



UNDERGROUND  
PARTY FOR THE PEOPLE

SUMMARY OF  
THE POLITICAL  
PROGRAM  
**FREEDOM.**



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION  
**2025**



# **FREEDOM.**

SUMMARY OF THE POLITICAL PROGRAM OF THE  
SOVEREIGNIST CANDIDATE SERGE ESPOIR MATOMBA  
FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION  
OF OCTOBER 12, 2025

# 1

## GENERAL VISION

Serge Espoir MATOMBA proposes a social project based on **national sovereignty, social justice, the refoundation of the State, and the affirmation of Cameroonian identity and diversity**. He aims to build an autonomous, fair, culturally rich, inclusive, and sustainable Cameroon, free from neo-colonial influence.

# 2

## CORE PILLARS

### IDENTITY

*Knowing  
who we are*

### UNITY

*Building  
together*

### SOVEREIGNTY

*Deciding for  
ourselves by ourselves*

# 3

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

*A roof over your head, three meals a day,  
guaranteed education, healthcare,  
and security.*

”

# 4 PRIORITY AXES



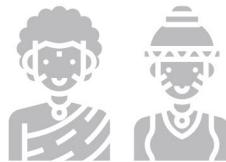
SERGE ESPOIR  
**MATOMBA**

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION  
— 2025 —

**IDENTITY**

*Knowing who we are and asserting who we are.*

## 4.1.1 NATIONAL IDENTITY



National identity is what shapes the sense of belonging to a common community. In Cameroon, this identity remains fragmented, inherited from a complex colonial past (French and British), with over 250 ethnic groups and two imposed official languages. To build a genuine Cameroonian identity, it is necessary to :

- Adopt a national language as official language
- Promote local languages, cultures, customs, and Cameroonian symbols.
- Encourage the use of national and local languages in education, media, and public administration.
- Create and enhance museum services.
- Create unifying symbols: a shared national history taught in schools, national heroes representing all regions.
- Redefining Citizenship beyond ethnic or linguistic origins, being Cameroonian must be a shared source of pride, rooted in common values.

## 4.1.2 : DECOLONIZED AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Defining school curricula so they reflect Cameroonian history, values, and aspirations.

- Profile of the citizen to be shaped: a real, grounded individual or an aspirational archetype—someone who is self-aware, open to dialogue, critical and non-conformist, meaning someone who can say “no.” A person engaged in their time, not satisfied with the status quo, and constantly striving for self-improvement. A perpetual questioner, always re-evaluating, doubting, and never taking anything for granted.
- Redefine the academic calendar to align with Cameroon’s environmental and social realities.
- Establish a unified law on the orientation of education and training.
- Redesign curriculum guidelines and define a common core of competencies.
- Introduce new levels of education: early childhood education and protection (ages 0 to 3); reformed post-primary but non-secondary education; and post-secondary, non-university education.
- Restore state scholarships.
- Decentralize education management and enhance collaboration (e.g., create school service centers).
- Create a research fund and encourage collaboration between university laboratories and public institutions for studies and intellectual services.
- Establish four technical and vocational universities.
- Finance education through taxes on manufactured goods and agri-food products, and unit-based taxation of natural resources.

#### **4.1.3 : CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

Support for artists, cultural industries, heritage, and local expressions as a Creation of an Artistic and Cultural Agency.

- Establish an artistic and cultural agency.
- Create an artistic and cultural high school in each administrative division, each named after a Cameroonian cultural or artistic icon.
- Elevate the status of all professions in the arts and culture sector.

