Security Challenges of Cameroon and the Effects on France-African Relations

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Abstract
This article studies the security challenges of Cameroon and their effects on France-African relations. The rise of former colonized states such as Brazil, Singapore, Malaysia, South Africa and China reveals that it is possible to rise above any national security problem to unthinkable wealth and prosperity. As post modernity evolves, it provokes several nation states to battle hard to overcome endemic derailments such as corruption, ethnic violence and segregation in order to catch up with the pace of globalization. Furthermore, it is very important to understand the very effects the derailments in the social and political economy of Cameroon and what is needed to make the necessary shifts and adjustments. This study will endeavor to uncover the varying security challenges that bound Cameroon considering the cross check of the existing relations between the challenges and state institutions. Moreover, the study shall analyze the effectiveness of the institutions and critically look at how they address issues of national interest as Cameroon matches forward to its 2035 Grand Ambition propaganda. This paper will explore Buzan's conceptual framework of security, the history of Cameroon, the domestic security challenges of Cameroon and the counter security measures put in place.
Key words: Cameroon, France-Afrique Relations, National Security, Security, Threats.

1. Introduction

The proliferation of security studies reveals how much the discipline has moved from its 1960 military centric personnel analyses to anyone with the capacity to deliver empirical analyses of the current order. In addition, human interaction continues to deepen security studies as globalization has shortened the distance between human interpersonal chemistry. More so, as the international community sometimes maintains its ceaseless and empty sermons of peace and security, there is a growing need to address issues of pertinent consideration as terrorism, radical Islam, racism, fascism, corruption, ethnic and tribal wars, disease, state sponsored terrorism, cybercrime and drug abuse continue to ravage the hard work entreated by states and other non-state actors.

The security challenges of Cameroon are deeply studied in this work because they provide the pace setter and platform for the understanding of different elements such as ethnic divisions, kleptocracy and other mundane activities which though working differently, are highly interconnected and detrimental to Cameroon's overall performance score. These elements as strong as they mostly repel economic and political engagements whose roles are conceived for national growth. Therefore, they could be judged guilty for the crime of grounding Cameroon's economy and for segregating its society which for over sixty years has been living on a boiling volcano; a one whose eruption started in late 2016. Furthermore, the role of Cameroon in its economic sub

region is strategically vital meaning understanding Cameroon's security challenges will be an open door to understand the entire region.

In this study, the conceptual proposals of Buzan are considered and from its state centric analysis they are used to examine the roles played by the political actors of Cameroon in their plight to make Cameroon an emerging economy by 2035. Furthermore, the role played by foreign powers such as France is not minimized remembering that French Cameroon was once a French mandated territory. In addition, the geopolitical positioning of Cameroon is taken to account amid unstable neighbors and the rise of armed groups that seek to behest the Gulf of Guinea. The article asks the questions such as "if Cameroon is able to patriotically address its security issues, will it have a direct effect in the entire sub region? Will it create a power shift and an interactive rotation between the former French colonies of Africa and France? If yes, what will be the effect?"

2. Security

Security originates from the Greek word *'securus'* which means 'free from care, quiet, easy'. From the 1600s, it was used from the adjective 'secure' which meant 'to make safe'. Considering the origin of the word security might simply mean the ability to live from the cares of want or from the circumstances of despair. But things do not really happen as such in the 21st century as the changing global order imposes new definitions and approaches on the subject. Security in the 21st century keeps growing its large analytic and intellectual demands. Though defining the term is very challenging as it depends on the individual examining the concept, there is nonetheless, a need to forward a rationale which might in some regards address key issues it underlines[1]. This means that approaching the subject would require the controversial definition of security and starting off with Barry Buzan, the study shall try to simplify the definitional problem.

Sulovic defines security as "the pursuit of freedom from threats". Similarly, it could be defined as "the continued ability of the country to pursue the development of its internal life without serious interference, or threat of interference, from foreign powers". Buzan[2] adds that to discuss security in depth, it must be approached from five different threat perspectives which he identifies military, political, economic, environmental, and societal threats. While holding a traditional perspective, Buzan is seconded by Sulovic[3] who supports that "traditionalists, adherents of the realist school of thought, define security as a freedom from any objective military threat to the state survival in an anarchic international system". Though "modernists" like Waever agree to disagree in their argument of security analysis and prefer to approach the subject from a larger perspective, it is important to note that the definitional problem might leave the academic community short of a definite agreement on the concept. Just like terrorism, many scholars and states still wonder aloud on its much contested definition and until there is a definite sentiment on the subject, security studies might never be linear. It could be the reason why Baldwin[4] worries that a series of academics prefer to follow a normative path well suitable for them while at the same time abusing the initial content when approached from another society. He continues that definitions given to the subject of security happen to be a sham as everyone dares to approach the subject from the nations-state perspective while paying less attention to other important factors such as cybercrime, drug abuse, economics, politics, etc. He fears that defining security is fast becoming a lucrative business instead of a phenomenal subject that necessitates all hands on deck. It should therefore be noted that Buzan[5] though from a traditionalist

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[5] Buzan, B. (1983)."People, States and Fear: The National Security Problem in International Relations", Brighton: Wheatsheaf Books.

perspective limits his study at the state centric level while security sympathizers such as Waever, Walt and de Wilde distance themselves from the traditional perspective. Waever though sharing the state centric thought like Buzan defines security by adding elements of human security, drug abuse, human trafficking and cybercrime[1]. With these, the definitional problem becomes even more complex and adjusts with Baldwin's worry stated above. If finding the definition of security is this difficult then it sums up to another dilemma that Huysmans referred to when he addressed the corresponding relationship between security and identity[2]. He feared that the real sense of the concepts were not being addressed to their right respects but instead, there was a whole misunderstanding of the concepts as different schools of thought wondered about it with proposals that differed from the initial idea. At the end of it all, whether traditional or modern schools of security studies, one thing is sure, the subject has come to gain a strong connotation in the 21st century as compared to the 1960s when its study was largely centered on the Cold War. If the definition of Sulovic mentioned above is considered, then the anarchic international system stretches the concept and gives room for modernists to present a stronger proposal as the changing global order continues to push states farther the wall.

2.1 National Security

While contending the definitional problem of security its closest relative national security which agrees on its parts shares some common denominators by its practitioners. It must be noted that the definition of national security largely depends on the needs of every nation-state and what they perceive to be their security interests, needs and threats. Mendel explains that many states define national security to mean "the maintenance of foreign relations" and continues that some countries like South Africa include "defense, security and international relations" while others like the United States might add secrecy as an important item[3]. In a broader scope national security could mean the ability to preserve a nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain economic relations with the rest of the world. In this sense therefore, both security and national security have a strong meeting point. That is while the nation fights to preserve its domestic efficiency it at the same time tries to balance pressure from without. A possible explanation for this could be as a result of globalization which has been accused of being so push full to places unheard of.

