

World Watch Research

Cameroon: Background Information

September 2024



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Serving persecuted **Christians** worldwide

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Copyright and sources

World Watch Research has divided up the previously named Full Country Dossier into two separate documents:

- Background country information (published annually in summer)
- Persecution dynamics (published annually in January).

These documents are the property of World Watch Research (WWR), the research department of Open Doors International. They include data and analysis based around Open Doors World Watch List (WWL) and statistical information on world religions, Christian denominations and people groups prepared by the World Christian Database (WCD). Highlighted links in the text can be found written out in full at the end of each document under the heading “External links”. These documents may be used and distributed free of charge, but please always acknowledge the source as: © Open Doors International.

Map of country



Cameroon: Population (UN estimate for 2024)	Christians	Chr%
29,394,000	17,128,000	58.3

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., *World Christian Database*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Recent history

Cameroon is a West African country sharing borders with Gabon, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria. Europeans first entered the region when the Portuguese explorer, Fernando Po, led an expedition up the Wouri River in 1472. In 1520, the Portuguese established a sugar plantation which was later taken over by the French in the 1600s. In 1884, the agreement between Germany and local chiefs put the country under German domination. At the end of WWI, the country was taken away from Germany and divided into two with France getting a mandate over 80% of the area, and Britain getting a mandate over the remaining 20%. In 1960, the French colony became independent. The following year, the northern part of British Cameroon voted to join with Nigeria while the southern part voted to join French Cameroon leading to the formation of the first Cameroon Republic, officially known as the Federal Republic of Cameroon (Source: [History World / Cameroon](#), last accessed 23 August 2024).

From 1960 until 1982, Ahmadou Ahidjo ruled the country as president with an iron fist. He abolished the federal government structure in 1972, followed by more repressive measures against his opponents. In 1982, he was replaced by his deputy Paul Biya (Source: [Cameroun Web](#), last accessed 23 August 2024). Today, more than three decades have passed but Paul Biya's dictatorial regime continues to govern the country.

Since late 2016, Cameroon's Anglophone regions (i.e. North West and South West) have been engulfed in a crisis which started when English-speaking lawyers, students and teachers began protesting against what they saw as their cultural marginalization and under-representation in the central government. This was met with a heavy-handed government response and over the years many innocent civilians have been killed, arbitrarily detained and physically abused by the government security forces. The [heavy-handed response by the government](#) resulted in the formation of several non-state armed groups and fueled existing separatist sentiment; the subsequent violent confrontations have caused massive displacement. According to Human Rights Watch ([HRW 2024 Cameroon country chapter](#)) describing the situation in 2023: "As of mid-2023, there were over 638,000 internally displaced people across the Anglophone regions and at least 1.7 million people in need of humanitarian aid. ... At least 6,000 civilians have been killed by both government forces and separatist fighters since the violence started in late 2016."

There have been peace initiatives: In March 2020, a separatist group, calling itself "Southern Cameroon's Defence Forces" (SOCADEF), called for a ceasefire when the COVID-19 pandemic was declared. In June 2020, government officials held peace talks in the capital, Yaoundé, with the leaders of the Ambazonia Interim Government, a major separatist group. Neither initiative led to an end to the violence ([HRW 2021 Cameroon country chapter](#)). In 2023, reports emerged that [Canada had begun](#) to mediate a peace process between the Cameroonian government and the separatist group, with the aim of finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict (International Crisis Group-ICG, 9 February 2023). However, the [Cameroonian government denied](#) seeking Canada's assistance in mediating peace talks,

introducing a discrepancy in information and highlighting the complexities surrounding efforts to address the conflict (Reuters, 24 January 2023).

In 2023, Cameroon continued to experience restrictions on freedoms of expression and association, indicating ongoing challenges in upholding democratic rights and civil liberties for its citizens. In the ongoing civil war, Christians are impacted both directly and indirectly. There are direct attacks targeting Christians from both sides of the conflict if they do not support their cause. The indirect impact comes from the government focusing its attention on combating separatists, which has given Boko Haram the opportunity to take advantage of security loopholes left by the security forces.

