

RESCUE

CAMEROON

SUCH IS OUR MISSION
POLITICAL PROGRAM



Joshua Osih
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2025

OSIH
2025

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
ELECTION PRESIDENTIELLE 2025



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
2025 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

SDF



SDF

JOSHUA OSIH
CANDIDAT / CANDIDATE

THE CITIZEN'S WEAPON

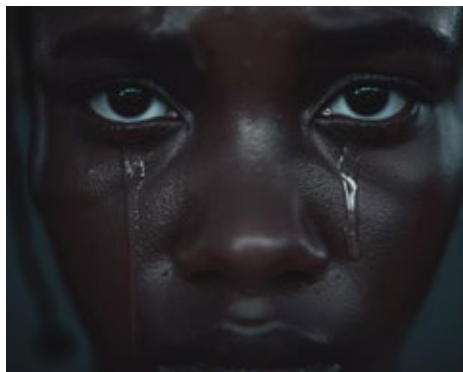
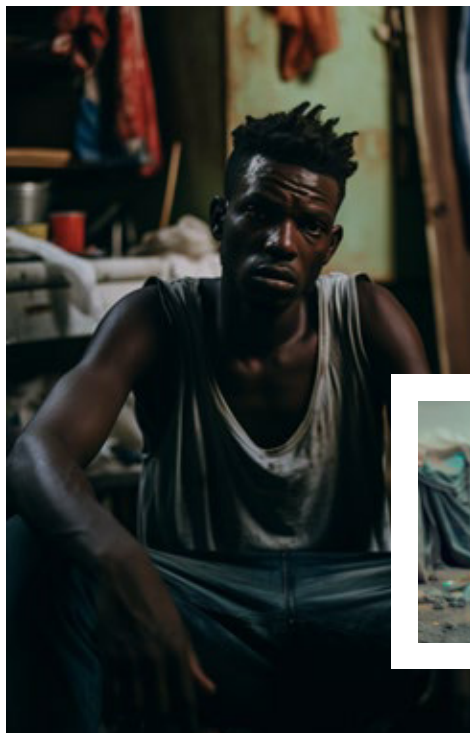


Political Program 2025

DEDICATION

To the silent majority of Cameroonians who suffer terribly

This program is addressed to those whose voice is ignored, but whose suffering is very real. It aims to restore dignity and the common good, guarantee access to essential services, and build an equitable future for all Cameroonians. Together, let us make the voice of this silent majority heard for a sustainable and inclusive change in our rich and beautiful country.



MY CONTRACT WITH THE NATION



**Building a new Cameroon through inclusion,
determination, the duty to act, and innovation!**

Cameroonians, Dear Citizens,

We will be present at the next presidential election and at the legislative and municipal elections that will follow. This carefully considered decision stems from a set of observations that each of us has been able to make, with a single resolution: Cameroon must be brought out of this abyss into which a debasing system has plunged it in forty-three (43) years. We have therefore decided to present ourselves in order to give back to each Cameroonian woman and each Cameroonian man the pride of being a citizen of this jewel of Africa. This country, which the Creator made Africa in miniature, but which obscurantist forces, through their morbid obsession with conserving power at all costs, have transformed into a breeding ground for misery, corruption, and fratricidal wars.

We have decided to present ourselves in these elections to allow the youth, who represent the immense majority of our population, to seize this opportunity to escape the despair that has gripped them for more than three decades and finally take up their responsibilities, because the time has finally come for them to rise up massively to take their destiny in hand and stop the fall of our country. It is they who must and can today put Cameroon back on the rails of progress. Forty-three (43) years of undisputed reign by an irresponsible and corrupt regime have given birth to a sclerotic Cameroonian society in all its compartments.

We can neither get proper healthcare, nor offer an education worthy of the name to our children. The peasant masses are buckling under misery, while massive unemployment is the daily lot of our youth and the nation's dynamic forces in general. To monopolize the management of our wealth, an ultra-minority caste has locked itself into an anachronistic totalitarianism and centralism that have relegated entire sections of our population to exclusion and marginalization, sources of frustration and challenges to our national unity.

Dear compatriots,

The hour for an awakening has sounded. It is time to return power to the people so that they may take their destiny in hand.

Faced with the great current mutations and the new radical transformations that are disrupting our lives and imposing on us the imperative to catch the train of modernity, the time has come for all the forces of this nation to join hands to put our country back on the path of progress. Our human and material potential, the immense gifts of nature as well as the blessing of God make Cameroon a natural leader in Africa and in the concert of nations.

We present ourselves before you because we are convinced that we can give back to Cameroonians their smile and the taste for living as happy and responsible citizens. With confidence restored, we will, because we can, we will contribute, each where they are, with their specific skills and means, to the reconstruction of the Cameroonian nation. It is time that our extraordinary diversity, so envied elsewhere and which makes us Africa in miniature, ceases to be instrumentalized for selfish and divisive ends, but becomes an asset and a mine to be exploited for the benefit of all. Moreover, this contract of trust that we propose to you will allow us to put Cameroon back on the path of unity in diversity, of progress in solidarity, at the same time as we will resolutely set it on the path of regional integration, of African unity, and of a beneficial participation in the concert of Nations. Together, beyond our particularisms, we must rediscover the pride of being Cameroonian women, Cameroonian men, patriots, and committed Africans. Cameroon is an opportunity for us, for our children.

For Cameroon, each of us must be ready for the supreme sacrifice. For our part, we commit to taking up our responsibilities. And if our contract is sealed, as we firmly believe it will be, we commit to reporting on the progress of its execution each year before the people, through the Parliament. For us as well as for you, this will be our way of rediscovering the spirit of pride, conquest, and sacrifice bequeathed to us by the founding fathers of this nation, most of whom died as martyrs.



National Chairman of the SDF

FOREWORD



HOW DID WE ARRIVE AT THIS PROGRAM?

This political program is the result of a combination of several data collection and analysis methods. The drafting methodology integrated, among others:

THE IDEOLOGY OF THE SDF AND OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

This political program is above all, for the SDF, an occasion for ideological clarification, affirmation, and consolidation of its position on the Left. The party thus clearly chooses to place itself on the side of the weak and the vulnerable - also called the "silent majority," to defend social justice, equality of opportunity and treatment, solidarity, respect for the common good, human dignity, dialogue, reconciliation, and forgiveness. The party rejects all forms of extremism and violence leading to chaos.

THE PREVIOUS POSITIONS OF THE SDF

This program takes up the major commitments already made by the SDF to the electorate. It is precisely a matter of alleviating and progressively ending the suffering of Cameroonians. The political programs since 1992 and especially that of 2018 have been utilized and updated in order to enrich today's positions.

THE NATIONAL LISTENING AND EXCHANGE TOURS

The National Chairman made two political tours in the ten (10) regions of the country in 2023 and 2024 respectively, and had achieved 4 objectives which have been capitalized on within the framework of the present program: (1) to see for himself the deep realities of the country, (2) to touch upon the difficulties of citizens wherever they may be, (3) to listen to the different cries of distress emitted across the country and (4) to open direct dialogue with all social strata and stakeholders.

AN OPINION SURVEY

A survey was entrusted in 2024 to a local firm to find out, among other things (1) the value that citizens held particularly dear for the Cameroon of tomorrow, (2) what had most impacted citizens' lives in recent years, (3) what type of candidate the citizen was ready to give their vote to, (4) what type of political movement could best carry the expectations of citizens and improve the quality of life for Cameroonians, (5) The cause of the increase in the abstention rate over the course of different electoral deadlines. The results obtained helped to orient the proposals contained in this program.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF WORKSHOPS HELD WITH SOCIAL PARTNERS

Between 2022 and 2024, the SDF organized three (3) workshops with national trade union movements and two (2) others with the forces of the Left. The Labour Movement (CALAMO - Cameroon Labour Movement) was born with these unions and the Movement of Progressive Forces was born with partner left-wing political parties. This political program integrates the consensual vision shared by all of these movements.



THE CONCLUSIONS OF INTERNAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

Since 2021, the SDF has organized eight (8) self-criticism workshops which have made it possible to evaluate the path travelled and the efforts that remain to be made to achieve the final objective which is accession to power. In thirty-five (35) years, the SDF has reached political maturity and commits to drawing on its long accumulated experience to RESCUE Cameroon.

THE CONCLUSIONS OF EXTERNAL CONSULTATIONS

To date, the SDF has opened itself up to the essential actors of the Cameroonian political scene:

These include social partners (unions, employers' federations, civil society), progressive parties abroad, diplomats, international organizations, etc. In May 2024 in Douala, it hosted the meeting of the Africa group of the Progressive Alliance, which brings together one hundred and four (104) progressive parties from around the world. The party has participated in all the international meetings of this network and has integrated its board of directors.

It is not irrelevant to recall that the SDF is also an old member of the Socialist International, with which it shares common values with nearly one hundred (100) other political parties around the world. This political program takes into account what is happening elsewhere while remaining anchored in Cameroonian realities.

DOCUMENTATION

We have consulted thirty-six (36) political programs of parties that were able to win their presidential elections between 2020 and 2024 throughout the world. We have been inspired by good practices and our benchmark is victory. We have reviewed the literature on all the terms and themes addressed and have been able to update all of our proposed solutions for the rescue of Cameroon.



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THE SDF'S VALUES

MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

Power to the People

For the SDF, politics is not a matter for the party leadership. The party was born in defiance of the authoritarianism of the CPDM/UNC which was the single party. The slogan "Power to the People" is the shortcut for the very definition of democracy which is "the government of the people, by the people, for the people." This simply means that decisions start from the base and go to the summit, contrary to what we experience today.

Equality of opportunity

Equality is the relationship between two things that present no difference in greatness or quality. It is a value that the SDF shares with all the forces of the left. Equality of opportunity presupposes that the State must offer the same opportunities to every citizen. This value comes in rupture with the practices of favouritism and discrimination that we suffer daily and which oppose, frustrate, divide and poison our society.

Social justice

This value aims this time for the equality of rights among people in a given society and integrates the necessity of building a collective solidarity between them. Nowadays, social justice also integrates the issues of protecting the environment and natural resources which fall within the framework of sustainability, that is to say the responsibility to transmit to future generations a healthy, well-preserved planet as we found it, or even better



OUR FOUR (4) PILLARS AND OUR POLITICAL VALUES

SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY

SOVEREIGNTISM

PAN-AFRICANISM

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

Problems that arise

We notice that we have acquired the detestable habit of always valorising production without sufficiently taking into account the producers, of promoting work without sufficiently promoting the worker, of promoting agriculture for example without promoting the farmer who toils every day under the burden of hard labour. This is why the redistribution of the fruits of labour in Cameroon is not equitable, which constitutes a considerable source of social injustice that must be corrected as quickly as possible in order to guarantee the fulfilment of All. Worse, rural women and other peasants who ensure the social and family economy are resigned victims excluded from the financial system (banking, insurance). It is poverty, which is both a problem of equality and equity, that must be urgently adjusted in order to stabilize the foundations of Cameroonian society.



Our proposed solutions

- • We take a clear position against human exploitation in all its forms, the looting of the country's resources, and massive imports that destroy the local economic fabric.
- • We position ourselves clearly for the promotion of gender and social inclusion.
- • We say Yes to local production in Cameroon but above all, to the equitable redistribution of the wealth thus created locally.
- • We say Yes to work, but also to workers for whom we must reduce hardship, increase purchasing power, and organize social security.
- • We say Yes to the structuring of trade bodies (guilds) in Cameroon in order to achieve strong corporations capable of self-regulation.
- • In the current situation, we particularly defend the necessity of having a general status for the civil, a status for herders and farmers, for journalists, sports men and women and artists in Cameroon, as well as a special status for teachers and the medical corps.

DEMOCRACY

Problems that arise

- • In Cameroon, there is a discrepancy between what the people want and what their representatives express and support in the institutions.
- • The people's interests are not sufficiently defended.
- • The decision-makers in office defend selfish interests or foreign interests.
- • Fundamental freedoms are not respected.
- • The country's Constitution is not respected either and there is no balance of power between the institutions (executive, legislative, and judicial).
- • Cameroon has become what is called a "security state". A police state, contrary to a state of law, which implies that security reflexes have taken precedence over respect for rules and the law.
- • The electoral system, based on a non-consensual and tailor-made code, is opaque, unjust, and inequitable.
- • Certain citizens feel marginalized and excluded, which has led to frustrations and a war of secession in the North-West and South-West regions.



Our proposed solutions

Here are the 9 principles we propose to strengthen the country's democratic system:

- • First, the participation of All in the decision-making process.
- • The representation of all social strata in decision-making bodies.
- • Respect for fundamental freedoms, notably freedom of expression.
- • The opening of the public sphere, notably with respect for the freedom of association or assembly.
- • Transparency, notably with respect for the right to information.
- • Free competition, notably with the organization of free and transparent elections based on a consensual electoral code.
- • Governmental autonomy, notably with respect for the country's sovereignty and the choice of relevant public policies.
- • Respect for the rules of law, notably with the independence and professionalism of the judiciary.
- • The strengthening of civic education to allow the people to better understand the games and stakes of society.

SOVEREIGNTISM

Problems that arise

- • Cameroon does not yet decide by itself and for itself.
- • Around us, certain political offers seem to propose leaving an old master to join a new master without us being able to truly determine what the country's or the continent's share is in such a choice.
- • The context is one of development aid and other economic programs that do not take into account the needs of the beneficiary countries.
- • One clearly notes the absence of national preferences and the protection of local content in projects financed and implemented in our African countries.

Pistes de solution

- • We propose the empowerment of African peoples as well as that of Cameroon.
- • Decision-making in Cameroon will have to be done according to the enlightened opinion of Cameroon and be motivated by the needs and profit of Cameroonians.
- • The citizen must be placed back at the heart of public policies as the main beneficiary.
- • We commit to protecting local content to guarantee food security and sovereignty.
- • Our project does not propose, far from it, a life in autarky. The country will not close itself off, but must not at any price sell off its dignity. It will have to engage in relationships based on mutual respect leading to win-win partnerships.



PAN-AFRICANISM

Problems that arise

- • It is becoming increasingly difficult for Africans to travel within our continent than outside of it.
- • Cooperation and commercial exchanges between African countries are rarer than with the other continents of the world, notably Asia, Europe, and America.
- • Economic partnership agreements are rarer with neighbours than with the imperialist powers (old or new) which are nevertheless thousands of kilometres away.
- • In 2025, Africans still suffer the paradox of raw material producing countries that do not set the prices of what they produce themselves. In other words, it is the buyers who impose on African sellers how much they must accept for their goods, which is truly paradoxical and even contemptuous. This is how many African countries still depend on these colonial agreements which must be revised as quickly as possible.

Proposed solution

- • As unity is strength, we are in favour of pooling our strengths at the national and African level.
- • And for that, we must promote (1) free circulation and (2) free trade between African countries.
- • Above all, it would be necessary to (3) pool our efforts to bring our full weight to bear on the international market and better ensure the security and defence of the territorial integrity of our continent. For example, it is incomprehensible that Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Cameroon, which produce about 70% of the world's cocoa, cannot agree to pool their forces and impose a price on the international market.
- • The Pan-Africanism we speak of must be active and acting. It is in this perspective that the Coalition positions itself to deal more with questions of security, trade, diplomacy, culture, education, and finance at the global level.
- • It will also be a question of opting for an African preference, after the national preference, in public procurement.

RESCUE CAMEROON IN FIVE AXIS

RESCUE CAMEROON IN FIVE AXIS

1
**OUR DISRUPTIVE MEASURES
FROM DAY 1**



2
**100 DAYS TO END THE VIOLENCE IN THE
NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST REGIONS**



3
**1 YEAR TO RESTORE THE DIGNITY OF
THE POPULATIONS OF THE GRAND NORTH**



4
3 YEARS TO REFOUND OUR INSTITUTIONS



5
**1 MANDATE FOR THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
TRANSFORMATION OF OUR COUNTRY**



RESCUE CAMEROON IN FIVE AXIS



WHY PROPOSE A PROGRAM IN FIVE AXIS?

The SDF commits to rescuing Cameroon in five axis because not everything can be done in a single day on the one hand, and on the other hand, because we cannot fail to get to work from the very first day.

Thus, it is simply a matter of programming and planning the activities we intend to undertake from the first day in order to end the violence in the North-West and South-West regions in the first 100 days, restore the dignity of the populations of the Grand North during the first year, refund the institutions over three (03) years, and use one mandate for the socio-economic transformation of our country.

These are not stages of a work that would suppose finishing one action before moving on to another. They are much more performance objectives likely to allow the measurement of our action during the mandate.





OUR DISRUPTIVE MEASURES FROM DAY 1

FROM THE VERY FIRST DAY, WE WILL TAKE THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:

- Make the declaration of assets (Art. 66 of the Constitution) immediately applicable for all officials of the Republic
- Introduce the declaration of interests for officials of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.
- Make the issuance of the National Identity Card free and available within 24 hours.
- Increase the deadline for issuing a Birth Certificate to 5 years.
- Introduce free public education until the end of the second cycle of secondary school. Ensure that membership and contribution fees for parents' associations (PTA) are not required during student registration.
- Abolish the Probatoire
- Abolish age ceilings for entry into university and our higher education institutions
- Introduce free childbirth, including medically necessary caesarean sections, and free medical monitoring and access to care for children up to the age of 5.
- Abolish all fixed road checkpoints
- Immediately enforce all provisions of the Law on Bilingualism.
- Reduce the size of the government.
- End bureaucratic burdens in the functioning of the government.
- Prohibit medical evacuations that are carried out at the taxpayers' expense.
- Put an end to "4.9 procurements" or no-bid contracts or sole-source contracts to evade competitive bidding requirements
- Impose priority for local content in public procurement.

- Abolish any ethnic or regional reference in administrative documents and other State acts
- Prohibit motions of support and the cult of personality throughout the entire territory. Abolish advance rent requirements and regulate the landlord/tenant relationship
- Repeal, by ordinance, the 1968 ordinance on the nationality code to include dual nationals and the Diaspora of Cameroonian origin in Cameroonian nationality.
- Abolish the requirement of visas at departure for nationals of African Union member countries in order to promote Pan-Africanism.
- Release those prisoners of the conflict in the North-West and South-West regions who do not have blood on their hands
- Declare an amnesty for all prisoners of a political connotation such as: Marafa Hamidou Yaya, Amadou Vamoulke, Iya Mohamed, Zacchaeus Forjindam, etc... to begin the
- process of national reconciliation.
Review the detention conditions of the secessionist leaders, in order to begin discussions with them to stop the violence
- Immediately stop the "half-days of cleaning" instituted in several cities, which are a real brake on our economy, all the more so as they do not make our cities cleaner
- Switch from SMIG (the guaranteed minimum wage) to SMIC(The economic growth indexed minimum wage) and raise it to 70,000 FCFA per month starting January 1, 2026, and to at least 160,000 FCFA over 5 years.
- Recognize the State of Palestine.
Immediately and unilaterally break with all colonial agreements still in force.
- Organize the return of the remains of the Ahmadou Ahidjo couple as well as their official
- funerals.
-





100 DAYS TO EMERGE FROM THE VIOLENCE IN THE NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST

NO OTHER POLITICAL PARTY KNOWS THE NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST BETTER THAN THE SDF

It is possible to solve the problem of the resurgence of violence in the Anglophone crisis in 100 days (about three (03) months) and we will do it. As things stand, the war economy is prolonging the crisis due to the absence of an authentic dialogue between legitimate protagonists.

The Major National Dialogue had the weakness of not having the real protagonists around the table, all the more so as most of the commissions were flooded with people who had spent all their time trivializing and denying the existence of "an Anglophone problem." In such a format, it did not lead to binding recommendations, which was far too insufficient to restore broken trust.

To date, the government has not yet applied 30% of the resolutions, which is considered a sign of political contempt. This environment of mistrust pushes 67% of people from the Anglophone regions to demand the intervention of a third party, in the form of a mediation

At the SDF, we are aware of one capital thing:

One does not make peace with one's friend, but with one's enemies. And peace is expensive!

Our 100-day plan for a return to peace and stability in the North-West and South-West regions, as well as the launch of a process of inevitable institutional reforms to guarantee national unity, is perfectly in line with our approach to rescuing Cameroon in five stages

Concerning these regions, we propose one hundred days to find peace, three years to obtain strong and inclusive institutional reforms, and one mandate for an irreversible socio-economic transformation.

We therefore commit in 100 days to putting an end to this unprecedented violence and launching the project of a new social contract to resolve this crisis through a true dialogue of trust and reconciliation, as well as a constitutional conference that should lead to a constitutional referendum in three (03) years. This is the price to pay if we want to restore lost trust, pick up the pieces to find harmony and concord in our country.



To date, the government has not yet applied 30% of the resolutions of the Grand National Dialogue.



TO RESTORE TRUST, WE WILL:

- Offer to conditionally release those prisoners linked to the Anglophone crisis who have not been convicted of violent crimes.
- Review the detention conditions of the secessionist leaders in order to create an environment conducive to establishing the essential trust needed to begin fruitful discussions.
- Demand the immediate application of all provisions of the law on bilingualism currently in force.
- Reform this law on bilingualism to make it mandatory in the private and public sectors and throughout the entire administration.
- Immediately decompartmentalize our defence forces and intelligence services active in the North-West and South-West regions and place them under a single command.
- Modernize the tools and equipment of the defence and law enforcement forces to allow for more rational and effective interventions.
- Increase the bonuses and improve the deployment of our defense and law enforcement forces in the two regions.
- Put an end to military excesses while maintaining security in strategic areas (roads, key infrastructure, and borders).
- Deploy defence and law enforcement forces in sufficient numbers to be able to intervene anywhere in the two regions in less than an hour.
- Deploy peacekeeping forces (community police) trained in conflict resolution to replace heavy-handed military intervention.
- Organize local peace committees led by the communities themselves in each community.
- Offer amnesty and reintegration programs to ex-combatants willing to lay down their arms and encourage them to become peace ambassadors in their communities.
-



OFFER AN EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- By putting in place a funded voluntary mechanism for the return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin.
- By reopening schools with security guarantees from state-subsidized, community-led peace committees.
- By offering second-chance education for all victims of the crisis who had to drop out of school.
- By creating Listening Centres (Trauma Centres) and rehabilitation centres for victims.
- By establishing psychosocial support programs and trauma care for victims and ex-combatants.

Peace can only be achieved and maintained if, at the same time and within the first 100 days, a roadmap for lasting peace has been established, with ongoing governance reforms.

This will involve:

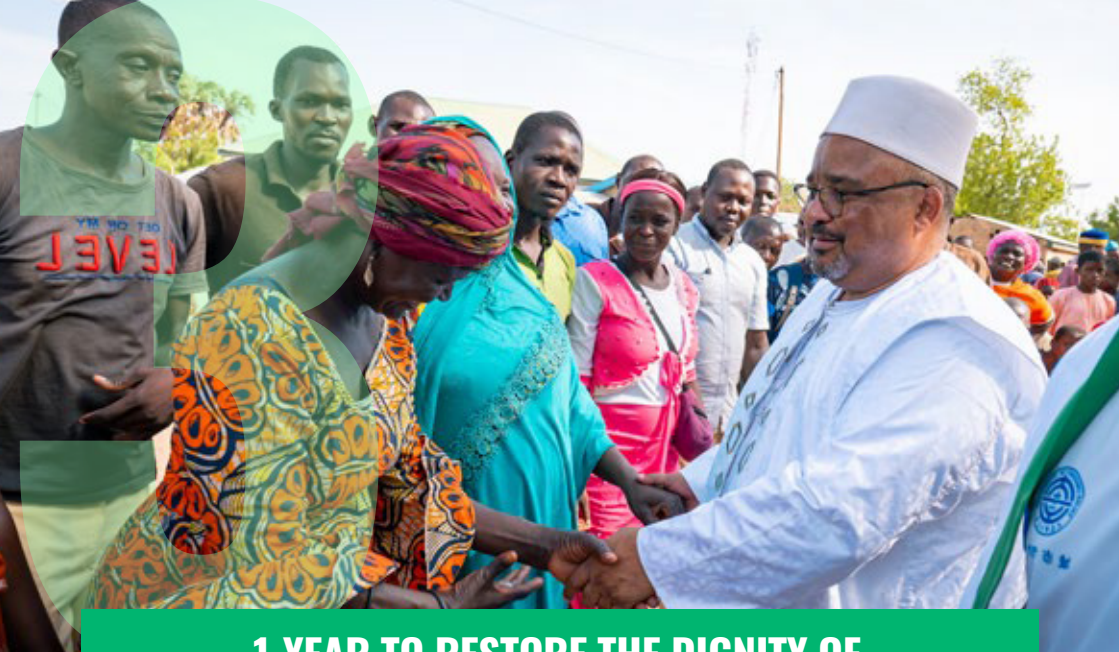
- Setting up the work leading to a National Conference for Truth, Peace and Reconciliation.
- Organizing discussions on federalism, bilingual governance, and power sharing.
- Appointing more Anglophones, but equitably, to key positions at the national level (cabinet, judiciary, security forces).
- Granting greater autonomy to the Regional Councils of the North-West and South-West regions, including budgetary control.
- Implementing bilingual governance policies to respect cultural identity.

To achieve this, we will

- - Mundemba - Akwa - Nigeria (promised since the Greentree agreement on Bakassi) / Melong - Bangem - Nguti / Bangem - Tombel / Jakiri - Foumban and Ndu - Nwa / Befang - Benakuma - Baworo - Akwaya - Mamfé / Mbengwi - Acha - Njikwa - Andek - Widikum / Oku - Belo / Bakebe - Menji - Alou - Dschang / Idenau - Mbonge and Munyenge - Muyuka / Mundemba - Toko - Dikome Balue - Kombone / Toko - Wone.
- Start the construction work for the Limbe Deep Sea Port with its shipyard.
- Launch the finalization of the construction of the paved Ring Road in the North-West.
- Launch the Douala - Limbe highway and railway.
- Launch an Emergency Economic Recovery Fund for businesses, farmers, and traders in the North-West and South-West.
- Invest in agriculture, infrastructure, and technology startups to create jobs.
- Transform Silicon Mountain (Cameroon's Silicon Valley) into a true technological and digital hub.
- Offer tax breaks and financing to companies that hire young people from the region.
- Genuinely rebuild hospitals, roads, schools, and markets in war-torn areas.
- Ensure that local entrepreneurs and workers are employed in the reconstruction process.
- Develop the Tiko airfield by establishing it as a Civil Aviation Training Centre.
- Rehabilitate the Yoke hydroelectric power station and the other micro-hydroelectric plants in the South-West.
- Launch the construction of the Menchum hydroelectric power plant in the North-West region.
- Re-establish the Douala / Yaoundé - Bamenda airline route.