2.2 France-Afrique

Bourgi just like his predecessor, Jacques Foccart, was a close attendant to some African presidential palaces, and defined the 'France-Afrique' as a series of connections mostly of occult practices sustained by African presidents in the former French colonies and France[4]. These relations involve the direct looting of their countries and the spoils transported to France in brief cases. The objective of this kleptocracy is to simply maintain those like African presidents in power for as long as it is necessary. Sagna is of the opinion that the France-Afrique like the late Ivorian president Houphouët Boigny termed it refers to the pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial parasitic relations between France and its former African colonies whereby the winner take all is France[5]. In a complicit system of clientelism whereby the African elite refuses to accept the generous and free help of African experts in the Diaspora, Sagna adds that "our African leaders, instead, prefer to consult with the 'experts' of the former colonial power". At the end of the day, the France-Afrique serves the west more than the indigenous people of Africa. If the France-Afrique is having so much attention today, it is because many Africans regard it as a strong security threat against Africa's intended rise to emergence. Taureck believes that by saying security something is being done. Therefore, anytime the word security is mentioned, it means there is a problem which necessitates an

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[4] Bourgi, R. (2016). "Exclusive: Robert Bourgi engages on Voxafrica (Part 1/2)", VoxAfrica, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j0A-B7Ppwso)

[5] Sagna, M. L. (2016). "France-Afrique: Breaking the Ties", The World Post, https://www.huffingtonpost.com/mahamadou-lamine-sagna/franceafrique-breaking-th_b_3318530.html

urgent action[1]. In this regard, the word France-Afrique any time, its mentioned means there is a need to do something either to totally get rid of it or get rid of its patrons who are nothing other but some African kleptocracy. Moreover, in recent years, Bayart believes the France-Afrique is greatly reducing in its power and magnitude and France might be losing it all, after all[2]. In addition, recent occurrences in Africa at this time coupled with the repeated agitations of the masses mostly in former French colonies indicate that there is a strong resentment against France. More so, France is constantly accused of state terrorism and for maintaining dictators in power who constantly abuse of the basic rights of their citizens. With the rise of revolutionary leaders like Kemi Seba there is every reason to believe that the days of the France-Afrique are numbered and France will not always be there to enjoy the hundred year's spoils of imperialism.

2.3 Threat

Buzan[3] defined threats as the capacity to stay away from danger or anything harmful. He qualified threats of two kinds that is personal threats and state threats. A look at Africa's security threat as a regional block will suggest that the foremost threats are French-Governor type presidents, and Western imperialism. These two accounts for the many sub-threats that serve as the basis of some bias definition of the African continent. More so, the fact that many African's have been killed in the recent past, most of whom were patriots who sought meticulously to end the unmerited slavery of their people possess a threat to African states; however, a one they can collectively handle if they unite. For example, the assassinations of Sékou Touré, Sylvanus Olympia, Thomas Sankara and Muammar Gaddafi by the western elites, suggests that the degree of exogenous threats faced by most African states is huge and requires a strong contingency response. Collier asserts that Africa currently faces two major security threats[4]. He summarizes them to be the rise of radical Islam and the extraction of resources. He adds that until now the militia of Africa is ill equipped to deal with these challenges which continue to flourish. Corruption as it is the case of Cameroon largely explains this inefficiency. Moreover, the indigenous threats that come from armed groups such as in the Congo Democratic, Somalia, Central African Republic, South Sudan, and recently the two English parts of Cameroon reveal the degree to which a collective action plan is required by all African states and their different stake holders. But first, it must be hammered on that for as long as there is a leadership crisis in Africa which breeds political and economic recklessness by the oligarchy, armed groups and the rise of radical Islam as well as foreign interferences, they will always take advantage of the power and social vacuum which the lower and poorer class has been subjected to. Added to these threats are elements of corruption, dictatorships, and other related leadership problems whose belligerent offspring are diseases and insurgencies partly due to ideology or the unequal sharing of the national cake as it is practiced in Cameroon[5].

3. Historical Background of Cameroon

It is mentioned in the Common Wealth that "archaeological evidence suggests that the region (Cameroon) may have been the first homeland of the Bantu peoples, who developed methods of working iron and an advanced agriculture"[6]. After around 200 BC, the Bantu peoples spread east and south, to become the dominant ethnic group of sub-Saharan Africa. History holds that present day Cameroonians might just be a mix of immigrants from Sudan and Nigeria. Some of them were traders while others were simply running away from the ruthless Muslim invasion that was sweeping across the continent at the time[7].

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[5]Young, T. (1999), "The State and Politics in Africa", Journal of Southern African Studies, Vol, 25, No. 1

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[7]   US Department of State (2017). "A Brief History of Cameroon", ThoughtCo. https://www.thoughtco.com/brief-history-of-cameroon-43616

Ngoh reveals that the Portuguese were the first to set foot in Cameroon in 1447 and named the River Wouri *"Rio dos Cameroes"* meaning "river of prawns"[1]. It is from this first contact that the name *Kamerun* will be much later coined by the Germans after the famous 1884 Germano-Douala Treaty. In fact, Dze-Ngwa puts it well that "by 1912, the Germans drew the first map of Cameroon and a new nation was born called *Kamerun*[2]. He concludes that modern Cameroon is therefore, a German creation".

Cameroon is boarded by six nations, namely Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Nigeria, Gabon, Congo, and the Central African Republic. Cameroon is recorded to have over two hundred and eighty ethnic groups all different from the other. It is sad to note that this ethnic diversity does not bring any gain to the nation it has paved way for culture brokers and ethnic segregation.

3.1 Colonization History of Cameroon

Cameroon remains one of the only countries to have been colonized thrice and having to change its official language those three times from German to English and French respectively. As mentioned above the Portuguese were the first to set foot in the country but could not penetrate due to Malaria. Though the British were already settled in the Littoral Region of Cameroon in the 19th century, they had no intentions of colonizing the territory.

The reluctance of Britain to build colonial relations with the locals defined their regrets later. They were only concerned about cutting the slave route in the Atlantic and that paved way for Germany who came in as the last and successful suitor for the territory. Though some British missionaries were already present and in operation like Rev. Alfred Saker, The Rev. Joseph Merrick from Jamaica it didn't help relations and the inability of the British to pick up the baton as the Douala Chiefs requested simplified the work for the German envoy, Zingraft. The latter was able to strike a deal with the Douala chiefs and on July 12, 1884[3]; *Kamerun* (in German) became a German territory. A few days later, Hewett, the British envoy for the same reason arrived *Kamerun* but was too late. However, the marriage between the Germans and the Douala Chiefs did not last long because the brutal direct rule of the Germans pushed the locals to build up a resistance and thanks to the resistance; the people once again turned to the British to regain the territory. It should be added that without consulting other chiefdoms and kingdoms, the 1884 treaties were signed by the locals of Douala in the territory known today as French Cameroon. Though none from the other chiefdoms, kingdoms or villages were either present or aware of the agreements the Germans continued inwards into the hinterlands.

The German Colonial administration in the country lasted for thirty-two years, 1884-1916 after which it was defeated and ousted from the territory following the outbreak of the First World War. The Anglo-French coalitions alongside the help of Belgium after having ousted the Germans were able to partition the territory under the watchful auspices of the League of Nations in 1919. French Cameroon administered under the French system gained independence on January 1st 1960 while the British Southern Cameroon's gained independence on the 1st of October, 1961 by reunifying with French Cameroon or with Nigeria. Northern British Cameroon decided to gain independence by joining Nigeria while British Southern Cameroon chose French Cameroon a choice they will regret very shortly after. The former British Southern Cameroonians believe that their union with the former French Cameroon in particular has brought them so much pain and suffering for the past fifty-six years.