Political and legal landscape

Cameroon is a unitary republic with a president as head of state. Since the country has had experience with German, French and British occupation, the country's legal system is based on a mixture of English common law and the Napoleonic Code. The parliament is bicameral: The National Assembly (the lower house) has 180 members and the Senate (the upper house) has 100 members.

Christians are very active in the political sphere but suffer from the rampant corruption and lack of democracy. Many Christians have complained that government officials are not giving them the protection accorded to them by the law, if they do not openly support the government.

Presidential election (2018)

On 7 October 2018, the country held a [presidential election](#): The turnout of 54% was far lower than in previous elections and was just 10% in English-speaking regions. The six-term octogenarian President Paul Biya was declared the winner on 22 October following the dismissal of a petition filed by multiple opposition candidates at the constitutional court alleging fraud and irregularities (The Guardian, 22 October 2018). On 6 November 2018, 85-year-old Biya was sworn-in for a seventh term as president. In late January 2019, Maurice Kamto and several Cameroon Renaissance Movement (CRM) officials were arrested by security forces after the party held nationwide rallies calling for a recount of the 2018 presidential vote. The government used force to disrupt the CRM's rallies and relied on the same tactics when the party held rallies to call for Kamto's release in June 2019. Kamto was tried on charges of insurrection and rebellion in September 2019, but President Biya ordered his release in October. The government also banned CRM rallies.

Parliamentary and regional elections (2020)

Parliamentary elections were held in Cameroon on 9 February 2020, together with municipal elections. The Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) retained its majority in parliament, winning 139 of the 167 seats. Cameroon also held regional elections for the first time in December 2020. President Biya hoped that the first ever regional vote would appease critics who were claiming he was neglecting the 10 provinces, and that it would also end a bloody four-year insurgency in the west by English-speaking separatists. The government viewed the polls as a step towards greater regional autonomy, but opponents claimed that the vote would only tighten President Biya's hold on power and boycotted the regional elections. As a result, President Biya's ruling party [won control](#) of nine out of 10 regional councils (Reuters, 10 December 2020).

Events in 2023 and 2024

In July 2024, President Biya secured approval from lawmakers [to delay](#) the parliamentary and local elections initially scheduled for 2026. This move, approved on 9 July 2024, has raised concerns among opposition parties who fear it could hinder their ability to challenge Biya in the 2025 presidential election (Reuters, 9 July 2024).

According to Freedom House's [Freedom in the World Index 2024 Cameroon](#):

- Corruption remained a problem. In March 2023, the Supreme Court's Chamber of Accounts completed its third audit report of COVID-19 special funds, highlighting nontransparent and ineffective financial management. Despite evidence of numerous irregularities documented in the audit report, in October the government awarded prizes to members of the COVID-19 Task Force.
- In January 2023, journalist Martinez Zogo was kidnapped and killed after making allegations of large-scale corruption connected to public funds.
- The conflict in the Anglophone regions wore on, with frequent reports of violence and deaths attributed to both separatists and government forces.

As indicated above, Cameroon faces a rampant issue of corruption within its governance and public institutions. [Transparency International](#) (CPI 2024 Cameroon) ranked the country as 140th out of 180 countries, with a score of 27 out of 100. This low score indicates that Cameroon is perceived to be more corrupt than 139 other countries out of the 180 countries assessed. The prevalence of corruption poses a significant challenge to the nation's development, as it undermines public trust, hinders effective governance, and diverts resources away from essential services and initiatives that could benefit the population.

