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## Cameroon government and politics pdf

Cameroon is located on the Atlantic coast, where West and Central Africa meet. He was named by Portuguese explorers for Rio dos Camares (The Shrimp River). Cameroon's geography includes the Mundar Mountains in the northwest, coastal plains, densely forested plateaus and savannah plains. Key Facts Region: Africa Population: 25 million (2018) Area: 476,350 square kilometers Capital: Yaounde joined the Commonwealth: 1960, after independence from the UK Commonwealth Youth Index: 45 of the 49 countries Secretariat for the support of elections in Cameroon support the Commonwealth sent a group to observe the presidential elections in Cameroon in October 2018. In the same month, Cameroon participated in the training of specialists in commonwealth election initiatives. Participants learned about election planning and financing, new electoral technologies, new media and gender equality. For more information on the Secretariat's work to combat violent extremism, the Secretariat supports Cameroon in combating extremist views with early assistance to young people at risk. This approach also focuses on the role of women and helps ex-offenders integrate back into communities. The Secretariat funded the No Hate campaign in Cameroon's schools. It also provided money to teach young people peace-building in local communities. The Faith in the Commonwealth was prepared in Cameroon in November 2018 to learn more about the work of the Secretariat to Combat Violent Extremism. 25 young leaders learned about the use of critical thinking, tolerance, respect and understanding to bring people of different faiths and cultures together. For more information on the Work of the Trade Electoral Secretariat, the Secretariat supported the development of Cameroon's national e-commerce strategy. Learn more about the trade work of the Secretariat Blue Charter Cameroon is a member of the Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance - Blue Charter Action Group to combat marine plastic pollution. Learn more about the Blue Charter of Cameroon in the Commonwealth in 2016. Cameroonian Achaleke Christian Lecey received the Commonwealth Young Man of the Year Award for his work as the national coordinator of The Local Youth Corner Cameroon, which promotes peace and the fight against violent extremism. The Cameroonian Franca Ma-i Sulem Yong was awarded the Commonwealth Prize for Sustainable Development Innovation in June 2019. This was for the start of the DigCit SDG project, which focuses on using social media and information technology responsibly. Learn more about secretariat definition: World Rankings, published annually, measures violations of press freedom around the world. It reflects the degree of freedom enjoyed by journalists, the media and digital citizens of each country, as well as the means used by States to and the protection of that freedom. Finally, a note and a post are assigned to each country. To compile this index, Reporters Without Borders (RWB) has prepared a questionnaire that includes the main criteria (44 in to assess the situation of press freedom in a country. The questionnaire was sent to partner organizations, 150 RWB correspondents, journalists, researchers, lawyers and human rights defenders. It includes all kinds of direct attacks on journalists and digital citizens (murder, imprisonment, assault, threats, etc.) or against the media (censorship, confiscation, searches and harassment, etc.). As regional and international partners focus on the fight against Boko Haram in the Lake Chad region of West Africa, southern Cameroon, where armed conflict between the government and separatists has killed more than 3,000 people and displaced some 600,000. After almost two years of violence, both sides are at an impasse, even as Switzerland's efforts to bring about peace. Despite stalled progress, regional Governments, France and the United States can take further steps to promote peaceful transition and post-conflict reconstruction. However, in order to maximize the likelihood of success, these disparate actions must be guided by a political stabilization strategy in southern Cameroon. The United States can play a leading role in defining this strategy and supporting key actors in its implementation. In particular, the three main pillars should include a strategy to resolve the crisis: conflict prevention and mitigation to protect civilians, investigate extrajudicial executions and help stabilize conflict-affected areas. Preparing for a potential dialogue between the government and the separatists: and, before these negotiations, a framework for a comprehensive political transition that respects the basic principles of democracy and governance. Central to all of them must be a focus on democracy and governance to address the democratic deficit underlying the wider crisis. The U.S. government should make strategic short-term investments to increase citizen participation in local government while supporting long-term stabilization and the elimination of political and security claims. Below we set out these democratic deficits and how to address them. The historic roots of the democratic crisis continued to begin in 2017, when English-speaking teachers and lawyers in the northwestern and southwestern regions mobilized protests against alleged discrimination by the French-speaking government in Yaounde. The Government's crackdown on demonstrators and the exacerbation of long-standing discontent led to the formation of a separatist movement and the independence of the Ambazonia. Parliamentary and municipal elections were held on February 9 amid a boycott of the opposition, low voter turnout, fuelled by apathy and intimidation of separatists, as well as the prospect of Boko Haram violence President Paul Bbia's ruling party won a landslide victory. The contests have done little to quell discontent in conflict-affected areas that are rooted in long-standing historical divisions. English-speaking Cameroonians often formulate their grievances through World War I. The division of the former German colony of Cameroon in 1919 into British and French Cameroons created two separate policies with different political hierarchies and systems of government. Independence in 1961 gave British southern Cameroonians a narrow choice through a plebiscite: assimilation to either French Cameroon or neighbouring Nigeria, but not independence in their own right. Despite widespread discontent during the vote, the southern Cameroonians decided to join French Cameroon as part of a federation between the two states. Related books After independence, Cameroon's first president, Ahmadu Ahidjo, used a policy of assimilation to administratively and linguistically combine southern Cameroon with French-speaking Cameroon