Konings and Nyamnjoh explain that the colonial legacies inherited by the two Cameroon have made them two separate peoples very different from the other[4]. However, in 1961 through what Tanku qualifies to be a shamed

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[4] Konings, P. and F. Nyamnjoh (1997). "The Anglophone Problem in Cameroon", The Journal of Modern

agreement, both decided to come together in a cosmetic federation of equal status. He adds that though the Anglophone Cameroonians were constrained to join French speaking Cameroon, the union was never signed by the United Nations (UN). Hence, there were two governments working side by side and under the guidance of the Federal constitution which was never to be modified. Alas, the Anglophones were very sensitive to wake up to the sad reality that they were simply walking into an organized crime which will beget a serious collective violence against them by the majority French speaking Cameroon. The results of these will be the constant intention to gradually assimilate the English speaking part of Cameroon to the French system of education and the judiciary. This is where the 'Anglophone problem' started. Since then, secessionist groups have spoken out loud and wide calling on the international community to call Yaoundé, the centralized unitary capital, to order and to respect the federal constitution of the Federal Republic of Cameroon; but all to no avail. Alas, revolutionary groups such as the SCNC-Southern Cameroon National Council, SCYL-Southern Cameroon Youth League were formed. The objective was the same, either a return to the 1961 federal constitution or separation. Tanku in a study warns that over 80% of Anglophones want separation and independence from French Cameroon[1].The International Crisis Group Report N°250 adds that the reason for the calls for separation is because "the Anglophones of Cameroon, 20 per cent of the population, feel marginalized and denied their basic constitutional rights"[2]. If they ever receive any crumbs of their basic rights, the government says it a favor from the president and so praises must be rushed to him. Their frustrations erupted dramatically at the end of 2016 when a series of sectoral grievances morphed into political demands, leading to strikes and riots but the response of the government was brutally bloody. The movement grew to the point where the government's repressive approach was no longer sufficient to calm the situation, forcing it to dare into a cosmetic negotiation with Anglophone trade unions but no serious concessions were ever made. Popular mobilization is now weakening, but the majority of Anglophones are far from happy. Having lived through three months with no internet, six months of general strikes and one school year lost, many are now demanding federalism or secession but the call for separation with the creation of an interim government presently lead by Dr. Sako Ikome drives away sleep from Yaoundé[3]. Ignoring the need to handle the crisis with restraint, the overall response of the government towards these groups of persons who are simply reformers has been brutal and bloody.

The International Crisis Group Africa supports that due to such murderous repressive moves by the government of Cameroon, secessionist and other separatist ranks are growing by the day, and some are more firmly evoking the idea of an armed struggle or "self-defense"[4]. Popular Francophone activist Sebastien Ebala, speaking to Cameroon Magazine showed solidarity and respect to Anglophones and added that the Anglophones picked up arms in late November, 2017 when they could not take anymore the gross human rights and brutal repressions from the military[5]. From September 22 to October 3rd, 2017 more than five hundred Southern Cameroonians were killed by security forces as they marched on the streets with peace plants requesting for reforms in the educational and judiciary sectors as well as the respect of the constitution[6]. He continued that more than 1000

African Studies, Volume 35, Issue 2, pp. 207-299,https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/bitstream/handle/1887/4616/ASC-1246231-023.pdf;sequence=1

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[3]Myafrikaudate, (2018). "BREAKING…A New Acting President of Ambazonia has been presented to the Public", http://www.myafricaupdate.com/acting-president-ambazonia/

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were arbitrarily arrested and jailed and until date many are missing and unaccounted for. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees-UNHCR, noticed that the brutal response and the arbitrary killings and miming of unarmed citizens perpetrated by the government has sent over 40,000 Southern Cameroonians parking and presently seek refuge in Nigeria[1]. Thus, the gross human right abuses of the Biya regime and the arrogance of his government has sadly pushed the Anglophone Southern Cameroonians to pick up arms first, for self-defense from the ruthless forces of the French speaking Cameroon and secondly, to satisfy the materialization of their dream state, "the Federal Republic of Ambazonia". The International Crisis Group adds again that "in August 2017, Crisis Group sounded the alarm about the risk of an insurrection in Cameroon's Anglophone region unless a genuine dialogue, complete with strong measures to defuse tensions were initiated"[2]. Unfortunately, their alarm fell on blocked ears and the arrogance of the Biya regime championed the rise of ferocious armed groups. Consequently, as of the material year of 2018 there are more than four armed groups that have actively engaged government forces leaving more than 400soldiers mostly of French speaking Cameroon dead[3]. The groups identified are Tigers, Ambazonian Defense Forces and the Southern Cameroons Defense Forces are reportedly attacking military posts and military personnel as an act of self-defense against the gross human rights violations ordered by President Paul Biya against the Anglophone Cameroonians. The Guardian Post highlighted that more than 400 soldiers have been killed by Anglophone armed groups and the Cameroon Ministry of Defense confirms that in only four months that is from November 2017 to February 2018, more soldiers have been killed by the disgruntled Anglophones than by Boko Haram[4]. It adds citing Colonel Badjeck the spokesman for the Ministry of Defense who admitted that "Boko Haram is less powerful than Ambazonian soldiers". Amid the calls of the international community for the Biya regime to call for an inclusive and broad based dialogue, the government maintains its position that all Anglophone Cameroonians are 'dogs, rats and terrorists' and cannot dialogue with them regardless of their genuine grievances.

4. Domestic Security Challenges of Cameroon

This section will discuss the domestic security challenges of Cameroon and to better explain the subject the various security threats faced by Cameroon will be discussed; the political, economic, military, societal and environmental threats.

4.1 Political Threats
The first most daring political threat that Cameroon had was the 1984 failed coup and the second was the 1992 presidential elections which shook the foundations of Cameroon. Since then Cameroon has been playing the hide and seek game with the president rigging elections at will and modifying the constitution as much as he desires. Cameroon sponsors the political ideology of the presidential system that allegedly practices democracy and scornfully respects human rights. Nevertheless, the reality in Cameroon shames its political sermons in the face of logic. Buzan classifies political threats to come from two angles. He insists on political ideology and the battle of ideas. Moreover, the battle of ideas could lead to assassination and state sponsored terrorism5. These are very clear and true for Cameroon. The governments of Cameroon for the past fifty six years under its two eternal presidents, Amadou Ahidjo and Paul Biya the incumbent, have held Cameroonians bound by corruption, bribery, occult-anal relations, ethnocentrism and nepotism. Sadly, the social dissolution that it has created is such that any English speaking Cameroonian at this time could just be arrested arbitrarily and released on bail only upon offering a huge sum of money. Following Buzan's analysis and far from what is being preached and portrayed on television, dictatorship and democracy do not complement the other in Cameroon. The government through its different models of state sponsored propaganda and terrorism, has forced the citizens- mostly the Franchophones who prefer to grumble cowardly and stay to accept the 35 years rule of Paul Biya, incumbent president. Anyone who rises up to speak against him and his regime risks death. In 2014, the majority CPDM-

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[2] The International Crisis Group (2017). "Anglophone Crisis Calls for Strong Measures", https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/cameroon/130-cameroon-worsening-anglophone-crisis-calls-strong-measures

[3]The Guardian Post, (2018), "Ambazonia' inflicts deadly losses and Sorry on Yaounde", No.1219, p. 1

[4]The Guardian Post (2018). "Ambazonia" Inflicts deadly losses and sorrow on Yaoundé", No. 121, Yaoundé.

