

*In 2017, Cameroon made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government increased the number of labor inspectors by almost one-third, convened a 3-day interim assessment of the Decent Work Country Program, and earmarked \$18,000 for the Ministry of Labor and Social Security to revise the hazardous work list in 2018. The government also provided education to 93,190 children ages 3 to 17 living in internally displaced person or refugee camps and nearly doubled the total number of project participants in its Social Safety Nets program to 411,048 individuals. However, children in Cameroon engage in the worst forms of child labor in commercial sexual exploitation and perform dangerous tasks in cocoa production. The government has not acceded to the UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, nor has it prohibited the use of children in illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of drugs.*



## I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Cameroon engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation and perform dangerous tasks in cocoa production. (1; 2; 3) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Cameroon.

**Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education**

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	56.2 (unavailable)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	79.7
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	52.7
Primary Completion Rate (%)		75.4

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2015, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016. (4)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples, 2011. (5)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

**Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity**

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Production of bananas, cocoa, palm oil, and tea, including handling pesticides, using machetes, clearing fields, climbing trees, and lifting heavy loads† (6; 7; 8; 9)
	Raising livestock (9)
	Fishing (10; 9; 7)
Industry	Working in artisanal gold mines† and gravel quarries,† transporting heavy loads† of sand or gravel, breaking stones, and digging or standing in stagnant water to extract minerals (8; 11; 10; 12; 3; 9)
	Construction, including carrying heavy loads† of water, concrete, cement, and bricks (8; 11; 9)
Services	Domestic work (8; 11; 13; 9)
	Working in restaurants and as phone booth operators (9)
	Working in transportation (8; 9)
	Street work, including carrying heavy luggage,† vending, and begging (7; 11; 14; 15; 16; 17; 9)
	Voluntarily recruited children used in hostilities by state-armed groups (18; 9)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2; 11; 14; 19; 20; 21; 3)
	Recruitment of children by <i>Boko Haram</i> , a non-state armed group, for use in armed conflict, including as suicide bombers and concubines (22; 23; 3; 24; 25; 26)

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**Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity (cont)**

Sector/Industry	Activity
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Forced labor in agriculture in the production of cocoa, cotton, onions, and tea; fishing; livestock raising; domestic work; spare parts shops; in artisanal gold mines and gravel quarries; street vending; and construction, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (11; 21; 27; 3)
	Forced begging as <i>talibés</i> in Koranic schools (8; 28; 3)

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.




Cameroon is a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking from neighboring countries in Central and West Africa. (8; 16; 3) Some traffickers have resorted to kidnapping children, as increased public awareness has resulted in fewer parents entrusting their children to intermediaries. (3) Children engaged in cocoa production are exposed to dangerous working conditions, including exposure to pesticides and the use of sharp tools such as machetes. (9) The NGO Child Soldiers International alleged that some officially sanctioned community neighborhood watch groups, known as vigilance committees, may have used and recruited children as young as age 12 in military operations against *Boko Haram*. (18)

Although Decree N° 2001/041 on the Organization of Public Schools guarantees free education in Cameroon, costs associated with education may be prohibitive to some families, as they are required to pay for uniforms, books, and other school-related fees. (7; 16; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 27) In addition, a lack of schools and teachers in rural areas, the absence of potable water and sanitation facilities, and long distances to schools also hinder access to education. (16; 31; 34; 35; 27; 9) Children in refugee camps may have a particularly difficult time accessing education due to a lack of school infrastructure, teachers, and resources to pay for school-related expenses. (31; 36; 37; 38; 39) In 2017, many schools in the Far North, North, East, and Adamaoua regions were closed due to attacks by *Boko Haram* and insecurity, or re-appropriation as refugee housing, military bases, or detention centers. (27; 40; 41; 29; 42; 1; 43; 44; 24) The government has begun reconstructing schools in the Far North region and providing textbooks to students, but some teachers are unwilling to work in areas affected by *Boko Haram*. Of the 124 schools that closed in the Far North, only 31 reopened for the 2017–2018 school year. (36; 40; 45; 46; 9) Since November 2016, the Anglophone Northwest and Southwest regions have experienced strikes and boycotts protesting systemic government discrimination against Anglophone speakers. This has disrupted schooling for children in these areas due to school closures, an absence of teachers, and voluntary or forced displacement as a result of the protest. (47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53) Children in refugee or internally displaced persons camps are particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation. (9; 26)

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Cameroon has ratified most key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

**Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor**

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including in its worst forms (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Cameroon’s legal framework to adequately protect children from the worst forms of child labor, including the prohibition of using children in illicit activities and the compulsory education age.

**Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor**

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	Section 86 of the Labor Code; Article 2 of Order N° 017 on Child Labor (54; 55)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Articles 9–23 of Order N° 017 on Child Labor; Section 86 of the Labor Code (54; 55)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Articles 9–23 of the Order on Child Labor (55)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Sections 2–6 of the Law Relating to the Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Slavery; Articles 11, 342-1, 352, and 353 of the Penal Code; Section 2 of the Labor Code (54; 56; 57)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		Sections 2 and 4–6 of the Law Relating to the Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Slavery; Articles 11, 342-1, and 352–354 of the Penal Code (56; 57)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 294 and 344–347 of the Penal Code; Articles 76, 81, and 82 of the Law on Cybersecurity and Cybercriminality (56; 58)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Prohibition of Military Recruitment			
State Compulsory	Yes*	18	Article 12 of the Decree Concerning the Status of Non-Defense Military Personnel; Article 2a of the Decree Establishing the Conditions for Admission to Military Training Schools for Officers (59; 60)
State Voluntary	Yes	18	Article 12 of the Decree Concerning the Status of Non-Defense Military Personnel; Article 2a of the Decree Establishing the Conditions for Admission to Military Training Schools for Officers (59; 60)
Non-state	No		
Compulsory Education Age	No	12‡	Preamble of the Constitution; Articles 9 and 16 of the Law Orienting the Education System (61; 62)
Free Public Education	Yes		Articles 46 (2), 47, and 48 of the Decree on the Organization of Public Schools (32)

\* No conscription (63)

‡ Age calculated based on available information (29)

Human trafficking provisions remain discordant with international standards, as they require threats, the use of force, or coercion to be established for the crime of child trafficking, and individuals ages 16 to 18 are not considered children. (56; 57) In addition, the types of hazardous work prohibited for children under age 18 are not comprehensive, as work underwater or at dangerous heights are not prohibited. (13; 55) However, the government earmarked approximately \$18,000 for the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MINTSS) to revise the list in 2018. (9)

### III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor (Table 5). However, gaps exist within the operations of MINTSS that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labor laws.

**Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement**

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MINTSS)	Lead efforts to enforce all labor laws, including those related to child labor, promote decent working conditions, and lead the National Committee to Combat Child Labor (CNLCTE). (7; 64)
Ministry of Justice (MOJ)	Prosecute cases referred by the General Delegate for National Security (DGSN) or the Ministry of Defense's National Gendarmerie (SED) and contribute to investigations as appropriate. (65)

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**Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement (cont)**

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS)	Lead efforts to combat human trafficking. Provide social services through its National Referral System. (7; 66; 67; 9) Through its Minors Brigade, support local police in their investigations of child trafficking and the use of children in hazardous work. (68) Through its Joint Mobile Brigade, prevent and combat the phenomenon of street children through identification, reintegration, and education; reintegrated street children assist in the Joint Mobile Brigade's work. (69)
Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Family (MINPROFF)	Promote and protect the rights of the child. (7)
General Delegate for National Security (DGSN)	Enforce laws against the worst forms of child labor and investigate violations in urban areas. (65) Through its Special Vice Squad, investigate cases of human trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and other forms of abuse against women and children. (65; 13) Refer cases to the MOJ or Ministry of Defense for investigation by the National Gendarmerie. (69)
Ministry of Defense's National Gendarmerie (SED)	Investigate cases of child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation in both urban and rural areas before referring cases to MOJ for prosecution. (69)

Although it does not play a direct role in enforcement, Cameroon's National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms advises government ministries on the enforcement of laws related to child labor and advocates for sanctions as appropriate. (9; 70) Local representatives from the Ministry of Territorial Administration may settle child labor disputes amicably or refer the case to the SED, DGSN, or MOJ for further investigation and prosecution. (69)

### *Labor Law Enforcement*

In 2017, labor law enforcement agencies in Cameroon took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the operations of MINTSS that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including financial and human resource allocation.

