

HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Cameroon
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I. Background Information on Cameroon

Cameroon is a country that is located in western Africa. In 1884, our country was invaded by Germany. After World War I, Cameroon was divided to British Cameroons and French Cameroons. During the colonial period, the first political parties emerged. The Union of the Peoples of Cameroons, the biggest political party, offered the combination of French and British Cameroons into a single independent country. This led to France banning UPC in 1995 and resulted in a rebellion. Thanks to this rebellion, Cameroon became fully independent in 1960. On 1 October 1961, British Southern Cameroon chooses to be a part of French Cameroon over the other choice which was being a part of Nigeria. However, this part of the country faced many problems due to their cultural differences. Due to our geography and our colonialized past, our country is highly involved in the agenda items. One item is directly related to us, the other two issues also affect our country due to being a part of Central Africa which makes us included in the third agenda item and makes our location close, in fact, neighbors, to the Central African Republic where the second agenda item is related to.

II. Previous Attempts of Cameroon at Resolving the Issues

A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon:

- The National Commission for Bilingualism and Multiculturalism is created in order to provide unity between the different cultures within the country
- Anglophones started to be more employed than before. Anglophone magistrates and 1,000 bilingual teachers were recruited.
- In 2019, between September 29 and October 4, the Major National Dialogue happened between the sides. Although Southern Cameroons Liberation Council (SCLC) and the Ambazonia Governing Council didn't take part in the negotiations, the Interim government participated in the meeting.
- Ceasefire declared between the sides.
- Cameroon government offered to agree on a ceasefire to Sisiku Julius Ayuk Tabe in a meeting. Even though there is no ceasefire yet, the government is still hopeful that the ceasefire can be declared in future days.

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B. The question of the Central African Republic Civil War:

- The Multinational Force for Central Africa (FOMAC), a peacekeeping force, was sent by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to the Central African Republic. As a member of ECCAS, Cameroon's effort on the solution part of this process is undeniable.
- Cameroon is hosting the largest refugee population from the Central African Republic with more than 290,000 refugees.

C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa:

- The Cameroon Government launched the National and Multisectoral Programme to Reduce Child Mortality in 2014 until 2018. This program, being coordinated by the Ministry of Health, worked closely with the ministries such as but not limited to the Ministry of Basic Education, the Ministry of Water, and the Ministry of Finance are involved.
- Millennium Development Goals were set to reduce the child mortality rate by 2015.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Cameroon On the Issues

A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon:

- This crisis has its roots back in World War I. During the colonial period, since our country was colonized by both United Kingdom and France, cultural differences within the country can be seen. Unfortunately, this multicultural situation of our country damaged unity and harmed us socially and economically. Our government proved itself to be willing to negotiate this issue with the opposition by participating in the Major National Dialogue while the SCLC and the Ambazonia Governing Council refused to take part in the negotiations. It should also be noted down that the Cameroon Government offered to make some incentives and that is why these negotiations took place. So we are willing to discuss the issue with the opposing sides if they wish to do so.

B. The question of the Central African Republic Civil War:

- As a neighboring country to the Central African Republic, this Civil War has an important effect on our country as well. Because this Civil War forces the citizens to move to other countries for escaping from the war due to the fact that they are displaced. And it is only logical that those citizens are moving to our country since we are neighbors with the Central African Republic. In fact, with over 290,000 refugees, Cameroon becomes the country with the most refugees from CAR. Unfortunately, this affects our resources and makes our citizens who are being hosts unhappy.

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C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa:

- One of the main reasons for the problem is obviously the insufficiency of the healthcare system in Central Africa. The improvement of the system is needed and so is the economic help from the other countries. The lack of economic opportunity in Central Africa is leading to this problem and it is urgent to solve it. Especially considering that our country didn't meet its Millennium Development Goals (MDG) about reducing child mortality rates, we also urgently need to reach the solution as well. Other than economic health, planning needs to be improved as well in order to offer the citizens the necessary healthcare. A team that will work on the matter specific to the countries can be formed to guide the Member States.

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