Cameroon's People Democratic Movement, the ruling party's national assembly voted a law stating that anyone who protests for anything including their basic rights risks the death sentence[1]. It is added that "from every indication, the liberty of individuals to express their frustration with government action will be reprimanded with a heavy hand and accusing people of crimes against the state and capital punishment". Thus, defending ones rights in Cameroon according to the 2014 bill is qualified as an act of terrorism whose sentence is the death penalty. This has led to a psychological and traditional normalization of election rigging, the sudden and unceremonious revision of the constitution to keep Paul Biya in power till death do them part. Consequently, the reforming ideas of the Anglophone and other enlightened Cameroonians, has pushed the government under the famous 2014 anti-terrorism law to label them or their sympathizers as terrorists. Aljazeera reported that Cameroon's 'anti-terror' law is being used by authorities to arrest and threaten local journalists, creating a climate of fear among political reporters. In addition, though the law was enacted to counter Boko Haram, the anti-terror law was being used to silence media workers who report on Boko Haram, or on civil unrest in Cameroon's English-speaking regions. Consequently, many journalists fear to report on anything political[2]. The danger is that the strong arm of government is creating polarity and strong political dissentions between the English and French speaking Cameroonians. Their aim is to turn English speaking Cameroonians against French speaking Cameroonians so that they can legitimate a genocidal plan[3]. But that too has been failing badly. Since 2016 the government has been on a devastating rampage cracking down anyone who speaks against the regime in power and anyone who shows solidarity to minority groups such as the Anglophones is termed a terrorist and must undergo a 'Kangaroo trial' in the military tribunal. The result of the trial is a death sentence. Fascism has set in and many Anglophone Cameroonians are constantly yelled at by their Francophone comrades for simply requesting for reforms, the respect of the constitution and the law and for demanding better living conditions. Furthermore, Anglophones are known for holding the government accountable for its beggarly and senseless borrowing attitude from financial institutions and for the outrageous embezzlement and the misappropriation of state funds. One of the direct political threats this current crisis poses is the senatorial elections meant for March, 2018 and presidential elections meant for October, 2018. With the crisis it is feared that not only will the elections not successfully place in some parts of the country but it also directly targets Cameroon's hosting of the 2019 prestigious African Nations Cup Finals.

With much sarcasm and their divide and rule system the government hopes to crack down on the disgruntled Anglophones who have vowed not to stop protesting until they see a change. In addition, the Anglophones have understood that the French majority government is so arrogant to address pressing political issues through an inclusive dialogue. In defiance to the 2014 anti-terrorism law, the English speaking Cameroonians have now resorted to creating their own state, The Federal Republic of Ambazonia and from the way things are going, the loss of political legitimacy of the Biya region on the two Anglophone regions, the constant radicalization of the people and the rise of armed groups that are formed every day and financed by the Anglophone Diaspora, they might be granted a referendum in the contested future. The referendum will decide whether to re-federate with Cameroon or leave. As of now the disgruntled Anglophones have finally picked up arms as a means of self-defense and according the Ministry of Defense, more than 400 French Cameroonian soldiers have been killed in the Kembong, Batibo, and Kwa-kwa localities in Anglophone Cameroon.

The political threats of Cameroon when one considers the great somnambulism of the regime reveals that if nothing is done to address the political dichotomies between the English and French factions and other misrepresented ethnic groups, the Gulf of Guinea will in the near future experience a serious shake up through the separation of French and English Cameroon. Other problems of this magnitude follow the cross ethnic dissentions that the regime has instigated. Considering Cameroon's bi-judicial, bi-cultural and bilingual nature it adds that the current structural political threats5 reveal that Cameroon is two nations in one that colonial past and values greatly contradict each other. For example, Anglophone Cameroonians believe in power rotation, the respect for the law and democracy, calling their leaders to order and boldly questioning authority. This is their

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[1] Contra Nogendi (2017). "The Cameroon anti-terrorism law and the suppression of basic freedoms", http://contranocendi.org/index.php/en/news/100-the-cameroon-anti-terrorism-law-and-the-suppression-of-basic-freedoms

[2] Aljazeera (2017). "Cameroon using 'anti-terror' law to silence media: CPJ", http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/09/cameroon-anti-terror-law-silence-media-cpj-170920112612527.html

[3] Fon, J. (2017). "Genocide in Southern Cameroons: The untold Okoyong story", Cameroon Concord News, http://www.cameroonconcordnews.com/genocide-in-southern-cameroons-the-untold-okoyong-story/

culture and will never desist from it. However, their Francophonie counterparts aided by France believe in one man stay there forever and should there be any trouble or discontentment, they would rather prefer to cry cowardly than stand for their rights. Agbaw-Ebai revealed sad news about the collective and systemic planned demise of the Anglophones by the regime. This collective violence, organized crime and state sponsored political terrorism against a tenth of its population revealed that as of 2004, only 2 Anglophones with portfolio out of 32 were ministers, 3 Secretary Generals in ministries out of 32, 6 General Managers of public corporations out of 60, 2 Army Generals out of 25, 4 Ambassadors out of 35, 6 Senior Divisional Officers out of 58, 9 Divisional Officers out of 268. More so, no Anglophone has ever occupied the strategic position as minister of defense, territorial administration, economy, national security, national education, finance and foreign affairs. She continued that this Anglophone region which makes up only 20% of the population accounts for over 60% of the GDP, yet, has nothing and no infrastructural projects[1]. The International Crisis Group warned in the face of this escalating tension that *"the Cameroonian president must go beyond superficial measures and take responsibility in order to find political solutions to the crisis"*. Despite calls from the international community to visit the political issue with restraint Cameroon's president instead declared war against the Anglophones in late 2017, thus, taking the revolution to the next level. Unfortunately, most of the Special Forces he sends to the two Anglophone regions end up body bags.

4.2 Economic Threats
The political and economic threats of Cameroon complement each other as most of the nation's viable economic operations or moves are concentrated in the French speaking part of the country. Very little or nothing is given to the English speaking Cameroonians who are considered second class citizens or better still nothing. Recently, amid mounting protests and tensions in the two Anglophone regions the Governor of the South West Region of Cameroon called the disgruntled Anglophones "dogs". In retaliation, the economic punishment that the English speaking Cameroonians have imposed on the state of Cameroon since January 2017 has been that of a sit down 'Ghost Town'. These operate either twice or thrice a week depending on the decision of the "now presidential" cabinet of the Anglophones. As mentioned above, Cameroon has been under the championed duress of borrowing from international institutions. The motives are that the monies will be invested on developmental projects that will materialize the 2035 propaganda of its president Paul Biya. Instead, the money borrowed from international institutions is siphoned and hidden in foreign accounts, thus, lowering the country the more to a despondent state of poverty.

Without proper infrastructure which will bring about development and direct foreign investment, Cameroon imports basically almost everything whereas it was supposed to be manufacturing its own goods. Its total dependence on oil whose prices continue to fluctuate leaves it in a more beggarly position than its counterparts in other countries that are strongly diversifying their economies. The African Development Bank/OECD analyzed thus "the paces of structural reforms remains slow and there are many gaps in the effort to improve governance"[2]. The structural deficit in electricity remains a major bottleneck that hinders economic development. Limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation in the country constitutes an affront to human dignity. The lack of portable water provoked a strong cholera outbreak in the northern parts of Cameroon which claimed over 200 lives in 2014[3]. The response of the government was to build bore holes which has not solved the problem. With the rising temperatures and the very poor and abandoned sanitary and hygienic conditions which favor the easy recruitment of Boko Haram insurgents, there are fears another Cholera outbreak might claims thousands.

