sustainable projects and training modules for opting out of illegality and setting up SMEs in the long run.

**896-** The Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture (ISESCO), with the support of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) and the representation of UNESCO in Cameroon, carried out from 18 to 22 March 2013, training in the management of small income-generating projects for 50 disadvantaged Cameroonian women including 25 in Mbalmayo for the rural area and 25 in Yaounde for the urban area. Apart from Cameroonian women, this training also benefited other women of ISESCO Member States such as Togo, Burkina Faso and Niger.

**897-** With the assistance of the African Development Credit (ADEC), a Cameroonian microfinance establishment managed and led by women, the association, African Performing Women (AFP) organised a Conference from 7 to 10 March 2013, in Yaounde, on the theme "*Strengthening the Financial Power of Performing Women*". In addition to Cameroonian women, participants who were women from all social strata and coming from Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Morocco, the USA, France included among their recommendations, one of the Resolutions of the Casablanca Congress of November 2012, to set up a "*Financial Cooperative for African Women*"

<sup>369</sup> About 38,167.94 Euros

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of which Cameroon will host the pilot project. Benefiting from the institutional support of MINPROFF and MINEPAT, the workshops centred on activities such as the problem of female entrepreneurship, the development of a USA/Morocco/Sub-Sahara African free trade area, the impact of the services of midwives on mother and child health, as well as the theoretical bases for the manufacture of cosmetics and natural care products.

**898-** Besides, subvention agreements with the Agricultural Research Support Programme were signed on 23 December 2013 on plantain, sorghum, management of agro-systems of the North and agro-forestry systems, under the Debt relief and Development Contract (C2D). The Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI), and the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD) were represented.

**899-** Apart from capacity building, the Government of Cameroon also makes appreciable efforts in accompanying vulnerable women to ensure their empowerment.

## §2: Empowerment of Vulnerable Women

**900-** As at 31 December 2013, MINPROFF granted CFAF60,000,000<sup>370</sup> to support the activities of women's associations throughout the country.

**901-** As regards access to land ownership, 2,309 land certificates were issued to women in 2013. The trend of access to land ownership between 2012 and 2013 is examined in the table below:

**Table 6: Trend of Gender-based Issuance of Land Certificates**

Period of issuance of land certificate	2012	2013	Gap
<b>Women</b>	1,891	2,309	+418
<b>Men</b>	7,610	8,398	+788
<b>Total</b>	9,501	10,707	+1206
<b>Proportion of women</b>	19.9 %	21.57 %	+01.67

**Source:** MINDCAF

<sup>370</sup> About 91,603.05 Euros

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**902-** In spite of the gap that persisted in 2013 between men and women, it is obvious that, with free information to users through the reactivation of the internet site of MINDCAF, the competent services was able to facilitate access to land ownership.

**903-** Some 60 women's associations in the Adamawa, Centre and North Regions, whose awareness was raised on the fight against desertification, planted 1,100 tree seedlings. Similarly, groups of women, in particular networks of associations of rural women of the Lekie Division, received on 25 October 2013 agricultural equipment worth CFAF 25,000,000 <sup>371</sup> from MINPROFF.

**904-** The promotion and protection of the rights of women were consolidated in 2013 as a result of better integration of the Gender Approach, in particular through participation in political life. At the judicial level, the courts continued to ensure the implementation of laws in spite of some backward attitudes that endanger the rights of women. However, efforts still have to be made with regard to the rehabilitation of women who are victims of violence, support for the financing of income-generating activities, and guarantee of the economic empowerment of women. The training of Gender Focal Points of public administrations should also lead to their actual involvement in the preparation of budgets of their units.

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<sup>371</sup> About 38,167.94 Euros



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## CONCLUSION OF PART THREE

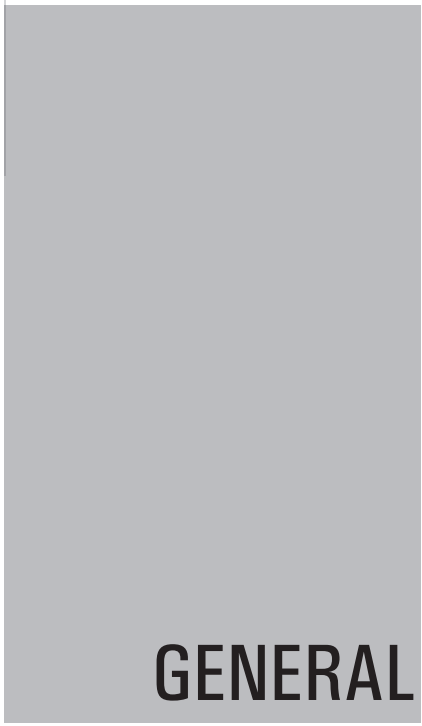
**905-** Through Government initiatives, supported by the contribution of its different partners, progress has been made in the promotion and protection of specific rights.

**906-** This progress is illustrated by the continuous humanization of detention conditions, increase in the percentage of women in the National Assembly and facilitating access to citizenship of children of indigenous populations by the establishment of birth certificates.

**907-** However, the strides are to be consolidated through other initiatives that would help to overcome challenges such as prison overcrowding in the major towns which compromise the guarantee of detainees' fundamental rights, the difficult implementation of the Handicap Approach, lapses in psycho-social and legal support of socially vulnerable children, persistent Gender-Based Violence and challenges related to the full understanding of the National Gender Policy in particular.