Gender perspective

Cameroon's legal landscape has long been restrictive towards women and girls. In particular, marriage is a place where violent repression of women takes place, especially of female converts. Whilst forced marriages are prohibited, polygamy is legal (for men) and widely culturally accepted (Civil Code, Ordinance 81-02, Art. 49, 1981). The minimum age for marriage is 15 for girls (with parental permission) and 18 for boys; according to [Girls Not Brides Cameroon](#) (accessed 23 August 2024), 30% of girls are married by the age of 18, with most early marriages occurring in the North. Within marriages violence is pervasive, and due to a lack of legislation addressing domestic violence or marital rape, victims have no recourse to justice or protection ([Home Office, Country Background Note, December 2020](#)). Human rights advocates have campaigned for the cessation of harmful practices towards widows, which include a widow being publicly blamed for the death of her husband, being forced to have sexual relations with one of her husbands' male relatives, being forcibly shaven and unclothed, and being imprisoned within her own home ([Global Fund for Widows, 15 December 2020](#)).

Religious landscape

Cameroon: Religious context	Number of adherents	%
Christians	17,128,000	58.3
Muslim	6,335,000	21.6
Hindu	0	0.0
Buddhist	610	0.0
Ethnic religionist	5,609,000	19.1
Jewish	76	0.0
Bahai	72,400	0.2
Atheist	58,600	0.2
Agnostic	172,000	0.6
Other	18,200	0.1
<i>OTHER includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist, Zoroastrian.</i>		

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., *World Christian Database*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

As per the US State Department ([IRFR 2023 Cameroon](#)):

- "Christians reside primarily in the southern and western parts of the country. NOSO is largely Protestant, and the South, Center, East, Littoral, and West Regions are mostly Catholic."
- "The Mbororo ethnic community is mostly Muslim and located primarily in the North, Far North, Northwest, Adamawa, and East Regions, where the highest percentage of Muslims also reside; the Bamoun ethnic group is also predominantly Muslim and located in the West Region."
- "Many Muslims, Christians, and members of other faiths also adhere to some aspects of traditional beliefs."
- "State-sponsored radio stations and the sole state-sponsored television station continued to broadcast Christian and Islamic religious services and ceremonies regularly on national holidays and during national events. Government ministers and other officials often attended these ceremonies."

Economic landscape

According to Africa Development Bank's [Cameroon Economic Outlook](#) (accessed 23 August 2024):

- **GDP development:** Cameroon's economic growth rate increased from 3.6% in 2022 to 3.8% in 2023, driven mainly by the forestry and logging sector and the dynamism of the services sector. Growth was primarily fueled by private investment, contributing to the overall economic performance.
- **Inflation:** Inflation rose from 6.3% in 2022 to 7.4% in 2023, primarily driven by an 11.1% increase in food prices. The continued rise in inflation reflects the challenges in controlling price levels in the country.
- **Fiscal deficit:** The budget deficit improved slightly, narrowing from 1.1% of GDP in 2022 to 0.9% in 2023 due to greater rationalization of public spending, policies aimed at broadening the tax base, and rising oil prices. Public debt decreased from 45.3% of GDP in 2022 to 41.8% in 2023, although the International Monetary Fund still classifies Cameroon as being at high risk of debt distress.
- **Poverty:** According to the World Bank, the \$2.15 a day poverty rate among the economically active population was estimated at 23% in 2023. The unemployment rate was estimated at 3.7%, indicating persistent challenges in addressing poverty and employment issues despite the economic growth.

According to Heritage Foundation's [2024 Index of Economic Freedom](#):

- Cameroon's economy is categorized as 'mostly unfree', with GDP standing at USD 123.7 billion.
- "Cameroon's economic freedom score is 53.6, making its economy the 121st freest in the 2024 Index of Economic Freedom. Its rating has increased by 1.7 points from last year, and Cameroon is ranked 21st out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world average but higher than the regional average. The lack of a dynamic private sector holds back Cameroon's economic development. An unreliable legal system provides little protection for property rights and engenders widespread corruption. Structural reform has progressed only marginally, and the entrepreneurial environment, hampered by inefficiency and a lack of transparency, is not conducive to the creation of economic opportunity."