The economic threats or challenges of Cameroon are not very dissimilar to those of the political threats. They all satisfy the lustful desires of the kleptocracy that has been in power under the same regime since 1960. Unlike the political challenges which are systematically designed to refuse and hurt a part of the population, the economic challenges go a long way to segregate tribes and ethnicities. Developmental projects are biasedly sent to Kribi only, the new and apathetic city center of Cameroon. To explain this economic wickedness imposed on the

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[1]Agbaw-Ebai, V. E. (2016). "The Anglophone Problem–When Facts don't Lie", Cameroon Concord News, http://www.cameroonconcordnews.com/the-anglophone-problem-when-facts-dont-lie/

[2]The African Development Bank/OECD (2007). "Cameroon", OECD, https://www.oecd.org/dev/38561786.pdf

[3] Plan International (2010). "Cholera outbreak puts thousands at risk in Cameroon", https://reliefweb.int/report/cameroon/cholera-outbreak-puts-thousands-risk-cameroon

masses by the oligarchy, Bayart identified a group or class or people called 'culture or power brokers' in Cameroon who mediate between the ruling minority and the poor majority. He explains that these people mediate between the rich corrupt class of the ruling Beti-Bulu clan and the poorer majority of the other 274 other clans down the ladder. Therefore, to obtain 'favors' from the rich minority, one had to fulfill certain conditions in order to get noticed. Mpipgo reported that when Anglophone Cameroonians are given grumps of their basic rights, the national television, Crtv (Cameroon Radio and Television) says it is a favor from the government[1]. On that regard, motions of support must be filed in by elites if more of such have to come. More so, the regime in power having the darkest human rights records on earth isn't short of corruption, nepotism, and tribalism and recently occult-anal connections. Despite article 347 of 2014 anti-homosexual laws, elements of homosexuality and occultism as bi products for employment and promotion have been added to substantiate their bias against other tribes and clans[2]. Economic advantages are reserved only for a select few up the ladder who have one or two persons in the occult-homosexual spree. These are used to garner more support from their followers while keeping them in a state of perpetual fruitlessness.

The biggest economic threat of Cameroon thus far which has kept Cameroon to its feet and with a Gross Domestic Product-GDP that continues to decline is corruption. The Gan Business Anti-Corruption Portal decried that as follows:

> *Corruption is endemic in Cameroon and significantly increases the costs and risks of doing business.* Bribery*, nepotism and* corruption *are rife in almost all sectors of the*
>
> *Cameroonian government and economy; but is particularly prevalent in the judiciary, public services, and customs. The legal and regulatory systems are non-transparent and difficult for foreign companies to navigate. In addition, there exists a lack of effective regulations, insufficient law enforcement and significant delays in courts. Cameroon's Penal Code (in French) criminalizes corruption, bribery, extortion and bribery of foreign public officials, and corruption is punishable by a prison term of five years to life, a fine of up to USD 4,000 and/or asset seizure. Facilitation payments and gifts are also addressed in Cameroon's legislation, yet insufficient implementation of anti-corruption legislation coupled with impunity among public officials has exacerbated the levels of corruption in the country[3].*

The direct foreign investment in Cameroon is very poor meaning Cameroon has a lot to do to seduce foreign investors. With the underground network of dark envelopes it is hard to think that any investor will like to go through that when they are not sure if their capital will be recovered. This practice is responsible for drowning Cameroon and for making it a bench warmer in its overall economic performance. For instance, International Monetary Fund in Statistics Times projects a list of countries by their GDP and Cameroon occupies the 90th position[4]; that is Cameroon according to the statistics is the 90th economy of the world with a PPP- Public Private Partnership of about 2.760 and a GDP of $29.547 for the year 2017. Agriculture continues to suffer greatly while other areas such as transport, health, and mining remain underdeveloped. In fact, with the current political economy of Cameroon, it is almost impossible for a Cameroonian to invest in Cameroon and become a millionaire. Foreigners who manage to invest end up making the millions. The politically built climate favors foreigners because the regime benefits but keeps the citizens in perpetual hunger.

While in other countries recruitment into the army is free and a basic constitutional right, in Cameroon bribes of

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[1] Mpipgo, N.C. (2001). "Stark evidence of Anglophone Marginalization", The Guardian Post, No 0109, https://scylinfo.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/anglophone-marginalisation-irony-of-20th-may-celebrations-in-cameroon.pdf

[2] Matsinkou, T. S. and E. J. Juakom (2015). "Homosexuality as a crime in Cameroon", International Journal of Gender and Women's Studies, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 138-142, DOI: 10.15640/ijgws.v3n2p12, http://dx.doi.org/10.15640/ijgws.v3n2p12

[3] The Gan Business Anti-Corruption Portal (2017). "Cameroon Corruption Report", http://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/cameroon

[4] International Monetary Fund (2017). "List of Countries by Projected GDP", Statistics Times, International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook (April 2017).

up to four million Francs CFA-a currency used by fourteen African countries (about 8.000 USD) could be offered or have a godfather for one to pass the police or army recruitments[1]. Similarly, bribes are offered to be admitted into the school of medicine and meritocracy of course is a sham. No one cares about the quality of the product, money speaks. The systemic ethnic and Anglophone marginalization also provokes a gross deficit in the national GDP. Mpipgo complained that Anglophones are frightened from important state corporations. As such the right pecks are never given the chance to occupy the right holes. It is who knows who becomes what. Unfortunately, it has produced a system of linear failure whereby, economic analysts and economic practitioners or performers are mostly people who know little or nothing in economic development, management or finance. The decisions taken to attract foreign investors have always gone past the ideal and for as long as this is practiced Cameroon is set to go nowhere. Better measures to address economic policy issues are either overlooked or scorned at by the elite because the wrong people are in the right places. Nwel decries that infrastructural developmental projects that will promote the advancement of the economy and the society may see the light of day depending on how much some people are sure to get for themselves first, then for the nation's well-being."Choko" the local name for bribes as it is called has become a political, social and economic tradition which continues to scare away big brains who have the capacity to develop the economy of the country. Unfortunately, these big brains promotes brain drain which contributes less to the economy and the country suffers thus, increasing the public debt which can be easily abated if the right economic contingent methods are taken into account. Economically forced on exile, the intelligent underprivileged are forced to either smuggle themselves abroad whether legally or illegally or to just enjoy the warmth of unemployment. Summarily, the loss of viable patriots who leave the country every day for safer heavens weighs heavily on the economic performance of the state and for as long as this happens, Cameroon's economy will remain bad because policy makers rely on their capacities to bribe their way into anything they desire and not on their intellectual build. It is because of this gross and unrepentant corruption that Cameroon has been world the corruption champion twice and reinforcing. Mpipgo continues that the awards of multi-million contracts to ghost contractors and the employment of ghost workers continue to weigh heavily on the countries national debt. Shamelessly, the right contracts are either given to the wrong contractors for 'man-know-man', ethnic or other sexual reasons or they are just given to ghosts. This could explain why infrastructural development in Cameroon is a shame and a pure disgrace for a country termed "Africa in miniature". The embezzlement and misappropriation of funds by the Biya regime has exposed the country to the worst economic meltdown in the recent years. Continuous and unceremonious borrowing from international financial institutions but never using the monies as intended has leveled, it as a beautiful country ruled by a shit-hole administration. Instead of finding solutions to this, the government continuously plies the highways of international institutions for endless loans. Meanwhile, the monies borrowed are never used for the purposes intended and end up instead in private safer heavens.

