



Cameroon Position Paper

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I. Background Information on Country

Cameroon is located in Central Africa, sharing boundaries with Nigeria, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo and Gabon. Cameroon's geographical position predisposes it to a host of regional security threats and problems, including refugee inflows and armed group operations. As a member of the African Union and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) Cameroon is also active in regional diplomacy, humanitarian response to conflict zones and conflict resolution in the region. Cameroon's stability in the region is vital for the Advisory Panel on the Question of Middle Africa as its borders are directly affected by the crises and conflicts in the Middle Africa and Cameroon is placed at the heart of the conflict in the region which is highlighted as Cameroon hosts over 431,530 refugees from neighboring countries including Central African Republic and Nigeria. Showing Cameroon's vital role for diplomacy and peace in the region.

II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

Instead of resorting to unilateral force when addressing regional instability, Cameroon has adopted a diplomatic and regionally coordinated approach. Cooperation Perspectives For Cameroon has highlighted collaboration with the AU and ECCAS for ensuring constitutional order, controlling irregular armed groups and militias, and protecting conflict-induced displaced civilians. Though Cameroon has not been on the frontlines in every Middle African crisis, its role in maintaining stability and peace has never wavered. As well as Cameroon has contributed to regional peace and stability through political pressure, refugee hosting, humanitarian support and multilateral engagement.

A. Avoiding escalation and civilian harm in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda:

- Cameroon supports AU frameworks condemning coups and unconstitutional regime change, consistent with the AU's Lomé Declaration
- Cameroon adheres to AU norms discouraging external interference, underscoring "African solutions to African problems" in governance matters.

B. Managing the peaceful transition to democracy for Niger's Syndicate Regime:

- Cameroon strengthens the interagency border control to reduce illegal firearms transfers and unauthorized armed elements in coordination with ECCAS activities



- Cameroon also has a professional military arm (such as the Rapid Intervention Battalion) that is involved in internal security and countering proliferation of small arms.

C. Combating the proliferation of foreign mercenaries and private military companies in conflict zones:

- Cameroon is home to an enormous displaced population. It is home to more than 2.1 million displaced persons including refugees from neighboring conflict zones
- It works in protecting, sheltering and finding solutions for refugees with UNHCR.
- It also engages in regional forums (via the ECCAS and AU) to help mediate and de-escalate relations within Central Africa, supporting civilian protection and diplomatic engagement.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

Cameroon's core objective is to promote stability in Middle Africa through diplomacy, regional cooperation and strengthening legal frameworks. Cameroon seeks to reduce the influence of non-state armed actors and illegal militia, support constitutional transitions in crisis-hit countries and increase the protection of civilians. Cameroon has emphasized the importance of national, constitutional transitions for peace and sustainable development through United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework For Cameroon. As a state who has taken the necessary steps for a brighter and more sustainable future for its own nation including changes in the governance of the nation, Cameroon seeks and works for a brighter and more peaceful future for every state in Middle Africa. In doing so, Cameroon emphasizes multilateralism, respect for sovereignty and adherence to African Unions, United Nations and Economic Community of Central African States' norms. Cameroon also wishes to see strengthened regional mechanisms, with United Nations support, to institutionalize preventive action in the region.

A. Avoiding escalation and civilian harm in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda:

- Advocating for the establishment of joint ECCAS-AU-UN monitoring missions in border areas to identify and de-escalate potential flashpoints early.
- Promoting humanitarian corridors and safe zones that allow civilians to reach protection and assistance.

B. Managing the peaceful transition to democracy for Niger's Syndicate Regime:

- Calling for an AU and UN led roadmap with clear, time-bound steps toward free elections, involving ECCAS and UN technical support.
- Creating means of providing political assurances to civilian authority, preventing the military from hijacking the process.



C. Combating the proliferation of foreign mercenaries and private military companies in conflict zones:

- Creating a UN backed registry/licensing system for private military corporations working in Africa, with transparency and accountability.
- Reinforcing the ECCAS border task forces to follow recruitment, arms trafficking and mercenary movements.
- Supporting targeted sanctions (through AU or UN) against companies or individuals proven to act in breach of international norms or human rights abuses.

IV. Bibliography

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