According to [World Bank's Macro Poverty Outlook Cameroon \(April 2024\)](#):

- "Cameroon's economy grew by 4.0 percent in 2023, up from 3.6 percent in 2022. However, poverty reduction remains slow, with 23.0 percent living below the international poverty line of \$2.15 PPP per person per day. Sustained fiscal consolidation kept the deficit at 0.8 percent of GDP in 2023. Looking ahead, while the medium-term outlook is favorable, risks include commodity price volatility and persistent security crisis in certain regions. Low per capita growth coupled with high food and energy prices may worsen poverty."

Gender perspective

Women and girls are among the most economically vulnerable in Cameroon, in part due to limited education and employment opportunities ([Gender Equity Report, April 2023](#)). Making It additionally

challenging for women to achieve economic independence, customary practices often deny widows their due inheritance, overriding statutory provisions. In some communities women are viewed as the property of their husband, or forced into levirate marriages.

Social and cultural landscape

According to the [World Factbook Cameroon](#) (accessed 23 August 2024):

- **Ethnic groups:** The country offers a rich ethnic tapestry with over 200 ethnic groups, including Bamileke-Bamu 22.2%, Biu-Mandara 16.4%, Arab-Choa/Hausa/Kanuri 13.5%, Beti/Bassa, Mbam 13.1%, Grassfields 9.9%, Adamawa-Ubangi, 9.8%, Cotier/Ngoe/Oroko 4.6%, Southwestern Bantu 4.3%, Kako/Meka 2.3%, foreign/other ethnic group 3.8% (2022 est.)
- **Languages:** 24 major African language groups, English (official), French (official)
- **Youth population:** More than 60% of the population under the age of 25 as of 2020.
- **Population growth rate:** 2.71% (2024 est.)
- **Urban population:** 59.3% of total population (2023)
- **Literacy:** Male - 82.6%; female - 71.6% (2018)
- **Expected school duration:** Male - 13 years; female 11 years (2016)
- **Unemployment rate:** 3.65% (2023 est.)
- **Youth unemployment rate:** Male - 6%; female - 7% (2023 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 37.5% (2014 est.)

IDPs/Refugees

According to the [UNHCR Cameroon country page](#) (accessed 21 February 2024):

- "Cameroon hosts about two million persons of concern to UNHCR, including one million internally displaced persons*, 460,000 refugees and asylum-seekers and 466,000 IDP returnees. The refugees are predominantly from the Central African Republic and Nigeria, while the internally displaced persons mainly come from Cameroon's Far North, North-West, and South-West regions."
- "Most of the 332,000 CAR refugees reside in towns and villages in Cameroon's eastern façade, while nearly 120,000 Nigerian refugees live in Cameroon's Far North Region. 52% of the refugees are women and girls, and 55% are children. 51% of internally displaced persons are children."

As per the [UNDP Human Development Report Cameroon](#) (updates as of 13 March 2024):

- **Human Development Index:** Cameroon ranks 151 out of 193 countries and territories on the Human Development Index, with a life expectancy of 61 years.
- **Gender Development Index score:** 0.900.
- **Gender Inequality Index score:** 0.555, ranking Cameroon at 142 among 166 countries, suggesting significant room for improvement in women's and girls' status.

Cameroonians often have large, extended families with both [polygamous](#) and monogamous marriages (DW, 26 July 2016). Due to the traditional encouragement to have large families, more than 60% of the current Cameroonian population is under 25 years of age.

Gender perspective

Cameroon is a heavily patriarchal society, which treats women and girls as inferior to men in daily life. By law, men are the head of the household and make decisions on behalf of the family (Ordinance 81-02, Art. 212-214, 1981; Constitution, 1996). According to the [CSPPS \(2020\)](#), the COVID-19 crisis magnified the gap between men and women. 56% of women have reportedly experienced sexual violence and domestic violence is reportedly rampant ([Reliefweb/GenCap, 17 October 2019](#)). Whilst primarily a danger for women, men and boys are not exempt from the threat of sexual violence – of all reported cases of sexual violence, 11% of victims are male.