Reuters reported that former Minister of Finance Polycarpe Abah Abah was sentenced to 25 years in jail for corruption. He was accused of embezzling over 6 billion Francs CFA ($11 million)[2]. Similarly, Agbor presents an empirical review of how the Special Criminal Court of Cameroon functions and how it was able to condemn former Minister of Health, Urbaine Olanguena Awono to more than 20 years in prison for allegedly embezzling more than 80 million Francs ($166.000) and Ferdinand Ondo Ndong for embezzling over 29 billion Francs ($54.000.000)[3].As the dominant Francophone government continues to empty the national treasury, all projects listed since the 1980s remain on a standstill and even those decreed by the president, remain a sham that flies away from logic. It will be a disgrace to know that some of the road infrastructures used today especially in the English parts of Cameroon were built by the Germans who left Cameroon when they lost their colonies in 1914. Almost nothing has been done to develop these regions and the old 1900s German infrastructures still thrive until date. Many are even used as government offices and dilapidated and ugly as they are, the government doesn't think of constructing new ones while transforming the German colonial heritage to museums suitable for tourism and resource centers. Due to corruption and mass embezzlements, both the foreign and public debts continue to

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[1]Nwel, P. T. (1999). "Corruption in Cameroon", Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, pp. 14-247, http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/kamerun/07797.pdf

[2] Reuters (2015). "Cameroon court jails ex-finance minister for 25 years for corruption", https://www.reuters.com/article/us-cameroon-corruption/cameroon-court-jails-ex-finance-minister-for-25-years-for-corruption-idUSKBN0KN1WD20150114

[3] Agbor, A. A. (2017). "Prosecuting the Offence of Misappropriation of Public Funds: An Insight into Cameroon's Special Criminal Court", PER / PELJ 2017(20), https://journals.assaf.org.za/per/article/view/770/2672

increase currently making Cameroon very economically weak. The lack of jobs and the nepotism that surrounds the few available keeps pushing viable youths who could contribute to the nation's growth to seek for greener pastures elsewhere. Sadly, the country is left to some old men who have taken power hostage and will give no room to the younger generation to continue from where they should have stopped.

4.3 Military Threats
The political intertwining of objectives by members of the Biya regime is increasingly paving way for a military revolution in Cameroon. Popular political activist Sebastien Ebala mentioned above believes that "Biya is the gangrene that eats and destroys Cameroon. He adds that Biya might just be the undefiled security threat Cameroon faces today and continues that though some innocent citizens in the country are accused of secession, the Biya regime happens to be the biggest secessionist machinery, ever. The economic performance of Cameroon is not at its best as discussed above and coupled with the growing anger from soldiers at the battle front against Boko Haram who complain of unpaid bonuses, there is a fear of the unknown. Cameroon Concord reported that over 200 Cameroon Special Forces blocked a major highway in the northern parts of Cameroon where they were stationed in the war against the Nigerian terrorist group, Boko Haram. These soldiers expressed grievances over months of unpaid salaries, arrears and bonuses which until now have been allegedly embezzled by their commanders. The government's response to this was brutal; the soldiers were arrested and promised mayhem for daring to stand up for their rights[1].

The military of Cameroon by right is supposed to be at the defense of the nation's territorial boundaries and integrity. Unfortunately, the military is a strong weapon of repression in the hands of the regime. In the famous four days February 2008 strike that took the entire country by storm, the BIR-*Battalion d'Intervention Rapid or* Rapid Intervention Unit, Cameroon's elite and most equipped unit, was sent by the government to crack down on protesters. The New York Times reported that over eight people were killed in the raids and hundreds others arbitrarily arrested[2]. BBC continued that the death toll had climbed up to 17 by the time the strike had reached its peak[3]. It should be recalled that the BIR–Rapid Intervention Unit was created in 2001 to counter highway robbers in the northern part of Cameroon who brought no small headache to the locals. However, Amnesty International in details reveals that the government has diffused to using this force or elite unit as a regiment of torture in the northern part of Cameroon[4]. In addition, the endemic corruption that baths the military is sarcastic. Almost nothing is possible in the military except through bribes and other special favors[1]. With the unstoppable increase of insecurity and corruption in Cameroon which causes soldiers in war fronts to go on for months without salaries, basic war provisions like food, portable water, bonuses, salaries, or sleeping beds, etc. everyone in Cameroon fears for the worse. It should be noted that unlike the Army or Gendarmes, the BIR–Rapid Intervention Unit received special elite and Mossad training from an Israeli-Cameroonian accord and being one of the strongest and most well trained forces in the entire Central African Community, its feared that these soldiers like the fifty who blocked a major highway in the north demanding for their salaries, could turn against the government. If this thesis is correct then there is every need for Biya to stay close to the Presidential Guards (GP according to their French acronym), a new wing of solders trained specially to protect the president. More so, as many of these soldiers continue to die in the English speaking regions of Cameroon there are mounting tensions that they could retaliate against the 35 year old octogenarian, Paul Biya. Already this nemesis has started as reported in a radio interview granted by TV5 World to Brigadier General Donatien Melingui Nouma, Commander of *la Republique du Cameroun's* (LRC)[5], 2nd Motorized Infantry Brigade (21st BRIM) who doubles as Commander-in-Chief of the War Front Military Region fighting against the Ambazonian troops in Mamfe, has revealed that "*the separatist forces use supernatural powers in their attacks*"; moreover, he continued *that "several Cameroonian soldiers have deserted the army to join English-speaking secessionists. We know that*

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[1]Cameroon Concord (2017). "Cameroon adopts new law to heavily sanction protesting soldiers", Cameroon Concord News, http://cameroon-concord.com/politics/8692-cameroon-adopts-new-law-to-heavily-sanction-protesting-soldiers

[2]The New York Times (2008). "Anti-government rioting spreads in Cameroon", The New York Times, http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/27/world/africa/27iht-27cameroon.10504780.html

[3]BBC (2008). "Deadly violence rages in Cameroon", BBC, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7268861.stm

[4] Amnesty International (2017)."Cameroon's Secret Torture Chambers: Amnesty International", https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr17/6536/2017/en/

[5] The Guardian Post (2018), "Ambazonia inflicts deadly losses and sorrow on Yaoundé", The Guardian Post, p.3.

they are trained by foreigners including some mercenaries and there are also some Cameroonian soldiers who have deserted the army to join those (Ambazonia troops) and are now training them".

4.4 Societal Threats

Societal threats analyses practices be they indigenous or exogenous that threaten the direct stability of the society. One of such practices is homosexuality which is increasingly being propagated by the regime through their cults as the fundamental bases for recruitment and acceptance to most executive positions. The very first threat it poses to the society is that fundamental values and foundational moral concepts of the society may be shunned away and replaced by the fast and easy way to make money or get fame. Secondly, the nation's educational objectives which aim at sending out excellent outputs back to the society may just crumble as many may devalue the need to work hard for any success envisaged since there is an alternative, occultism or homosexuality that does not value meritocracy or hard work. Moreover, most heterogeneous relationships are naturally mandated to procreate therefore, the rise of homosexual practices directly targets the family and promises a generation of citizens who will hold no regards for it. Kim believes that not only does homosexuality threaten our families, it also poses a threat to the entire nation as every day, homosexuals continuously ascend the ladders of the society[1]. That is talking of the military, economy, clergy, and in politics. It is believed that if they are given the deliberate freedom to express their views, they might be able to overhaul the entire society for their personal and selfish benefits. Dassie revealed that there are over 1.000 well known occult practitioners in the Republic of Gabon who also double as homosexuals for the sake of the privilege positions. He added that it was highly mandatory for anyone who aspired for a top position to belong otherwise; he would be badly ridiculed and sadly kicked out of the circle[2]. In fact, no one who wants to become someone can become someone unless they got initiated into the Freemasonry or the Rose Cross and eventually sell their rare for sodomy. This is the passport to political, military, economic, societal success. Meritocracy is a sham and needless. Bayart had earlier revealed in his study in Cameroon that these group of persons insist on commanding a strong respect and admiration from the public and will not hesitate to welcome a potential initiate should they be able to pay the price. Alas, the society presently shuns hard work and diligence because the wrong people who are ready to welcome Satanism and homosexuality are the celebrities who control all government institutions while the academics and intellectuals are only left to dream of a heaven in Europe or the Americas. A logical question to ask is can one who became a top government official actually for his people when they know that their success is tied to mundane practices that defy the 2015 anti-homosexual law? A rational answer must be no because these people surely see their positions as a gift from their political and homosexual godfathers and not as a call to serve. On that note, the country remains in either a standstill or sharply retrogrades for lack of patriotic servants. Thirdly, the continuous rise of occult connections and ethnic tensions spanned by the select few Beti-Bulu mafias who have retained power for the past 36 years threatens the entire society. That is those who are not of this tribe are seen as nothing in the society and are even called dogs (English Cameroonians) or swine (the Bamileke clan).