#### **4.1.4 : SPORTS AND YOUTH**

- Develop sports clubs within decentralized local governments (CTDs), with their management and operations tailored to local contexts.
- Structure competitive sports by identifying talent early, starting from school and university-level physical education. The core approach is to detect talent between primary and lower secondary levels (i.e., middle school).
- To ensure proper guidance and tracking of identified talents, sports high schools will be created in each department of Cameroon.
- These schools will be named after Cameroonian sports legends—those who brought national glory on African and global stages. Examples include Roger Milla, Samuel Eto'o, Patrick Mboma, Geremi Njitap, Françoise Mbango, Sara Etongue, Aboudi Onguené, etc. This naming also reflects a logic of mentorship.
- Universities of sports will be established to continue training and support for young high school graduates, with the same spirit and structure as the high schools.
- To ensure a smooth transition from school to professional sports, a National Sports Agency will be created with regional offices. A National Order of Sports Managers, per sport or federation, will also be established to act as licensed sports agents. These institutions' organization and operations will be discussed with professionals in the sports sector prior to implementation.
- The sports infrastructure policy will address needs at the CTD level, sports high schools and universities, other academic institutions, and the national level.
- Development of elements that support sport practice, competition hosting, and the sports economy.
- Former students and alumni, among others, will help support the construction of the infrastructure needed to deliver this educational initiative.
- For regular primary schools, high schools, and universities, infrastructure development will be funded through education taxes, local government contributions (CTDs), and revenue from competitions in which Cameroon is engaged.
- At the national level, the goal is to develop high-quality, world-class sports infrastructure. The State will pursue this via public-private partnerships (PPPs), loans, and earnings from international sporting competitions in which Cameroon participates.

- **500,000 direct and indirect jobs will be created through the sports policy.** This includes athletes involved in the competition preparation process described above (with the assumption that one active or retired athlete generates on average at least twenty jobs), roles within the national sports agency (e.g., sports agents), infrastructure development and management, sports staff in public and private institutions, staff at sports high schools and universities, economic activity generated by competitions organized in Cameroon, and local sports clubs (both for competition and recreational practice).
- **Cameroon will compete to host FIFA World Cups, and international tournaments in volleyball, handball, and individual sports.**
- **Sports governing bodies, particularly the federations of various disciplines, will be reformed. The State will maintain oversight, but not direct control.** These bodies will be required to adhere to principles of transparency, efficiency, good governance, and democracy, which will be cardinal values in public affairs under the PURS government.



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**UNITY**  
*Building together.*

## 4.2

# UNITÉ



National unity does not mean uniformity, but rather cohesion through diversity. Cameroon still suffers from deep divisions: Anglophone/Francophone tensions,

### 4.2.1. EMBRACING OUR DIVERSITY: NATIONAL COHESION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

To build strong and lasting unity, we must:

- Reconcile historical memories: acknowledge the wounds of the past (colonization, civil war, marginalization) and engage in a sincere national dialogue.
- Strengthen social justice: ensure an equitable distribution of resources and opportunities across all regions.
- Encourage civic participation: Give every Cameroonian, regardless of origin, a voice in nation-building.
- No Anglophone, no Francophone – just Cameroonian
- Solidarity among citizens.
- A welfare state guaranteeing access to education, healthcare, housing, and Water.

### 4.2.2. EQUITABLE DECENTRALIZATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

- Administrative reform: Reduce from 10 regions to 5; from 58 divisions to 30
- Transition to a decentralized State.
- Create a territorial civil service (with 100,000 new direct jobs in local governments – CTDs).
- Limit the number of ministries to 15.

### Housing and Shelter : A Roof Over Every Head.

- Land reform: returning lands to communities instead of the State. Land sales will end; communities will lease land rather than sell it.
- Reduce the price of a cement bag to 2,000 CFA to enable construction of homes costing as little as 3,000,000 CFA. This will be made possible by reviving the Figuil clinker deposit and industrializing pouzzolane quarries.
- Build 100,000 housing units during the presidential term.
- Reverse urban migration by empowering rural areas with economic integration programs to create jobs and improve living conditions In partnership with decentralized local authorities, develop basic infrastructure (water, electricity, health facilities, quality education) in underserved areas.
- Identify unoccupied and easily developable land to reduce urban overcrowding and its consequences (insecurity, overpopulation, development challenges).