**GENERAL**

**CONCLUSION**





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**908-** In 2013, Cameroon made giant strides in the area of Human Rights.

**909-** As regards civil and political rights, the reduction of violent crime, fruit of the strengthening of the capacity of Police and Gendarmerie staff, the strengthening of the country's security in the maritime and border areas were examined. The innovations introduced in the judicial system with, *inter alia*, the laying down of conditions for the restitution of the *corpus delicti*, will help achieve the goal of punishing the embezzlement of public property and the recovery of misappropriated assets. In the same vein, the increase of the budget of the Ministry of Justice, guarantee of a better functioning of the system, should be perpetuated. The completion of the establishment of the communication institutional framework and the provision of information and ICT are obvious developments in the promotion of freedom of expression and communication. Finally, the successful holding of elections organized in 2013 has allowed for the assessment of the effectiveness of the use of biometrics in the electoral process.

**910-** On the social and economic sphere, the increase and the rehabilitation of school infrastructure, the increase in birth rate and the decline in maternal mortality rate can be mentioned. The use of both private housing developers and solar energy suppliers constitute alternative solutions to housing and electrical energy scarcity. The insertions in paid jobs, self-employment and recruitment into the Public Service have reduced unemployment rate while the prohibition of the use of non-biodegradable plastic packaging will allow for a cleaner environment.

**911-** Concerning cross-cutting issues on Human Rights and specific rights, the improvement of the business climate, the strengthening of access of citizens to information and the ongoing reform of the public contract sector within the framework of the promotion of good governance were remarkable just as were measures taken in the ongoing fight against corruption including field trips by the antenna of the Rapid Intervention Antenna of CONAC. The increase of food ration and the budget share reserved for detainee's health were manifestations of the protection of their rights. The establishment of birth certificates to the children of indigenous populations, the breakthrough of women in the political and public spheres, with high rates of girls in schools for the training of senior executives of the Republic and

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the encouragement of women's empowerment, illustrate progress made in the realization of specific rights.

**912-** This progress should be consolidated through other initiatives which will enable the taking up of challenges such as specifying the concepts of gender and the sociological component in the electoral system, the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming in the planning and budgeting of development programmes, the development of a national decentralization strategy for the optimal management of Councils, the strengthening of the capacities of the Judiciary and Prison Administration for a better guarantee of the right to fair trial and proper supervision of detainees. The implementation of the Handicap Approach, the psycho-social and legal support of socially vulnerable children, the support and the rehabilitation of women, victims or survivors of Gender-Based Violence are also challenges to be met.

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## Appendix

The Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and Lower Courts, as well as the following Ministries, Government Services, independent services, public and semi-public establishments, and civil society organizations contributed in preparing this Report:

### Ministries

- Ministry of Arts and Culture (MINAC);
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER);
- Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS);
- Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MINATD);
- Ministry of Commerce (MINCOMMERCE);
- Ministry in charge of Supreme State Audit (MINCONSUPE);
- Ministry of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure (MINDCAF);
- Ministry of Defence (MINDEF);
- Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB);
- Ministry of Water Resources and Energy (MINEE);
- Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP);
- Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT);
- Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED);
- Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry (MINEPIA);
- Ministry of Secondary Education (MINESEC);
- Ministry of Higher Education (MINESUP);
- Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF);
- Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (MINFOPRA);
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU);
- Ministry of Youth and Civic Education (MINJEC);
- Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT) ;
- Ministry of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts (MINPMEESA);
- Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF);
- Ministry of External Relations (MINREX);

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- Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE);
- Ministry of Tourism and Leisure (MINTOUL);
- Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MINTSS);
- Ministry of Transport (MINTRANS);
- Ministry in charge of Public Contracts (MINMAP);
- Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI); and
- Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MINPOSTEL).

## **Government services**

- General Delegation for National Security (DGSN); and
- National Gendarmerie.

## **Councils and Independent Administrative Services**

- National Financial Investigation Agency (ANIF);
- Authority for the Development and Equipment of Urban and Rural Lands (MAETUR);
- Electricity Sector Regulatory Agency (ARSEL);
- National Institute of Statistics (NIS);
- National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (CNDHL);
- National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC);
- City Council, Douala (CUD);
- City Council, Yaounde (CUY);
- National Social Insurance Fund (NSIF);
- Elections Cameroon (ELECAM);
- National Communications Council (NCC);
- National Employment Fund (NEF);
- National Governance Programme (NGP); and
- National Bar Council.

## **Civil Society Organizations**

- Confederation of Cameroon Trade Unions (CSTC);
- African Action on Aids (AAA);
- *Afrique Future*;

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- Mbororos Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA);
- National Associations and Institutions of and for Persons with Disabilities of Cameroon (UNAPHAC);
- Cameroon Housing Corporation (SIC);
- Cameroon Association of Female Jurist (ACAFEJ);
- *Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme Cameroun* (NDH-Cameroun);
- National Christians Action for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT-Cameroun);
- Plan Cameroon;
- Islamic Association of Cameroon (ACIC);
- Platform of Civil Society Organizations on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Cameroon (Platform DESCCAM);
- National Episcopal Conference of Cameroon;
- *Plateforme EPU Cameroun-OSC*;
- Training and Cooperation Institute for Development (IFCD);
- Lilian Foundation; and
- Citizen Governance Initiative.





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