Technological landscape

According to [DataReportal Digital 2024: Cameroon](#) (23 February 2024) / survey date - January 2024:

- **Internet usage:** Cameroon had 12.73 million internet users, with an internet penetration rate of 43.9%. This represents a growth of 2.6%, with 325,000 new users added between January 2023 and January 2024.
- **Social media usage:** There were 5.05 million social media users in Cameroon at the start of 2024, making up 17.4% of the population. The number of social media users increased by 40.3% from the previous year, reflecting a significant rise in digital engagement.
- **Active cellular mobile connections:** 25.40 million, equivalent to 87.5% of the population. The number of mobile connections grew by 6.5%, adding 1.6 million new connections over the year.

According to [Napoleon Cat \(July 2024\)](#), 42% of Facebook users were female, compared to 58% male. This indicates that a gender gap in relation to technology access remains.

According to [BuddeComm research](#) (Publication date: July 2024):

- Cameroon's telecom sector has seen significant developments in recent years, driven by the expansion and investment of mobile network operators (MNOs). Historically, the country had only two competing mobile operators, but the entry of Viettel Cameroon and later Camtel, under the Blue brand, has increased competition and subscriber growth. Investment programs by these operators aim to enhance mobile broadband services, especially in underserved rural areas.
- The ICT sector's progress is bolstered by the government's 'Cameroon Digital 2020' initiative, which seeks to improve national connectivity through various small-scale projects and enhanced submarine and terrestrial cable connectivity, leading to better access prices for consumers. Moreover, projects like the Acceleration of the Digital Transformation of Cameroon are set to further develop the digital economy and promote the use of ICT in government services, agriculture, and commerce.

Security situation

The security situation in Cameroon remains dire and multifaceted, marked by ongoing conflicts and widespread instability. The Anglophone Crisis, which began in 2016, has escalated significantly. Separatist groups in the North West and South West regions have been fighting for independence from the predominantly Francophone government, leading to violent clashes and severe human rights abuses. In 2023 and early 2024, attacks by both separatists and government forces resulted in numerous civilian casualties, kidnappings, and widespread displacement. The conflict has also severely

disrupted education, with many schools being attacked, teachers abducted, and students threatened, leaving thousands of schools non-functional in these regions.

In the Far North, Boko Haram continues to be a significant threat, with increased attacks reported in 2023. These attacks have included killings, abductions, and lootings, further destabilizing the region and causing substantial human suffering. The government's military response has often been inadequate, leading to calls for additional troops from the regional Multinational Joint Task Force. The violence has resulted in the deaths of numerous civilians and has exacerbated the already critical humanitarian situation, with many people being forced to flee their homes.

The deteriorating security situation has also affected the civic space and democracy in Cameroon. Government crackdowns on dissent and opposition have been severe, with peaceful protests often met with violent repression. For example, opposition figures like Maurice Kamto of the Cameroon Renaissance Movement have faced arrests and detention for their political activities. Media freedoms have similarly been under attack, with several journalists being killed or harassed, creating a hostile environment for press freedom.

Overall, the combination of violent separatist movements, extremist threats from Boko Haram, and repressive government actions has created an extremely tough security situation in Cameroon. The ongoing conflicts have not only led to significant loss of life and displacement but have also hindered development efforts and worsened the humanitarian crisis, leaving millions in need of urgent assistance. The international community has called for greater efforts to address these root causes and promote peace, but progress remains limited.

Gender perspective

The COVID-19 crisis, the conflict in the Anglophone region and the jihadist presence in the North have created a cocktail of pressure and violence for men and women alike; women in particular are exposed to gender-based violence. Christian women and girls risk being abducted, forcibly married to fighters and forced to convert to Islam. Christian men and boys, particularly church leaders, are also vulnerable to abduction. They may be forced into the ranks of militias, used for forced labor, or tortured and killed.