## **Housing and Shelter : A Roof Over Every Head.**

- Overhaul the land tenure system.
- Organize a National Housing and Habitat Summit in order to Tailor decision making in the domain.
- Financial reform to require banks to support housing initiatives, including the provision of housing loans to Cameroonians with low incomes.
- Establish a National Housing Bank to support and finance social housing programs led by public and private stakeholders.
- Create a National Office for Social Housing and a National Housing Fund to assist housing project developers at every stage.
- Ensure the full process of housing policy is supported—from priority setting, implementation, monitoring, to evaluation.
- The National Housing Fund will be financed through resources such as debt relief, taxes on construction materials, and taxes on large industrial operations.
- Support the creation of local construction materials units and centralized procurement systems to ensure sustainable management of local construction programs and resource mobilization.
- Promote the use of local materials for housing in relevant geographic areas. Improve decentralized local authorities (local government) project management capacities, so they can better handle planning and land development processes, including housing improvement, land plot allocation, and the creation of land reserves for social housing projects.
- Support the creation of housing cooperatives and mutual associations at the village, neighborhood, and municipal levels to help workers access decent housing.
- Civil society organizations will be involved in organizing National Housing and Education Summits. These consultations, to be held in the first year of the mandate, will guide inclusive and legitimate housing policies.

## **Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities.**

- Improve access to disability identification cards across all communities and promote access to basic services.
- Allocate financial support for the acquisition of mobility aid equipment.
- Ensure professional inclusion of persons with disabilities.
- Promote the access of persons with disabilities to leadership roles, including appointing at least one disabled person to the government.



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**SOVEREIGNTY**

*Taking Back Control and Deciding for Ourselves.*

## 4.3.1 POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SOVEREIGNTY



- **Institutional reform and governance:** A referendum will be held in 2026 to adopt a new constitution.
- **Free issuance of birth certificates and national ID cards during the first three months of the presidential term.**
- **Fight against corruption :**
  - Establish strong institutions, including a National Anti-Corruption Agency that will consolidate the functions of all current anti-corruption bodies and work in tandem with the Court of Auditors.
  - Improve the living and working conditions of public servants.
- **Creation of new civil jurisdictions within the judicial system : Local courts, district courts, high courts, and labor courts.**
- **Penal jurisdictions within the judiciary : Police and gendarmerie courts, correctional tribunals, criminal assize courts, courts of appeal, and a judicial Supreme Court.**
- **Other jurisdictions : Constitutional Court, High Court of Justice, State Security Court, and specialized courts (e.g., military tribunal, Court of Auditors).**
- **General population census and national address system implementation.**

## 4.3.2. ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL SOVEREIGNTY.

Industries, Enterprises, Taxation, and Employment : Production as a lever for economic independence, through deliberate, bold, and diversified industrialization.

- **Exit the CFA Franc and create a national currency.**
- **Develop a strong local industry to reduce dependency on imports.**
- **Take control of natural resources.**
- **Build a gold refinery in the East region to establish monetary reserves.**
- **Provide economic actors with the best investment climate and the most favorable microeconomic environment to boost production, economic growth, job creation, and prosperity. This includes : Quality public institutions, development of infrastructure, high-quality public services, market regulation, provision of equipment and utility infrastructure, protection of property rights, sound regulatory and fiscal policy choices, efficient financial and labor markets, strong overall governance.**

- Develop a more incentivizing framework for the diaspora, making them key players in the national economy.
- Finance development through four main sources : internal financing capacities, household savings, investment banks, monetary creation.
- Create favorable conditions to make Cameroon an attractive investment Destination.
- Strengthen the manufacturing industry to produce intermediate goods (steel, metallurgy, chemicals, glass, paper, plastics).
- Develop capital goods industries for enterprises (machine tools, electronics, construction equipment).
- The consumer goods industry will be strengthened (pharmaceuticals, textiles, furniture, special chemicals, press and publishing, etc.).
- Develop Cameroon's industrial map.
- Improve business competitiveness through localized programs and studies.
- Create a sovereignty guarantee fund of 300 billion CFA francs per year to support the development and creation of one million SMEs/SMIs, generating at least 5 million direct jobs over 5 years.

