

GOALS OF SOUTHERN CAMEROON DECOLONIZATION AND SOVEREIGNTY INITIATIVE

I. ULTIMATE GOAL

To achieve the full, sovereign independence of the British Southern Cameroons through the legal completion of its interrupted decolonization process, thereby ending 65 years of illegal occupation and establishing the Federal Republic of Ambazonia as a recognized state under international law.

II. STRATEGIC GOALS

A. LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL GOALS

1. Secure UN Recognition of Unfinished Decolonization Status

- Obtain re-inscription on UN List of Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs)
- Secure an ICJ Advisory Opinion on the illegality of the 1961 annexation
- Obtain African Court ruling affirming violation of right to self-determination

2. Establish an International Legal Framework for Transition

- UN Security Council resolution authorizing a transitional administration
- International treaty governing separation from La République du Cameroun

- Creation of UN Transitional Administration for Southern Cameroons (UNTASC)

3. Create Valid International Legal Personality

- Signing of independence treaty with international witnesses
- UN General Assembly recognition of sovereignty
- Deposit of sovereignty instruments with UN Secretary-General

B. POLITICAL & DIPLOMATIC GOALS

1. Build Irreversible International Consensus

- Formal recognition by 50+ UN member states within first year
- Membership in United Nations, African Union, and Commonwealth
- Establishment of diplomatic relations with all permanent Security Council members

2. Neutralize Cameroonian Resistance

- International sanctions regime against spoilers of peace process
- Security guarantees for Cameroonian interests (port access, resource agreements)
- Regional pressure from ECOWAS and African Union

3. Legitimize Representative Governance

- UN-certified referendum demonstrating popular will for independence
- Formation of internationally recognized interim government
- Transition to elected constitutional government within 3 years

C. SECURITY & TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE GOALS

1. Complete Demilitarization and Security Transition

- Full withdrawal of Cameroonian military and security forces
- Demobilization of all armed groups under UN supervision
- Establishment of new Southern Cameroons Defense Force

2. Implement Comprehensive Transitional Justice

- Hybrid tribunal for atrocity crimes (war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide)
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission with international participation
- Comprehensive reparations program for victims

3. Establish Rule of Law Foundations

- Restore Common Law system with judicial independence
 - Create apolitical professional civil service
 - Build accountable security sector under civilian control
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III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC GOALS

A. RESTORATION & REPARATIONS

1. Material Restitution

- Return of all confiscated land and property since 1961
- Compensation for 65 years of resource exploitation (oil, timber, agriculture)
- Reparations for destroyed infrastructure (400+ villages, schools, hospitals)

2. Economic Sovereignty

- Independent central bank and currency or monetary union agreement
- Control over all natural resources within territorial boundaries
- Equitable division of national assets and liabilities with Cameroon

B. DEVELOPMENT & RECONSTRUCTION

1. Human Capital Restoration

- Universal trauma counseling and rehabilitation services
- "Education Emergency" program to recover lost schooling years
- Healthcare system rebuilding with emphasis on mental health

2. Infrastructure Development

- Immediate reconstruction of destroyed communities
- Completion of historically blocked projects (Limbe deep-sea port, ring roads)
- Digital infrastructure leapfrogging to 21st-century standards

3. Economic Transformation

- Transition from extractive colonial economy to diversified modern economy
 - Youth employment guarantee program
 - Agricultural revival and value-added processing
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IV. CONSTITUTIONAL & GOVERNANCE GOALS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS

1. Participatory Constitution-Making

- Inclusive constitutional convention representing all communities
- Federal system with strong local autonomy
- Entrenched bill of rights exceeding international standards

2. Democratic Institutions

- Independent electoral commission with international observation
- Multiparty system with public campaign financing
- Term limits for all executive offices

B. GOOD GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

1. Anti-Corruption Architecture

- Independent anti-corruption commission with prosecutorial powers
- Public asset declaration for all officials
- Open contracting and procurement systems