And finally, the long-term political solutions must be initiated. This will notably require:

- Working towards a federal system that reflects and embodies the aspirations of the populations of the North-West and South-West region.
- Offering constitutional guarantees that enshrine the inviolability of the Anglo-Saxon sub-system, a national heritage of Cameroon.
- Creating a Truth, Peace and Reconciliation Commission to heal the wounds of the past.
- During these 100 days and well beyond, we will set up a special "Task Force" to monitor and evaluate this plan and to listen to the populations and internally displaced persons.



1 YEAR TO RESTORE THE DIGNITY OF THE POPULATIONS OF THE FAR NORTH

Since April 6, 1984, the populations of the Grand North have felt despised, devalued, and deprived of their former dignity, thus paying the heavy price for a failed coup d'état that they did not organize. Since then, they have felt like the almost resigned victims of marginalization and injustice that have lasted for four decades. To make matters worse, even nature, with its extreme phenomena, hardly spares them.

Climate change and its perverse effects are much more accentuated in the northern part of the country with consequences that are ever more serious each day, such as desertification leading to droughts, as well as devastating and repeated floods during rainy seasons, thus disrupting the agricultural cycle. This state of affairs is clearly visible with Lake Chad, which has lost more than 90% of its water volume since the 1960s, even though it was and remains the lung of a basin shared by four countries and a source of life for more than 50 million people. At its current rate of drying up, Lake Chad, if nothing is done, according to NASA, will disappear in the short term.

The good roads that once connected Ngaoundéré to Kousséri and N'Djamena are now almost all impassable and represent nothing more than a real nightmare, making the transport of goods and people between the south and the north of the country, including Chad, very difficult. This situation induces an additional cost on basic necessities and makes life generally more expensive for the populations of the Grand North compared to those of the Greater South. Access to water is another real nightmare for families who, often at the risk of their lives, must travel very long distances to find a water point.

In terms of access to electrical energy, the Grand North is still the country's poor relative. With an exceptional solar potential, these three regions have an installed capacity of about 102 MW, or less than 5% of the national installed capacity to cover the needs of 20% of the national population.

In view of the above, youth unemployment has become so significant that crime and violence have exploded, making these regions a fertile ground for the activities of highway robbers, kidnappings, and other abuses and assassinations perpetrated by Boko Haram.

. It is essential for us to allow our populations of the Grand North to regain their honour and dignity by putting in place a Special Cross-Cutting Catch-up Plan which will encompass all the different current programs and will allow for the development of infrastructure, socio-economic development, an effective fight against large-scale banditry and Boko Haram, and will lead major projects such as the Ngaoundéré - Kousséri railway, the Kousséri airport, and the Transaqua project to refill Lake Chad.



TO BETTER COMBAT BOKO HARAM AND LARGE-SCALE BANDITRY

Increase military presence by:

- Modernizing the Defense Forces: Acquisition of advanced equipment (drones, radars, surveillance helicopters) to better detect and neutralize threats.
- Reinforcing personnel: Recruitment and specialized training of soldiers and gendarmes dedicated to the fight against violent extremism and recruited essentially from the conflict zones.

Strengthen the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) by :

- Increasing the joint military budget: A larger contribution from Cameroon to the joint force.
- Sharing intelligence: by creating a common database to track the activities of terrorists.

Improve community security by:

- Creating Village Surveillance Brigades: Training and supervision of local vigilance committees to report suspicious movements.
- Setting up Joint Patrol systems: Creation of mixed teams (army + local population) to strengthen deterrence, trust, and the effectiveness of interventions.
- Implementing a Secure Reporting System: Setting up a toll-free number and mobile applications to anonymously report threats.
- Increasing the use of Surveillance Technologies: Use of early warning systems with thermal cameras, motion sensors, and drones to detect terrorist infiltrations

Create Jobs and intensify Vocational Training by:

- A Youth Integration Program: Subsidies to local businesses to hire young people in precarious situations.
- Vocational Training Centres: Opening of technical schools to train young people in agriculture, crafts, and digital skills.

Invest in agriculture and support local activities by

- Subsidizing Farmers and Fishermen: Financial and material aid to increase agricultural and fishing production.
- Improving access to markets: Construction of road infrastructure to facilitate the flow of products.
- Popularizing our Land Securitization Program: Protection of land against grabbing and illegal expropriations.
- Setting up a support fund for small entrepreneurs: Implementation of a microcredit system with a low interest rate.
- Encouraging cooperatives and supporting women's and youth associations to develop income-generating activities.
-

Strengthen the education system by:

- Rehabilitating destroyed schools: Reconstruction and securing of school infrastructure targeted by Boko Haram.
- Introducing compulsory schooling: Incentive program to enroll children from rural areas (school canteens, scholarships).
- Training an adequate number of teachers: Recruitment and training of qualified teachers in the Grand North.

Strengthen our partnerships with International Organizations by

- Collaborating with the African Union and the UN to obtain increased logistical and financial support.
- Setting up partnerships with humanitarian organizations for better care of affected populations.
- Facilitating Access to Justice for Victims through legal support for affected populations: Free assistance to victims to file complaints and obtain compensation.

Organize Psychological Care and Social Reintegration by:

- Setting up Therapy Centres for Children and Women: Support for victims of trauma related to extreme violence (Trauma centres).
- Implementing social reintegration programs: Aid for families broken by the conflict.

THE TRANSAQUA PROJECT

The Transaqua project constitutes a strategic solution for Sustainable Development and Security in the Far-North region, especially around Lake Chad. The drying up of Lake Chad, a consequence of climate change and the overexploitation of water resources, has led to extreme poverty, forced migrations, and the rise of Boko Haram, which recruits among idle youth

The Transaqua project is therefore a major initiative aimed at refilling Lake Chad with water, a key solution to combat desertification and economic precariousness in the region. It consists of transferring water from the Congo River basin to the Lake Chad basin through a 2,400 km long canal. This project would not only restore the lake but also boost the local economy, thus creating a sustainable alternative to radicalization and the influence of Boko Haram, which are exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Transaqua offers a sustainable response by restoring the lake's ecosystem and stimulating a true economic renaissance in the region



Faithful to our vision of social justice, sustainable development, and effective decentralization, we propose the adoption of the Transaqua project as a structural solution to the socio-economic and security crisis in the Far-North of Cameroon.

Thus, we champion the Transaqua Project as a strategic project for :

- Peace and security by reducing tensions related to water scarcity.
- Economic autonomy through the sustainable exploitation of the lake's resources.
- Adaptation to climate change by restoring a vital ecological balance

This project guarantees security, prosperity, and sustainable development for the populations of the Far-North of Cameroon and the countries of the Lake Chad basin. That is why we defend it with the utmost energy.

To achieve this, we commit to :

- Actively advocating with the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) for the acceleration of the implementation of Transaqua.
- Strengthening local infrastructure to ensure sustainable management of the transferred water.
- Protecting the ecosystems of the Lake Chad basin by establishing participatory local governance of water resources.

We favor:

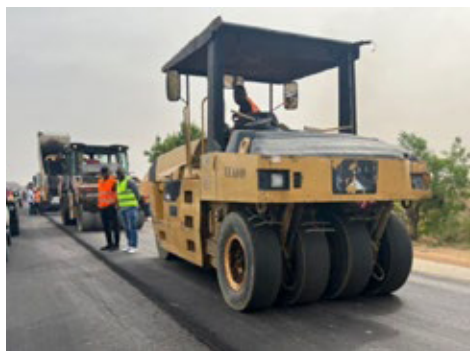
- The development of irrigated agriculture to relaunch food production and exports.
- The emergence of agro-industrial hubs around the canal to create jobs and agricultural processing chains.
- A targeted employment program for youth and ex-combatants of Boko Haram, reducing their vulnerability to radicalization.

We propose:

- An integrated security approach, combining economic development and enhanced surveillance of strategic areas.
- A community stabilization program involving traditional and religious leaders in raising awareness against extremism.
- A regional cooperation mechanism with Nigeria, Chad, and Niger to secure infrastructure and prevent terrorist infiltrations.

In accordance with our vision, we will defend:

- The involvement of local authorities in the management and redistribution of the project's resources.
- Absolute financial transparency, ensuring that the funds allocated to Transaqua directly benefit the local populations.
- A clear regulatory framework to prevent the monopolization of water resources by a corrupt elite.



PERIPHERAL INFRASTRUCTURES

This project illustrates our commitment to a federal, prosperous, and secure Cameroon, where economic development becomes a weapon against extremism and precariousness.

Cameroon must no longer suffer from the Lake Chad crisis. We must act Beyond our major ambition which is to put an end to the abuses of Boko Haram, and to succeed in the realization of the Transaqua project, we also have the ambition to accelerate the development of the Grand North to catch up with the rest of the country. Indeed, in 43 years, no state-owned enterprise has been created in the Grand North and this gap must be filled;

To achieve this we will:

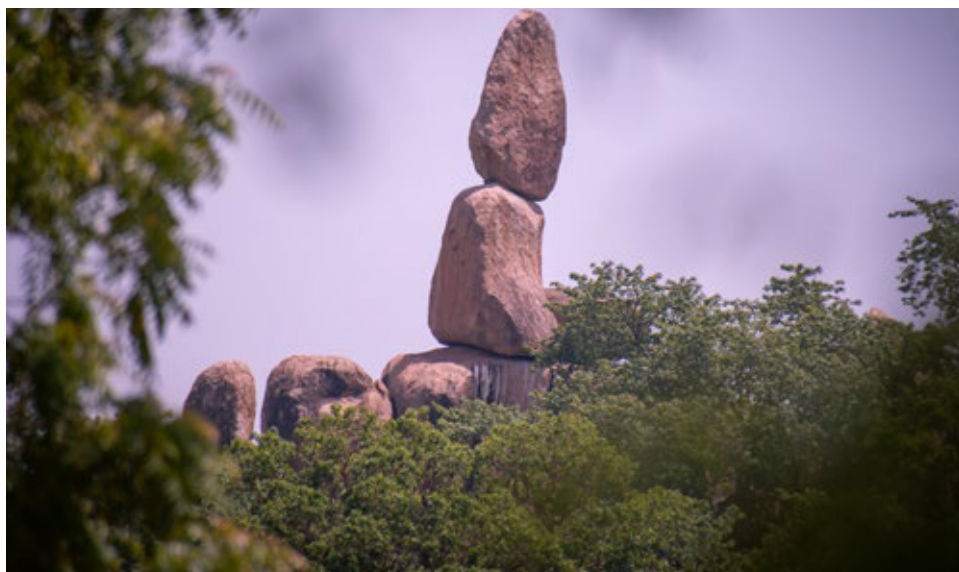
- Immediately rebuild National Road N°1, notably the Ngaoundéré – Garoua and Maroua – Kousséri sections.
- Build the Fouban – Magba – Bankim – Banyo – Tibati paved road.
- Rehabilitate the Tibati – Ngaoundal – Dir – Meiganga paved road.
- Build the Touboro – Gaba – Tcholliré – Rey Bouba – Lagdo paved road.
- Build the Pana – Poli paved road.
- Build the Pitoa – Bibemi and Ngong – Tchebo – Touroua – Bardanke – Demsa – Gashiga – Garoua paved road.
- Build the Guider – Hina – Zamay paved road.
- Build the Mokolo – Koza – Kourgi – Mora paved road.
- Build the Maltam – Goulfey – Makari – Blangoua, Makari – Bodo and Fotokol – Bodo – Maltam paved road.
- Build the Yagoua – Guere – Datcheka – Doukoul – Tchatabali – Taibong – Guidiguis paved road
- Build the Yagoua – Mouvoudaye – Dargala – Maroua paved road
- Build the Maroua – Mindif – Lara paved road
- Guirvidig – Maga – Pouss – Gueme – Yagoua paved road
- Guirvidig – Kay Kay paved road
- Build the Gangui – Djohong and Ngaoundéré – Nghanha – Belel paved roads
- Build the Ngaoundéré – Beka – Tignère paved road
- Set up a genuine emergency plan for the development of solar-powered water boreholes in the villages of the three regions.
- Strengthen the dikes of the Mayo Danay and the Logone and Chari to protect populations from floods.
- Build water reservoirs for agriculture and livestock farming.
- Popularize solar energy.
- Connect the Northern Interconnected Grid to the Southern Interconnected Grid.
- Build paved roads to connect all municipalities to the divisional capitals.
- Set up a genuine specific industrialization plan for the Grand North regions.
- Implement a genuine sub-regional integration policy between the Grand North regions and our neighbours.

THE REVIVAL OF TOURISM IN THE GRAND NORTH

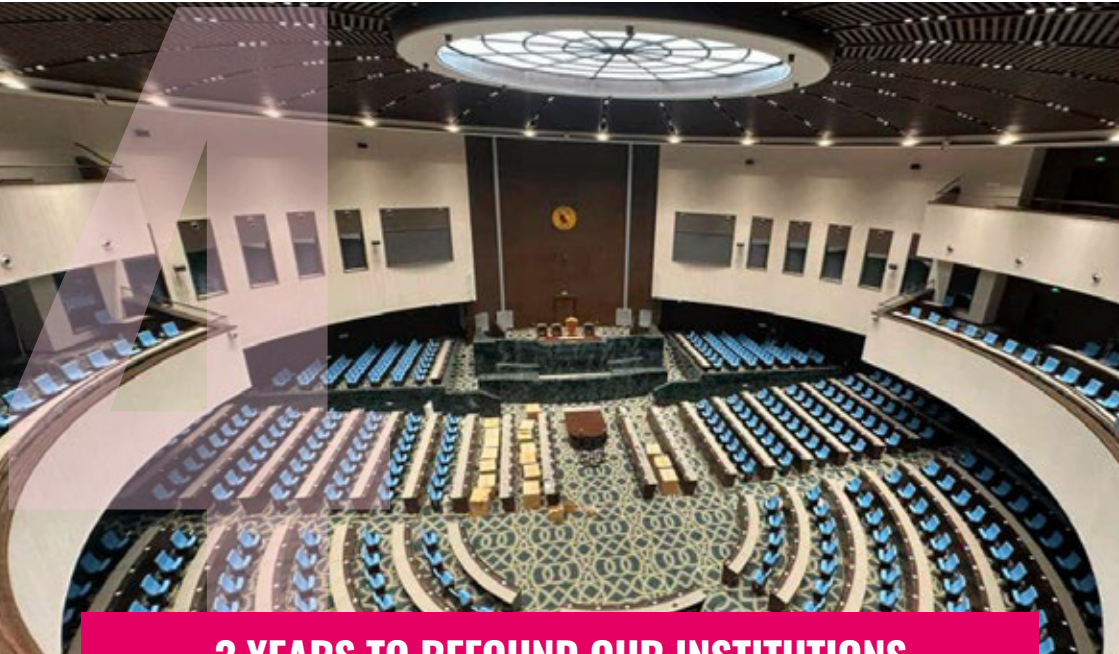
Before the advent of the present regime, tourism played a major role in the national economy and the bulk of inbound tourism in Cameroon was in the Grand North. It is important to restore this provider of jobs and foreign currency to its former greatness.

To achieve this we will:

- Rehabilitate all the National Parks of the north, notably those of Waza, Bénoué, and Faro.
- Rehabilitate the state's portfolio of reception infrastructure in the Grand North regions (Waza, Boubra-Ndjida, Mokolo, Rhumsiki, Bénoué, etc...)
- Set up a special gendarmerie unit in charge of protecting tourists.
- Develop cultural tourism and event tourism.



One cannot speak of the development of the Grand North without thinking of tourism



3 YEARS TO REFOUND OUR INSTITUTIONS

En vue d'assurer l'inclusion et de respecter la démarche participative de consultation et de concertation, nous croyons pouvoir refonder les institutions en trois ans.

Refounding the institutions for us means giving power back to the people. To move from the present autocracy to a strong democracy, with strong institutions. To achieve this new social contract, we must absolutely talk to each other and find a majority of ideas.

This is mainly about organizing a Peace, Truth and Reconciliation exercise throughout the entire national territory and then organizing a Constitutional Conference which will result in (1) the change of the nature and form of the State and (2) the negotiation of a new social contract. At the end of the consultation process, a referendum will be organized to choose the form of the State.

We will use the second part of our mandate to implement the new institutions that will have been created. If for example, it is the federal form that emerges victorious as we wish, then we will take the last four (04) years of our mandate to implement it.

We are not saying that we are waiting three years to organize the referendum to choose the new form of the State. We are saying that the participatory process and the inter-Cameroonian dialogue can last three years before leading to the vote

It is necessary to organize a national consultation to build a new social contract in a consensual form of State

We say that the resolutions of the constitutional conference will be binding, which will make all the difference with the Major National Dialogue already organized in Cameroon. The binding nature also helps to avoid sinking into the fool's bargain that was organized by the UNC-CPDM regime since 1961 and which led to the degradation of the social climate in Cameroon.

The referendum should also consecrate the long-awaited return to the second Republic. The Truth, Peace and Reconciliation exercise also allows for the final organization of the return of the remains and the official funerals of President Amadou Ahidjo and Germaine Ahidjo as well as all Cameroonian nationalists buried abroad.





1 MANDATE FOR THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF OUR COUNTRY

A SYSTEMIC TRANSFORMATION

We propose a systemic transformation, led by honest, dedicated, and competent leaders

We believe that one mandate, with a government focused on a mission, will be enough to change the extroverted nature of our economy. Today, we depend almost totally on the outside world and massively import goods and services. This situation dangerously exposes us to international fluctuations, creating chronic insecurity.

In one mandate, we will have the time to implement unbalanced growth. This involves choosing a locomotive to pull our economy, in a sector where Cameroon has a comparative advantage. We will choose industrialisation in general and agro-industry in particular. Our proposed solution is to favour local production and processing in order to create wealth on site.

In parallel, we will launch the implementation of levers for Cameroon to develop a true knowledge economy. This will begin with a thorough assessment of available knowledge, in order to identify the pillars on which we must rely to succeed in our transformation.

Finally, after the creation of wealth, it will be essential to change the current redistribution policy, based on "sharing the cake" or the redistribution of positions. The policy of regional balance has not made it possible to fight against social inequalities. It is now necessary to put balance and justice back at the heart of resource allocation.



OUR COMMITMENTS FOR CAMEROON

Ultimately, we envision, among other things:

- Building a knowledge economy.
- Industrializing Cameroon.
- Restoring life and wealth to our rural areas.
- Deeply reforming the land tenure system
- Lifting 6 million citizens out of precarity.
- Creating 3 million decent jobs.
- Having 500 thousand decent homes built. A enlever en français
- Guaranteeing a healthcare system with quality healthcare for all, which protects all Cameroonians, regardless of their economic situation.
- Rescuing Cameroonians from the current energy and water crises.
- Making social housing affordable
- Ending endemic and widespread corruption.
- Reducing by at least 65% the rate of violent crimes, including murders, attempted murders and femicides, and other gender-based violence.

THE 9 GREATEST CRIES OF DISTRESS OF CAMEROONIANS



AND OUR RESCUE SOLUTIONS

LET'S RESCUE CAMEROON
TOGETHER

OSiH
2025



GOVERNANCE

**MOINS DE GOURNEMENT
PLUS DE GOUVERNANCE**

WE WILL RESCUE CAMEROON FROM AUTOCRACY

FOR INCLUSIVE, EFFICIENT, AND EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE WITH A SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES

HARSH REALITY

We are determined to rescue Cameroon from autocracy, because despite the deafening demagogic proclamations from the party in power for decades about "democratic advances," the country is and remains an autocracy, that is to say a police state (Security State) where the government is inhabited by the fear and obsession of plots, and governance is dominated by the development of security reflexes instead of the respect for the rules of law as is the case in rule-of-law states.

Autocracy and dictatorship are two twin and synonymous forms of governance which, despite subtle nuances, have often been used interchangeably in political debates and historical analyses. They are forms of government led by a single person, who has no type of control by those they govern. In such absolute power, almost of a monarchical essence, there are no limits for the president, since there are no regulatory or control mechanisms against him, unless there is a coup d'état or a massive insurrection. This centralization of power can therefore be the result of tradition, heredity, or a personal seizure of power. The autocrat has absolute control over all decisions, without the need to consult the people or a representative body. He maintains power by all means, often to the detriment of human rights and the principles of justice and equality. In autocratic systems, as in all dictatorships, the autonomy of the people is considerably reduced, because both forms of government concentrate power in the hands of an individual or a small group, which imposes its will without taking into account the participation or desires of the population. The autocrat uses oppression, censorship, repression of individual freedoms, and surveillance to establish his regime. The transition of power can be inherited or determined by the dominant

elite, often in an opaque and uncontested manner.

Cameroon exhibits, to varying degrees, almost all the main characteristics noted in the greatest autocracies of history:

- There is no recognition of autonomy or political or personal independence for any type of organization;
- There are no guarantees of political, civil, or social rights, and above the rulers, there is no law of any kind;
- There is no freedom of the press, freedom of information, or right of association;
- Independent institutions that channel the claims and demands of individuals are fought against;
- In many cases, repression and violence are used as mechanisms to eliminate any attempt at organization;
- At the economic level, it tends to benefit the social class that follows the political model; an oligarchy and a social ladder with economic, social, and political powers and advantages are formed.
- Power is personalized, that is, it is concentrated in the hands of a single leader and minimizes the participation of the judiciary, which is relegated to minor conflicts that have nothing to do with the government, as is the legislature or parliament, which are subject to the sole leader.
- There are no free elections and no possibility of acquiring political rights.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Nowadays, what Cameroonians first ask of politicians is the refounding of our Nation and the installation of inclusive governance at the service of democracy and the liberation of the people. Thus, to fight against an autocracy as presented above, we are convinced, like the majority of Cameroonians today, that our diversity imposes upon us a federal dispensation.

We propose a semi-parliamentary system at the federal level and in the federated regions with elected governors. The President of the Republic will be assisted by a vice-president elected on the same ticket.



basis by civil society, political parties, and the administration.

We will launch a program to simplify our laws, most of which contain archaic provisions, overlap, are out of step with today's realities, and are especially under the yoke of implementing texts which are secondary regulations or decrees required to make a primary law operational. The proposal is to eliminate this dependency which ultimately empty the legislative power of its law-making competence

We commit to making all laws self-executing, that is, directly applicable without waiting for implementing decrees. This reform will strengthen the role of the legislative power, accelerate the implementation of laws, and reduce bureaucracy. In the same spirit, we will simplify texts so that there is less government and more governance.

We will guarantee a rebalancing of powers by strengthening the independence of the judiciary and the role of parliament in controlling the executive. To this end, it will be able to exercise "impeachment" over the President of the Republic.

The government will submit to parliament proposals for the appointments of the Republic's senior officials. We will transform the Audit Bench housed in the Supreme Court into a Court of Auditors in order to give it its full autonomy and powers. We will make Parliament more efficient and the Economic and Social Council will resume its true role.

We will make the declaration of assets for all officials of the republic immediately enforceable. We will reform the Electoral Code to better manage our democracy and make our elections fairer and more transparent. We will transform ELECAM into an Independent Electoral Commission responsible for managing the electoral process, including within parties, federations, and national associations. The approval of political parties and their administrative will also be the responsibility of ELECAM.

The members of the independent electoral commission will be appointed on a parity



To achieve this, we intend to:

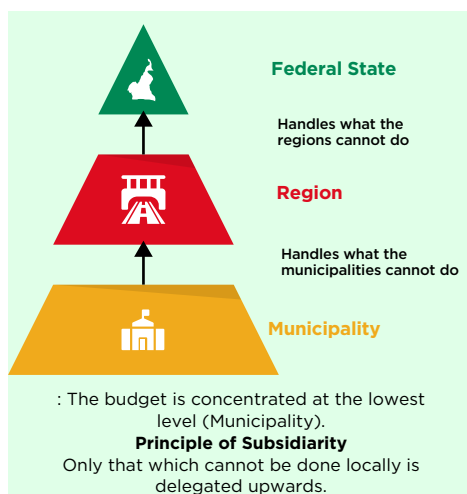
Summon a Constitutional Conference to prepare a new constitution to be submitted to a referendum in order to return power to the people within the first three years of the mandate.

This measure will allow for the negotiation of a new social contract necessary for the reconquest and restoration of the broken trust between Cameroonians themselves on the one hand, and between Cameroonians and their nation on the other. Citizens no longer trust institutions and, in despair, having lost their bearings, many express a manifest disaffection for their country, which they are deserting in numbers as if escaping from a vast prison. Alarming statistics reveal a worrying brain drain of minds who are nevertheless indispensable and essential for the construction of our country. This ailment must be treated in depth. This is action number 1. It is the priority of priorities. From it flow all the other measures to be taken to forge an indestructible national identity.

This measure will also introduce federalism, which means that political decisions are now executed from the bottom up and that only issues that cannot be resolved at a lower level are referred to the higher level.

It is this principle of subsidiarity that is important. The question of the number of Regions could be left to the free determination of Cameroonians. This form of State helps to fight against (1) the obesity of the State at the central level (bloated government, bureaucracy), (2) the inoperative centralization marking administrative heaviness and the mismatch between political decisions and needs on the ground, (3) the duplications enshrined in the current system of decentralization which weigh on the State budget (collusion between decentralized administration and deconcentrated administration. To the problem of human resource competence that is often raised in the case of a total transfer of powers and resources to the local level, it must be said that one simply transfers all the personnel

from the sub-divisional and divisional delegations to the municipalities, and all the personnel from the regional delegations to the region. With the principle of subsidiarity, only a few powers could remain at the national level, such as national development, diplomacy, the army, currency, borders, telecommunications, etc. All other public policies are local.



THE THREE-TIER FEDERALISM PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARITY

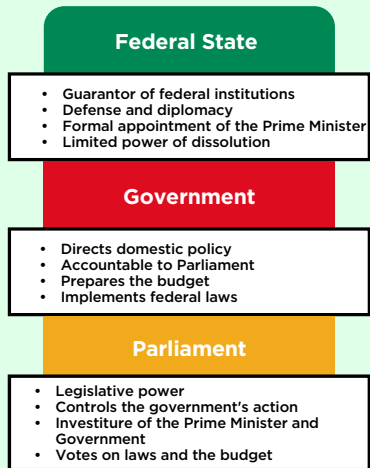
Municipalities: The heart of the system, they hold the majority of powers and the budget.

Regions: Intervene only for what the municipalities cannot do.

The Federal State: Assumes only the missions that the regions cannot carry out.

Everything rests on the principle of subsidiarity: power is kept at the level closest to the citizens, and is delegated only when necessary.

THE SEMI-PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM



The President formally appoints the Prime Minister, but with mandatory investiture by Parliament, including for ministers and all senior officials.

The Government is accountable to Parliament.

Parliament can overthrow the Government through a vote of no confidence.

Result: A balanced power: a guarantor President, an accountable Government, a sovereign Parliament.

Replace hyper-presidentialism with a semi-parliamentary system.