#### **4.3.3. ENERGY AND ECOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY : RENEWABLE ENERGY, POLLUTION CONTROL, AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.**

- Modernize SONARA, Cameroon's oil refinery, with advanced technology to refine local crude oil.
- Establish two new refineries in the Far North and South-West to reduce oil and fuel costs and produce asphalt for road construction.
- Provide renewable energy sources, including: thermal, solar, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, marine-based energy, biomass, hydropower (hydraulic energy transformed into mechanical, then electric energy).
- Develop large hydroelectric dams dedicated to industrial production.
- Develop small-scale plants for household and small business use.
- Provide clean drinking water to all Cameroonians.
- Build new water treatment plants, upgrade existing equipment, pipelines, and connections to ensure water supply security.
- Decentralize water management, assigning it to local councils.
- Protect and monitor water resources.

#### **4.3.4. HEALTH AND MEDICAL SOVEREIGNTY : ACCESSIBLE CARE, MODERNIZED HOSPITALS, STRENGTHENED PREVENTION.**

- Create a universal health insurance fund, with every citizen contributing 1,000 CFA per month to guarantee free healthcare.
- Upgrade medical infrastructure and establish a special fund for research on medicinal plants and promotion of traditional medicine.
- Reassess agreements with the WHO to defend the use of local medicinal knowledge.
- Promote a shift toward preventive healthcare rather than a purely curative model.
- Strengthen food security.
- Help Cameroonian maintain optimal physical and mental health, and provide enabling environments for growth.
- Increase budgets for research units in universities and specialized institutes.
- Ensure systematic availability of health and epidemiological statistics, including the creation of a dedicated Health Statistics Directorate within the Ministry of Statistics.
- Combat alcoholism and public drunkenness through education, regulation, restriction of alcohol outlets, and heavy taxation on alcoholic products.
- Expand community medicine (school, university, military, agricultural, forestry, mining, industrial, cultural, and mutual health insurance models).
- Institutionalize traditional medicine.
- Guarantee equal access to healthcare for all Cameroonian throughout the national territory.
- Establish state-of-the-art medical laboratories capable of addressing a wide range of health challenges.

#### **4.3.5. STRENGTHENING SECURITY : COMBATING INSECURITY, REFORMING DEFENSE AND SECURITY FORCES.**

- Secure Cameroon's borders through targeted economic and social development in border zones.
- Create a Security Research Institute.
- Empower citizens as active participants in national security.
- Improve the working and living conditions of defense and security personnel.

##### **Agriculture and Food Security :**

- Invest 1,000 billion CFA francs in agriculture within the first two years.

#### **4.3.6. DIPLOMACY & DIASPORA AS LEVERS OF SOVEREIGNTY : TWO ESSENTIAL PILLARS OF THE PROGRAM'S SUCCESS.**

- **Cameroonian nationality will be inalienable.**
- **Economic policy will shape employment policy and prioritize foreign investment, which can only be achieved through a proactive, dynamic diplomatic strategy.**
- **Embassies will be opened in every country, aligned with national development goals, and staffed by specialized personnel.**
- **Economic agents and lobbyists will be appointed to serve as economic intelligence operators. Their mission will be to monitor, prospect, and convince foreign investors to invest in Cameroon in identified and emerging production sectors.**
- **Consulates will be opened to better support Cameroonian abroad, with the goal of protecting all nationals wherever they choose to pursue success—through education, economic and cultural activities, or family ties.**
- **Cameroonian diplomacy will be led by the Head of State, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be granted operational autonomy.**
- **A Conference of Ambassadors will be held every two years to allow diplomatic institutions—both abroad and in Cameroon—to assess and evaluate the country's diplomatic strategy.**
- **Foreign policy under the UPSR government will also include city and local diplomacy. Implementing decentralization effectively requires local authorities to engage in proactive international cooperation.**
- **Multiple frameworks will be developed to coordinate, protect, and activate the synergy between the government, local authorities , and the diaspora.**
- **A State Secretary for the Diaspora will be created to oversee and implement this new diplomatic strategy.**
- **A tripartite conference between the government, local authorities and diaspora will take place every two years in Cameroon.**
- **In the revamped national SME/SMI bank, a special unit will be reserved for Cameroonian diaspora wishing to invest in the country.**
- **To support these initiatives, a Diaspora Agency will be established as an interface between local structures and the diaspora.**



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### PAN-AFRICANIST COMMITMENT

*This project is rooted in a vision of total decolonization of the continent, driven by a cultural and economic renaissance, supported by accountable and sovereign institutions.*