Christian origins

The Portuguese brought Christianity to the country in 1429. However, the Roman Catholic Church only officially started establishing congregations in the country towards the end of the 19th century. The London Baptist Missionary Society (LBMS) sent missionaries in 1845 who were part of a wider influx of European merchants and explorers looking for business opportunities and raw materials. The first LBMS missionaries were led by Alfred Saker along with a group of West Indian Baptist preachers mainly from Jamaica. US Presbyterians came in 1879.

When Germany began colonizing the region in 1880, Protestant work was taken over by German Baptists and Basel missionaries. German Catholic missionaries opened the first successful Catholic mission in 1890.

(Source: Sundkler B. and Steed C., A History of the Church in Africa, Cambridge University Press, 2000, pp.750-756.)

Church spectrum today

Cameroon: Church networks	Christians	%
Orthodox	1,500	0.0
Catholic	7,804,000	45.6
Protestant	6,809,000	39.8
Independent	1,864,000	10.9
Unaffiliated	1,264,000	7.4
Doubly-affiliated Christians	-614,000	-3.6
Total	17,128,500	100.0
<i>(Any deviation from the total number of Christians stated above is due to the rounding of decimals)</i>		
Evangelical movement	2,367,000	13.8
Pentecostal-Charismatic	2,705,000	15.8

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., *World Christian Database*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Orthodox: Eastern (Chalcedonian), Oriental (Pre-Chalcedonian, Non-Chalcedonian, Monophysite), Nestorian (Assyrian), and non-historical Orthodox. **Roman Catholics:** All Christians in communion with the Church of Rome. **Protestants:** Christians in churches originating in or in communion with the Western world's 16th-century Protestant Reformation. Includes Anglicans, Lutherans and Baptists (any of whom may be Charismatic) and denominational Pentecostals, but not Independent traditions such as Independent Baptists nor independent Charismatics. **Independents:** Christians who do not identify with the major Christian traditions (Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant). **Unaffiliated Christians:** Persons professing publicly to be Christians but who are not affiliated to churches. **Doubly-affiliated Christians:** Persons affiliated to or claimed by 2 denominations at once. **Evangelical movement:** Churches, denominations, and individuals who identify themselves as evangelicals by membership in denominations linked to evangelical alliances (e.g., World Evangelical Alliance) or by self-identification in polls. **Pentecostal-Charismatic:** Church members involved in renewal in the Holy Spirit, sometimes known collectively as "Renewalists".

Most Christians (7.8 million) belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

As stated by the US State Department ([IRFR 2023 Cameroon](#)):

- "Christians reside primarily in the southern and western parts of the country."
- "NOSO [the North West and South West Region] is largely Protestant, and the South, Center, East, Littoral, and West Regions are mostly Catholic."
- "There is a growing number of Christian revivalist churches."
- "The Ministry of Basic Education and the Ministry of Secondary Education require private religious schools to comply with the same curriculum, infrastructure, and teacher-training standards as state-operated schools. Unlike public schools, private schools may offer religious education."

Further useful reports

A selection of in-depth reports and smaller articles are available on the Research & Reports pages of the Open Doors website:

- <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/>.

These are also available on the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom):

- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/?s=Cameroon>
- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/reports/>.