We propose to replace hyper-presidentialism with a semi-parliamentary system. As long as power remains concentrated in the hands of a single individual, the alternation of power will only reproduce the same abuses: excess of power, corruption, and confiscation of the State.

A federalism with elected mayors and governors, as well as the preponderance of Parliament, will guarantee real governmental autonomy. Key appointments and major investment projects will be subject to parliamentary approval.

Redefine the current parliamentary constituencies for better representativeness and

increase the number of MP's in the National Assembly to 300 (1 MP for +/- 100,000 Cameroonians).

Introduce a two-round voting system in the electoral code for Presidential and Legislative elections

. As it stands, single-round elections make it difficult for democracy to be expressed. Indeed, the first round should allow each candidate to measure their political strength before entering into a coalition for the second round.

Introduce a proportional system in the counting of votes during legislative and municipal elections to guarantee the representation of minorities, sociological representation, and the political diversity of electoral constituencies.

Introduce a system guaranteeing parity access for women to elective offices as well as a youth quota.

Lower the voting age to 18.

As it stands, nearly 24% of the population is under 21 (current age of majority) and most young people are already in university at the age of 18. It would be unfair to continue excluding the 18-20 age group from participation in political affairs when they already have legal majority.

Reform the Electoral Code and transfer the supervision of Political Parties from the Ministry of Territorial Administration to ELECAM.

Make the legalization of a political party subject to the presentation of 5,000 certified signatures from Cameroonian citizens from at least seven (07) of the ten (10) regions of Cameroon, with at least 500 signatures per region. There are officially 369 political parties in Cameroon to date that often propose the same political projects. The majority of these parties have neither headquarters nor militants. Consequently, some never hold meetings of their bodies but are active in polluting the political environment. The creation of a political party should be subject to the mobilization

capacity of a political family across the entire national territory.

Reform the Electoral Code to also introduce the single ballot paper

Introduce the exclusion of civil servants and State agents in office from political competition, as well as the State's guarantee of the integrity of the ballot.

Define the status of the opposition in the Constitution and introduce genuine public financing of political parties.

This will help reduce political nomadism and the buying of consciences, two evils that undermine our democracy, and protect the integrity of political opponents. Furthermore, a national platform for political dialogue, bringing together all parties, will be established to foster consultation on major reforms.

Secure the identity register through municipal control of inhabitants and authorize voting upon simple presentation of the national identity card.

As it stands, the identity register of Cameroonian citizens is managed by foreign forces, which is an aberration. Also, centralization makes it difficult if not impossible to secure nationality and citizenship. It is more effective to leave the control of inhabitants to the mayor's office, which is already in charge of civil status, and therefore the competence to rule on the national origin and/or residence of a citizen. It is the mayor who already issues the birth certificate who should also be competent to issue the national identity card and the passport. Technology today allows for the creation of a secure national file into which each mayor's office enters its data.

Manufacture and print identity cards and passports in Cameroon.

Make the functions of traditional chiefs incompatible with political functions. Restore the prestige of traditional chiefdoms by re-establishing them in their societal functions as traditional and/or spiritual leaders instead of that of auxiliaries of the administration.



Create a national "House of Chiefs" with consultative status.

Introduce a special status for landowners expropriated by colonial powers before independence

Close of ENAM in its current form, a symbol of bad governance and neo-colonization.

The National School of Administration and Magistracy (ENAM) was created in 1959 on the eve of independence to train the senior officials who would take over the country's administration. It was then the Cameroonian School of Administration. Since 1964, it has been responsible for training civil and financial personnel as well as magistrates. After the 1985 reform where it was integrated into a National Centre for Administration and Magistracy (CENAM) with the Higher Institute of Public Management (ISMP) and the Institute of Administrative and Financial Techniques (ITAF), the current bureaucratic and Jacobin formula returned in 1995 with the reopening of cycles A and B. With the change in the orientation of the civil service in Cameroon, the status of ENAM will have to evolve to adapt to the requirements of New Public Management. ENAM will have to become like its French counterpart, ENA, a continuing education institute dedicated to the professional development of public and local administration executives and not to the training of students who become senior officials without having proven themselves in the field.

Control and reduce public spending and the size of the government to a maximum of about twenty ministerial departments

As it stands, the size of the government is about 65 ministers and assimilated ranks. This bloated government is very costly to public finances and generates a lot of administrative heaviness. There are also duplications that hinder the legibility of government action and reduce the accountability of government members.

For example, 13 ministerial departments deal with agriculture in a partitioned way, which is not conducive to production. We will, for example, gather all education and training activities within a single ministry of national education to ensure the coherence of the public policies undertaken. As it stands, there is incoherence between the levels of education due to the partitioning that exists between the different ministerial departments. We will also gather all administrative, national security, and safety activities within a ministry of the interior.

To achieve this new social contract with citizens who have taken their destiny back into their own hands with better participation in the management of public affairs, we also intend to:

- Bring the presidential term to 5 years, renewable once.
- Abolish any ethnic or regional reference in civil status and/or administrative documents.
- Promote non-discriminatory laws (allogenes or non-natives and autochthones or natives).
- Make the application of Article 66 of the current Constitution immediately enforceable for all officials of the Republic.
- Implement the declaration of interest for all elected officials and senior State officials.
- Institutionalize bi-annual meetings between the President of the Republic and the dynamic forces of the nation, notably actors from the private sector and civil society.
- Re-establish Councils of Ministers as



- the body authorized to issue decrees of a certain scope and hold them almost weekly.
- Institutionalize a weekly press briefing at the Presidency and the Prime Minister's Office.
- Organize a genuine general population census.
- Conquer our monetary sovereignty.
- Implement a true visual identity for the public administration to restore the authority of the State.
- Relocate the headquarters of the Centre Region to another locality within the Centre Region.
- Promote the establishment of certain administrations and public services currently located in Yaoundé in their centres of interest.
- Ensure strict control over the use of administrative vehicles, housing, and offices.
- Prohibit the closure of shops and offices by mayors and other decision-makers for "half-days of cleaning" that are needlessly costly to the national economy.



FOR A JUST AND UPRIGHT COUNTRY

We will wage a merciless war against corruption, the embezzlement of public assets, administrative waste, nepotism, and tribalism. To this end, we will revise the relevant laws to strengthen their effectiveness in the prevention, repression, and repayment of the proceeds of embezzlement. We will launch a permanent awareness campaign for the protection of public heritage.

We will put an end to the cult of personality by banning motions of support and other demonstrations of sycophancy to the glory of public figures, as well as parades by children and political parties during national holidays.

We will put an end to the bloated functioning of the State by eliminating frivolous spending such as meetings held outside of administrative buildings that have meeting rooms, and the proliferation of unnecessary commissions and missions.



A DIPLOMACY OF CONQUEST FOR A RADIANT CAMEROON

We must absolutely place Cameroon in the context of the world as it is changing. With a shift of global wealth towards Asia, the center of the world has become China.

HARCH REALITY

Cameroon is absent from most important international meetings. And when it condescends to be present, it is rarely represented at the highest level. Cameroon's voice carries very little in the world, even at the sub-regional level. Trade agreements are for the most part unfavourable to Cameroon. As a result, even the Cameroonian passport has considerably lost its value throughout the world.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Ensure Cameroon's return to the international stage and prioritize our economic interests in our foreign relations.

Our priority will be to restore Cameroon's leadership in Africa as well as its credibility and respectability in the world and in the concert of Nations.

We are of a generation that aspires to an African Confederation, to a United States of Africa, to a strong, powerful, and prosperous political unity of Africa. We are aware that to get there, our generation has the imperative duty to bring it to rebirth through the union of its children, including those of the Diaspora.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Our priority will be to restore Cameroon's leadership in Africa and its credibility in the concert of nations. We will re-establish Cameroon's respectability in the world. We are of that generation that aspires to an African Confederation, to a United States of Africa, a strong, powerful, and prosperous political unity of Africa. We are aware that to get there, our generation has the imperative to bring Africa to rebirth through the union of its children, including in the Diaspora.

To achieve this, we intend to:

- Proceed with the renegotiation of

certain colonial and commercial agreements in order to make them win-win and pro-Cameroonian.

This involves demanding respect for the principle of reciprocity in international relations through the renunciation of opening borders to protectionist partners.

Develop cultural and scientific diplomacy

Increase the creation abroad of Cameroonian Cultural Centres in order to promote Cameroonian products and know-how, and facilitate the expansion of markets. It is clear that consumption is first and foremost cultural and that, increasingly, hegemony is first and foremost cultural. Nowadays, cultural domination is accompanied by economic and political domination (preference for the dominant country). If Cameroon wants to continue to matter, then it must be culturally present in the concert of nations.



We also intend to

- Promote a true diplomacy of participation and influence.
- Organize our land borders to make them inclusive living spaces.
- Create a special status for border residents to allow for more fluidity and security in cross-border trade.
- Open the country's main border posts 24 hours a day.
- Promote regional integration with the strengthening of CEMAC.
- Make neighbouring Nigeria our main partner through the negotiation of economic partnership agreements and an opening towards ECOWAS.
- Set up a sub-regional integration program in ECCAS following the ERASMUS model of the European Union

- to allow the exchange of students and young people from member countries.
- Establish diplomatic representations in countries that are of real importance for Cameroon's influence in the world.
- Further densify our presence by setting up "Foreign Interest Sections" arrangements in the embassies of ECCAS countries present in countries where we are absent, in order to avoid opening unnecessarily costly embassies everywhere.
- Strengthen CEMAC integration and accelerate the ECCAS-CEMAC merger: we will drive the merger of the two organizations to avoid duplications, rationalize budgets, and create a single market of 200 million consumers, with harmonized trade policies.
- Correlate the free movement of goods with facilities for obtaining visas. Openings for goods must also be for people.
- We will cancel agreements or not open our borders for goods and customs tariffs with countries that do not open access to their countries for Cameroonians.
- Abolish the requirement of departure visas for nationals of African Union member countries in order to promote Pan-Africanism.

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

As it stands, it is more difficult to travel within the African Union zone than outside of it. Exchanges are rare and free movement is compromised

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

Prioritize the option of South-South cooperation and ensure the free movement of goods and people.

This means that we commit to championing the cause of sub-regional and African integration, and to abolishing the entry visa requirement to Cameroon for Africans. In the same vein, the law on local content will also extend to CEMAC local content and then African local content

when Cameroonian local content alone cannot satisfy the demand. In general, the visa issuance policy should facilitate the obtaining of economic visas upon departure and arrival in Cameroon. We will actively support the AfCFTA (ZLECAF) to make it a lever for intra-African trade, by harmonizing regulations and removing non-tariff barriers.

- Set up a reception and integration policy for Afro-descendants.
- Actively support the global advocacy for reparatory justice for the crimes of colonization and the slave trade.
- Set up a robust policy for the voluntary return to the country for members of our Diaspora persecuted abroad solely on the basis of their Cameroonian origin.
- Institute a special status for people of Cameroonian origin living with another nationality.
- Legislate on the negative effects of the crime of slavery, the slave trade, and colonization and set up a reparation mechanism.
- Legislate to recognize slavery, the slave trade, and colonialism as crimes against humanity.
- Join the BRICS countries.
- Recognize the State of Palestine.

Support the acceleration of the operationalization of the African Standby Force (ASF) and all other regional forces in order to pool the costs of defending territorial integrity.

It proves more effective and efficient to ensure defence activities in regional communities insofar as insecurity risks are increasingly global.

At the level of our multilateral engagements, we must take into account the major changes currently taking place and become a key actor in the necessary relational modifications.

As such, we will:

Actively advocate for the reform of multilateral institutions to reflect global power shifts.



Global institutions like the UN, IMF, and World Bank remain marked by the post-war order, far from the current multipolar world. Emerging economies must obtain more voting rights, leadership, and influence. The reform must include decision-making, transparency, and accountability, and the G20 must further integrate the voices of the Global South. We advocate for a more democratic global governance, giving emerging and developing countries fair representation.

Advocate for aligning multilateralism with global challenges.

Existential threats transcend borders; nationalist responses fail where global cooperation is essential. Climate change, pandemics, and inequalities require binding global agreements with robust enforcement mechanisms.

Multilateral organizations must coordinate inclusive responses with

civil society, local governments, and the private sector. Integrate equity and justice into the response to global crises, for example, climate adaptation for vulnerable nations and vaccine equity.

Only bold, inclusive, and coordinated multilateral action can respond to global crises. We must prioritize the planet's survival over geopolitical competition.

In the era of global challenges, the State can no longer act alone, and the UN can no longer speak for everyone

Decentralized multilateralism consists of building alliances that transcend borders, sectors, and identities to create inclusive, resilient, and just solutions.

PROTECT AND PROMOTE INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS

COMMITMENTS

We will revise the Penal Code in the direction of greater protection for individual freedoms. As such, we will abolish administrative police custody.

We will revise the law on associations, in order to grant greater autonomy to political parties and civil society organizations in their internal management, the choice of their leaders, and the deployment of their activities.

We will reform the media code by decriminalizing press offenses, introducing tax incentives, and revising the audiovisual license fee to support all media outlets. The objective is to strengthen their role as a watchdog of democracy and to establish



them as genuine communication enterprises. In parallel, systematic defamatory publications aimed at harming Cameroon's image (Cameroon bashing) will be sanctioned, in compliance with the principles of proportionality and proof.

We will ensure the coherence of government communication by operating the decompartmentalization of the communication units of the different ministerial departments.

HARSH REALITY

Communication is doing quite well in Cameroon, but communication professionals are doing very badly. The State has liberalized communication without liberalizing the means. Publicly-funded media outlets continue to take the lion's share. Licenses are rare and subject to a regime of administrative tolerance, which is a means of control or repression. In doing so, the State has pauperized media professionals.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Combat the high level of precarity in the press and enhance the value of communication professions.

To achieve this, we intend to

- **Ensure tax relief for press companies** in order to support their restructuring and formalization. In return, these companies should ensure compliance with the social security coverage of journalists and other engaged communication professionals.
- **Introduce public freedoms into the body of the Constitution** instead of the preamble as is currently the case, in order to make their application binding.

- **Support the enhancement of the press card** through the granting of some advantages in transport, accommodation, catering, telephone, internet, accreditations, etc.
- **Transfer the competence for the management of advertising sales to the municipalities.**
- **Introduce a law protecting whistleblowers in order to encourage the reporting of crimes and promote transparency in the management of public affairs.**



STRENGTHEN FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

In Cameroon, freedom of worship is a fundamental principle that must be guaranteed to all.

However, the State today struggles to put in place a real public policy for the supervision and support of the different religious denominations, notably the "revival churches".

One of the main difficulties encountered by these churches is access to legal recognition. In the absence of a clear and adapted regulatory framework, opportunistic or extremist religious movements emerge, creating confusion and

sometimes abuses.

This situation leads to a generalized stigmatization that marginalizes genuine religious communities and puts their faithful under constant social pressure.

It is essential to establish a structuring framework that allows revival churches to operate in full legality and to contribute positively to social cohesion, social justice, and national cohesion. This challenge does not only concern these churches, because if nothing is done, other religious communities could also face similar difficulties in the future.



Our commitments for the structuring of churches and the strengthening of freedom of worship:

- Create a High Council for Pentecostal Worship.
- Establish, in consultation with the revival churches, a regulatory and self-regulatory body, guaranteeing respect for ethical and deontological principles.
- Ensure that this body provides transparent monitoring of religious practices and protects the faithful against cult-like abuses and excesses.
- Reform the legal framework for religious associations.
- Remove religious associations from the scope of Law No. 053/90 of December 19, 1990, on freedom of association to enact a specific law on the freedom of religious worship.
- Put in place a legal framework that officially recognizes their role and allows them to operate with full transparency and legitimacy.
- Require qualifications for religious leaders
- Introduce the obligation for pastors, priests, and imams to have completed diploma-based training recognized by their respective religious bodies and by the State.
- Set up accredited training

institutions, guaranteeing an education in line with the ethical and moral principles of each denomination.

- Institutionalize a framework for permanent dialogue between the State and religious communities.
- Establish a National Council for Religious Dialogue, bringing together the President of the Republic and the representatives of the main recognized denominations, in order to strengthen cooperation between the State and religious bodies.
- Encourage inter-religious initiatives to promote peace, tolerance, and harmony among all faith communities.

Social cohesion must not only be tribal or socio-economic; it must also be religious. By guaranteeing a legitimate and structured framework for all denominations, we will strengthen national unity and prevent inter-confessional conflicts, while consolidating democracy and the rule of law in Cameroon.



LET'S RESCUE CAMEROON
TOGETHER

OSIH
2025



PEACE AND SECURITY

**FEWER DIVISIONS
MORE DREAMS IN COMMON**

WE WILL RESCUE CAMEROON FROM CHAOS

A CAMEROON THAT PROTECTS AND DEFENDS ALL ITS CHILDREN BITTER OBSERVATIONS

CONSTATS AMERS

The resurgence of violence finds its source in the mass unemployment of young people, in inequalities, including wage inequalities and harsh labour relations, in urban ghettoization, in educational failure, in the loss of family bearings, or in the devaluation of our institutions.

There is a real link between the discrimination suffered by young Cameroonians and their propensity for violence. In the absence of a comprehensive response, our struggle is in vain and our society is in danger. Cameroonians, starting with the least fortunate, are losing confidence.

In Cameroon, six (06) out of ten (10) regions are in a situation of chronic insecurity and three (03) are in a state of war.



SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Our objective is to give ourselves the tools to make a more just and more egalitarian society possible. We must relaunch social mobility, provide the means for every child to succeed, fight against discrimination, and soothe social relations

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Fighting against insecurity means first of all to build a society that creates security. It also and above all means tackling inequalities at their root. This is why we will strengthen the capacities of the army and special forces as well as their professionalism, in order to deal more effectively with terrorist threats and other current security challenges.

There is a disturbing equivalence between the map of undernourishment and that of insecurity.

COMMITMENT

Upon our election, we will initiate an exercise of reconciliation, disarmament, and reintegration.

We will organize a constitutional conference whose objective will be the establishment of new institutions guaranteeing power to the people, the strengthening of national unity in diversity, and the protection of the two existing legal systems as well as our bilingualism.

We will ensure that bilingualism constitutes our strength by making it a criterion for access and promotion in the Public Service.

We will initiate a process of transitional justice to accompany the political transition in the sense of finding equitable and calming solutions to the heavy past of previous governments.

We will ensure that the country reconciles with its history, in particular by honouring its national heroes and its exceptional men and women, to whose memory monuments of remembrance will be dedicated, which will allow us to decolonize our streets and public squares.

To this end, the Truth, Peace and Reconciliation exercise will also make it possible to organize the return of the remains and the official funerals of President Amadou Ahidjo and Germaine Ahidjo as well as all Cameroonian nationalists buried abroad. Punishment only produces its deterrent effect if it is applied quickly, systematically, and at a level proportional to the seriousness of the act. We will provide ourselves with the means to respond to all infractions, with an effective, immediate, and proportionate sanction. Recidivism is the symptom of the failure of the penal response.

To achieve this, we intend to:

- Enable the school to play its role in preventing delinquency. Did Victor Hugo not say that a child we educate is a prison we close?
- Implement support specifically dedicated to the fight against school exclusion.
- Open reinforced pedagogical boarding schools in all our regions starting from the secondary level for students at risk of dropping out – enrollment will be offered to families to protect their children.
- Rethink our cities to produce security.
- Develop situational violence prevention in urban planning and in regulations for establishments open to the public.
- Ensure a permanent presence of security and judicial forces.
- Ensure the permanent presence of local security forces throughout the territory.
- Define “priority security zones” to allocate more resources where they are most needed.
- Bring local security forces closer to those they must protect as a priority (Neighbourhood Police / Village Police).
- Implement the proper reception,



- protection, and information of victims.
- Create dedicated mechanisms, including lawyers, psychologists, and administrative personnel trained in taking complaints.
- Allow for the possibility of a victim registering their official address at the police station, to keep their residence secret.
- Apply protective rules in matters of public security (Code of Security Deontology).
- Provide the means to respond to all infractions.
- Grant reinforced means to the justice system so that it is able to function within reasonable timeframes.
- Provide an effective and adapted response from the very first infraction.
- Introduce the penalty of educational community service in schools.
- Introduce the penalty of general community service.
- Introduce the penalty of mandatory training in a closed environment and post-custodial follow-up for young repeat offenders aged ten to twenty.
- Propose alternative measures to criminal prosecution and custodial sentences.
- Set up a juvenile brigade.
- Develop instruments for an immediate and proportionate response for juvenile offenders.
- Create rehabilitation and reintegration centres
- Create reinforced or closed educational placement establishments.
- Give Mayors the instruments for a systemic response (Municipal Police).

A REINFORCED MUNICIPAL POLICE

Each municipality will be equipped with a Municipal Police governed by a national charter, with training, standardized equipment, and citizen oversight. Its missions will include traffic control, repression of petty crimes, preventive patrols, and local conflict management.

- Evaluate the effectiveness of the penal response.
- Better coordinate the action of the actors involved.
- Grant a formalized capacity for mediation.
- Carry out certain mediations for small problems before they become more significant.
- Deploy more effective tools for the prosecution of perpetrators of infractions: technical and scientific police.
- Establish a genuine Fire Brigade based on volunteerism.



- For our valiant defence forces, who have been severely tested in recent years, we plan a reform and modernization of the Cameroonian Army. We commit to building a republican, modern, and professional army, at the service of the Nation and the Cameroonian people.
- Institute Universal National Service for young people and give priority to those who have taken part in it for recruitment into our defence forces.

Our vision rests on three fundamental pillars:

- a well-equipped army
- well-trained and
- respectful of human rights.

To achieve this, we will undertake

The depoliticisation and professionalisation of the Armed Forces

- Guarantee a neutral army, at the service of the Republic and not of a political regime.
- Fight against clientelism and the politicisation of appointments in the military hierarchy.
- Strengthen recruitment based on merit and competence, with a balanced regional diversity.
- Reorganize and decompartmentalise the defence forces so that the country has a single, well-equipped and well-paid army.
- Put an end to the subcontracting of our defence and security forces, often used as private guards.

The improvement of the living and working conditions of military personnel

- Increase the salaries and bonuses of military personnel to improve their living conditions.

- Offer decent housing and comprehensive medical coverage for soldiers and their families.
- Ensure the social reintegration of military personnel at the end of their careers with professional retraining programs

The modernization of military equipment and infrastructure

- Equip the army with modern materials adapted to current security challenges (terrorism, cyberattacks, etc.).
- Strengthen the capacities of the local military industry to reduce dependence on imports.
- Produce uniforms, shoes, tents, ammunition, rifles, and protective equipment locally and launch vehicle assembly structures.
- Build and modernize military bases and training centers for high-level training.

Strengthening national security and combating insecurity

- Build and modernize military bases and training centers for high-level training.
- Strengthen border security to fight against cross-border crime (criminal and terrorist infiltrations).
- Develop a military cybersecurity strategy to protect Cameroon against digital threats. The strengthening of respect for human rights and national reconciliation

Le renforcement du respect des droits humains et la réconciliation nationale

- End impunity in cases of violence against civilians and guarantee justice for victims.
- Implement systematic training on human rights and respect for civilian populations.
- Promote an army at the service of peace and dialogue, particularly in regions in crisis such as the North-West and South-West.
- Strengthen disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs for ex-combatants of armed groups.
- Offer economic and social alternatives to prevent young people from joining armed groups out of despair.
- Integrate the vigilance committees active on the ground in security crisis zones into the joint patrols of the security forces.

These measures will allow us to build a Strong Army for a Cameroon at Peace.

A republican, modern, and professional army, guaranteeing national security while respecting the fundamental rights of citizens. We believe that a strong army is an essential pillar for a stable, prosperous, and democratic Cameroon.

FOR JUSTICE THAT IS ACCESSIBLE AND APPLIES TO ALL

Today, according to Business Insider Africa, the global insecurity index places our country 4th among the most dangerous countries in Africa and 14th worldwide

HARSH REALITY

The Cameroonian justice system today suffers from a problem of independence and professionalism. The capacity to investigate economic and financial cases is seriously deficient. This leads to the breakdown of trust between the judiciary/legal officials and the general public/litigants, and to the development of popular justice.

There is a problem of prison overcrowding, also due to the insufficiency of judges and the accumulation of cases on their desks.

The following issues are generally pointed out to reflect the judicial system:

- The Executive's grip on the Judiciary,
- The glaring slowness which sometimes means that the duration of pre-trial detention often exceeds the length of the sentence in case of guilt,
- The insufficiency of courts and



personnel,

- A judicial system that favours the powerful and is based on connections,
- A judicial system that takes orders and is incapable of questioning certain suspects,
- A discriminatory judicial system, lenient with offenders from the high administration, and contemptuous of minor offenders (a person targeted for embezzling billions is treated better than a goat thief
- The imprisonment of qualified youth and other professionals for offenses that could be converted into public interest actions, etc.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

To democratize the judicial system and make it independent in order to restore confidence between the dispenser of justice and the person subject to the law.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

We will transform the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court into a Court of Auditors, in order to give it the necessary authority and independence to audit and investigate the budgetary and financial management of the State, with the ability to question authorizing officers where necessary.

In order to secure debts and optimize their recovery, we will have a law passed organizing prosecutions and bankruptcies and will set up a Prosecutions and

Bankruptcies Authority responsible for the application of this law. This will be a public service to which any creditor can turn to have a debtor who does not want to or cannot pay their debt, pay up.

The authority intervenes when no arrangement has been sought or could be found, but does not have the competence to rule on the reality or the amount of a debt, nor can it grant a delay other than those contained in the law

The authority tries, within the framework of its legal mission, to reconcile the interests of creditors with those of debtors. The Authority guarantees that all claims, including those of the State, are taken into account during proceedings.

To make our judicial system more effective, we intend to:

Transfer the organization and functioning of the Superior Council of the Judiciary to the competence of justice professionals, chaired by the President of the Republic..

Thus, it is the magistrates who would designate the members of the Council and determine its functioning instead of the Executive which currently does so and ensures its control.

Proceed with the direct recruitment of judges from among competent jurists jurists in order to solve the problem of the shortage of judges and to strengthen the

independence of the justice system and the professionalism of the judiciary.

Facilitate the referral of matters to the Constitutional Council for citizens and organizations under Cameroonian law to enable them to protect their constitutional rights.

Ensure that magistrates have at least 10 years of service before they can benefit from an appointment to a position of significant responsibility.

Proceed with the election of court presidents from among their peers.

The premise is that an elected judge with a fixed term will show more independence than an appointed judge who can be removed from office at any time. This also helps to strengthen judicial transparency by abolishing the fallacious principle of the neutrality of judges and establishing the principle of forming benches of judges in a way that is proportional to the different political and sociological sensibilities

Favor correctional, reparative, or restorative justice instead of the punitive or repressive justice

justice commonly applied with a mixed record on crime reduction (Vicious circle, recidivism, limited awareness, mistrust, escalation of violence, etc.).