It is worse for Anglophones who have to struggle with everything to speak French in order to get accepted. It has made it so sad that some Anglophones especially those who live in French zones prefer to only speak French in order to find a place in the society while leaving behind their

Anglo-Saxon cultures. This shift creates an identity dilemma which is being used by the Anglophone separatists to forward their agenda for an independent Southern Cameroons. More so, the pressure this bestows on the entire mass of Anglophones creates strong polarity between the Leftists (from the French Cameroonian perspective) who believe that the constitution should be respected and the two official languages, English and French, should be applied in everyday life. Sadly, it paves way for extremists who will likely take it as a strong hold to expound on their separatist agenda. Apparently, there is social repulsion being built by the locals of different clans who do not seem to fit in certain societies and think that the treatments given to them are very unfair. Bayart had made it very clear that these power brokers who mediate between the ruling minority and the large underprivileged majority are creating more social tensions in every encounter and for as long as this politics of corruption, occultism and homosexuality is practiced, the society might just completely fall in total fragmentation between those who are ready to accept it in order to earn their bread and those who will never give in to it for a mussel of

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[1] Kim, S. M. (2013). "Senate Passes Immigration Bill", the Global Politico, pp. 68-101, http://www.politico.com/story/2013/06/immigration-bill-2013-senate-passes-093530

[2] Dassier, R. (2009). "Freemason Presidents in Africa: Ali Bongo Ordained Grand Master of Gabon", Afrik-News, http://www.afrik-news.com/article16445.html

bread[1].

4.5 Environmental Threats

The lack of the appropriate waste disposal and sewage materials left Cameroon with a deadly cholera outbreak in 2010 killing hundreds[2]. He was seconded by Cameroon Concord which added that the lack of the appropriate sanitation facilities led to the rapid contamination of the disease which led to numerous deaths[3]. Deaths due to the disease in 2010 were predominantly in the north of the country were many people live in very bad conditions most of whom do not have modern toilets and pipe born water. A large part of the population either depends on bore holes, wells or on the River Benue or Lake Chad which sweeps across some localities in the region.

The naturally high temperatures and flies that are never absent served as good vectors as well as agents for the transmission of the disease. Worst of all the highly unequipped hospitals or clinics left all patients who were rushed to them highly vulnerable. In fact, it could be said or hypothesized that the health units help to expedite the deaths of the patients most of whom loose hopes when they realize that the health units are virtually underequipped and untenable to satisfy their impromptu desires for recovery. Poor sewage disposal units and infrastructures also account to the many health hazards that Cameroonians suffer. Not that the government does not have the means to do something but the bottle necks who surround the head of state will possibly make sure that the projects never see the light because the money will be embezzled even before the project was executed.

5. Geopolitical Positioning of Cameroon

Cameroon finds in a very unstable region with very radical neighbors who have the attitude and history of wars and repeated coup. With the exception of Nigeria Cameroon is surrounded by Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Nigeria, and Congo most of whom are ruled by dictators who have been in power for over twenty-five years. Though Cameroon is the economic power house of the region the above mentioned countries which make up members states of the Economic Community of Central African State (CEMAC)Equatorial Guinea has recorded repeated coup attempts against it serving president, Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo who has been in power since 1979. Chad and the Central African Republic have recorded the same happenings while Congo cannot be spared as its president Denis Sassou Nguessou and the late Omar Bongo of Gabon, now succeeded by his son Ali Bongo, have all used the strong arm of the military to silence the opposition.

A shake up in Cameroon will definitely leave the entire region badly shaken and will create a serious power vacuum thus leaving the Gulf of Guinea in a terrible position. A possible separation of Cameroon as its English speaking regions agitate at this time will leave the other French Cameroon in a despicable economic situation which will be directly felt in the entire Gulf of Guinea because most if not all member states of the above mentioned CEMAC will be badly affected. Nigeria is not a member of the organization but will feel the effects because it is the biggest partner of Cameroon and the trade relations between them are growing. Furthermore, oil revenues from the two English speaking regions contribute greatly to the nation's economy. It is petroleum hub in the oil rich Ndian (Bakassi) region attracts great powers from all over the world who want a share. In 2011, when South Sudan became independent, it took with it 75% if the oil that was one time the Sudanese National Petroleum[4]. Unfortunately, this is the same case with Cameroon where its largest oil deposits are buried in its two English speaking regions. With the current pro-independence agitations not only French Cameroon stands to lose it but also the multinational companies and powers who lust for it.

5. *Counter-Security Measures of Cameroon*

Like every other nation Cameroon has many times attempted many counter security measures to the threats listed above that undermine its development and emergence on the global scene. In the political sphere in 1996 it adopted a law that created the Senate though the institution saw the light of day only in 2009. It also created the

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[1]Agberndifor, E. (2017)."Security Challenges of Cameroon and Their Effects on France-African Relations", Unpublished MSc Thesis, Social Sciences Institute, Istanbul Aydin University.

[2] Tanku, T. I. (2011). "Cholera kills nearly 500 in Cameroon since August 1, officials say", CNN, http://edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/africa/08/17/cameroon.cholera/index.html

[3] Cameroon Concord (2014). "Cholera Outbreak Kills Hundreds in Cameroon", http://cameroon-concord.com/health-news/cholera-outbreak-killing-hundreds-in-cameroon

[4]BBC (2016). "South Sudan Profile–Overview", BBC NEWS, http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14019208

National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONARC) and Operation Hawk whose duties are to track down the enemies of the state who hope to enrich themselves from the states treasuries by any means. Though the creation of the Operation Hawk promised a great change as it started its work with the arrests of many top government officials in 2006, the expectations of many soon died when they realized that within this so called operation Hawk was another operation settling of scores. More so, the true objectives of the operation had been infiltrated by the same people who either created it or feared they might be arrested and jailed.

The recurrent disrespect of the law which is practiced by the Head of State himself who from time to time changes the constitution for his personal good leaves no major progress in the counter security measures designed to fight all possible political threats. As of now the head of state by his new constitution which works only for him and his cohorts is president for life.