External Links

- Recent history: History World / Cameroon - <https://www.historyworld.net/history/Cameroon/807>
- Recent history: Cameroun Web - <https://www.camerounweb.com/CameroonHomePage/people/person.php?ID=1253>
- Recent history: heavy-handed response by the government - https://www.refugeesinternational.org/reports/2019/5/28/crisis-denied-in-cameroon-government-refusal-to-recognize-suffering-in-nsw-deters-donors?gclid=Cj0KCQjws_r0BRCwARIsAMxfDRiNNM5F4-9K6toVx60UBgM9ohd6yEkzahVvLIHxS01nTgW6yqAXkbAaAnuJEAJLw_wcB
- Recent history: HRW 2024 Cameroon country chapter - <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/cameroon>
- Recent history: HRW 2021 Cameroon country chapter - <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/cameroon>
- Recent history: Canada had begun - <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/cameroon/canada-initiative-offers-opportunity-cameroon-peace-process>
- Recent history: Cameroonian government denied - <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/cameroon-denies-asking-help-mediate-separatist-conflict-2023-01-23/>
- Political and legal landscape: presidential election: - <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/oct/22/paul-biya-cameroon-85-year-old-president-wins-re-election-landslide>
- Political and legal landscape: won control - <https://www.reuters.com/article/cameroon-election-idINKBN28K145>
- Political and legal landscape: to delay - <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/camerouns-president-wins-backing-delay-legislative-local-polls-2024-07-09/>
- Political and legal landscape: Freedom in the World Index 2024 Cameroon - <https://freedomhouse.org/country/cameroon/freedom-world/2024>
- Political and legal landscape: Transparency International (- <https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/cameroon>
- Political and legal landscape: Girls Not Brides Cameroon - <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-atlas/regions-and-countries/cameroon/>
- Political and legal landscape: Home Office, Country Background Note, December 2020 - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/948164/Cameroon_-_Background_-_CPIN_-_v1.0__final__Gov.uk.pdf
- Political and legal landscape: Global Fund for Widows, 15 December 2020 - https://uploads-ssl.webflow.com/5fce889a3c0f6e35f56692ce/5fdce6b05dc11341870eac54_Cameroon%20final.pdf
- Religious landscape description: IRFR 2023 Cameroon - <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-report-on-international-religious-freedom/cameroon/>
- Economic landscape: Cameroon Economic Outlook - <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-central-africa-republic-cameroun/cameroon-economic-outlook>
- Economic landscape: 2024 Index of Economic Freedom: - <https://www.heritage.org/index/pages/country-pages/cameroon>
- Economic landscape: World Bank's Macro Poverty Outlook Cameroon (April 2024) - [https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099428204082438551/idu1cad465181d72f141661aa901c57f24d8daab20Datashet%20\(English,PPP%20per%20person%20per%20day](https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099428204082438551/idu1cad465181d72f141661aa901c57f24d8daab20Datashet%20(English,PPP%20per%20person%20per%20day)

- Economic landscape: Gender Equity Report, April 2023 - <https://genderhealthdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Cameroon-Gender-Report-website.pdf>
- Social and cultural landscape: World Factbook Cameroon - <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/cameroon/#people-and-society>
- Social and cultural landscape: UNHCR - <https://www.unhcr.org/countries/cameroon>
- Social and cultural landscape: UNDP Human Development Report Cameroon - <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/CMR>
- Social and cultural landscape: polygamous - <https://www.dw.com/en/polygamy-continues-among-cameroots-traditional-rulers/a-19420852>
- Social and cultural landscape: CSPPS (2020), - <https://www.cspps.org/toughest-battles-Cameroon-fought-by-women-girls>
- Social and cultural landscape: Reliefweb/GenCap, 17 October 2019 - https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/data_on_gender_equality_in_cameroon-hno_2020-17_oct_19.pdf
- Technological landscape: DataReportal Digital 2024: Cameroon - <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2024-cameroon>
- Technological landscape: Napoleon Cat (July 2024) - <https://napoleoncat.com/stats/facebook-users-in-cameroon/2023/01/>
- Technological landscape: BuddeComm research - <https://www.budde.com.au/Research/Cameroon-Telecoms-Mobile-and-Broadband-Statistics-and-Analyses>
- Church spectrum today - additional information: IRFR 2023 Cameroon - <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-report-on-international-religious-freedom/cameroon/>