Introduce a provision to allow for Preliminary Questions of Constitutionality (QPC) in judicial and legislative procedures.

Introduce admissibility judges to assess the admissibility of cases before they are enrolled in court

Introduce a real scientific police force to allow the judicial system to benefit from technological advances in the materialization of justice.

Dissolve the Special Criminal Court (TCS) so that all persons subject to justice receive the same treatment before the law.

Review the convictions of the TCS to distinguish between political trials and criminal trials.

Create an Office of Ill-Gotten Gains with special powers to recover them.



Toughen sentences for crimes committed against children and women.

Ensure the relocation of prisons from cities to rural areas where there is enough agricultural land that can be used for civic actions to compensate for certain types of sentences.

Thus, prisons will be transformed into mini-production centres and other training centres from which the detainee leaves with a qualification and the means to set up their own business.

As a measure to relieve prison overcrowding, we will introduce judges of liberties and detention.

These judges will have competence in matters of pre-trial detention, requests for release or extension of pre-trial detention, assignment to house arrest with electronic monitoring, and placement under judicial supervision.

We will also:

- Introduce alternative sentences to imprisonment in cases of minor offenses.
- End the trials of civilians in military courts.
- Create a National Consumer Protection Office.



- Create a judicial training institute for magistrates, lawyers, bailiffs, notaries, etc...
- Grant the monopoly of judicial representation to lawyers and/or the litigants concerned by the dispute.
- Implement an inclusive law on inheritance that preserves heritage and makes all beneficiaries co-heirs. And give the State the possibility, for viable companies, to take shares in the capital equal to the unpaid inheritance tax to ensure the sustainability of the company, and this from a certain amount and for a predefined period.
- Abolish the death penalty.
- Commit to promoting transparent, responsible, and legally sound governance, in order to protect Cameroon from financial and legal vulnerabilities

The absence of adequate supervision has too often led to imprudent agreements, unjustified settlements, and costly international litigation, weakening our sovereignty.

- Ratify the Rome Statute in order to subject serious crimes to international justice, as a complement to our national institutions.

BETTER ACCESS TO JUSTICE

The government will reduce judicial delays in major urban centres by expediting urgent cases and appeals. We will also bring justice closer to the citizens, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, through mobile court hearings, the revitalization of customary courts, and the digitization of non-contentious procedures.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR PROFESSIONALS

Magistrates and court clerks will see their bonuses increased. A specialized school will train new judges. Promotions will be clarified and continuing education will be generalized. The mobility of court clerks will be improved to better distribute skills.

A MORE INDEPENDENT JUSTICE SYSTEM

The autonomy of the justice system will be consolidated by the adoption of laws guaranteeing the independence of magistrates and regulating the powers of the Superior Council of the Judiciary. The Bar Association will benefit from greater freedom, particularly in the organization of its examinations and the management of its budget. Finally, the legal professions (bailiffs, notaries, etc.) will see their professional orders reformed for more autonomy, notably with the introduction of annual exams to regulate access to these professions.

LET'S RESCUE CAMEROON
TOGETHER

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2025



SOCIAL INCLUSION

**GIVING OUR CITIZENS THE MEANS
TO ESCAPE PRECARIETY**

WE WILL RESCUE CAMEROONIANS FROM PRECARIETY AND INEQUALITIES

INCREASING THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF OUR CITIZENS

HARSH REALITY

Nearly 90% of the population lacks security and social coverage. More than 95% do not have health insurance. The vast majority of citizens live from day to day. This is a sign of great precarity. According to the NIS (National Institute of Statistics), nearly 1 in 2 citizens lives below the poverty line, representing about 12 million people. Nearly 15 million Cameroonians do not have birth certificates or national identity cards. This

means that half the population does not have citizenship. The underemployment rate is about 70% in Cameroon, which means that the bulk of the population holds precarious jobs. Worse, about 65% of these people live in rural areas. The social injustice is that these are essentially people who work at least 6 out of 7 days but cannot live decently from the fruit of their hard labour. This entire situation has created disaffection for the country and a loss of confidence in the republican institutions.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Increase the standard and quality of life for our citizens.

To achieve this, we intend to:

- Introduce a system of Family Grants for the inclusion of the 3 million people in situations of humanitarian emergency in Cameroon.
- Transform the National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS) to ensure compliance with the different Social Security regimes. As it stands, it provides social insurance which refers to the replacement of the income of the insured person who loses their capacity to work due to illness, disability, old age, death, involuntary job loss, maternity, or imprisonment.

- Introduce a law on the empowerment of persons living with a disability to guarantee their accessibility to public places and the compensation of the disability through an allowance for equal opportunities.



- Introduire une loi portant autonomisation des personnes vivant avec un handicap en vue de garantir leur accessibilité aux lieux publics et la compensation du handicap à travers une allocation pour l'égalité des chances.
- Reorient the redistribution policy from the logic of «sharing the cake» to the logic of proportional redistribution of wealth and the national budget.
- Redistribution is clientelist nowadays and sometimes based on electoral results. The share of revenue collected at the local level must be directly retained at the source for development needs, and only the central level's share should go up, instead of what we have today where all revenues first go up to the central level before coming back down towards the end of the year.



- Reorient the policy of regional balance from the logic of redistributing posts based on origin to the logic of redistribution based on primary residence.

Regional balance is a policy of positive discrimination undertaken to repair an injustice committed against all inhabitants. In nearly half a century of applying the policy of regional balance, the disparity between regions has not been corrected because the beneficiaries have not always been the inhabitants of disadvantaged regions, but the elites originating from these regions who nevertheless live in the comfort of the capitals and other major cities of the country. One should even move to a municipal balance to ensure that it is the true residents of a municipality who benefit from the reparation of the injustice. All children attending a Priority Education Zone (ZEP) must benefit from the positive discrimination measure without distinction of their origin. It is a measure of equal treatment and equity. As it stands, we continue to discriminate against children from ZEPs for the benefit of children originating from the region who nevertheless attend the best schools in the country. This accentuates the injustice insofar as under equal conditions, one should have equal treatment. There should be free competition between children/citizens evolving under the same conditions.

- Move from the logic of community-based citizenship to the logic of residency-based citizenship.
- Ensure the free issuance of birth certificates and extend the declaration period from 3 months to 60 months (5 years) in order to include the most disadvantaged compatriots in landlocked areas.

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

In 2024, nearly 10 million people did not have a birth certificate in Cameroon, which limited their citizenship.

The problem raised was mainly that of issuance fees for the most disadvantaged populations and the isolation of rural populations living tens of kilometers from civil status centers. Worse, more than 1.2 million people were internally displaced with their children, with no possibility of reissuing their documents.





ADEQUATE SOLUTION

It is necessary to ensure that birth certificates are free and to extend the deadline from 3 months to 60 months to give parents ample time to prepare to go to a civil status centre. Above all, a special 100-day campaign of mobile hearings should be launched to promote the inclusion of the 10 million undeclared persons in a birth register and to formalize their citizenship.

- Ensure the free issuance of the National Identity Card (CIN) and transfer the production competence to municipalities as they are already responsible for civil status.
- Facilitate access to civil status procedures through an e-governance plan.

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

Only about 15 million people have a National Identity Card in Cameroon, which is about 50% of the country's population. This means that nearly another half of the population does not have citizenship, which limits their deployment in active life.

Also, it is incongruous that the procedure is overloaded due to the distance from the mayor's office which grants and attests to Cameroonian nationality.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

As in all developed countries, it is necessary to opt for a direct process and allow the Mayor to issue the National Identity Card free of charge based on the birth register he holds.

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

Today, the public service is characterized by administrative heaviness and a decline in performance.

It is observed that career management is not systematic, with the financial implications that this entails for the beneficiary, and the recruitment and promotion system is clientelist.

It is also observed that services are not specialized and that the authorizing officer is both the executor and the controller, which compromises performance. Administrative burdens, favouritism, nepotism, clientelism, inertia, and a lack of results are observed.

Above all, the transformation of ministries into cells of the ruling party is noted. It is also noted that access to public services essentially depends either on one's wallet or on whom one knows.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

To transform the civil service, we will introduce:

- A Code of good conduct by sector,
- A Code of deontology by sector,
- A common Code of ethics for the entire administration.

But beyond the rules, it is necessary to change the current bureaucratic and Jacobin system and replace it with a results-oriented model. This implies opening up to free competition and outsourcing certain services in order to stimulate performance and efficiency.

This assumes that the system of recruitment, posting, and promotion could be done by job opening and that the State could sign service contracts with proven professionals for the management of tasks that are not part of the core mission of each corps.

This concerns, for example, the management of mail and administrative documents which generates the much-decried administrative heaviness. It will be necessary to ensure the transfer of recruitment competence in the civil service to local administrations (mayor's office, Regional Council) in order to adapt recruitment to the needs of each locality. It will be necessary to proceed by call for applications to fill a position in the civil service instead of the postings and appointments which were sources of clientelism and corruption.



To recruit or replace personnel, the position will be opened and applications will be received from all sides according to the criteria defined and dictated by local needs. This will leave the possibility for local administrations to offer incentives or better working conditions to attract the best professionals in the requested field.

For example, a mayor's office could decide to provide an on-call residence to attract a mathematics teacher, a doctor, or any other professional deemed rare in the locality.



This would also mean that there will no longer be civil service schools and that there will instead be free competition between the best candidates trained in the country and abroad in the best public or private schools.

This measure will free up the social elevators through the establishment of merit as the sole basis for promotion or professional advancement. One could then decide to provide an on-call residence to attract a mathematics teacher, a doctor, or any other professional deemed rare in the locality. It will be necessary to introduce service contracts to allow the public service and each administration to concentrate on its core mission and break with the paradoxical tradition of the State which is today both project owner (authorizing officer) and project manager (implementer).

This means that professions such as the management of computer equipment, archives, mail, etc., can be subcontracted to true professionals trained for the purpose in order to guarantee both the effectiveness and efficiency of the action (reduction of administrative burdens and errors), and to ensure job creation in the private sector.

- Introduce a new nationality code consecrating the recognition of multiple nationality and the possibility of regularization for rightful claimants.

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

As it stands, Cameroon does not have a real code on nationality. The ordinance that speaks of it dates from 1968 and does not define national identity well enough. It is difficult to know what "being Cameroonian" means.

Worse, citizens of the Diaspora do not have the possibility of keeping their Cameroonian nationality, yet they remain very active in the country.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

- Update the nationality code in the sense of recognizing multiple nationality and multiple citizenship.

The Cameroonian diaspora includes more than 6 million active people. On a social level, it is a measure of justice to allow them to stay connected to their country of origin.

On an economic level, it would be a shame not to allow them to contribute to the construction of the country through what should be called Diaspora Direct Investments (DDIs). In the logic of empowerment, instead of attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) which can expose to imperialism, a sovereign country could concentrate on DDIs. A debate could be opened on the evolution from *jus sanguinis* (right of blood) to *jus soli* (right of soil).

- Give Afro-descendants, with proof of 25% of their origin from Cameroon through certified DNA tests, access to Cameroonian nationality.
- Introduce a new Family Code consecrating the definition of the status of women and children.

FAMILY CODE

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

Nowadays, women, who carry the social and solidarity economy, do not have easy access to credit and land ownership. In most of our cultures, they cannot easily be heirs. In Cameroon, only 9% of women who applied for credit obtained financing from banks. Most often, they can be blocked by the absence of their husband's authorization even to open a business or undertake a business trip. Young people cannot use their family assets to obtain financing. As it stands, the government has launched several guarantee fund initiatives that have not proven their worth in countries where this mechanism has already been used. Already, because the amounts allocated are incredibly derisory compared to investment needs.



ADEQUATE SOLUTION

Introduce a family code that consecrates the definition of the status of women and children. The family is the nucleus of society. It can be difficult to have a stable society when families are divided by law. For example, there was the notion of a tax household which prevented over-taxing the active members of the same family. The current regime canceled this principle in 2002 to consecrate individualism. Worse, family reunification has been distorted. Thus, the father can work 1000 km from the mother, which compromises the children's education. We must reconnect with family values within our society.



1765
1st revolution
**MECHANICAL
PRODUCTION**

driven by the steam engine



1870
2nd revolution
**MASS
PRODUCTION**

pushed by electrical and oil energy



1969
3rd revolution
**AUTOMATED
PRODUCTION**

supported by electronics and computing



Today
4th revolution
INDUSTRY 4.0

Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, cloud, and Big Data

LABOR CODE

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Introduce a new labour code consecrating decent work and support for the worker in the face of the changing world of work.

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

The Cameroonian Labor Code, dating from 1992, is now obsolete. Designed for the era of manual production, it does not take into account the transition to automated production, digital technology, and artificial intelligence.

Many traditional jobs (cashiers, tellers, secretaries, etc.) are disappearing while new ones are emerging, a phenomenon described as "labour-market churn." A redesign of the Code is essential to support this reconfiguration of the world of work. According to a WEF (2023) survey, the average expected structural renewal rate for 2023-2027 is 23%.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

A new labour code must be introduced that consecrates decent work and provides support for workers, enabling them to adapt to the changes in the world of work.

This new code will have to integrate the professions of digital technology, big data, blockchain, robotics, e-commerce, FinTech, sustainable development, etc. It will have to address the issue of reskilling and retraining.

It will have to integrate Atypical Forms of Employment (AFE), notably part-time contracts, self-employment, temporary work, etc. For example, structuring the profession and businesses of motorcycle-taxis, to give them a status and allow them to operate in the formal sector with protection of their social rights, and to allow those active in this sector to be able to live with dignity from their profession.

Work is now done:

On a time-sharing basis (a worker hired by several companies to meet their needs),

With job sharing (rotation of several different workers at the same post to perform the same function),

With interim management (an expert is recruited for a well-defined period)

On a casual basis (a work contract that allows a company to make on-demand calls),

In a mobile way (workers or digital nomads do not have the company as their main workplace),

Spread across several activities (a self-employed person performs small jobs for a large number of clients),

In a cooperative or crowd working manner (an online platform connects supply and demand), etc.

All this cannot be done without clarification of the different statuses in a new law.



PROTECTION OF WORKERS

The SDF is a Labour Party. We launched the Cameroon Labour Movement (CALAMO) in 2023, bringing together left-wing parties and the main trade union organizations in Cameroon to have a common front for the defense of workers' interests.

We are committed to putting in place a harmonious regulatory environment, where economic growth and workers' rights coexist and evolve in tandem, especially taking into account the many challenges related to the future of work.

To achieve this, we will:

- Introduce a law, in consultation with trade union federations and employers, to regulate trade unions and freedom of association.
- Through this law, reform the trade union movement so that unions are truly representative of workers and their rights and concerns.
- Introduce substantial public funding for trade union federations to enable them to carry out their activities.
- Introduce mandatory union dues and penalize the non-withholding of these dues by employers.
- Work to review and renegotiate the various collective bargaining agreements, many of which are obsolete.

MORE MONEY IN OUR POCKETS

COMMITMENT

Our challenge will be to give every Cameroonian the opportunity to see their situation change.

It will be a matter for our government, as soon as it is installed, to address the fundamental concerns of the populations, notably the absence of decent employment, which has become massive and a real gangrene for our society.

Its most visible and sad effect is the emigration of our youth and dynamic forces, who go elsewhere in search of hope. Most drown in the Mediterranean or are sold as slaves in Libya.

While awaiting the overall recovery of our economy, which is the subject of our economic program, upon election we will take a certain number of measures to relaunch employment, especially youth employment, as well as the purchasing power of Cameroonians.

We will reform the laws on land tenure to allow those who work the land, mostly women and young people, to access property titles that they can use as social assets to access financing.

Likewise, we will reform the inheritance law in a way that protects the estate during generational transitions. These two measures will help to combat practices that in most of our traditions exclude young people and women from land ownership.

Poverty in Cameroon, especially among young people, is accentuated by inequalities that concentrate a large part of our wealth in the hands of a completely fabricated elite. This is the greatest threat to our social cohesion, hence the absolute necessity of putting in place inclusive political and economic systems.

Instead of moving forward together, Cameroonians are increasingly divided by economic and political power, which creates inevitable social tensions, as well as the growing risk of a societal implosion.

Eradicating poverty is not charity. It is our responsibility and we are ready to assume it!

TO REGAIN OUR DIGNITY

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

Cameroon has chosen to maintain an extremely low level of wages to develop a discretionary and clientelist non-wage remuneration system.

Basically, you have to enter a client network to benefit from parallel remuneration, which is not fair. Also, a system of "rent-seeking" has been developed which consecrates informal benefits and other compensation or payments in the form of allowances, per diems, or reimbursements that deepen the public deficit.

For example, the State devotes more than 524 billion FCFA to this kind of so-called "operating expenses" which fall into current expenditures representing up to 12.5% of GDP. To this can be added representation and external service costs which deepen the public deficit.

Let's give an illustrative figure: All public services have a meeting or conference room that is not used, in favour of trips to budget-consuming hotels. This infernal cycle can be ended.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

Significantly increase the remuneration of all public service workers over 5 years by integrating all forms of remuneration into salaries. All non-wage remuneration in the public service is worth about 300 billion FCFA per year. If we add representation and mission costs, then this can immediately allow for a salary increase of at least 50% without deepening the public deficit.

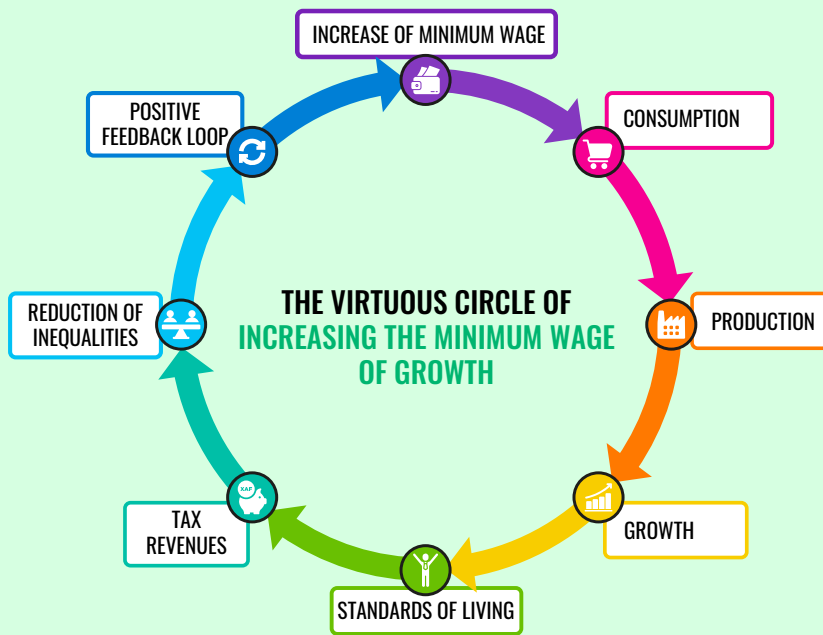
If we eliminate duplications in the administration, such as the merger of deconcentrated and decentralized administrations or the abolition of administrations like the Prime Minister's Office, the Economic and Social Council, etc., then we could increase civil service salaries by 50%.

These increases are part of a progressive 5-year plan. It is just a measure of rebalancing, justice, and equity in order to surpass at least, even symbolically, the level where salaries were already in 1993, 32 years ago.



COMMITMENT

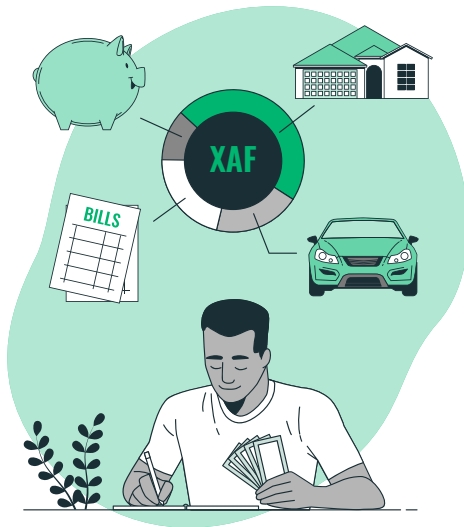
It is imperative to stimulate consumption by pulling the lowest wages upwards. It is also inconceivable that even today, salaries are not indexed to growth, while the rest of the economy is. It is therefore essential to put in place some just and equitable measures to balance things, notably increasing civil service salaries over 5 years by drawing on the savings made in the fight against corruption and discipline in the management of the State's operating budget.



OUR COMMITMENT FOR CAMEROONIANS TO REGAIN DIGNITY

- Create 3 million decent jobs in 7 years – 1 million created and 2 million migrate from the informal sector.
- Increase civil servant salaries by 50% within 3 years.
- Introduce a Growth-Indexed Minimum Wage (SMIC) which is adjusted to the real growth of the economy each year to undo the harmful effects of inflation on the lowest wages.
- Switch from monthly flat-rate pay to hourly pay and set full-time employment at 40 hours per week and 160 hours per month.
- Significantly increase the SMIC to 1,000 FCFA per hour of work and therefore to 160,000 FCFA per month over the first five years of the mandate.

THE INCREASE OF THE GROWTH-INDEXED MINIMUM WAGE



We absolutely must raise the lowest wages to increase the hope of achieving emergence in our lifetime. Raising the lowest wages in stages creates a virtuous circle that pulls the entire economy upwards. It is not a cost. It is an investment for economic growth. Raising the lowest wages in a concerted and gradual manner creates a virtuous circle that benefits everyone.

In the context of the minimum wage we propose, this "virtuous circle" refers to a self-reinforcing cycle where our policy of increasing the minimum wage produces positive results that reinforce the initial policy and create sustainable improvement.

Here is how our policy for an increasing growth-indexed minimum wage (SMIC) will create a virtuous circle:

Increased purchasing power and consumption

A higher minimum wage means workers have more disposable income, leading to increased spending on goods and services.

Demand and production dynamics

Increased spending stimulates demand, which will encourage businesses to hire more workers, invest in their expansion, and produce more. It should be noted that well-paid employees also produce more.

Economic growth

Higher demand and investment will lead to overall economic growth, creating more jobs and opportunities.

Investments

Economic growth is a powerful indicator for investment opportunities and maintaining a virtuous circle. This calls for the mobilization of a larger budgetary investment.

Improved standard of living

The increase in income and the economy is accompanied by an improvement in the standard of living, which translates into better health, education, and general well-being.

Increased tax revenues

With a stronger economy and more people formally active, tax revenues increase, allowing for investment in public services and infrastructure.

Reduced inequality

A higher minimum wage will significantly contribute to reducing income and standard of living inequalities, thus promoting a more equitable society.

Positive feedback loop

These positive results in turn reinforce the initial public policy of an increasing SMIC, creating a more stable and prosperous economy, thus creating a virtuous circle.

It is important to note that to ensure a sustainable virtuous circle, it is essential to focus on increasing labour productivity in parallel with wage growth.

While ensuring complementary policies, including investments in education, infrastructure, and social safety nets, are necessary to maximize the benefits of a minimum wage policy.

We will switch from the Guaranteed Interprofessional Minimum Wage to the Growth-Indexed Interprofessional Minimum Wage. The SMIC will be indexed and revalued each year based on inflation.



The SMIC will correspond to the legal minimum hourly wage below which an employee cannot be paid. It will apply to all adult employees, regardless of the form of their remuneration (by time, by output, by task, by piece, or by commission).

The SMIC ensures that employees with the lowest wages have their purchasing power guaranteed and participate in the economic development of the Nation.



PLAN DE REVALORISATION DU SMIC SUR 5 ANS (2025-2030)

- Dès le 1er Janvier 2026
500 FCFA / heure ou 80 000 FCFA / mois
- Dès le 1er Janvier 2027
600 FCFA / heure ou 96 000 FCFA / mois
- Dès le 1er Janvier 2028
720 FCFA / heure ou 115 200 FCFA / mois
- Dès le 1er Janvier 2029
835 FCFA / heure ou 133 600 FCFA / mois
- Dès le 1er Janvier 2030
1 000 FCFA / Heure ou 160 000 FCFA / mois



HARSH REALITY

A youth employment policy does not exist and recruitments into the Civil Service are becoming a tool for vote-buying and political manipulation. Jobs are too precarious and there are no social security policies in companies, including those that can afford them. The unemployment rate is high and insecurity is increasingly explained by idleness.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Ensure the socio-professional integration of young people into the production circuit.

To achieve this, we will:

- Make self-employment the engine of growth and job creation. This involves granting incentive measures for massive investment in productive and job-creating sectors such as agriculture, livestock farming, tourism, etc.

This also and above all involves training young people in local entrepreneurship and allocating subsidies to young entrepreneurs in the form of a bonus for production, processing, research, and marketing.

This form of subsidy means that support is given to those who produce to produce more. Furthermore, it will be necessary to ensure tax exemption for business spin-offs or the mentoring of young promoters by large companies. Nowadays, there is nothing to encourage large companies to push employees towards self-employment, yet there are enormous win-win opportunities in negotiating service contracts that will allow large companies to concentrate on their core business.

- Propose a fiscal incentive package to each company or organization that creates or proposes to create at least 50 direct jobs for young people. This measure aims to support companies with various incentive measures to help them create jobs.
- Launch the Universal National Service to allow young people to serve the country, get to know it, learn trades, and strengthen national cohesion.

END GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Before the end of the first year of our mandate, we will develop a family code that guarantees equal responsibility for men and women in the management of the family, as well as the full citizenship of women. We will have a law passed to establish total parity between men and women in politics and to fight against all forms of discrimination in appointments and remuneration.

To achieve this, we intend to:

- Align the age of marriage with the age of majority for both sexes.
- End discrimination against women and girls.
- Eliminate forced marriages and genital mutilation.
- Ensure the full participation of women in leadership and decision-making positions.
- End all forms of violence and exploitation of women.
- Toughen laws against domestic violence and sexual harassment.
- Give full value to unpaid domestic tasks



and promote the sharing of domestic responsibilities.

- Promote full access to reproductive health rights.
- Ensure equal rights to economic resources, property, and financial services.
- Introduce gender quotas for political positions and boards of directors, the management of state-owned enterprises, entry into prestigious universities, access to credit, land rights, etc....
- Implement equal opportunity policies.
- Promote women's capacities in the use of technological tools.
- Adopt strict man/woman parity for all elective and nominative positions, as much as possible.
- Introduce harsher penalties for crimes committed by men against women, adolescents, and children.
- Introduce special provisions in the law to protect married women as well as children in their families from family based violence.
- Introduce a parental leave valid for both parents, by choice.
- Legalize the Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy up to the fifth month.

To ensure our government's progress regarding discrimination:

- We will create a **National Observatory for Social Justice and Equal Opportunity** which will advise the government, periodically, on the evolution of social justice in Cameroon.
- We will also create a **National Observatory on Tribalism, Sexism, Racism, and Discrimination** which will advise the government, periodically, on the evolution of these evils in the country.