2. Transparency Systems

- Freedom of information law with proactive disclosure
 - Participatory budgeting at all government levels
 - Real-time public expenditure tracking
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V. REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS GOALS

A. REGIONAL INTEGRATION

1. Stable Neighbor Relations

- Demarcated and recognized international border with Cameroon
- Cross-border cooperation agreements on security, trade, environment
- Resolution of all outstanding disputes through arbitration

2. Economic Integration

- Membership in CEAC or ECOWAS

- Special relations with Nigeria given historical ties
- Access to sea via guaranteed port agreements

B. INTERNATIONAL POSITIONING

1. Global Citizenship

- Adherence to all core UN human rights treaties
- Leadership on climate action in Congo Basin region and Gulf of Guinea
- Contribution to UN peacekeeping operations

2. Diaspora Engagement

- Dual citizenship for diaspora community
 - Structured diaspora investment mechanisms
 - Knowledge transfer programs
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VI. TEMPORAL GOALS

A. IMMEDIATE (0-6 MONTHS)

- Ceasefire and UN observer deployment
- Secure humanitarian corridors
- Begin documentation for UN petition

B. SHORT-TERM (6-24 MONTHS)

- UN C-24 re-inscription
- ICJ Advisory Opinion proceedings
- Constitutional convention begins

C. MEDIUM-TERM (2-4 YEARS)

- UN-supervised independence referendum
- UN transitional administration
- First democratic elections

D. LONG-TERM (5-10 YEARS)

- Full economic sovereignty

- Completion of reparations program
 - Regional leadership role establishment
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VII. MEASUREMENT INDICATORS

Success Will Be Measured By:

1. Legal Indicators:

- UN General Assembly vote on membership (2/3 majority)
- Number of bilateral recognitions (50+)
- Deposited treaties with UN (3+: independence, border, assets)

2. Political Indicators:

- Referendum turnout (>70%) and result (>60% for independence)
- Voter registration completeness (>90% of adult population)
- Inclusivity of constitutional process (all counties, genders, ages represented)

3. Security Indicators:

- Complete withdrawal of foreign forces (100%)
- Demobilized combatants (>95%)
- Reduction in violent incidents (90% decrease from 2023 levels)

4. Economic Indicators:

- GDP growth (>7% annually for first decade)
- Employment rate (>80% within 5 years)
- Human Development Index improvement (0.5+ points in 5 years)

5. Social Indicators:

- School attendance (>95% of school-age children)
 - Healthcare access (>90% population within 5km)
 - Trust in institutions (>60% in surveys)
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VIII. RISK-MITIGATED GOALS

Contingency Goals if Full Independence Delayed:

- a) **Interim Goal A:** UN-supervised autonomy with right to independence referendum

- b) **Interim Goal B:** Condominium arrangement with international administration
- c) **Interim Goal C:** Special UN protectorate status

Minimum Acceptable Outcome:

- Formal UN acknowledgment of unfinished decolonization
 - Binding timetable for self-determination process
 - International protection against atrocity crimes
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IX. PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATION OF GOALS

These goals are grounded in four principles:

- a) **Rectificatory Justice:** Correcting the historical wrong of 1961
 - b) **Restorative Justice:** Healing the wounds of occupation and war
 - c) **Proportionality:** Remedies commensurate with 65 years of harm
 - d) **Sustainability:** Building institutions that prevent future conflict
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CONCLUSION

The goals constitute a comprehensive blueprint for transforming a territory suffering illegal occupation into a sovereign, democratic, and prosperous state. They are deliberately ambitious yet achievable through sequenced, legally-grounded steps that build upon each other. The process is designed to create irreversible momentum toward independence while building the institutional capacity necessary for successful statehood.

The ultimate measure of success will be a child born in Southern Cameroons in 2030 who cannot conceive of living under occupation, who studies their people's history without the gap of 1961-2020, and who participates freely in determining their collective future—a future that should have begun in 1961 but begins today through this process.