On the economic part, the government has greatly fought to diversify its partners and this occurred by the ushering in of the Chinese who have won if not all, but most of the biggest contracts in the nation. The partnership tying Cameroon with China as of now lies mainly in infrastructure and military aids. One thing to note is that though the government heavily preaches economic development for the entire nation, it radically elevates tribalism in its economic development plans. For some decades now all major economic developmental projects are sent to the South Region, precisely Kribi its regional capital. The thought of sending some of these projects to either of the two English speaking regions is a bad dream. Apart from the National Oil Refinery (SONARA) and the Cameroon Development Cooperation (CDC) which are all controlled by the Francophone and leaving the Anglophones with no power over them, there is nothing the Anglophones can look up to and call theirs or say they can depend on for economic sustenance. Absolutely nothing, he level of unemployment in these two regions is far higher than in any other region in the country. Some years ago, the government as always started its propaganda of building a deep Sea Port in Limbe which was supposed to be one of the biggest in Africa. But just when the project was about to begin, the government transferred it to Kribi, in French speaking Cameroon. Anglophone Cameroonians had greatly waited for this and saw it as a boom to their economy and hoped to have many openings from the Sea Port. Other projects include the Lom Pangar Hydroelectric Dam in the South, the gas thermal plant still in the South, the tallest building in Africa still in Kribi, in the South. Everything is the South and nothing is anywhere else. This is the politics of Paul Biya and the system he has put in place.

On the military side of it the creation of the BIR–Rapid Intervention Unit, did a great help to the nation in its fight against highway robbers from the Republic of Chad and the Central African Republic. They are also in the fault lines of the states that fight against Boko Haram.

To say that Cameroon has really achieved much in its counter security struggles when faced to the every present threat to its propaganda emergence goals is a sham. Tribalism and corruption has badly eaten into the nation's blood that almost nothing good can come of it unless; the right people are put in the right positions. Unemployment continues to thrive while Paul Biya enjoying tax payers' money feels free to spend over 800.000 Euros in a five star hotel in Switzerland with an average of $182 million on private trips with his delegation[1]. He has even worn many awards from the hotel as the best guest. Yet, he cannot boast to have such a hotel in his own country and even if he does, he will not dare spend night in it. Cameroon is suffering and is doing very bad under Paul Biya who has done nothing much to help the country overcome its security problems. It is time for a change in regime probably giving the baton of command to an Anglophone so that one can see what will happen. Perhaps the nation will experience a change and move a little higher up the ladder from its 90th economic position globally.

6. Conclusion

From the paragraphs above it can be summarised that firstly, the political threats of Cameroon are very well conceived and for them to have survived this long means they follow a sequential programming. It can also be stipulated that the politicizing and privileging of certain clans especially the Beti-Bulu clans by the Biya administration which maybe creating a volcanic clan and tribal war in the making, has a direct effect on the failures of Cameroon's institutions. These institutions over the years have been seen to be nothing else but organs of great corruption and societal segregation who in defiance of the anticorruption laws, continue to give Cameroon a dirty and shameful reputation. Therefore, it's clear that the regime is a strong political threat to the

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[1]Haldevang, M. D. (2018). "Cameroon's president-for-life spends at least 15% of his time outside his country", Quartz Africa, https://qz.com/1210373/cameroons-president-for-life-paul-biya-spends-15-of-his-time-outside-his-country/

country.

Secondly, the poor economic performance of Cameroon cannot be blamed on the war against Boko Haram regardless of the imminent threats it posses. Therefore, if Boko Haram or the war in the East and presently the agitations in Southern Cameroons cannot be held accountable for Cameroon's poor economic performance, then there must be something or someone to be held accountable. From the look of things, the increase of man-know-man business and the power of bribery and tribalism may just be a rational reason to summarise this chapter. Therefore, the guilty convict for Cameroon's poor economic potential is surely corruption. The third chapter of this article looked at the military challenges that Cameroon faces and tried to analyse their origins and consequences. From the analysis above, it's evident that both the political dismay and the despotic gangrenes of corruption play a vital role in weakening Cameroon's military force. Cameroon being the most populated country in its sub-regional economic community normally has the strongest military in the entire Central African Economic Community.

Shamefully, the many losses of the Cameroon Army to the guerilla fighters of the Southern Cameroons 'Ambazonia' Defense Forces as compared to those killed by Boko Haram, proves that much has to be done to reinstate Cameroon's Armed Forces back to the glories they once had. Secondly, the constant strikes of soldiers as detailly explained above who complain of unpaid salaries and bonuses traumatizes one's faith in Cameroon's Armed Forces. This is because their commanders are constantly accused to have siphoned their monies while keeping them in very difficult psychological and emotional traumas as they risk all to face Boko Haram, the Central African Seleka rebels in the East and the very well coordinated Southern Cameroons Defense Forces. If the national heroes lack the morale necessary to challenge and hence, repudiate the imminent threats to national security, what then can Cameroonians expect from bigger threats that may arise in the future? This question boils down in the hearts of many as they ponder why the salaries of soldiers must be embezzled by their commanders. With many accusations pointing at corruption, tribalism and nepotism, it's sure that the most incompetent have been recruited into the military not because they have the potentials necessary to defend the nation but because their envelopes when compared to others were heavier. On this note the convict is still corruption. However, corruption is nothing without the backing of the political culture put in place more than three decades ago.
The societal threats that Cameroon faces come up with force as homosexuality is fast becoming a snare to the Cameroonian society. Although repudiated by the law, the politicization of this great ill is making rounds of arguments and generating many worries why sodomy must become a route to employment or promotion, most especially at this time when Cameroon is almost at its knees. Homosexuality on its own is not the only societal threat that Cameroon faces because occultism is also another hard pill to swallow and this chapter discusses that both go hand in gloves. If Cameroon therefore, must grow to its emergence then these societal threats must be dealt with immediately otherwise Cameroon is going nowhere.

Lastly, the environmental threats of Cameroon just reveal how much it's hard for Cameroonians to reconcile the vast difference between the budgets allocated by the government to the ministry of environment and the dirty neighborhoods and cities they live in. Waste management is a nightmare in Cameroon and the embezzlement of state funds makes it hard, very hard to concentrate monies intended for public health and sustainable management projects that will deliver the expected waste management pearl to the already embittered Cameroonians.

This study paints more on Sebastien Ebala's analogy that the Biya regime and Biya are the strongest terrorists and security threats to Cameroon. Nonetheless, with the above mentioned security threats that Cameroon faces, it must be told that these can be solved and remedied if the right measures are put in place. Not forgetting the imperialist exogenous factors that are involved against Africa's rise to greatness, the belligerent endogenous factors cannot be underestimated. Furthermore, for as long as corruption and favoritism remains a despot, it can be argued that Cameroon will for the third time be the world's most corrupt country again. This study would like to conclude thus, for the security challenges of Cameroon to be solved which apparently, are interlinked with the regime; an all-inclusive and broad based national dialogue free from selfishness, ethnicity and malice must be initiated. Secondly, the Biya regime must be cast out and the entire government overhauled. The people in power now are the same ones who have been there since the Ahidjo era that is from the 1960s Vibrant youths can bring in fresh 21st century ideas to pilot and develop the nation. This will increase the nation's competitiveness and provide a strong advertisement to the international community. If these do not work, then the last option though very controversial is the total and indiscriminate separation of Cameroon.

To sum it all up study's research questions find their due answer from the analysis below with the simple observation that the political, economic, military, societal and environmental threats of Cameroon stem from the

Biya regime which through nepotism, tribalism, corruption; homosexuality, occultism and witchcraft have held the entire country hostage. With this administration as the security threat the solution is either the total overhaul of the government and hence the regime or a change of policy measures.