LET'S RESCUE CAMEROON
TOGETHER



OSiH
2025



ECONOMY & FINANCES

**BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS
FOR ALL**

WE WILL RESCUE CAMEROONIANS FROM UNEMPLOYMENT, DARKNESS, AND THIRST

By 2050, Africa and Asia will represent 85% of the world's population. Cameroon's economic future must be conceived in that new world.

Above all, we must imperatively develop **"Brand Cameroon"** to enhance the country's image so that it is perceived positively at the national and international levels. It is a powerful lever to attract tourists, investors, talent, and diplomatic respect. It is a matter of restoring confidence, without which we cannot aspire to economic growth. This branding must also be articulated around local products and services, to implement a true territorial branding, and not only national products and services.

BRAND CAMEROON

To effectively develop Brand Cameroon, which is essential for our country's economic recovery, we will:

- Define a Clear Identity by creating a unifying slogan (e.g., "Cameroon, Africa in miniature - rich in cultures, innovation, and resilience.") and highlighting distinctive strengths: cultural diversity, relative peace, geographical stability, natural resources, dynamic youth.
- Modernize the country's image by adopting coherent and professional communication through embassies, official social networks, and international trade fairs, and by launching modern campaigns.
- Promote culture and creativity by promoting music, fashion, gastronomy, cinema, contemporary art (like Nigeria or Senegal), developing quality tourism by improving access to sites, creating well-organized tourist circuits with infrastructure, trained guides, and partner hotels, and by promoting business and event tourism.
- Showcase talent and innovation by highlighting startups, researchers, artists, athletes, and young Cameroonian leaders in national pride campaigns and by supporting initiatives like "Innovating Cameroon," "Tech Made in Cameroon," "Young Cameroonian Heroes."
- Mobilize the diaspora by encouraging them to become ambassadors for the Cameroon brand and creating a label like "Invest in the Homeland" to attract Cameroonians from abroad into the local economy.
- Improve governance and reputation because good branding also depends on transparency, justice, security, and political stability. Without trust in institutions, no image campaign can truly work.

FOR 3 MILLION JOBS IN 5 YEARS

To enable us to create 3 million jobs in 5 years (with 2 million of those being jobs that will move from the informal to the formal sector) and make our economy competitive, we must immediately implement an economic recovery and growth strategy based on the modernization of our agriculture, industrialization, and anchoring in the digital economy and future industries, while transforming our comparative advantages into competitive advantages.

PROBLEMS THAT ARISE

In 2024, Cameroon's economic fabric is extroverted (outward-looking) and marked by chronic under-production (which has lasted for at least thirty (30) years).

Consequently, the country suffers from price fluctuations on the international market. The economic problem is that instead of subsidizing production in Cameroon to create wealth locally, the government chooses to subsidize massive imports to guarantee short-term price stability.

Consequently, the few available resources are used to subsidize wealth creation elsewhere, in supplier countries and rich countries.

In fact, the New Deal government spends the equivalent of more than half of its budget to import the bulk of goods and services consumed in the country. Thus, local industry is destroyed by unfair competition from foreign products subsidized or protected by unjust and unequal agreements.

In the end, the paradox is that Cameroon is an agricultural economy where people are starving or where farmers consume imported products.



Regarding under-production, there are almost no surplus sectors left in Cameroon. In 2023, the trade balance deficit exceeded 2,004 billion FCFA against 1,428 billion FCFA in 2022, an increase of nearly 40.3% (576 billion FCFA) in just one year (INS). This means that the country's exports fell by nearly 495 billion FCFA while import expenses increased by only 81 billion FCFA.

If we remove oil and natural gas, which represent nearly 52% of exports, then the trade balance becomes more than negative, dropping to 3,131 billion FCFA (INS) and the deficit worsens further to reach 3,513 billion FCFA. The least that can be said is that this economic situation is worrying.

Our economic recovery will include the creation of a National Consumer Protection Agency capable of quickly handling complaints via a digital platform and local branches. It will be able to directly impose fines and corrections (refunds, recalls, publication of sanctions) and control prices, quality, and commercial practices. Complementary to the courts for complex disputes, it will guarantee swift and dissuasive justice against daily abuses.



SOME HARSH REALITIES

Cameroon has closed its national production companies to switch to importation. Of the 188 public enterprises that existed at the arrival of the New Deal government in 1982, only 35 remain active in 2022 (see annex of the finance law). In 40 years, the country's local production capacity has regressed by more than 82%. The entire quantity of wheat (100%) consumed in the country is imported, whereas the country had Sodeblé, its own wheat production company, which is now closed.

In 2023, the country officially imported nearly 900,000 tons of wheat for nearly 178 billion FCFA (INS).

97% of the rice consumed in the country is imported, whereas we had our own rice production companies like Soderim, currently closed.

In 2023, the we imported more than 620,000 tons of rice for a value of more than 200 billion FCFA (INS). Also, we imported more than 1.5 million tons of cereals for a value of more than 387 billion FCFA (INS) in a country where one only needs to invest in water retention in the northern part of the country to ensure almost sufficient local production.

SOME SCANDALS TO NOTE

The fuel that Cameroonians consume is imported, yet Cameroon is also an oil-producing country. The rice that farmers eat in Yagoua is imported, yet Yagoua is a rice production basin. The furniture

delivered in public procurement is imported, while Cameroon is a major wood producer.

What is constant is that Cameroon sells its good quality products in raw form to obtain foreign currency which is then used to buy lower quality manufactured products.

In June 2024, the country was on the verge of over-indebtedness, accumulating more than 13,070 billion FCFA (CAA) which is essentially used for consumption. There is no other solution than to boost the industrial sector to ensure local transformation.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Create wealth locally and boost growth by producing and transforming on-site to fight against the extroversion of the economy and the now total dependence on the outside.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

Available research results are not exploited: in agriculture, the utilization rate of improved seeds is only 3% and that of mechanization is 2%.

It is time to popularize research and put it at the service of producers. In this logic, we will develop a national sovereign food reserve system, capable of securing our supplies and protecting the population against crises.

Critique of the governmental option

Whether you look at the DSCE or the SND 30, the economic option chosen by the current government is what is called one of balanced growth, that is, the government tries to invest in all sectors at the same time. However, the country has neither the coordination resources nor the investment means for this approach. The government thus crumbles the few resources the country has into micro-projects where the break-even point is not reached, plunging the country into an infernal circle of over-indebtedness. As the popular saying goes, you don't chase several rabbits at once.

The option we propose is: Unbalanced growth

That is, we concentrate the few means we have in one sector that serves as a locomotive to pull the other sectors. For example, the locomotive sector in Côte d'Ivoire is cocoa cultivation, which showcases the country as the world's leading power.





PRODUCE MORE TO CONSUME MORE

COMMITMENT

Our challenge will be to transition our country to a new, more inclusive and effective growth model. It will be a matter of bringing Cameroon fully into the 21st century by catching up on our enormous delay, by valuing our inventive and competitive spirit, by liberating and making the best use of our resources, by encouraging our entrepreneurs to move from the informal to the formal sector, and by implementing a policy centred on growth driven by the private sector.

We will institute a formalized alliance between the State and the private sector through a permanent consultation framework that the President of the Republic will personally chair and which will aim to ensure a permanent consensual review of the country's economic situation and to propose relevant decisions to accelerate its development.

We will improve the business environment by fighting against corruption, administrative bottlenecks, and by simplifying administrative procedures, particularly in terms of welcoming investors,

creating and approving companies, as well as handling tax matters.

We will undertake a series of structural reforms to unleash the entrepreneurial potential of Cameroonians.

We will restore equity in fuel consumption, by subsidizing only agricultural vehicles, transport vehicles (motorcycle-taxis, taxis, buses, trucks, etc.). The goal is to offer them fuel at a subsidized price of around 500 FCFA per liter.

We also intend to create an **Import Regulation Agency** to manage the conjunctures of national supply and demand and to authorize only the necessary imports to fill the needs of the national market and protect local content and employment.

**We will enhance competitiveness
by encouraging our entrepreneurs
to move from the informal to
the formal sector**

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

In 2023, the country's import expenditures peaked at 4,993 billion FCFA, about 2/3 of the value of the national budget, and the trade balance deficit, up by 40.4%, reached 2,004 billion FCFA.

The reason is that the country is exporting less and less due to the destruction of its local economic fabric by unfair competition from supplier countries. Indeed, non-subsidized local products are not competitive against foreign products, which are mostly subsidized and manufactured on a large scale. This situation has become untenable for the national economy.



ADEQUATE SOLUTION

Cameroon is obliged to adopt reciprocal measures by also proceeding to protect its market, even with non-tariff barriers like other foreign countries. The policy of import substitution—which assumes that one only imports what the country cannot produce—must be fully applied, and a law on local content must be introduced to promote “Made in Cameroon,” including in public procurement.

Implement special measures to promote Direct Investments of the Diaspora in Cameroon.

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVE

The Cameroonian Diaspora consists of about 6 million people and there is no coherent policy to channel their investments into the country.

This increasingly qualified Diaspora transfers an average of 265 billion FCFA per year, but informally.

This transfer is used for direct household consumption and for very often non-productive investments. It is urgent to reverse this trend. We remain convinced that the amount of transfers could be multiplied by at least ten if their framework were formalized and channelled towards productive investments, thus more profitable for their senders.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

Create a special desk for assisting the Diaspora in its investments (including real estate) as well as assisting those who wish to return to the country, and set up a special tax regime for them to facilitate their investments and avoid double taxation.

As it stands, no provision is made to absorb the investment potential that the diaspora represents. Migration policy must favour returning to the country.



To truly revive our economy, it will also be necessary to:

- Implement a framework law to protect Cameroonian local content and impose it from the first year in public procurement.
- Create a National Authority for the Promotion of Local Content to enhance, promote, and strengthen it in contracts and consumption. The law on local content will also have to extend to that of CEMAC and then Africa when Cameroonian local content alone cannot satisfy the demand.
- Set up a national program of economic patriotism.
- Open our ports 24 hours a day.
- Actively promote the development of the Transaqua project to supply the Lake Chad basin with water.
- Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and BOTs (Build-Operate-Transfer) for infrastructure construction.
- Impose, as much as possible, the mandatory local transformation of most of our resources.
- Strengthen microfinance institutions so they can also provide the State's social services.

- Implement a development-oriented tax system that encourages production.
- Strengthen the regulatory frameworks around cooperatives to make them even more attractive and efficient.
- Create a National Agency for Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services with the aim, on one hand, of changing the mentality of local consumers so they appreciate "Made in Cameroon," and on the other hand, of making available all the research and innovation results the country possesses. The premise is that if we simply apply existing research results, the country would be better off.
- Reorganize the national territory into five production hubs corresponding to the country's five agro-ecological zones, namely:
 - **Forestry Hub (corresponding to the monomodal forest zone)**
 - **Coastal Hub (corresponding to the bimodal forest zone)**
 - **High Altitude Hub**
 - **Sahelian Hub (corresponding to the Sudano-Sahelian zone)**
 - **High Savannas Hub**



Create development plans for each production hub with three components:

- BSEF (Family Farm Structuring Brigades),
- BP (Production Basins)
- PAS (Structuring Agro-industrial Projects).

These are three-year plans with the objective of increasing per capita income in 3 years. For the BSEF, it is about structuring farmers and supporting them in their transition from family farms to family businesses to familiarize them with the notion of profit and respect for quality standards.

This exercise is called scaling up or upgrading. These family farms could be used as business incubators for vocational training. Once the local producers (farmers) are well structured, they are organized into Clusters, which are aggregations of small producers to supply industry.

This means there will be no project of colonization of the rural world by capitalist enterprises. In other words, the State will not expropriate dozens of villages to install a single individual or a single company. Each family will keep its land and their farms will be aggregated to supply industrial needs. This solidarity economy model is a credible alternative to the prevailing capitalism.



This solidarity economy model is a credible alternative to the prevailing capitalism.

- Organize the entire productive fabric into structured professional bodies in the form of self-regulating national orders.

This allows for the creation of a formal status for the different entrepreneurial professions (status of farmers, status of traders, status of transporters, status of journalists, status of artists, etc.) to interest young people and allow them to leave the informal sector.

Nowadays, young people want job security and rush towards the civil service in a context where nearly 90% of the private sector operates in the informal sector.

We must fight against the informal sector and precarity through the creation of professional bodies.

- Structure the agro-pastoral corporations no longer by sector as is currently the case, but **by value chain**.

This is to respect the logic of value chains where workers associate through commercial links (suppliers of raw materials and other inputs, producers, transporters, various service providers, processing actors, distributors, consumers or end-users).

By grouping workers by value chain, we create strong links between people who do not see themselves as competitors but as complementary and interdependent, being members of the same community of interests.

It is a market-oriented political logic that contrasts with the product-centered one in force until now (this means that we used to produce before looking for a market. However, we must do the opposite to guarantee growth, namely, have the market before producing).

- Develop a **National Master Plan (PDN)** to guide future investments and stop the weakening of property rights.

As it stands, a road can be built today and destroyed tomorrow to run a water pipe because the system is not only compartmentalized but also incoherent. The country's development actions must be harmonized. To achieve this, all production, processing, transport, and distribution activities could be gathered within a single ministry in charge of the economy for better coordination.

In 2024, 13 ministries deal with agriculture in a compartmentalized way. Not only does this consecrate the crumbling of the few funds to be invested by the State, but it is also the logic of "sharing the cake" that prevails to the great detriment of production on the ground.



- Group all existing projects/programs (about 100) within an **Agency for Support to Rural Entrepreneurship (ASER)** which will grant subsidies in the form of production bonuses.

In doing so, we subsidize fictitious organizations that do not exist on the ground. For example, more than 600 billion FCFA have been spent on rice production without being able to show a single sustainable farm.

We must do the opposite. We must rely on the BSEF, BP, and PAS to finance only active farmers in the form of a production bonus.

This means that the farmer who has produced one hectare is encouraged to produce two. This is how we could surely double or triple the country's productivity.

REFORMING TO REVITALIZE THE ECONOMY

- Address the question of the CFA franc in the sense of monetary sovereignty and binarisation. This means guaranteeing monetary sovereignty and letting binary currencies develop at the local level according to the needs and possibilities of the municipalities. In case of resistance to changing the CFA at the national level, the impact could be reduced by introducing a second alternative currency as in Angola, in order to avoid a sudden exit likely to destabilize the national economy.
- Create a National Sovereign Fund financed by a percentage of oil and mining revenues to finance the strategic industrialization of Cameroon.
- Reform the National Investment Company (SNI) to make it a holding company in charge of the State's portfolio. Thus, it will manage the State's shareholding in existing companies, serve as a technical supervisor for these companies instead of the ministries, and become a real investment bank in future industrial projects. The SNI will directly supervise public enterprises, with sectoral and non-politicized boards of directors. The GMs will report annually on their performance to Parliament in June.
- Change the current Cameroonian tax approach which taxes consumers instead of producers in order to fight against the inequity where everyone pays the same amount.
- Develop formal cross-border trade with Nigeria through the negotiation of a trade agreement.
- Restore the tax household in order to avoid the double taxation of spouses contributing to family expenses. It is applied for the calculation of income tax and property wealth tax. The State will tax not individuals in isolation but the households they form.



- Establish fiscal packages to attract private capital and avoid taxing unprofitable activities. The fiscal package is in favor of a more simplified and equitable tax system. It is an incentive measure for new investors and an equity measure for old taxpayers insofar as it consolidates the fight against tax abuse, helps tax administrations keep pace with a constantly evolving economy, and alleviates administrative burdens for citizens and businesses.
- Modify the standardization system to favour the development of specific standards for each local market and the labelling of local products. This measure will allow the development, promotion, and export of "Made in Cameroon" and "Local Product" labels. Labelling will promote the development of Cameroon's culinary art, which could be exported throughout the world.



VALORIZE RURALITY AND PLACE IT BACK AT THE CENTER OF OUR GROWTH



Promote industrial development through the transformation of our local agricultural, forestry, and mining products thanks to:

- The development of a dynamic and proactive industrial policy.
- The identification of high-performance sectors.
- The implementation of financial, administrative, and fiscal incentives.
- The creation of an investment bank.
- The upgrading of existing industries, to enable them to face the changes currently disrupting international trade.
- The establishment of a biological and chemical fertilizer production industry.

HARSH REALITY

The rural world is marginalized, while 70% of Cameroonians depend on the hinterland for food and resources for survival in the cities. This means that by organizing and supporting the rural environment, one is also working to improve the quality of life in urban areas.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Turn farmers into rural entrepreneurs and stimulate urban exodus by making investment in rural areas more attractive.

COMMITMENT

One of our major challenges will be to provide Cameroon with an infrastructure and a business environment capable of supporting inclusive growth for all, while guaranteeing a decent living environment for every Cameroonian. We will significantly increase the resources allocated to the agriculture and rural development sector to reach 10% of the national budget in accordance with our commitments contained in the Maputo Declaration of 2003.



We will modernize agriculture, where the use of improved [seeds is] 3%, in order to increase yields, make farmers' work less arduous than it is today, and increase their income by:

- Implementing an Agricultural Framework Law.
 - Implementing a land reform and simplifying the procedures for obtaining a land title in order to allow those who work the land, including women, to access property titles that can serve as social assets to seek financing from banks.
 - Setting up a national register of farmers and herders as well as an agricultural observatory.
 - Transforming the rural environment into an attractive space where it is good to live.
 - Allowing young people to establish in rural areas through the establishment of basic social services (Health, Post, Water, Electricity, etc.).
 - Creating 5,000 Youth Agribusinesses per year throughout the territory from the 3rd year.
 - Reforming education to integrate animal husbandry and agriculture in all schools, including in urban areas, with a national school farms program.
 - Establishing a mandatory school agricultural project for all primary and secondary establishments.
 - Developing Agricultural Training Centers and Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral high schools in each department of Cameroon.
 - Developing an Agricultural Bank with a fund of 10 billion FCFA per year over 5 years to help the integration of trained young farmers.
 - Creating a true status for the farmer and the herder and developing the salaried income of farmers and herders.
- 
- Subsidizing the development or transformation of Family Agricultural Farms into structured, innovative, ecological, and efficient agricultural operations.
 - Setting up social safety nets for the least efficient farms through the establishment of the Family Grant.
 - Reducing the difficulties of access to land for young people by developing agricultural leases.
 - Promoting instruments for protection against agricultural risks (avian flu, etc.) through the Agricultural Bank.

- Strengthening the capacity of offers to young farmers (inputs, technologies, innovations, outlets, etc.).
- Creating public structures at the municipal level to pool access to agricultural equipment.
- Introducing mobile farmer schools throughout the national territory.
- Maintaining and protecting our agricultural genetic diversity.
- Investing in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, innovation, technology, and gene banks.
- Setting up systems for stabilizing the prices of agricultural products as well as a simple and accessible system for accessing agricultural information.
- Gradually phasing out the use of harmful chemical products in our agriculture.
- Building roads in all major agricultural zones to facilitate the evacuation of products to urban centers and processing and export points.
- Educating and equipping coastal populations with fishing equipment, to enable them to profit from marine resources and manage them sustainably.
- Setting up an incentive framework for fish farming and industrial fishing to significantly reduce imports.
- Creating an Agency for the Development of the Rural Environment to coordinate all public policies directed towards the rural world. One of the interesting actions will be to work to reduce the cultural burdens that weigh on rural women, the backbone of the social and solidarity economy. This agency will also be responsible for promoting local products and enhancing the value of producers.
- The annual organization of a national agro-pastoral show as an economic promotion activity on the same level as fairs and other Agriculture or business shows in order to encourage and celebrate the best promoters, teachers, supervisors, researchers, creators, SMEs/SMIs, etc., in rural areas. This action aims to provoke an "urban exodus" and "return immigration" of young people through the creation of technopoles and business incubators in rural areas.



MORE LAND SECURED, LESS LAND GRABBED

ONE FAMILY – ONE LAND TITLE



PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

D'entrée de jeu, il est important de relever que 85% de procès devant nos tribunaux sont des litiges fonciers à cause de la non formalisation de la propriété des terres.

At the outset, it is important to note that 85% of lawsuits in our courts are land disputes due to the non-formalization of land ownership. Less than 10% of inhabitants have a land title due to high costs, long procedures, and corruption. This situation excludes nearly 90% of the population from the financial system and favours land grabbing by foreign and national interests.

Today in Cameroon, more than 4 million hectares of land have been ceded to foreigners and/or foreign interests, representing 8.5% of the country's surface area or almost the average size of an entire region. This land grabbing must be stopped and an equitable system of land use must be established with an adequate royalty for the populations who are the legitimate owners of these lands.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

Access to property titles for families should be facilitated by establishing free stamp duty, and by lightening and simplifying the registration procedure.

This involves launching a "one family, one land title" campaign which will also secure land tenure in Cameroon. This also involves applying the 1977 law on the land registry, which requires prefects to establish cadastral plans for their administrative constituencies.

To achieve this, we intend to:

- Introduce a new Land Tenure Code consecrating free stamp duty, the lightening and simplification of the land registration procedure, and the promotion of the "one family, one land title" principle. This code will move towards recognizing customary land ownership and giving equal access to land for men and women.
- Reverse the current logic where the citizen pays exorbitant fees when establishing a Land Title to one where the citizen receives their Land Title for free to justify the payment of a tax to the State.
- Place Notaries at the centre of land transactions.
- Define a land use plan that clearly shows buildable areas.
- Limit direct registrations to 2000m² in buildable zones instead of the current 19.9 hectares, which constitutes a measure of dispossession for our rural families.
- Grant only concessions for new agricultural projects to limit the extent of fictitious projects on the ground.

- Set up a one-stop shop for land tenure, housed in the Mayor's offices.
- Introduce technical control of demarcations every 10 years to reduce fraud in land surveying.
- Make the technical file for registration valid for 3 months, renewable once.
- Make obtaining a building permit more accessible and prohibit the use of fines for lack of a permit as a screen for construction.
- Clear all rights-of-way of their illegal occupation. Today, it is estimated that more than 10% of constructions in Cameroon are on various rights-of-way that must be cleared to limit disasters and restore order in our towns and villages.
- Remove any reference to land development ceilings (today we are at 1974) for the direct registration of land to allow young people to have access to land.



POSITIVE EXTERNALITIES OF THESE MEASURES

These measures will promote the securing of land tenure and will allow farmers to have access to the financial system (banking and insurance).

Securing all lands will allow the State to legitimately increase its land revenues (which could be around 1,000 billion FCFA).

Access to the financial system will allow farmers and other agricultural operators at the family or local level to raise the necessary capital for investment from commercial banks in a state of excess liquidity; better still, they would have access to the necessary insurance to cover their investments in case of disaster and losses.



ONE FAMILY, ONE FARM, ONE FUTURE

To allow our active rural families with family farms to fully benefit from the break with the current inefficient system, we will set up a special program - one family, one farm, one future - in place of the hundreds of current programs and projects to structure and support these families.



AGRICULTURAL SOVEREIGNTY

A NEW MODEL TO FEED CAMEROON AND EXPORT PROSPERITY

For decades, the Biya regime has failed to structure Cameroon's agriculture and production systems. By trying to do everything at once, it has done nothing correctly.

Public resources are scattered across hundreds of uncoordinated projects, and almost all production sectors are in deficit in 2025.

The result? We import what we could easily produce, and Cameroonian farmers remain poor, while they feed the nation. The Social Democratic Front will overturn this failed model.

The SDF government will reduce and concentrate public investments in this program on 12 strategic agricultural and livestock sectors, chosen for their high impact on food security, import substitution, and export potential. These sectors will be prioritized in planning, subsidies, financing, logistics, and trade policy.

STRATEGIC RE-FOCUSING: 12 PRIORITY SECTORS TO ENSURE FOOD SECURITY AND A TRADE SURPLUS



STRATEGIC CROPS

- **Cereals** (Maize, rice, wheat)

Drastically reduce imports and become net producers by 2028.

- **Roots & Tubers** (Cassava, sweet potato, plantain)

Secure the food supply and produce substitution flours to reduce dependence on wheat.

- **Oil Palm**

Eliminate palm oil imports (more than 51 billion CFA/year) and become a major exporter by 2030.



LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

- **Poultry** (Chickens)

With access to feed, vaccines, and processing infrastructure, we will double poultry meat production by 2027.

- **Cattle** (Beef)

Through improved pastures, veterinary services, and guaranteed state purchases, herders' incomes will be quadrupled.

- **Pigs**

Development of the pig farming sector and veterinary services and its export potential.

- **Fisheries and aquaculture**

Investment of 120 billion CFA to increase national production, reduce the 148 billion CFA of imports, and train 100,000 young people in aquaculture in the 10 regions.



HIGH-VALUE FRUIT CROP

Avocado (Green Gold)

Make it a flagship export crop, with premium access to European and Asian markets, creating rural wealth and a national brand identity.

OUR COMMITMENTS AND INTERVENTIONS

INPUTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Subsidized access to quality seeds, organic fertilizers, agricultural tools, and equipment.
- Construction of post-harvest infrastructure: cold rooms, rural roads, drying units, warehouses.
- Extension of irrigated perimeters in Maga, Lagdo, Ndop, Santchou, and other agro-ecological zones.



FINANCING AND RISK PROTECTION

- Interest-free agricultural loans for families and cooperatives.
- Agricultural insurance against crop losses, diseases, and climate shocks.
- Public-private financing to support agro-industrial SMEs and local processing units.

ACCESS TO LAND AND PROPERTY

- "One Family, One Farm, One Future": every Cameroonian family will receive access to land and inputs to produce sustainably.
- Acceleration of the issuance of land titles and the registration of producers.
- Legal reforms to empower women and young people in accessing land and cooperatives.
-

INTEGRATION INTO THE NATIONAL MARKET

- Creation of local purchase contracts between producers and schools, hospitals, public institutions.
- Development of organized markets for local products by eliminating abusive intermediaries.
- Encouragement of urban and peri-urban agriculture to shorten supply chains.



COMMERCIAL AND EXPORT ORIENTATION

- Reverse the trade deficit (more than 2,000 billion CFA in 2023) by replacing main imports with local production.
- Development of certified export corridors and cooperatives to export rice, cassava flour, palm oil, avocado, poultry, and fish.
- Promotion of a "Made in Cameroon" brand for food products on regional and international markets.
- Modernization of customs, logistics, and cross-border infrastructure to facilitate agricultural exports.

COMMITMENT

- Rice production in 8 out of 10 regions, reducing imports by more than 70%. With 6 major producing regions.
- Avocado exports doubled, generating up to 30 billion CFA in external revenue.
- Aquaculture expanded nationwide, reducing dependence on fish imports by 50%.
- Livestock income quadrupled, improving livelihoods and nutrition.
- Creation of 2 million rural jobs in agriculture, processing, logistics, and trade.
- Stabilization of food prices and food security in all regions.



