

Some conflict factors related to the Electoral Process

Category	Identified Problem	Indicators	Consequences	Recommendations
Institutional Framework and Governance	Lack of consensus on provisions of the Electoral Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Denunciation by civil society, political parties, opinion leaders - Proposal of an alternative Electoral Code by political parties and CSOs (not considered) - Calls to boycott elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizens demotivated to participate in elections - Loss of trust in institutional bodies and the electoral management body - Tense socio-political climate and social fragmentation (sharp rise in hate speech) 	Inclusive dialogue among stakeholders for a consensual revision of the Electoral Code
	Lack of transparency and impartiality in the organization of elections	Criticism from political parties, NGOs, CSOs, media, religious and traditional leaders, opinion leaders, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of credibility of the electoral process - Citizens' distrust and demotivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consensual revision of the Electoral Code - Strengthen independence of electoral bodies - Organize inclusive multi-stakeholder consultations
	Manipulation of the electoral calendar	Changes in deadlines prescribed by the Electoral Code	Disruption of stakeholders' preparations	Strictly adhere to the electoral calendar
	Influence of the administration in the electoral process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointment of members of the Electoral Council and Constitutional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contestation of the electoral process - Loss of credibility - Heavy militarization of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure independence of electoral bodies - Prioritize dialogue over military responses

		Council not respecting neutrality criteria - Confusion over the role of the Ministry of Territorial Administration in organizing elections	major cities - Arrests of peaceful protesters	- Respect the right to peaceful assembly outline in the Constitution
	High electoral guarantees/fees	Low candidacy from women and youth	Exclusion of potential candidates	Find incentive measures to ensure equity in electoral guarantees
Procedural and Legal Framework	Denial of Justice	Difficulty for citizens to get responses from the courts - Independence of the judiciary - Referral to international courts after exhausting remedies in national courts	- Frustration and discouragement of citizens - Risk of increase of popular justice	- Independence of the judiciary - Referral to international courts after exhausting remedies in national courts
	Weakness of appeal mechanisms Exclusion of potential voters Simplify procedures and respect deadlines	Late or biased judicial decisions	Arbitrary exclusion, frustration, impunity.	Reform electoral litigation for more speed and fairness
	Delay in starting voter registration and cumbersome	Low registration rate compared to projections	Exclusion of potential voters Simplify	Simplify procedures and respect deadlines

	administrative procedures in the Diaspora			
	Non-updating of the electoral roll 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of duplicates - Deceased individual remaining on voter rolls 	Significant risk of fraud	Comply with Article 80 of the Electoral Code which states: At the end of the revision operations and based on the documents and data provided by the regional branches of Elections Cameroon, the Director General of Elections establishes and publishes the said national electoral list no later than December 30 of the pre-election year
	Restriction of Civic Space (Infringement on Public Freedoms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intimidations and threats - Bans on meetings, demonstrations, and free movement and other rights 	- Arbitrary arrests and detentions	- Respect for legal provisions on freedom of assembly
Security and Political environment				
	Insecurity in High-Risk Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paralysis of activities due to "Shutdown of Towns" particularly in the Northwest and Southwest regions - Closure of ELECAM offices in conflict zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Difficulties in conducting awareness-raising activities - Challenges for leaders to hold activities - Citizens' difficulties in participating in the electoral process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finding sustainable solutions to various crises - Effective implementation of the Major National Dialogue recommendations - Multiply peacebuilding actions and initiatives