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2016	2017‡
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$635,610 (71)	Unknown* (9)
Number of Labor Inspectors	80 (65)	132 (9)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (54)	Yes (54)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (65)	Yes (9)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	No (65)	N/A (9)
Refresher Courses Provided	Unknown (65)	Yes (9)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	Unknown* (65)	1,777 (9)
Number Conducted at Worksites	Unknown* (65)	Unknown* (9)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Unknown* (65)	0 (9)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties were Imposed	Unknown* (65)	N/A (9)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that were Collected	Unknown* (65)	N/A (9)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (65)	Yes (9)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Unknown (65)	Yes (9)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (65)	Yes (9)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (65)	Yes (9)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (65)	Yes (9)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (65)	Yes (9)

\* The government does not publish this information.

‡ Data are from January 1, 2017, to October 31, 2017. (9)

Although the government significantly increased its number of labor inspectors from 2016, it is still likely insufficient for the size of Cameroon's workforce, which includes over 9 million workers. (72; 9; 65) According to the ILO's technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 inspector for every 15,000 workers in industrializing economies, Cameroon should employ roughly 644 labor inspectors. (72; 73; 74) Furthermore, inspectors are tasked with reconciliation duties, which may detract from time devoted to their

primary duties, and labor inspections are not conducted in the informal sector where the majority of child labor occurs. (75; 54) In general, the Labor Inspectorate lacked resources during the reporting period, and field inspectors in particular lacked transportation. However, the 2018 budget includes funding to purchase vehicles for some divisions with heavy workloads. (29; 9)

In an attempt to increase its scope, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Interpol, and the General Delegate for National Security all maintain hotlines for reporting the worst forms of child labor, which are then routed to the National Referral System for assistance to victims. (27; 13; 26) However, the system has not been well-publicized since it was established in 2013, leaving the public unaware of its existence, and some calls may go unanswered. (26) Research was unable to determine how many cases of child labor were identified as a result of complaints made to these lines.

### *Criminal Law Enforcement*

In 2017, criminal law enforcement agencies in Cameroon took actions to combat child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including financial resources and collaboration between ministries.

**Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2016	2017
Training for Investigators		
Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (65)	Yes (9)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	No (65)	N/A (9)
Refresher Courses Provided	No (65)	No (26)
Number of Investigations	13 (76; 71)	0 (9)
Number of Violations Found	119 (65; 71)	Unknown
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	9 (76; 71)	0 (9)
Number of Convictions	Unknown (76)	0 (9)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (65)	Yes (9)

It is unclear how many investigators the government employed in 2017, although several government bodies work together to enforce criminal laws related to the worst forms of child labor. In general, these agencies do not receive adequate funding or training to investigate the worst forms of child labor, and high staff turnover is a challenge. (29; 77; 3; 9) As a result, NGOs are critical in bringing child trafficking cases to the government's attention and providing services to victims. (3; 69) With the assistance of the EU and IOM, the government repatriated at least 55 children from Libya and Niger who were at risk of child trafficking for forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation, and provided them with social services upon their return. (26)

The government acknowledges that a lack of awareness of child trafficking issues may prevent citizens from reporting offenses to enforcement agencies and that children may be afraid to speak against perpetrators in court. (3) The ongoing participation of lawyers in the Anglophone protests also impacted the ability of victims to seek justice and may have contributed to delayed court proceedings, including those related to the alleged complicity of government officials in a child trafficking ring. (26) However, the preliminary inquiry was completed in 2017. (69) A lack of collaboration between NGOs and the government, combined with judicial inefficiencies, led some cases to be settled outside the judicial system. (3; 77) Although the government generally considers children to be victims rather than offenders, isolated reports indicate that the government has held children as young as age 5 in detention facilities for prolonged periods due to suspicion of being affiliated with *Boko Haram* elements, or to prevent them from being recruited into *Boko Haram*. (78; 42; 79; 80; 43; 18; 81; 70)

## **IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR**

The government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor (Table 8). However, gaps exist that hinder the effective coordination of efforts to address child labor, including coordination among agencies.