This is not a promise. It is a national emergency plan. We will produce more, earn more, and feed Cameroon. We will stop importing poverty and start exporting prosperity. This is the agricultural revolution that Cameroon has been waiting for for too long. With the SDF and the "One Family. One Farm. One Future" program, the farmer becomes a builder of the Nation.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE: AVOCADO CULTIVATION

The avocado sector is one of the strategic priority crops for economic diversification, rural development, and increasing exports, due to strong global demand and the growing performance of this crop in Cameroon. With national production having increased by more than 57% since the year 2000 to reach nearly 100,000 tons per year, the avocado represents a major opportunity to transform the agricultural economy, create jobs, and increase foreign exchange earnings. Global demand for avocados is experiencing exceptional growth, with forecasts estimating a 75% increase in market value by 2030, far surpassing traditional products like bananas and pineapples. Cameroon is well-positioned to take advantage of this dynamic.



IT WILL BE A MATTER OF:

- Investing in post-harvest infrastructure: cold rooms, packaging, processing units meeting export standards;
- Facilitating producer access to international certifications (GlobalGAP, HACCP, Organic) to penetrate premium markets in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East;
- Encouraging the creation of agricultural cooperatives and specialized production zones to increase volumes and the bargaining power of producers;
- Developing a national "Avocado of Cameroon" brand, positioned as a high-quality organic product to capture higher margins;
- Negotiating bilateral trade agreements with countries like China or the United Arab Emirates to open new markets and facilitate access for exporters;
- Mobilizing private investment and youth entrepreneurship throughout the avocado value chain to generate thousands of jobs, most of them in rural areas.

The SDF's strategy on strategic crops will make Cameroon a player on the global market. An initiative that will be a model of sustainable agricultural transformation and economic empowerment, driven by a new governance, centered on the needs of the populations.

WATER FOR LIFE ENERGY FOR GROWTH

HARSH REALITY

The State concentrates on hydroelectricity and invests about 20 billion a year to produce at one end of the country and transport it to the other. There is still a quasi-monopoly in the production and distribution of water and electricity, which remain centralized while more effective and efficient local solutions exist.

Worse, privatization in this sector has turned out to be an enterprise of plunder of public assets, and the State is now striving to re-nationalize.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Break the monopoly and hyper-centralization, and succeed in the production and distribution of water and electricity at the local level.

We commit to moving to 6,000 MW of installed capacity in 7 years to reduce the consumer price of energy. With the help of tomorrow's technologies, we are aiming for 15,000 MW of installed capacity by 2050.



As Cameroon is inundated with waterways, we will promote the development of micro and mini-hydroelectricity, local wind power, and solar power in the municipalities to democratize local energy production.

With a national potential of 23,000 MW, we will place a particular emphasis on accelerating already identified hydroelectric dam projects and make them a sustainable resource to strengthen the supply of green energy. These are the dams of:

- **Makay 350 MW - planned**
- **Grand Eweng 1800 MW - planned**
- **Bini à Warak 75 MW - planned**
- **Njock 200 MW - planned**
- **Song Mbengue 1000 MW - planned**
- **Song Dong 270 MW**
- **Menchum 72 MW**
- **Cholet 600 MW**
- **Kikot-Mbebe 500 MW**
- **Mbakaou 250 MW**
- **Minkouma 300 MW**
- **Lebanga 940 MW**
- **Noun-Wouri 690 MW**

For a total of more than 7000 MW of additional production.

We also intend to:

- Establish an Energy Code and a Water Code.
- Transfer the competence for the production and distribution of water to the municipalities, which can exploit the local solutions offered by their natural resources to become autonomous.
- Improve water quality and wastewater treatment.
- Set up integrated water management and wastewater treatment systems.
- Increase the number of families with access to drinking water to 90%.
- Transfer the competence for electricity distribution to the municipalities, which will be solely competent to select distribution companies in their municipalities.
- Open the electricity market to competition and break the de facto monopolies that exist today.



The country's solar potential is 20 times greater than its hydroelectric potential, and from a global perspective, the capacity for solar and renewable electricity production will surpass that of oil and coal. We will develop individual solar power to allow every Cameroonian to become self-sufficient and even a seller of electricity on the grid.

To achieve this, we will:

- Develop a renewable energy ecosystem (panel, inverter, battery, micro and mini hydro and wind turbine factories).
- Implement a smart bidirectional interconnected grid allowing small producers, including individual solar installations, to sell their production or surplus production to distributors through bidirectional meters.
- Develop independent power producers who can directly sell their production to distributors.
- Develop BES operators (energy storage operators or "Battery Energy Storage" operators).
- Reduce the time required to obtain the various licenses.

When it comes to oil energy, we shouldn't be forced to choose between reducing emissions and reducing energy prices. We must do both. We must carbonize in order to decarbonize because we cannot have an energy transition without energy security. We are campaigning for a just energy transition. We must assess our own energy mix.

TRANSFORMING OUR RICH MINING POTENTIAL INTO RESOURCES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

Today, the mining sector contributes only 1% of GDP, and this comes largely from simple sand, pozzolan and gravel quarries, whereas in the 15 sub-Saharan African countries richest in natural resources, which should normally include Cameroon, the contribution to GDP is 10% on average.

HARSH REALITY

Cameroon is rich in natural resources, but Cameroonians do not benefit from this wealth. Cameroon is full of mineral resources (iron, gold, tin, bauxite, sapphire, copper, zinc, chrome, etc.). Its subsoil is therefore very rich. To name just a few examples, there are three well-known bauxite deposits. The first, at Minim-Martap, has reserves of more than a billion tons, with grades of around 43% alumina. The second, at Ngaoundal, has reserves of the order of 120 million tons with similar grades, and the last, at Fongo-Tongo, has reserves of 50 million tons at 47% alumina content.

Despite this potential, Cameroon does not yet truly profit from the resources of its subsoil. A large part of the potential resources, known or not, are waiting to be explored and exploited. And yet, the global situation in this sector is favourable. It is notably marked by the strong demand for mineral substances from the economies of emerging countries experiencing rapid industrial growth, like China. Furthermore, the growth of mining activity can generally be considered continuous, as it is largely linked to the growth of the world's population. It is therefore a question for Cameroon today of identifying sectors with high potential for growth, wealth creation, and job creation.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Fight against the pillaging and patrimonial management of natural resources.



COMMITMENT

We will boost the exploitation and transformation of mineral wealth, ensuring the preservation of the environment and that there is a substantial and mandatory Cameroonian participation in any exploitation.

We commit to fundamentally reviewing the Petroleum, Mining, and Gas Codes and ensuring that the exploration and exploitation of Cameroon's potential truly begins.

To achieve this, we intend to:

- Write a **new pro-Cameroonian mining code** that gives precedence to local authorities. As it stands, the resources of a locality do not primarily benefit the locality, which is an injustice. In 2024, the regions richest in natural resources are still the most isolated. This trend must be reversed and it must be ensured that a portion of the proceeds from the exploitation of a mineral resource remains in the locality for its development. It is a matter of going even further and clarifying property rights: what type of mine belongs to the landowner, what type of mine belongs to the municipality, and what type of mine falls under national competence? For example, sand and stone quarries should be the property of the land title holder, while oil, whose exploitation is quite complex, may depend on national competence due to a very large interconnection with the international market.

- Establish a digital transparency system for the exploitation and management of natural resources, consultable online at any time by every citizen.
- Reform the SNH (National Hydrocarbons Company) to make it more efficient.
- Implement a new gas monetization plan to increase local consumption.
- Carry out a complete inventory and mining map of the country.
- Implement a national mining development plan to make Cameroon a mining destination.
- Implement measures for the local transformation of minerals.
- Implement a specific law for local content in the mining and petroleum sector.

BUDGETARY AND FISCAL REFORMS

Aware that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Cameroon is officially declared at 31,150 billion FCFA and that our most recent budget is valued at 7,318 billion FCFA, to achieve this program, we propose the following budgetary and fiscal reforms:

- Establish fiscal support for all taxpayers and prioritize the pedagogical function of tax over repression. Sanction must be the exception.
- Change the overall fiscal approach that taxes the consumer instead of the producer.
- Reverse the negative relationship between taxation and the provision of infrastructure, services, social welfare, and security.
- Create a tax regime for businesses in difficulty (to have Large Enterprises, Medium Enterprises, Small Enterprises, Individuals, Businesses in Difficulty).
- Implement an effective address system to clean up the taxpayer file, among other things.
- Strengthen tax compliance by introducing tax education from primary school, as well as the publication of the tax data of all taxpayers.
- Improve the image and perception of the tax administration by setting up an independent State revenue administration in charge of State revenues.
- Illustrate the social role of tax redistribution.
- Mobilize resources to improve the tax base.

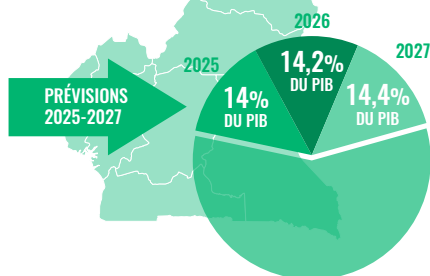
We will solve the thorny problem of VAT credits by:

- The establishment of a VAT Authority responsible for real-time monitoring and prompt reimbursement of VAT credits.
- The establishment of an escrow account and a fund managed by this Authority and supplied by the allocation of a percentage of the VAT

TAUX DE PRESSION
FISCALE ANNONCÉ
(2025-2027)

PART DES IMPÔTS DANS LE PIB

2024: 13,6% DU PIB



Source: Programmation économique et budgétaire à moyen terme 2025-2027

- product (+/- 10%).

To achieve budgetary savings, improve revenues, and strengthen government performance, on which we intend to base my economic program, we also intend to proceed with:

- The elimination of the excessive use of discretionary, unequal, and unrecorded non-wage remuneration in the civil service

These benefits are limited to a small portion of State agents, do not appear on the payslip, are not linked to performance, and thus encourage illegal "rent-seeking" practices.

- The cleanup of the management of public enterprises with significant budgetary risks, which are real subsidy sinks
- The reduction of general expenses, which represent a disproportionate share of the State's operating budget.
- The breakdown of the budget by economic nature reveals that a large part of spending on goods and services consists of representation, mission, reception, and external service costs, which are not essential for the functioning of the State.

- Reversing the currently observed trend that the considerable increase in the public investment budget does not visibly improve the overall quality of our infrastructure.
- The reclassification of the investment budget to essentially include capital expenditure to better contribute to the accumulation of capital stock.
- The search for greater efficiency in the public investment management system, to avoid considerable delays in the delivery of major structuring projects and to contribute to the improvement of infrastructure quality.

Unfortunately, nowadays:

- The execution times for major projects are generally doubled.
- Sufficiently advanced projects cannot be delivered due to delays or the absence of certain components.
- The costs of all our structuring projects are largely 2 to 6 times higher compared to similar projects in other countries with the same level of development as Cameroon.
- During the past seven-year term, no structuring project has entered its operational phase, thus rendering null to date the expected effects on the economy.
- The review of a large part of the subsidies and transfers benefiting Public Enterprises (EPs) and Public Administrative Establishments (EPAs) whose financial and social performance is thought-provoking.

To remedy this, we will:

- Apply a reduction in subsidies to bring about, without touching the EPAs of the health and education system, a potential saving of 55 billion FCFA.
- Put the special allocation accounts in order, which gives us a potential saving of the order of 25 billion FCFA.
- Apply the progressive elimination of the fuel price subsidy at the pump, excluding transporters and agricultural machinery (because as it stands, this subsidy only benefits the wealthiest households, distorts price incentives, increases budgetary instability, and makes the social protection system highly regressive).
- Set up a price smoothing mechanism at the pump for fuel to introduce a tax system that is insensitive to the pump price.
- Develop a new status and remuneration system for State agents integrating performance, allowances, and non-wage remuneration into the salary.
- Strengthen the performance evaluation process and the implementation of a recruitment strategy specific to each ministerial department.
- Significantly reduce unallocated and centralized expenses by attributing them to specific government functions.



- Conduct a complete review of public enterprises that present the most significant budgetary risks, enter into performance contracts with all EPs and EPAs, and determine the level of transfers and subsidies for EPs and EPAs solely on the basis of a realistic calculation of their obligations and performance in terms of public service.
- Set up a National Public Projects Authority to ensure the effective maturation and monitoring of projects financed by the State, the monitoring and supervision of "Public-Private Partnerships" and "Build Operate and Transfer" contracts, as well as compensation for households and owners displaced by these projects.
- Prioritize concessional financing and PPPs to reduce the country's risk of over-indebtedness.
- Reform the compensation process for rightful claimants during the displacement of households and owners for the development of public projects.
- Set up a National Authority for Land Use and Planning to ensure national and inter-regional and/or inter-municipal planning and land use. It strengthens the link between the preparation of public investments and the budget cycle by improving the articulation between local development plans, sectoral expenditure frameworks, the medium-term budget framework, and the State's program-based budget.
- Rebalance the distribution of resources from tertiary hospitals to primary healthcare facilities.
- Reform the purchasing system for pharmaceutical and medical products.
- Directly allocate the budget to schools and medical establishments through a financing mechanism that takes into account their individual needs and integrates performance incentives.
- Set up a Performance-Based Financing (PBF) mechanism in all schools and all public hospital establishments.
- Reform the career plan for teachers and medical personnel, directly attached to the regions or federated states, and
- strengthen personnel management policies by providing them with incentives to work in isolated and/or difficult regions while strengthening local control of absenteeism by mayors.



- Develop a teacher management system based on international best practices.
- Reform the civil service and the assignment of certain civil servants to the federated regions and municipalities.
- Carry out an effective inventory of State personnel and clear the file of fictitious, deceased, and absent civil servants.



OUR BUDGETARY COMMITMENT

To succeed in getting the country back on its feet with this deliberately ambitious program, we will seriously maintain a responsible budgetary trajectory to keep the public deficit below the 3% of GDP mark over the entire seven-year term, as required by CEMAC.

We owe Cameroonians the honesty and seriousness that requires us to use deliberately prudent assumptions in line with the current budgetary framework. Our budgetary approach is fundamentally built around trust and responsibility.

. We also commit to ensuring that Cameroon's debt remains sustainable and below the CEMAC prudential threshold throughout the seven-year term. We will ensure that the philosophy of the program-based budget is transposed to all branches of the State to ensure national budgetary coherence.

We want to get Cameroon out of the game of defiance and short-term rescuings by implementing 5 principles to succeed with my reforms:

- 1. Clear Visibility: A Programming Law will set the budgetary objectives for each sector over the seven-year term.**
- 2. Transparency: All actions implemented to reform our budget will be published and accessible.**
- 3. Parliamentary Control: Henceforth, the government will present a quarterly report on the budgetary situation to Parliament.**
- 4. Incentives: Ministerial departments as well as public agents will benefit from a bonus on the gains generated by the rescuings occasioned by my measures.**
- 5. Accountability: Each minister will have economic objectives to achieve, and those who do not achieve them will not be kept in their government post.**

LET'S RESCUE CAMEROON
TOGETHER

OSIH
2025

HEALTH

**A STATE THAT ALSO THINKS ABOUT
THE HEALTH OF THE MOST VULNERABLE**

WE WILL RESCUE CAMEROONIANS FROM A FAILING HEALTH SYSTEM

FOR A RELEVANT, EFFECTIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTH SYSTEM

We will make a health system function optimally, by aligning the three main objectives that contribute to its proper functioning. The first is to protect the health of the populations. This means that a high-performing health system has fewer sick people because it succeeds better at the level of prevention. The second objective is the humanization of care, that is to say, working on the responsiveness of the health system to allow patients to be treated with dignity. And the last objective is financial protection, which means that citizens must be able to have access to quality and timely healthcare while spending as little as possible.

A FAILING HEALTH SYSTEM: AN ALARMING ASSESSMENT

Nowadays, Cameroon has a healthcare system that pretends to function, but which in truth remains far from a health system worthy of the name, high-performing and accessible to all. The Universal Health Coverage (UHC) touted by the government should guarantee every citizen access to necessary basic care without otherwise suffering insurmountable financial difficulties. Yet, this promise remains a distant dream



Too many Cameroonians are sinking into extreme poverty and lose their lives every day because of a failing health system aggravated by exorbitant medical costs. The absence of health insurance and social coverage is particularly glaring for workers in essential sectors, such as farmers and traders who feed the Nation but remain without protection against life's uncertainties



The challenges are multiple:

- Glaring lack of basic equipment in hospitals.
- Shocking disparities between cities and countryside, rich neighbourhoods, ghettos, and shantytowns.
- Low importance given to prevention, hygiene, and sanitation, as well as to food quality.
- Uncontrolled proliferation of profit-driven, unscrupulous, and poorly supervised private clinics.
- Insufficiency of health personnel, notably quality support staff.
- High cost of care and medicines, putting healthcare out of reach for many families.
- Poor treatment of doctors and medical personnel, leading to a massive brain drain abroad.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

A Cameroon where every citizen benefits from an effective, affordable, and equitable health system, guaranteeing access to quality care, regardless of their place of residence or income level

OUR CONCRETE COMMITMENTS: OUR STRATEGIC HEALTH PLAN

The objective of the SDF's health policy is to improve the health and life expectancy of the population. The SDF commits to ensuring accessible primary healthcare for all, to making medical consultations free, to designing a National Health Program, to establishing a National Health Tax, and to guaranteeing free prenatal and neo-natal care for women and their child up to the age of 5 years, for children, and facilities for the elderly and persons living with a disability.

Furthermore, the SDF will implement a single healthcare system throughout the national territory, as well as social security for all. The SDF will reform and modernize medical training, improve the working conditions of doctors and paramedical staff, and grant them the central place they deserve in society. The SDF will promote traditional medicine and will ensure that all professional health boards are endowed with real autonomy.



To achieve this, we have developed the following strategic axis. Although not exhaustive, they represent our main priorities in health matters and propose a high-level strategic framework for equitable access to quality and affordable care for all Cameroonians

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE ADAPTED TO CAMEROON

- Implement an effective Universal Health Coverage (UHC) through a National Health Insurance Plan adapted to the Cameroonian context, based on primary healthcare, making it possible to cover 90% of essential interventions as close as possible to the populations before the end of the mandate.

. In this perspective, we will establish a system of compulsory health insurance and micro-insurance at an affordable price for every citizen. This system can function in the form of a mutual health organization where its members are covered up to the level of their respective contributions. For example, a small simulation shows that a modest contribution of FCFA 1,000 or 2,000 per month can cover farmers up to FCFA 200,000 per year. This is largely sufficient to ensure the health of this social stratum whose difficulties often come down to their inability to pay for consultations and care. This system will also allow for free consultations, examinations, and care, up to FCFA 200,000 per year, for children, schooled adolescents, students, registered unemployed persons, the elderly, and persons living with a major disability.

- Create a National Health Insurance Fund, intended to guarantee equitable and affordable access to care, particularly for farmers and the most vulnerable populations. Financed by a national health tax, with priority given to children, the elderly, women, and marginalized populations.
- Implement a model of differentiated contributions: contributions by payroll deduction for formal sector workers, subsidized contributions for informal sector workers, and full coverage by the State for the most destitute.



- Cover essential medicines, the management of chronic diseases, and emergency care.
- Strengthen Health Personnel.
- Improve the training and working conditions of medical personnel, to guarantee quality service and stop the brain drain abroad.
- Strengthen the training of Health Personnel and retain skills by increasing recruitment, training, and equitable remuneration of health personnel, particularly in rural areas.
- Strengthen training in nursing and obstetric care to address deficits in maternal and child health (particular emphasis will be placed on this point).
- Encourage medical entrepreneurship based on models of community health centers managed by doctors and nurses.
- Implement incentives for professionals working in remote areas: housing, scholarships, professional development.
- Encourage the return of Cameroonian doctors practicing abroad by improving working conditions and professional opportunities.
- Double the salaries of State healthcare personnel during the term (7 years).
- Establish a special fund for the housing and transport of caregivers in rural and remote areas.
- Increase the capacities of medical schools and paramedical training

- institutes.
- Create a scholarship program for medical students, in exchange for a commitment to work in rural and difficult [to access] areas.
- Prohibit doctors employed by the state from practicing in private establishments without prior authorization.
- Abolish the share-of-fees for health personnel from health costs paid by patients – as soon as salary doublings are achieved.
- Integrate community health workers into the civil service and upgrade their salaries



MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

In 2023, the rate of childbirth in health facilities was estimated at only 49%. Regarding maternal mortality, 595 community cases and 631 in-hospital cases were recorded.

In addition, there were 7,169 stillbirths in health facilities due to the poor system of care for pregnant women and poverty.

SOLUTIONS

- Ensure that childbirth is free, even by caesarean section, which represents almost nothing in hospital revenues.
- Ensure free consultations and care for children up to the age of 5. The existence of consultation fees is a real obstacle to the promotion of public health in Cameroon.

And thus, the majority of patients arrive at the hospital as a last resort and in the terminal phase, after having seen many charlatans and scammers. Out of 1,000 live births, 80 children died before the age of 5 and 48 before one year. Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity and mortality among children from zero to five (05) years.

Between 2015 and 2018, the incidence of malaria in children under five had increased from 188 to 218 cases per 1,000 children, and the mortality rate from 66.6% to 77.6%, which is worrying. Regarding the scale, it is estimated that nearly 400,000 children aged six (06) to 59 months five (05) years suffered from acute malnutrition in 2024. Maternal mortality is increasing across the country. It rose from 430 to 782 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births between 1991 and 2011.



. Stunting increased from 28% in 2011 to 28.9% in 2018. At the same time, moderate or severe wasting decreased from 5.6% in 2011 to 4% in 2018, while the percentage of children under 5 who are overweight increased from 6% in 2011 to 11% in 2018.



SOLUTIONS

- Strengthen and systematize medical check-ups. We will make them compulsory up to the age of five (05) years to limit stunting and socialization problems. The total consultation fees represent only about 5% in the country's health facilities, which, compared to the costs of medicines and procedures, is marginal in hospital revenues. An increase in the number of equipped maternal health centres is also needed, with an effective presence of trained personnel in all districts.
- Ensure free contraceptives and family planning services.
- Create emergency transport services for pregnant women in isolated areas.
- Open unconditional access to sexual and reproductive care, as well as to sexual education and family planning

MEDICINES AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

- Reduce dependence on imports by encouraging local production of medicines.
- Control the prices of vital medicines (insulin, antimalarials, antibiotics).
- Modernize hospital equipment and strengthen supply chains.

- Strengthen hospital infrastructure through a special budgetary effort to modernize equipment and guarantee a dignified care environment.
- Rehabilitate dilapidated hospitals and build new medical centers in rural and isolated areas.
- Deploy mobile clinics for remote regions
- Combat the shortage and counterfeiting of medicines through the rehabilitation of CENAME, the National Medical and Essential Consumables Procurement Centre.
- Provide incentives for the local manufacturing of certain medicines (generics) to reduce their costs for patients and improve product availability. This latter measure will be accompanied by the creation of small village pharmacies to bring medicines closer to the populations of isolated areas. These pharmacies could be annexed to agricultural posts or cooperatives in remote areas and be accompanied by education in preventive medicine (environmental sanitation, a healthy lifestyle, good nutrition, etc.). It is also a matter of promoting and financing the development of the local pharmacopoeia and the development of "Cameroonian medicine."
- Introduce sections dedicated to our traditional pharmacopoeia, which has proven its worth, in our hospitals.
- Work towards achieving pharmaceutical sovereignty for essential products.

PREVENTION OF NON-COMMUNICABLE AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Increase funding for the fight against malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis.

- Create a national health surveillance center to better respond to epidemics and health crises.
- Deploy national screening programs for diabetes, hypertension, and cancers (breast, cervical, prostate).
- Strengthen anti-malaria campaigns: free distribution of mosquito nets, environmental strategies.
- Expand access to screening, treatments, and education for tubercu-

losis and HIV/AIDS.

- Strengthen vaccination and prevention campaigns against malaria, HIV, and tuberculosis.

NUTRITION AND SCHOOL FEEDING

- Implement a national school feeding program: at least one meal per day for all primary school students in rural and isolated areas.
- Support municipal councils and communities for local management via agricultural cooperatives.
- Deploy nutrition awareness campaigns to prevent child malnutrition.
- Assign a budgetary priority to the fight against chronic and acute malnutrition in Cameroon.
- Eliminate famine in Cameroon and ensure that all vulnerable people, including children, have access to healthy and balanced nutrition all year round.
- Create a national body in charge of controlling foodstuffs produced in or imported into Cameroon, in fact, a kind of National Food Authority (NFA). Indeed, it appears from the examination of health registers that food poisoning is the cause of the majority of hospital consultations (diarrhea, vomiting, headaches, stomach aches, etc.).

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

- Guarantee access to drinking water and sanitation in health establishments.
- Establish community sanitation programs to combat cholera, typhoid, etc.
- Install WASH facilities in schools with hygiene education

STRENGTHENING PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO HEALTH EMERGENCIES

- Invest in preparedness for health crises (epidemics, natural disasters, conflicts) and create a National Centre for Disease Control as well as a National Agency for Emergency Intervention Management.
- Strengthen epidemiological surveillance to detect outbreaks early.
- Create rapid response teams at the district and regional levels.

DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL HEALTH AND TELEMEDICINE

- Implement a national telemedicine network linking rural areas to specialized hospitals.
- Introduce an Electronic Medical Record (EMR) for the continuity and efficiency of care, accessible in all hospitals and health centres
- Use of mobile (mHealth) for health education, pregnancy monitoring, health alerts.
- Develop teleconsultation platforms for isolated regions.
- Use new technologies for diagnosis and patient monitoring.

MENTAL HEALTH AND THE FIGHT AGAINST ADDICTIONS

- Integrate mental health services into district hospitals.
- Launch targeted education campaigns on the prevention of alcoholism and drug addiction among young people. Expanded access to psychosocial support, especially for populations affected by conflicts.
- Combat violence, drug addiction, alcohol and drug use in schools, and create closed detoxification centres for guilty students.
- Promote mental health by creating living centres for the mentally ill and by implementing a genuine community-based mental health policy.
- Legal framework for the treatment of people with mental disorders, prohibiting their abandonment in public places.
- Create mental health centres to free our cities and villages of wandering "madmen."
- Prevent and combat addictions and the abuse of psychotropic substances.
- Implement an effective policy to support our autistic children.