in order to maintain access to its natural resources. President Ahidjo ended the process of assimilation in 1972 with a unilateral referendum that replaced the federal state with a unitary state and strengthened the executive power. In the south of Cameroon, its autonomous status was lost and it became the North-West region and the south-western region of the Republic of Cameroon. The democratic closure in the early 1990s further exacerbated the political marginalization of English-speaking Cameroon: the resulting electoral restrictions, coupled with the increasingly autocratic leadership of President Paul Bia, created unequal conditions for English-speaking politicians to participate in national elections. Why democracy, rights and governance are central to the stable and comprehensive transition of the Complainant is thus preserved, because the deep roots of the English-speaking crisis lie in Cameroon's outstanding democratic deficit. Any political strategy to stabilize the conflict-affected regions of the country must take these deficits into account and include tactics to address them. First, English-speaking Cameroonians remember the disenfranchisement of two separate referendums, with people who perceived the results not representing popular political preferences. This legacy raises immediate suspicions about any deal forged between English-speaking leaders, separatists and the Cameroonian government in Yaounde. In the run-up to any peace talks, domestic and international stakeholders must adopt a citizen-oriented approach to developing a solution in order to end the crisis. Consultation with English-speaking people living in the country and beyond remains important in establishing citizens' confidence in the political process. Any future processes of national dialogue or peace negotiations should include groups of English-speaking citizens displaced internally and internationally as a result of the crisis as advisory bodies for negotiations. The second democratic deficit is the continued centralization of power in Cameroon. While Cameroon is decentralized on the basis of the 1996 amendment to the and in 2004, the Orientation of the Decentralization Act, administrative bottlenecks and political interference prevented the country's 360 municipal councils from fulfilling their responsibilities development in areas such as health, education and social security. Only five years ago, Cameroonian ministries transferred their activities to the municipal level, but ministers regularly imposed conditions for the use of funds. Continued blocking of the creation of an autonomous functional infrastructure for sub-national governance continues to exacerbate current complaints and impede progress towards a government structure that supports Cameroon's territorial integrity, while significantly improving its response to the needs of citizens. The international community needs to make targeted investments to improve cooperation between local elected officials and civil society organizations. Technical support from other constitutionally devolved African countries, such as Kenya, can help Cameroon creatively resolve political and bureaucratic blockages in the decentralization process. This approach should be based on improving and expanding existing efforts by non-partisan civil society organizations to ensure the responsibility of municipal councils. In the long term, the international community needs to support Cameroonian political leaders, civil society members and citizens in developing and implementing the country's federalization plan, which is included in the negotiated settlement. The third democratic deficit is related to the closed space in which civil society operates. Under President Bia, Cameroon was a closed space for civil society and political activists challenging the authority of the Government. Human rights organizations in Cameroon are regularly persecuted for their oversight and expose of human rights violations committed by the Government. However, the Government allows civil society organizations to work on issues that are not considered a threat to its control, such as the rights of women and children and the provision of services. Although, because of the closed political space, many organizations in Cameroon, especially those located outside the main urban centres, cannot easily access technical assistance or resources that will strengthen their interaction with the Government and contribute to low-risk policy reforms. At the height of the crisis, local civil society organizations, especially women-headed organizations, and community leaders such as religious authorities and traditional leaders are filling the service-providing vacuum left by poor governance. These civil society leaders not only provide social and economic assistance to English-speaking organizations in the form of local humanitarian aid and psychosocial support for the dead, but also act as negotiators on channels to encourage separatist families and friends to consider nonviolent to resolve their grievances. The international community must continue to support civil society leaders at the forefront of the crisis and put pressure on the Cameroonian government if they continue to suppress these actors. There is less pressure on apolitical social welfare organizations, and international partners must also step up efforts to assist civil society leaders working directly with internally displaced Cameroonians in order to increase their coverage and legitimacy as neutral humanitarian actors. The long-term path to The Long-Term Stabilization of Cameroon begins now. Although a negotiated settlement between the Government of Cameroon and armed English-speaking groups is the only way to sustainable peace, the infrastructure of the country's local government, especially its municipal councils, requires immediate technical and financial support to ensure that its decentralized functions are well-maintained and that the needs of the population, the population and the population in which the crisis exists are well-established. Social security-oriented civil society organizations and community leaders are the most important neutral actors whose contribution to humanitarian assistance and peace efforts will only increase as negotiations progress. Following the deal, these local authorities and civil society leaders will provide crucial support for the resettlement of displaced persons, the reintegration of ex-combatants and the resolution of wartime complaints. The international community must support decentralized local government structures and civil society leaders now in order to provide immediate stabilization assistance and increase the chances of rebuilding society once an agreement has been reached by the parties. Agreement.

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