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**Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor**

Coordinating Body	Role and Description
National Committee to Combat Child Labor (CNLCTE)	Coordinate government efforts to combat child labor, propose measures to harmonize Cameroon’s legal framework to international standards, and implement the National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labor and Trafficking in Children (PANETEC). (64; 82; 83) Led by MINTSS, includes representatives from 10 other ministries and government bodies. (64; 82)
Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC)	Coordinate government efforts to combat human trafficking. Chaired by the Secretary General of the Office of the Prime Minister, includes members of eight ministries, law enforcement personnel, civil society organizations, and NGOs. (3; 26) Oversee Regional Taskforces on Trafficking in Persons in Northwest, Southwest, and Littoral Provinces. (3; 84) In 2017, began consultations in anticipation of drafting a new Trafficking in Persons Action Plan for 2017–2019 and convened five times, including one meeting with NGOs to improve collaboration. (77; 9; 70; 26)

Poor communication hampered government efforts to adequately combat human trafficking as actions by member ministries of the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) were not always communicated to the secretariat. (26) In addition, only the Northwest Regional Taskforce was active during the reporting period; the Southwest and Littoral Regional Taskforces were inactive due to a lack of resources. (70)

## V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established policies related to child labor (Table 9). However, policy gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labor, including implementation.

**Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor**

Policy	Description
MOJ’s National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Cameroon (2015–2019)	Aims to combat exploitative child labor by disseminating standard operating procedures for the National Referral System, raising awareness about how to identify and report cases of child trafficking, increasing punishments for offenders, and building the capacity of labor inspectors. (65; 85; 86) Also aims to improve access to education for vulnerable groups by increasing the number of teachers and classrooms, establishing a legal framework to regulate parent-teacher associations, and increasing the rate of educational attainment for girls. (86) Research was unable to determine if this policy was active during the reporting period.
Decent Work Country Program (2014–2017)	Incorporated child labor concerns into the strategy for work. (6) In March 2017, convened a 3-day interim assessment and provided training to labor inspectors, including child labor issues. (9)

Although the Action Plan to Combat Child Labor and Trafficking in Children (PANETEC) expired in 2016, before its official adoption in October 2017, the government of Cameroon updated the PANETEC objectives and implementing mechanism as part of its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals. (9; 70) Although the Trafficking in Persons Action Plan (2014–2019) does not receive dedicated funding, member ministries of the IMC use their ministry funds to carry out activities in support of the Action Plan. (69) The government is drafting a new Trafficking in Persons Action Plan for 2017–2019. (70) The government has not included child labor elimination and prevention strategies into the PRSP (2010–2020), the UNICEF Country Program Action Plan (2013–2017), or the IMC’s National Gender Policy Document (2011–2020). (87; 88; 89)

## VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2017, the government funded and participated in programs that may contribute to eliminating or preventing child labor (Table 10). However, gaps exist in these social programs, including adequacy of programs to address the full scope of the problem.

**Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor†**

Program	Description
Project to Fight the Phenomenon of Street Children (Project 559)†	MINAS-funded program that provides street children with health care, education, and psychosocial care. (29; 33; 9) Through its partnership agreement PAIRPEV with the National Employment Fund, supports the reintegration of street children and provides vocational training opportunities. (9) In 2017, MINAS conducted awareness-raising activities about the negative impacts of child labor and conducted a 2-week campaign in the capital to round up children under age engaged in street vending. The children were released to their parents, who were informed about the risks of child labor. (26)



**Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor‡ (cont)**

Program	Description
Country Program Action Plan (2013–2017)	UNICEF- and MINAS-implemented program that aimed to improve social protection and preventive health care and ensure access to primary education. (1; 89) In 2017, Nascent Solutions converted its school feeding program to a Village Mobile Reading Program due to prolonged school closures in the Northwest; its literacy initiative served over 18,000 students per month. (9)
School Feeding Program	\$12 million U.S. Department of Agriculture-funded McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, which improves literacy and nutrition in 92 primary schools, benefitting 40,000 children in the Northwest region. (65; 9)
Services for Displaced or Refugee Children†	UNICEF programs that provide educational services to children affected by conflict, including: CARE2, which offers accelerated education curriculums for children in refugee camps in the Far North; ETAPES, which establishes temporary schools and protection centers in Adamawa and East regions; and the Child Protection and Education Project, which works with Catholic Relief Services in the East to enroll and retain refugee children in schools. (90) In 2017, provided education to 93,190 children ages 3 to 17 living in internally displaced persons or refugee camps. (90) The government also built eight schools in the Far North region for Nigerian refugees. (9)
World Bank Projects	Aim to provide social safety nets and improve educational outcomes, including Social Safety Nets (2014–2018), a \$50 million program by the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development to provide direct cash transfers to vulnerable families for healthcare and education expenses; and the Equity and Quality for Improved Learning Project (2014–2018), a \$55.8 million program by the Ministry of Basic Education to distribute textbooks for grades 1 to 3, promote girls' education, increase the number of teachers in Cameroon, and improve access to primary education as part of the Education for All initiative. (91; 92; 35) In 2017, the Social Safety Nets expanded to include 6,000 participants in the Far North who are affected by displacement due to <i>Boko Haram</i> activities, and nearly doubled the total number of project participants to 411,048 individuals by September 2017. (93; 94) The Education project increased the number of contracted teachers from 2,970 to 5,898 and reduced the ratio of students to textbooks from 6:1 to 4:1 in 2017. (95)
Cameroon Institute of Childhood (ICE) Rehabilitation Project (2017–2020)*†	\$2.9 million project financed by MINAS and its partners to rehabilitate a center in Betamba, which serves children in conflict with the law and provides vocational training to area youth. The government contributed \$552,000 in 2017 and pledged \$1.1 million in 2018. (9) One of several centers for vulnerable children operated by MINAS. (26)

\* Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Cameroon.

‡ The government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor. (14; 3)

Although the government has implemented programs to assist victims of child trafficking and children engaged in street work and domestic work, the scope of these programs is insufficient and does not fully address the extent of the problem. (1; 76) Government-run centers can temporarily house victims, but space is insufficient. (96; 77; 26) In addition, research did not find evidence of programs to specifically address child labor in agriculture, mining, and quarrying.

## VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor in Cameroon (Table 11).

**Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor**

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s)
Legal Framework	Accede to the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.	2013 – 2017
	Criminally prohibit the use of children for illicit activities, including in the production and trafficking of drugs.	2014 – 2017
	Ensure that the law criminally prohibits the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2017
	Establish a minimum age for compulsory education that is consistent with the minimum age for admission to work.	2009 – 2017
	Ensure that laws prohibiting child trafficking do not require threats, the use of force, or coercion to be considered child trafficking and that all children under age 18 are protected.	2015 – 2017
	Ensure that the hazardous occupations and activities prohibited for children are comprehensive and include work underwater and at dangerous heights.	2014 – 2017

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**Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor (cont)**

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s)
Enforcement	Collect and publish comprehensive statistics on enforcement efforts, including Labor Inspectorate funding, the number of inspections conducted at worksites, and number of criminal labor law violations found.	2009 – 2017
	Significantly increase the number of labor inspectors according to the ILO's technical advice.	2009 – 2017
	Ensure that the Labor Inspectorate and criminal law enforcement agencies receive an adequate amount of funding, training, and resources with which to conduct inspections and investigations.	2009 – 2017
	Strengthen the Labor Inspectorate by conducting inspections in all sectors, including in the informal sector.	2013 – 2017
	Ensure all hotlines for reporting the worst forms of child labor are well-publicized, operational, and log all calls so that cases of child labor may be tracked for referral to law enforcement or social services providers.	2015 – 2017
	Raise awareness of child trafficking issues to encourage citizens to report offenses to enforcement agencies and ensure that such cases are resolved within the judicial system.	2016 – 2017
Coordination	Ensure that children are not held in detention without reasonable evidence of wrongdoing.	2015 – 2017
	Ensure that existing coordinating mechanisms function effectively and receive sufficient resources to carry out their stated mandates.	2014 – 2017
Government Policies	Ensure that existing policies, such as the Ministry of Justice's National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Cameroon (2015–2019) and the IMC's Trafficking in Persons Action Plan (2014–2019), receive adequate funding and are implemented as intended.	2016 – 2017
	Integrate child labor elimination and prevention strategies into the PRSP and the IMC's National Gender Policy Document.	2010 – 2017
Social Programs	Ensure that all children, regardless of refugee status, have access to education by eliminating school-related fees and teacher strikes, and ensure that schools are not re-appropriated for other purposes.	2009 – 2017
	Ensure that the number of schools, teachers, potable water, and sanitation facilities are adequate throughout the country.	2009 – 2017
	Expand existing programs to address the scope of the child labor problem in Cameroon and institute programs to address child labor in agriculture, mining, and quarrying.	2009 – 2017
	Ensure that all government-run centers have sufficient space to accommodate victims.	2016 – 2017

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