GOVERNANCE AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

- Strengthen transparency and accountability in health financing.
- Creation of a national health database to track spending and the equitable allocation of resources.
- Establishment of community monitoring committees to control the quality of care at the local level.
- Abolish medical evacuations abroad at the State's expense, by investing massively to guarantee cutting-edge care in Cameroon.
- Create a genuine system for emergency reception and emergency rescue and ambulances throughout the national territory.
- Develop a national nutrition and maternal health program.
- Integrate traditional medicine into the formal health system and make it available in public health centres
- Encourage research on local medicinal plants and establish an inventory of knowledge and a certification system for the traditional pharmacopoeia.
- Prohibit smoking in public places. Prohibit advertising for harmful products on all platforms and throughout the territory (alcohol, tobacco, etc.).
- Prohibit stripping and skin bleaching products.
- Introduce a "ONE HEALTH" approach for our health system.
- Prohibition of the herbicide "round-up" and glyphosates as well as genetically modified foods and hybrids which make sub-Saharan Africa the region most affected by cancer in the world.
- Increase health spending to at least 10% of the national budget.

This ambitious, progressive, and founding program aims to build an equitable, accessible, and sustainable health system, capable of meeting the real needs of all

Cameroonian women and men.



We commit to transforming the Cameroonian health system into a high-performing,

LET'S RESCUE CAMEROON
TOGETHER

OSIH
2025

EDUCATION

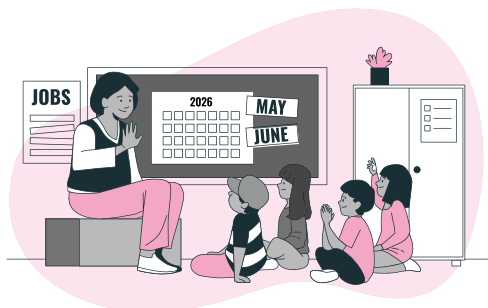
**A NEW EDUCATION
FOR A NEW NATION**

WE WILL RESCUE OUR CHILDREN FROM ALIENATION

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL OUR CHILDREN

HARSH REALITY

A sharp increase in academic failure, juvenile delinquency, and moral depravity. There are noted, increased infrastructure problems which lead to the continued existence, even today, of schools made of corn or millet stalks. Also noted is an inadequacy between educational content and the socio-economic needs of Cameroon. Consequently, there is a training-employment mismatch. The hope placed in short-term training programs (GCE A-Level + 2, HND) has not borne fruit. We also cite the lack of coherence between the primary, secondary, and higher education levels due to a watertight partition between the three links of the same chain, the non-mastery of training costs, a school textbook policy that perpetually changes at the whim of ministerial changes, the demotivation of the teaching body, a primary and secondary education that is too bookish, theoretical, and even abstract, cutting the child off from realities, etc. We especially note the absence of open access pathways for industrial fields of study in higher education



SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

To nationalize the Cameroonian school system in the sense of training citizens capable of confronting the challenges of their environment.

COMMITMENT

- We will make schooling free and compulsory until the end of the second cycle of secondary school. We will encourage advanced technical education and the sciences.
- We will introduce scholarships for disadvantaged children, as well as boarding schools in under-schooled areas, and we will abolish ENAM.
- To ensure the same level of teaching throughout the entire territory, we will ensure that the curriculum falls under the purview of the federal government
- We will make public university institutions autonomous and democratize them so that rectors are elected
- We will bring education into the digital age, by dematerializing the school textbook and driving the dematerialization of school content.
- We will rationalize the school map in order to put an end to the proliferation of institutions that are inadequate for the social need and whose consequence is the profusion of establishments without student bodies, without equipment, without supervisory staff.

This operation will make it possible to curb scholastic segregation (schools for the rich and schools for the poor).

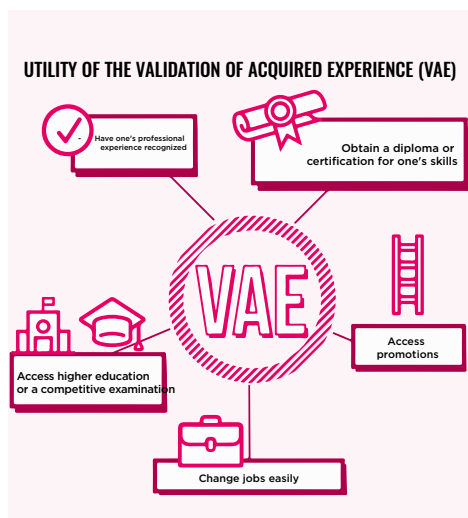
- We will institute a Universal National Service for all young people at the end of their studies who are entering active-life.
- Not only will it, through intermingling, help to combat tribalism, but it will also give the State the opportunity to promote a spirit of citizenship among young people through public interest works such as the reforestation of the Sahelian zone, rural development, social services, and an optional military service.

In return, these young people will have priority during recruitment into the civil service and will be entitled to qualifying and free training.



Our program can be summarized as:

- Introduce a school scholarship for children from the most disadvantaged households.
- Guarantee equitable access to early childhood and maternal education.
- Ensure the implementation of an Education 2.0 Program (Development of infrastructure and digital capacity to transform teaching and education).
- Ensure the implementation of the digital school textbook – connected tablets with downloadable textbooks and the possibility of receiving online classes – and free high-speed internet access in all our high schools and universities.
- Establish a special status for teachers.
- Reform the educational system to bring it in line with our development needs.
- Re-found education to enable learners to acquire knowledge of the world and an
- appropriation of sustainable development.
- Regularize the situation of “parent teachers” to incorporate them, as much as possible, into the civil service.
- Grant academic and administrative autonomy to universities as well as the election of university officials by their teaching peers.
- Introduce the concept of school buses, school canteens, and the reintroduction of boarding schools. Give equitable access to technical, vocational, and higher education.
- Eliminate all forms of discrimination in Education.
- Strengthen sexual education in school.
- Develop inclusive and safe schools.
- Improve the living and reception conditions for teachers in disadvantaged areas by implementing a hardship coefficient for civil servants in education.
- Introduce agriculture and entrepreneurship into the school curriculum from kindergarten to secondary school.
- Introduce apprenticeship as the main pathway to trades.
- Promote creativity, art, culture, and innovation in school.
- Immediately abolish the “Probatoire” – a useless and unfounded diploma.
- Grant priority to Cameroonian and African history and culture in the school curriculum.
- Create Science, Technology, Design, and Innovation Hubs in each region of the country – of the FabLab type.
- Introduce road safety and civics education from kindergarten onwards.
- Introduce swimming in primary school, wherever possible.
- Introduce Art and Culture as well as singing and music in school from kindergarten to high school.
- Implement academic and professional guidance as a central and repeated exercise in the school curriculum.



- Eliminate age ceilings in education.
- Implement continuing education for all ages and accessible to all.
- Introduce an entrepreneurial culture into the curricula in school, extracurricular, and university settings.
- Introduce the Validation of Acquired Experience (VAE), which allows a person, regardless of their age, diplomas, and situation, to have the skills acquired throughout their professional experience officially recognized in order to obtain a diploma, a professional title, or a qualification certificate.
- Grade teachers on the performance of their pupils and students, taking into account that students' performance depends on their level at the time of recruitment and that the assimilation of knowledge is subject to prerequisites.
- Modify the law on the orientation of national education in Cameroon to train not only citizens rooted in their cultures and open to the world (possessing general knowledge), but citizens conscious of the public interest and collective well-being, and capable of transforming their environment to live decently.

This new education must make it possible to enhance the value of Cameroon and Cameroonians, to enhance the value of Cameroonian products and destination Cameroon, and to encourage the consumption of 'Made in Cameroon'. It is deplorable that currently Cameroonians still have a marked preference for foreign products, a situation that is extremely prejudicial to the national economy. We must therefore strive to change the perception of the rural world in educational content and to highlight local entrepreneurial successes in school to serve as examples.

Transform technical high schools and other technical education establishments into vocational high schools in order to train citizens capable of transforming their environment to live. In clear terms, schooling will no longer be Uniform throughout the national territory insofar as ecological realities are different. Schooling must be contextualized to meet local needs and challenges. For example, carpentry will not be taught in the same way in the forest zone and in a zone like the Sahel where there is no wood.

Also, we can no longer allow citizens to live, for example, on mineral deposits without knowing how to exploit them. Latitude will therefore be given to each municipality to contextualize teaching and to choose from the different options offered, the educational menu conducive to local development. The educational system must make it



possible to capitalize on professional experiences and give professionals the opportunity to re-enter the normal education circuit according to their level.

In order to fill the teacher deficit, it is necessary to proceed with the direct recruitment of teachers from among the most qualified graduates and to ensure they are updated in pedagogical techniques through continuous training.

The teacher deficit is glaring and only direct recruitment can remedy it in the short and medium term. Ensure the orientation of teaching methods and pedagogy towards respecting the basic principle which recommends going from the known to the unknown or from the easy to the difficult.



Thus, it will no longer be possible in reading and writing, for example, to skip syllables to directly teach words to children as is currently the case. The current tragedy is that most children do not know how to read and write up to secondary school for the simple reason that they did not learn syllables. Generalize the model of full bilingualism from primary school.

This is currently applied with great success in certain so-called bilingual or application, which presumes that the child receives the same instruction in both French and English, and why not in a local language as well.

- Invest an additional 200 billion CFA francs per year in education, starting from our second year, to finance our very ambitious program for education, thanks to the quite significant budgetary savings we will have with the introduction of the Education 2.0 program, which establishes the dematerialization of our educational system, and the reorganization of education to meet the imperatives of federalism.

- Increase investment in research and development to at least 1% of the country's GDP over the term of office. Change the school calendar to adapt it to our seasonal realities to place the end of the year in December. Introduce free school canteens in rural and isolated areas

- Introduce a hardship coefficient for civil servants in national education. Prohibit education civil servants from providing services in the private sector without prior authorisation.

Free schooling and compulsory education until the end of the first cycle of secondary school.

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

In 2023, the UN estimated that 1.4 million school-aged children, including 482,000 in the Far North region alone and 667,000 in the North-West and South-West regions, need humanitarian assistance in the field of education in Cameroon.

In 2024, the literacy rate was 65% in rural areas and 88% in urban areas, which was still insufficient. In 2022, only 37.5% of five (05) year old children had benefited from at least one year of preschool, which is very insufficient. Even though the enrollment

rate seems to be above 90%, it is noted that only 36% of pupils manage to complete the primary cycle. And among those who complete the primary cycle, only 60% enter secondary school, representing a school dropout rate of 40% after primary. Worse, only 45.34% of pupils who start secondary school manage to complete the first cycle of secondary school, mainly due to social difficulties, representing a dropout rate of approximately 65%, which represents a large majority of citizens who are practically incapable of understanding social issues.



ADEQUATE SOLUTION

It would be necessary to ensure compulsory and free schooling until the end of the first cycle of secondary school to have well-trained citizens capable of understanding societal issues. The positive externalities will be felt in other sectors of activity, notably the improvement of performance and the reduction of the cost of incivility. The opportunity cost is worth it regarding the costs of health, security, social protection, etc

Open access to STEM/STIM fields of study (including medicine, agronomy, technology, digital, engineering, industry, mining) in the first year of higher education.

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

In 2024, all the STEM/STIM fields of study that exist in technical secondary education are not open in higher education or are not open access.

This concerns, for example, the industrial, medical, agronomic, mining, technological, digital, etc., fields, which are nevertheless among the country's development priorities. In 2022, nearly 30,000 Cameroonian students seeking this training were enrolled in foreign universities and Elite higher education institutions. In 2020, for 404,000 students registered in higher education in Cameroon, there were only 5,000 engineering places available, which is incomprehensible. What does it take to open faculties of agronomic sciences with open access? It's inconceivable! Other African countries have opened their faculties with open access and paradoxically, Cameroon recognizes the diplomas of our fellow citizens from these foreign schools. This is unfair insofar as poor parents unable to support their children's education abroad are disadvantaged. Why not do it directly in the country to make life easier for these citizens and guarantee equal opportunities? The open access training system in these countries works as a funnel: entry is open, but places become restricted as the course progresses, which stimulates emulation and limits corruption around grades.

The system of organizing entrance examinations for the grandes écoles that exists in Cameroon is not only too elitist, but also favorable to corruption, as only children with patrons manage to pass the exam these days. And this system forms less competitive citizens insofar as admission to an examination is considered a guarantee of



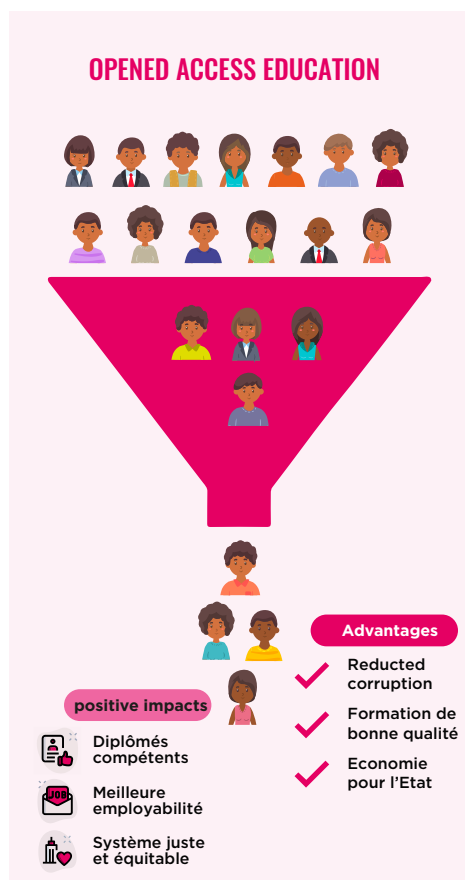
a successful life even before studies begin. In the open access system, it is difficult to corrupt all the teachers to advance a child and consequently, those who advance are the best and most competitive.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

Most of the time, it is this open access training that pushes Cameroonian students abroad. It will therefore be necessary to directly establish the same system in Cameroon instead of being content with the paradox of closing national fields of study and offering diploma equivalences to students trained abroad

The open access system can be done in the form of a funnel if the State does not have enough means to train everyone. Thus, one can have thousands of students in the first year and only open a few hundred places from the second year onwards

The positive externality is that only the best advance and graduate from the system, as progress is made through emulation, with the difficulty of corrupting the entire teaching staff.





CHANGE IN SCHOOL TEXTBOOK POLICY

To make it entirely national with a digitized option

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

Currently, school textbooks are produced abroad, which is incomprehensible. This causes delays and exorbitant costs in a country where the printing industry is nevertheless doing well. What is the point of producing more cheaply abroad only to come back and sell more expensively in the country?

? In any case, there are all the advantages to producing locally: to create wealth and limit parents' expenses. This was already the case in 1998/1999 with the "champions" collections which cost around FCFA 1000 and were produced locally by the CEPER printing press. Today, the new deal government has abandoned this printing press and its machines to devote itself entirely to importation, which is incomprehensible.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

We must return to common sense and fundamentals by giving national companies a chance. Moreover, technological prowess today allows us to gather all school textbooks onto a single tablet. Throughout the world, the trend is towards digital education, and Cameroon cannot remain on the sidelines of this evolution.



PROCEED WITH THE DEPOLITICIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

Pour le moment, la nomination de façon discrétionnaire au sein de l'université entretient le clientélisme.

At this time, discretionary appointments within the university maintain clientelism. The appointed officials are neither at the service of science nor at the disposal of their colleagues; they only understand the language of discretionary power, to the great detriment of performance and innovation objectives.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

Ensure the depoliticization of the university through the submission of appointments for the positions of Head of Department, Dean, and Rector to election by peers. Also, it would be necessary to guarantee the systematic and non-negotiable recruitment into teaching and/or research of any candidate who has obtained the grade of Doctor. It would also be necessary to submit appointments to the different Academic rank, to a call for international competition to allow any foreign researcher or researcher from the Cameroonian Diaspora who meets the required conditions to directly obtain a position equivalent to their qualification and/or experience. d'obtenir directement un poste équivalent à sa qualification et/ou à son expérience.

LET'S RESCUE CAMEROON
TOGETHER

OSiH
2025



INFRASTRUCTURES

**TO GIVE SHAPE TO OUR DESIRES
FOR THE FUTURE AND ENJOY
DEVELOPMENT IN OUR LIFETIME**

WE WILL RESCUE CAMEROON FROM UNDERDEVELOPMENT



HARSH REALITY

Cameroon glaringly lacks basic infrastructure, and the little infrastructure that has been built lacks maintenance. In Cameroon, more than 51% of the road network is in poor condition, due to a lack of maintenance funds. In 2021, the Cameroonian road network had a total length of 121,873.93 km, all categories combined (paved roads, earth roads, national, regional, departmental, municipal, etc.).

But, by the Cameroonian Government's own admission, 48.86% of this network is "in good or average condition for circulation, and 51.14% in poor condition." This situation is a result of the lack of financial means to ensure road maintenance. The primary problem at the Ministry of Public Works lies in the fact that public contracts reserved for local companies are awarded to privileged individuals or shell companies, but which actually belong to senior officials of this Ministry, in defiance of the regulations in force and the so-called moralization of public spending

Discontent is perceptible within the senior management of other companies that bid for the execution of the works. This is found above all in the routine and/or periodic maintenance contracts for certain earth roads of the priority network

. Thus, the award process for said contracts, and the results of the opening of

bids are undermined by various irregularities.

COMMITMENT

being understood that they are the basis of any development policy. We will develop the railway sector, without which our development will only be limited, to allow for the mass transport of people and goods throughout the entire national territory and even beyond, in the sub-region.

We will develop urban transit to put an end to the ordeal of citizens with traffic jams and poorly scaled transport in our cities.

We will establish a national roads agency responsible for the management and maintenance of national roads. This agency will have the responsibility for the real-time maintenance of our roads to no longer allow the existence of potholes that grow uncontrollably, to the detriment of public funds. In general, we will create a Major Projects Directorate attached to the Presidency of the Republic and responsible for the construction of the country's main infrastructures. We will annually allocate nearly 10% of the state budget to this mission in order to make up for the country's accumulated delay.

Transfer all powers for the construction and maintenance of regional/local roads to the regions/municipalities endowed with their budgetary autonomy. As it stands, the centralization of the construction and maintenance of national roads and urban development generates real administrative sluggishness and a worsening of the situation on the ground.

For example, a pothole awaiting the minister's decision to be filled widens to become an "elephant's nest" or a lake while waiting for the famous decision to arrive. Yet, it could have been repaired directly at the local level.

Develop a multi-sectoral and multi-level strategy for the sustainable maintenance of earth roads.

This strategy will be structured around decentralized local constituencies and new road surface treatment techniques and the integration of innovative products in the works. It will specifically aim to improve the bearing capacity of the available loose material constituting the wearing course of these roads, limit the influence of traffic through the management and control of heavy goods vehicle circulation, and manage and limit the influence of climatic conditions on the road.

Les actions à mener dans le cadre de cette The actions to be carried out within the framework of this strategy must be accompanied by governance measures such as greater rigor in the execution of



works, through strict respect for well-established specifications and a densification of network surveillance and emergency interventions.

The feedback obtained after the first years of implementing this strategy will lead to the development of a "Technical Manual for the Maintenance of Earth Roads" outlining, by ecological zone, the technical specificities, the problems encountered, the appropriate optimal solutions as well as an implementation protocol

Rethink the compensation system in Cameroon.

. Non-compensation leads to the non-release of rights-of-way, and therefore slows down the start-up or causes the blocking of works by the populations. For example, the populations of Lobo had blocked the construction site of the Yaoundé-Douala highway even as the Minister of Public Works was visiting: "We made a list of all the residents, but the one that came back contained the names of people who do not exist in this village," lamented a resident of Lobo. With all these problems, one must wonder what is the real use of all the feasibility studies that swallow up astronomical sums. The prefects must establish the cadastral plan of their administrative constituencies to facilitate this process in accordance with the 1977 law on the cadastre in Cameroon.



To achieve this specifically, we intend to: Launch an "infrastructure plan" program, which will be financed through a Public-Private Partnership to allow the State to fully play its role as a regulator. This involves the construction of modern highways coupled with high-speed train railway lines, connecting all the regional capitals of the country with the national Capital, as well as the borders with the CEMAC countries, in addition to Nigeria, for greater regional integration.

CONCERNING ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Regarding highways, we will complete the Yaoundé-Douala highway as a matter of urgency and launch highway projects to connect the regional capitals, starting with the most in-demand links. Regarding main roads, we will ensure that all divisional headquarters are connected to the national network by quality paved roads.

CONCERNING OUR NEW RAILWAY



Given the importance of the Railway for the development of our country, we will place particular emphasis on re-appropriating our sovereignty, modernizing the network and equipment, as well as extending the track length. To do this, we intend to: switch to a standard gauge of 1.4m on the entire network and rehabilitate the existing tracks

by improving their performance through:

- The doubling of tracks.
- The electrification of lines.
- The rehabilitation of the network's bridges and viaducts to adapt them for high speed.
- The readjustment of the alignment to adapt it for high speed.
- The rehabilitation of abandoned lines and their conversion to a standard gauge.
- The construction of a double-track railway extension on the Ngaoundéré – Garoua – Maroua – Kousséri line.

As part of our commitment to an integrated and prosperous Africa, we will launch two major transcontinental rail corridors:

- Douala-Mombasa (via Yaoundé, Bangui, Kisangani, Kampala, Nairobi): to connect the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and reduce by 60% the costs and delays of Asian freight to Central Africa.
- To open Cameroon to European and Maghreb markets, we will complete the national rail network with a strategic axis:
- Douala-Tripoli (via Ngaoundéré, Garoua, Maroua, N'Djamena, Agadez, Misrata).

CONCERNING OUR NEW AERIAL DEPARTURE

To be competitive at the national, regional, and global level, we must absolutely give back our 11th region in the air to the country. To give wings back to our country, we intend to:

- Make Douala a true aviation hub. Build an airport city with: a modern and functional airport with 2 runways, a maintenance and technical centre, a multimodal freight centre, a shopping centre, a conference centre, a passenger station, and hotels.
- Rebuild the national airline into a major air transport company which will include: a company dedicated to regional and long-haul flights, a company dedicated to domestic and short-haul flights, a company dedicated to general aviation, a company dedicated to airport services, and

an aviation academy.

- Build an international airport in Kousseri to serve Central Africa and the rest of the world. More than 50 million potential travellers are located around Lake Chad and the proximity to the capital Ndjamena makes it an asset.

CONCERNING OUR LARGE METROPOLISES

To make our large metropolises of Douala and Yaoundé more competitive and attractive, it is urgent to invest intelligently in some important urban infrastructures. In Douala

- A bypass highway around the city.
- A third bridge over the Wouri (Bona-moussadi - Jebalé - Bonendallé - Bekoko Interchange).

The development of a true "Central Business District"

- In Yaoundé
- A bypass highway around the city.

FOR A MODERN AND INTERCONNECTED TRANSPORT

HARSH REALITY

Transport in Cameroon relies almost exclusively on the road network, with a notable deficit of infrastructure for intra- and inter-urban connections. The country has four international airports (Douala, Yaoundé-Nsimalen, Garoua, and Maroua) and about ten secondary airports. On the 400 km Atlantic coast, four autonomous

ports are operational, of which Douala handles nearly 95% of national traffic and serves neighboring landlocked countries like Chad, the CAR, and the north of Congo. The seaport of Kribi, with an area of 70 ha, has two bonded warehouses with a capacity of 8,500 m³. Its berthing quays offer a draft of 9 m with a real capacity of 70 ships per year. Unfortunately, it is essentially dedicated to the export of timber.

This port today presents a strong, poorly exploited development potential with the construction of the oil terminal linked to the Chad-Cameroon pipeline, not to mention the evacuation of iron from Mballam, a long-awaited major project. Cameroon also has a port in Limbé which mainly houses oil refining infrastructures of SONARA (National Refining Company). The river port of Garoua has two quays with a capacity of 15 barges per year, 6 warehouses of 4,800m² each, and a 12,000m² open storage area [?TERM: 'terre-plein' translates to embankment or median strip, but in a port context, it means an open yard or storage area].

Its management was entrusted to the Garoua Urban Community in 2004. The problem is that all these infrastructures which could greatly contribute to the boom of the Cameroonian economy are poorly managed. The State will have to stimulate maritime and river transport. The growth rate of road traffic of around 5% per year since 2004 suggests a doubling of traffic over a 15-year period (Cameroon Road Master Plan 2006). This increase in demand will undoubtedly amplify further, given the pressing needs inherent in the necessity of all-season road travel throughout the national territory and Cameroon's geostrategic position as the economic lung of Central Africa.

The Trans-Cameroonian rail network reaches 1,200km. The main line connects Douala, via Édéa, to Yaoundé and N'Gaoundéré. The current objective is to increase the average annual traffic by 2.6% for goods and 2.3% for passengers.



However, and despite its importance to the economy, the lack of maintenance of the railway track and rolling stock has led to a decrease in the quality of services and a poor state of infrastructure. This was particularly true on the line from Douala to the north, which had little freight traffic. As it stands, road transport is the most used mode at 90% in Cameroon (freight + passenger). Although it represents less than 10% of the tertiary sector of the Cameroonian economy overall, it contributes about 4% in current prices to the GDP. The trend must be reversed and the exploitation of other modes of transport (air, river, and maritime) must be optimized.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Base our transport development policy on the potential of each locality

COMMITMENT

We will intensify communication and telecommunications infrastructures through public-private partnerships and BOT contracts. We will ensure the implementation of a national urban transit policy to improve urban mobility. I will commit myself to developing the modernization and extension of interurban rail transport. We will provide Cameroon with a major air transport company and make Douala a true aviation hub. To achieve this, we will: Complete the development of the national multimodal transport strategy

in the country. For example, a thorough examination of Cameroon's traffic and supply chains shows that maritime freight transport between ports must be formalized by a feeding service (the establishment of a ship called a Feeder that sails between ports). Such a partnership would be a lever to improve domestic and international trade through a better port network, while positioning Cameroon as a logistics hub for Central Africa. The advantages of establishing a sustainable maritime link are numerous: easing the pressure on the road transport network, reducing road accidents as well as greenhouse gas emissions from land transport, and reducing urban congestion in Douala. Launch the project to build a deep-water port in Limbe where natural conditions are favourable. The existing port mainly houses oil refining infrastructures of SONARA (National Refining Company) and the launch of this vast project will involve the construction of a Naval and Industrial Shipyard and an oil yard which will offer good prospects for this port location in addition to the already planned arrival of a cement factory for its development.

A DECENT LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL CAMEROONIANS

HARCH REALITY

There are no national and regional master plans for the extension of Cameroon's cities. Urbanization is anarchic and this accentuates urban disorder. The housing supply is very low in the cities while in the villages, the houses are very precarious. The cost of housing is very high for low-income earners. The available housing is not comfortable and well-maintained. The cost of building a house is very high. The price per m² of land in urban areas is out of reach, even for the middle class. So far, there has been no promotion of local materials that could significantly reduce the cost of building houses. Residential areas lack the minimum facilities (playground, green space, space for a school, clinic, markets, ...).

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Better urbanisation plans and promote the construction of green cities as an option for the future and facilitate the construction of decent housing for the greatest number of Cameroonians.

. To improve the living environment of citizens, we intend to:

- Lower construction costs through exemptions on local materials and an

- optimization of the authorization circuit.
- Facilitate the obtaining of land titles through a simplification of procedures at the cadastre.
- Oblige banks to devote a portion of their reserves to housing finance, with favorable rates.
- Facilitate the granting of credit to all workers in all sectors at the beginning of their careers to afford housing, according to their status.
- Provide access to safe and available green spaces.
- Protect our cultural and artistic history in the urban landscape.
- Promote an affordable and efficient urban transit system.
- Encourage the assembly of urban transit equipment in Cameroon.
- Implement a social housing policy in rural and urban areas.
- Lead municipalities to develop land use plans, in order to curb the horizontal expansion of cities.
- Ensure that all Cameroonians have access to suitable and modern toilets.
- Abolish the payment of rent in advance and regulate the landlord/tenant relationship



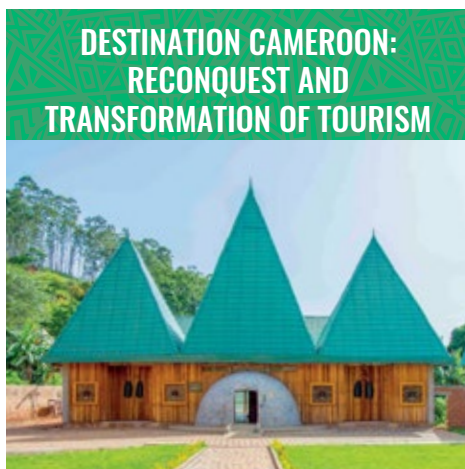
PUBLIC PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

At this time, one pays rent before occupying in Cameroon and the landlord is king. He does not feel obligated to maintain the house and sees himself as overprotected by the law. Probably because most public authorities are landlords. They have created a legal framework unfavourable to the market and to the client, who is the tenant and who should be king.

ADEQUATE SOLUTION

- It would be necessary to liberalize the market and proceed with the abolition of advance rent payments and the regulation of the landlord-tenant relationship.
- Establish a national master plan and regional master plans for urban planning and housing. It is time to adapt the city extension plan to the rate of demographic growth.
- Adopt the mechanism of awarding fiscal packages to ensure the construction of new real estate projects. One gets the impression that the construction of SIC camps
- is frozen in Cameroon. The time has come to encourage Mutuels (of the personnel of different administrations) as well as national and international private investment funds to invest sustainably in real estate.
- Change the development plan of our cities to move from horizontal development to vertical city development. This implies the promotion of high-rise cities in order to pool the use of space and basic infrastructure. This also implies that in the modification of property law, it is made possible to sell all or part of a real estate property.
- Ensure the promotion of the green city through the launch of "one child one tree," "one building one garden," "one compound one vegetable patch" campaigns, etc. This also implies promoting the use of local materials, starting with public buildings to serve as an example.

- Re-codify the addressing of streets and places based on the history that took place in these locations.
- Promote self-housing through the democratization of housing loans.
- Ensure tax exemption for the construction of retirement homes and other social centres for the elderly and disabled people.
- Require municipalities to set up equipped municipal cemeteries and legislate to bring order to the organization of funerals in Cameroon.
-

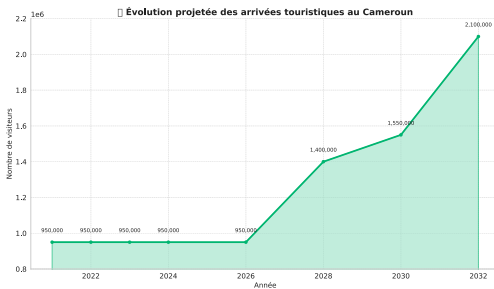


HARSH REALITY

Tourism is the main engine of the global economy but is struggling to take off in Cameroon. Cameroon's tourism sites are little known. Domestic tourism is almost non-existent. Tourist infrastructures are expensive

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

Facilitate knowledge of the country for Cameroonians themselves and for foreigners while making tourism a real vector of growth and employment.



We will develop tourism to make it a true vector of growth and employment. The strengthening of the protection of our tourist sites and national parks and the institution of obtaining a visa on arrival will be part of the tourism development strategy.

To achieve this, we intend to:

- Ensure tax exemption for ecotourism and activities promoting centres and other tourist attractions around the different sites of attraction in each municipality.
- This measure is logically accompanied by the tax exemption of promoters of tourism agencies responsible for organizing tours of Cameroon in order to allow a better knowledge of the country.
- Create the National Parks Agency in charge of the management and promotion of our protected areas.
- Transform our forest guards into real Rangers capable of effectively protecting our conservation areas.
- Invest in quality ecotourism to promote Cameroon's flagship products, such as gorillas, with high economic potential. In other countries, the value of a gorilla over its lifetime is estimated at 30 million USD considering the benefits of ecotourism. Cameroon currently conserves more than 50,000 individuals.
 - Develop cultural tourism.
- Develop "return to the roots" tours for Afro-descendants and the Cameroonian Diaspora. Exempt citizens of African Union member countries from visas on arrival.
- Strengthen free movement in CEMAC and launch advocacy for free movement

- in ECCAS.
- Make obtaining a visa on arrival systematic, including for pre-enrollment by e-visa.
- Create a National Tourism Office responsible for market regulation and the marketing of destination Cameroon.
- • Develop events with high tourism potential (fairs, exhibitions, conferences, etc.)
- Develop our cities into "shopping" destinations by offering tax exemption on exit for certain locally purchased products.
- Develop domestic tourism to allow Cameroonians to have a better knowledge of their country and its tourist sites.
- Introduce tourism into primary and secondary school curricula.
- Encourage discovery trips for classes of pupils and students.
- Promote Cameroonian gastronomy to make it a real tourist product.
- Set up a Tourism Police to protect tourists and tourist sites.



THE GORILLAS: AN EXPONENTIAL POTENTIAL

Ecotourism around gorillas brought in 135 billion FCFA to Rwanda in 2024 with a population of less than 1000 individuals. Cameroon has 2 subspecies and more than 5,000 individuals who too often end up in cooking pots and unfortunately, the exploitation of their ecotourism potential is still embryonic.

LET'S RESCUE CAMEROON
TOGETHER

OSIH
2025

ART & CULTURE

**MAKING OUR SPIRIT OF CREATIVITY
A FORCE IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION**

WE WILL RESCUE CAMEROON FROM CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CARELESSNESS

SHAPING A CAMEROON IN HARMONY WITH ITS DIVERSITY, OUR CULTURE, AND OUR ENVIRONMENT

HARSH REALITY

Artists do not yet live from their art. They have no status and are reduced to vagrancy

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

To professionalize culture and allow artists to live with dignity from their art.

SOLUTIONS

We will make the reappropriation of our culture and our history a priority during our mandate

To achieve this, we will

- Hand back to the municipalities the CPDM party houses, built by all Cameroonians during the single-party era, to turn them into Cameroonian houses of culture.
- Create a Guarantee and Promotion Fund for Arts and Culture, to finance cultural events, artistic works, the culture industry, as well as artists.
- Proceed with the decolonization of street and monument naming. Define a formal status for artists, complete with their rights and duties.
- Formalize the profession of cultural promoter and facilitate the granting of operating licenses to facilitate a wide dissemination of intellectual works.
- Ensure tax exemption for activities promoting artistic works. This measure aims to support cultural activity and boost the economy in this key sector.
- Make the presence of traditional chiefs in the political sphere incompatible. Restore the prestige of traditional chiefdoms by re-establishing them in their societal functions as traditional and/or spiritual leaders instead of as auxiliaries of the administration.

- Create a national "House of Chiefs" with consultative status.

PLACING OUR AFRICAN HERITAGE AT THE HEART OF OUR EXISTENCE

We will establish a National Institute for Africa and the African in charge of identifying, recognizing, researching, validating, and promoting original, traditional, authentic, and indigenous African knowledge systems.

This Institute will allow for :

- The enhancement of our traditional and community philosophies such as our ancestral justice systems based on reconciliation and reintegration.
- The oversight as has a wide semantic range including management, care, or taking responsibility for., documentation, and archiving of our rich cultural and traditional heritage.
- The documentation and archiving of our national languages and our modern languages.
- The promotion of the recognition, validation, and popularisation of our original, traditional, authentic, and indigenous knowledge in our educational system, research, public policies, and all sectors of governance.
- To transform the distortion of our self-esteem imposed by centuries of subjugation through slavery, colonialism, servitude, Western education, the history of the victors, international aid, and information centred on Western domination.
- To reverse the gradual acculturation through Western education in Africa by considering the socio-educational context in which African youth, without bearings and incapable of reinventing its history, is evolving.



PUTTING OUR BIODIVERSITY AT THE SERVICE OF OUR GROWTH

HARSH REALITY

Cameroon, like a few other countries in the sub-region, possesses an exceptional biodiversity capital that is waiting to be intelligently exploited. Currently, the forest is sold off cheaply and the environment is being destroyed. Pollution is rampant and public health is seriously affected. Deforestation is widespread and climate change is showing its harmful effects in terms of global warming, flooding, or drought. The loss of rare species is observed and fauna is impoverished as a result

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

To protect and enhance the value of Cameroon's biodiversity with the aim of bringing Cameroon into the concert of 'community of nations' that produce and intend to transmit a healthy environment to future generations.

SOLUTIONS

To achieve this, we intend to :

- Adopt ecology as a principle for the exploitation of our forests. This simply means exploitation that respects the environment and future generations. This implies the promotion of "green creativity" and the enhancement of natural resources in a way that respects the environment. Above all, it implies funding research on forest biodiversity.
- Ensure the harmonization of the land, mining, forestry, and environmental

codes which currently allow for the existence of four owners on the same lands and encumber the exploitation of our natural resources.

- Ensure the local processing of timber and other resources from Cameroon's soil and subsoil.

WE HAVE TO LEAVE TO OUR CHILDREN, THE CAMEROON THAT THEY HAVE LENT US

We commit to :

- Sustainably enhancing the value of our rich biodiversity and conserving all of our primary forests.
- Curbing desertification and restoring lands degraded by abusive use, drought, and floods.
- Actively promoting the Transaqua project to restore the water level of Lake Chad and thus allow for a better quality of life around said Lake.
- Relaunching the 'Sahel Vert' operation to reforest the northern region



- Putting an end to deforestation and restoring degraded forests with a target of 5 million trees in 7 years.
- Stopping the loss of biodiversity, putting an end to poaching and the loss of protected species.
- Developing green financing mechanisms such as REDD+ and others.
- Reducing the pollution of our rivers, lakes, and our marine coast.
- Conserving the coasts and marine areas (mangroves).
- Increasing revenues from the exploitation of marine resources.
- Strengthening the resilience capacity of stakeholders in the face of climate change.
- Integrating the notion of climate change into political decisions.
- Introducing strict regulations on pollution and waste management.
- Sustainably reducing the quantities of urban waste.
- Adopting sustainable practices in public procurement.
- Encouraging companies to engage in sustainability and sustainability reporting practices.
- Developing a comprehensive national strategy for adaptation to climate change.



- Mettre en place un mécanisme • Establishing a mechanism responsible for the management of chemical products.
- Implementing policies for resource inclusion, and the reduction of risks related to natural disasters and reducing the adverse effects of natural catastrophes and floods.
- Banning single-use plastics throughout the entire territory within 2 years.

- Ensuring the effective implementation of a polluter-pays tax.
- Renewable energies are becoming more affordable and more efficient these days. For this reason, we intend to:
- Develop ongoing hydroelectric and wind power projects.
- Work on energy efficiency - locally produced eco-friendly light bulbs, ecological air conditioning, housing improvements, etc.
- Significantly increase the share of individual renewable energy implemented in homes and businesses.
- Establish a genuine policy for the development of renewable energies for the country.

A NEW BREATH FOR CAMEROONIAN ART AND CULTURE

We consider art and culture as pillars of national development and national unity. Cameroon, rich in its cultural diversity and its talents, must enhance its heritage, support its artists, and create a true cultural and creative industry capable of generating jobs and contributing to the national economy. We have the talent, and there is no shortage of examples, but we lack the leadership to transform our talents into an industry.

To achieve this, we will :

- Increase funding for Arts and Culture.
- Establish a National Fund for the Cultural and Creative Industry, intended to finance artists, and cinematographic, musical, literary, and artistic projects.
- Facilitate access to credit for cultural enterprises and independent creators through institutional guarantees.
- Encourage corporate sponsoring and patronage as well as public-private partnerships in the cultural sector.



- Restore and modernize museums, historical sites, and cultural centers across the country.
- Implement a law on the protection of cultural heritage, guaranteeing the conservation and enhancement of local traditions and know-how.
- Protect copyrights and strengthen the fight against the piracy of cultural works.
- Create a clear legal status for artists, guaranteeing social protection (health insurance, retirement, etc.).
- Establish a tax framework adapted to cultural and creative industries to encourage cultural entrepreneurship.
- Institute a national program for artistic and cultural training, by integrating arts education into schools and developing specialized academies.
- Strengthen the training of cultural managers for better administration of the sector.
- Encourage local film production with a support fund for Cameroonian cinema.
- Reserve a mandatory broadcast quota for Cameroonian films and music in the national media.
- Support the export of Cameroonian cultural productions internationally.
- Modernize cultural infrastructures (performance halls, recording studios, modern libraries).

- Organize national and international cultural festivals to promote Cameroon's artistic diversity.
- Develop cultural agreements with other countries to facilitate the mobility of Cameroonian artists.
- Encourage the creation of artistic and cultural residencies to allow artists to perfect their art and collaborate with international talents.

We are committed to making culture a driver of development and national identity. By valuing our artists and our heritage, we will build a more creative, more united, and economically dynamic Cameroon. A Cameroon where Art and Culture are at the Heart of Development.





CAPITALIZING ON OUR SPORTS PERFORMANCES TO MAKE CAMEROON SHINE

HARSH REALITY

Public policies are interested in sports but neglect the athletes. It is observed daily that the latter live in precarity and have no other solution than to go into exile.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

We have to professionalise sport and its related professions

To achieve this, we will :

- Assurer la structuration des clubs sportifs en entreprises sportives soumises au respect des standards de gestion.

Cela permet de veiller au respect de la couverture sociale des sportifs.

- Assurer la défiscalisation du développement des infrastructures sportives.

Cette mesure permettra de combler le déficit en infrastructures et de rendre compétitifs les sportifs camerounais qui travaillent actuellement dans des conditions difficiles.

- Introduire un Code du Sport pour

harmoniser le cadre légal en matière de sport, prendre en compte tout le potentiel sportif du pays et relever les défis d'une renaissance sportive.

Résultat attendu : Les sportifs camerounais ont retrouvé le haut niveau et sont compétitifs à l'échelle du monde.

Nous élaborerons un statut spécial pour tous ceux qui portent haut l'étendard du pays tant sur le plan sportif que culturel au lieu de les convier de façon épisodique à des rencontres imposées par des institutions internationales.



LET'S RESCUE CAMEROON
TOGETHER



OSiH
2025

The background of the top half of the image shows a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard. The background is a blurred city night scene with colorful bokeh lights. Overlaid on the city scene are faint, glowing digital icons and lines, suggesting a digital or technological theme.

DIGITAL

OUR PLAN FOR A DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

RESCUE CAMEROON FROM ITS DIGITAL LAG

LESS PAPER, MORE DIGITAL

Today, e-commerce represents USD 6 trillion. In 2050, it will represent half of global trade, that is to say USD 33 trillion. In this same year, Africa and Asia will represent 85% of the world's population

HARSH REALITY

Cameroon operates on the margins of scientific and technological progress. Digital government is limited. The digital enterprise remains theoretical insofar as its scope of application is reduced. As if that were not enough, in Cameroon, internet connectivity is sold, instead of having an economic model based on services and transactions carried out over the internet with a free connection

SECTORAL OBJECTIVE

To anchor Cameroon into the digital revolution and the industries of the future. The main challenge we must win here is that of the Cameroonian digital revolution in order to enter modernity.

The digital revolution we are experiencing is global; it far surpasses the industrial revolution that we were not able to experience in another era

In the next decade:

- More than 80% of human beings will have a smartphone and therefore unlimited access to educational and economic resources.
- Remote medical diagnosis and analysis will be common.
- 10% of global industrial production will be carried out by 3D printers.
- 60% of jobs as we know them will disappear and be recreated differently.



If Cameroon was unable to participate in the industrial revolution, it must not miss the train of the digital revolution and the industries of the future.

Under our leadership, a "Plan for a Digital Transformation" will be implemented to allow every citizen, without distinction of age, gender, or region, to align with this dynamic of global growth.

The digital sector is a strong creator of wealth and jobs

We must therefore build a digital ecosystem, capable of potentiating [?TERM: "potentialiser" can mean to enhance or realize the potential of. "Unleash" is more idiomatic, but "potentiate" is a more direct translation preserving the formal tone.] the creative energies of Cameroonians. The modernization and computerization of the State must serve as a catalyst for anchoring Cameroon in the digital revolution.



OUR STRATEGY FOR ANCHORING CAMEROON IN THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION WILL BE ARTICULATED IN TWO MAJOR PERSPECTIVES

- **A- DIGITALISATION IN SOCIETY**
- namely, digital technology as a tool to modernize our operations.
-
- **B- THE DIGITAL ECONOMY**
- namely, digital technology as a value-creating sector in itself.
-
- We will aim for 4 major objectives:
 - **. Build the infrastructure;**
 - **ii. Transform public action and education;**
 - **iii. Stimulate local entrepreneurship with the creation of content, of jobs;**
 - **iv. Guarantee the security of users and uses.**
-

We propose a national digital plan composed of 8 initiatives

- 1. Provide the infrastructure and digital capacity (Internet, computers, connected objects);**
- 2. Modernize and computerize public action;**
- 3. Transform teaching and education through digital technology;**
- 4. Stimulate the creation of local digital content;**
- 5. Create wealth and digital jobs;**

- 6. Establish a coherent legal and judicial framework;**
- 7. Guarantee security and digital trust;**
- 8. Fundamentally restructure digital governance.**
-
-
- **PROVIDING THE BASIC MEANS OF INTERNET AND COMPUTERS (DEVELOPING DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPACITY)**
 - Establish a genuine space program with the ambition of placing communication satellites in 5 years.
 - Construct additional submarine cable landing points.
 - Connect all deconcentrated and decentralised services of public administrations (including national education and health) to broadband.
 - Set up Internet Exchange Points (IXP).
 - Build a latest-generation Datacenter capable of attracting the world's digital leaders (GAFAM, BATX) to Cameroon.
 - Implement a "one family, one computer" program that would allow each family to have at least one computer at home.
 - Equip, as much as is feasible, primary and secondary schools with



computers.

- Coordinate infrastructure sharing and encourage infrastructure sharing between the different sectors.
- Work towards making internet access free in order to monetize services instead of taxing connectivity.

STIMULATING THE CREATION OF LOCAL DIGITAL CONTENT

- Establish a national digital library.
- Digitize and put national archives online.
- Digitize and disseminate pedagogical and academic resources.
- Develop MOOCs – Massive Open Online Courses.
- Establish a platform for the digitization of tourism and cultural content.
- Establish a distance learning platform
- Create a web portal for educational resources.
- Establish an agropastoral portal for the benefit of the rural world.
- Establish a platform for the online marketing of Cameroonian music and films

UNLEASHING THE POTENTIAL OF CAMEROONIAN DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURS

CREATING WEALTH AND DIGITAL JOBS

- Make Silicon Mountain a real technological hub for Cameroon.
- Establish a venture capital fund for financing startups.
- Support and subsidize a local industry for the development of "made in Cameroon" applications.
- Eliminate customs duties on computer equipment to lower the price of work tools.
- Establish a digital investment fund, fed by the public and private sectors, to support the digital transition of companies. Promote the creation of companies for the development and manufacturing of computer hardware.
- Support and subsidize the establishment of assembly/manufacturing industries for digital terminals and equipment.
- Support local Research & Development (R&D) programs.
- Establish a national network of R&D institutes in the digital field.
- Organize and participate in trade shows and forums on new technologies.
- Establish a treatment center for waste from electrical and electronic equipment.
- Establish digital clusters in the ten (10) regions.
-

OUR CLUSTER MODEL

We propose a cluster model which is simply an economic interest group that brings together Universities, incubators, companies, and the State. The university provides the students; the incubators mentor them and bring forth startups; the companies and the State give them contracts.



- Establish a technology park.
- Establish digital incubators or support platforms for startups.
- Establish a national fund for the promotion of start-ups set up by the youth.
- Establish industrial free zones for the production of digital equipment

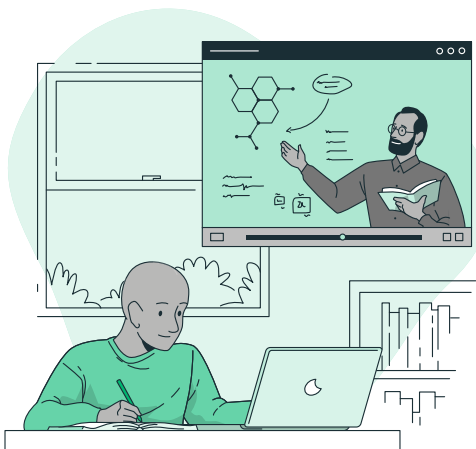
TRANSFORMING TEACHING AND EDUCATION

- Establish a Digital Pedagogical Work Environment.
- Support the equipping of digital laboratories in universities and specialized higher education institutions.
- Support the equipping and assist training structures in the field of ICT in Education (TICE)
- Develop a training model adapted to digital technology, and create short-term specialization courses for professionals.
- Support the training of trainers

and the retraining of teaching staff.

- Build a digital scientific library accessible to all.
- Implement a national digital learning program.
- Establish a national Cyber-guidance platform.
- Develop a university offering for online distance learning, especially for active employees.
- Develop and update a repository of digital professions for better employability of graduates.
- Develop training initiatives in public-private partnership.
- Establish Integrated Information Centres on Youth Entrepreneurship.
- Support the capacity building (training) of supervisory staff of basic social structures.

For national education: faced with the crushing failure of PB-HEV computer, we will prioritize equipping our educational structures so that digital technology is not a subject but a way of teaching subjects.





ESTABLISHING A COHERENT LEGAL AND JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK

- Create intellectual property and technology transfer management offices within innovation structures.
- Draft a law governing online payments.
- Draft a bill on the protection of personal data.
- Adapt legislation on cybersecurity and cyberterrorism, e-commerce, and intellectual property, in order to take into account the requirements of the digital economy.
- Review the laws on electronic communications, cybersecurity and cybercrime, terrorism, and e-commerce.
- Develop a fiscal and customs regime that incentivizes the development of the digital economy.
- Adapt the law on public-private partnerships in the field of the digital economy.
- Strengthen the intellectual property protection of software.
- Create a specific status for innovative companies in the digital economy.
- Develop a national legal framework for venture capital financing

MODERNISING PUBLIC ACTION: A 100% DIGITAL TRANSPARENT ADMINISTRATION

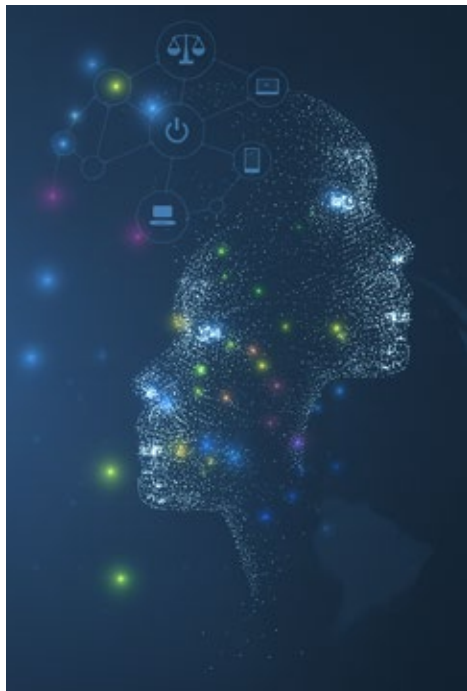
To eradicate corruption and simplify procedures nous généraliserons

We will generalize e-governance with:

- Une plateforme unique (Cameroon.e-gov.cm) regroupant tous les services publics (état civil, impôts, permis, marchés publics...).
- Obligation de transparence : Publication en open data des budgets, contrats et décisions administratives.
- Traçabilité numérique des dossiers (plus de «dossiers perdus»).
- 100% de services dématérialisés d'ici 2030, avec des kiosques numériques dans chaque mairie pour les citoyens non connectés.
- Signature électronique légalisée pour les entreprises et particuliers.
- Dématérialisation totale des procédures de passation des marchés publics, avec tous les appels d'offres publics publiés et traités en ligne.
- Mise en place une plateforme nationale de télémédecine dans les hôpitaux publics.
- A single platform (Cameroon.e-gov.cm) bringing together all public services (civil registration, taxes, permits, public contracts...).
- Transparency obligation: Publication in open data of budgets, contracts, and administrative decisions.
- Digital traceability of files (no more "lost files").

SECURITY AND DIGITAL TRUST

- Organize Awareness, promotion, and popularization campaigns for cybersecurity.
- Create a national Cyber Incidence Response Team (CIRT) (software equipment, human resources).
- Strengthen the capacities of magistrates and judicial police officers in cybersecurity matters. Identify, locate, and audit the State's critical information infrastructures.
- Secure the State's critical information infrastructures.
- Establish security monitoring and cyber threat response centres/laboratories.
- Conduct security audits. Establish a common platform for identifying subscribers to electronic communications networks



THE RESTRUCTURING OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

- Reform and profoundly restructure the Telecommunications sector.
- Create a National Authority for Telecommunications and Information and Communication Technologies.
- Redefine the roles and responsibilities of existing agencies regarding the scope of electronic and digital activities.

For defense and security

We will create vigilance committees per municipality on social networks, to rebuild social ties and instrumentalize digital technology as a tool for solidarity. It will be possible to contact the police of one's neighbourhood as well as one's neighbours, via WhatsApp or Facebook.

For businesses

All tax and social security declarations can be made on the internet and can be paid by mobile money in order to limit corruption and extortion.

For citizen services

All official documents, birth certificates, certificates, etc... can be obtained on the internet and for those who do not have internet, a kiosk with an agent will be operational in each mayor's office (and each community telecenter).

For the fight against corruption and inertia

Transparency on the action of those who manage public money. We will move to a zero-cash administration!!!

For citizen engagement

We will put online a portal of our commitment, our promises for transparency, for the rating of government members, for the rating of the budget, and for transparency on budget execution.

JOSHUA OSIH

P R E S I D E N T





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