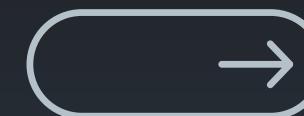
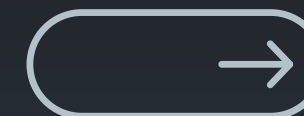




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Cameroon presentation on WSIS+20 Outcomes Implementation



Cameroon's Digital Context and Strategic Alignment

- WSIS+20 and the GDC provide the overall international framework.
- Cameroon's approach is to integrate these commitments into existing national digital-development priorities.
- The objective is to move from individual digital projects towards an interoperable, inclusive and trusted digital ecosystem.

Cameroon's Digital Context and Strategic Alignment

1. National Context and Strategic Alignment

National policy framework

- **National Development Strategy 2020–2030 (NDS30):** digital transformation as a driver of structural transformation, public-sector modernization, competitiveness and social inclusion.
- **National AI Strategy 2025–2035:** currently being finalized, with a focus on infrastructure, data, human capital, innovation, ethical governance and inclusion.

2. National priorities

- Infrastructure and connectivity
- Digital public services
- Cybersecurity and trust
- Digital skills and innovation
- Data governance and artificial intelligence

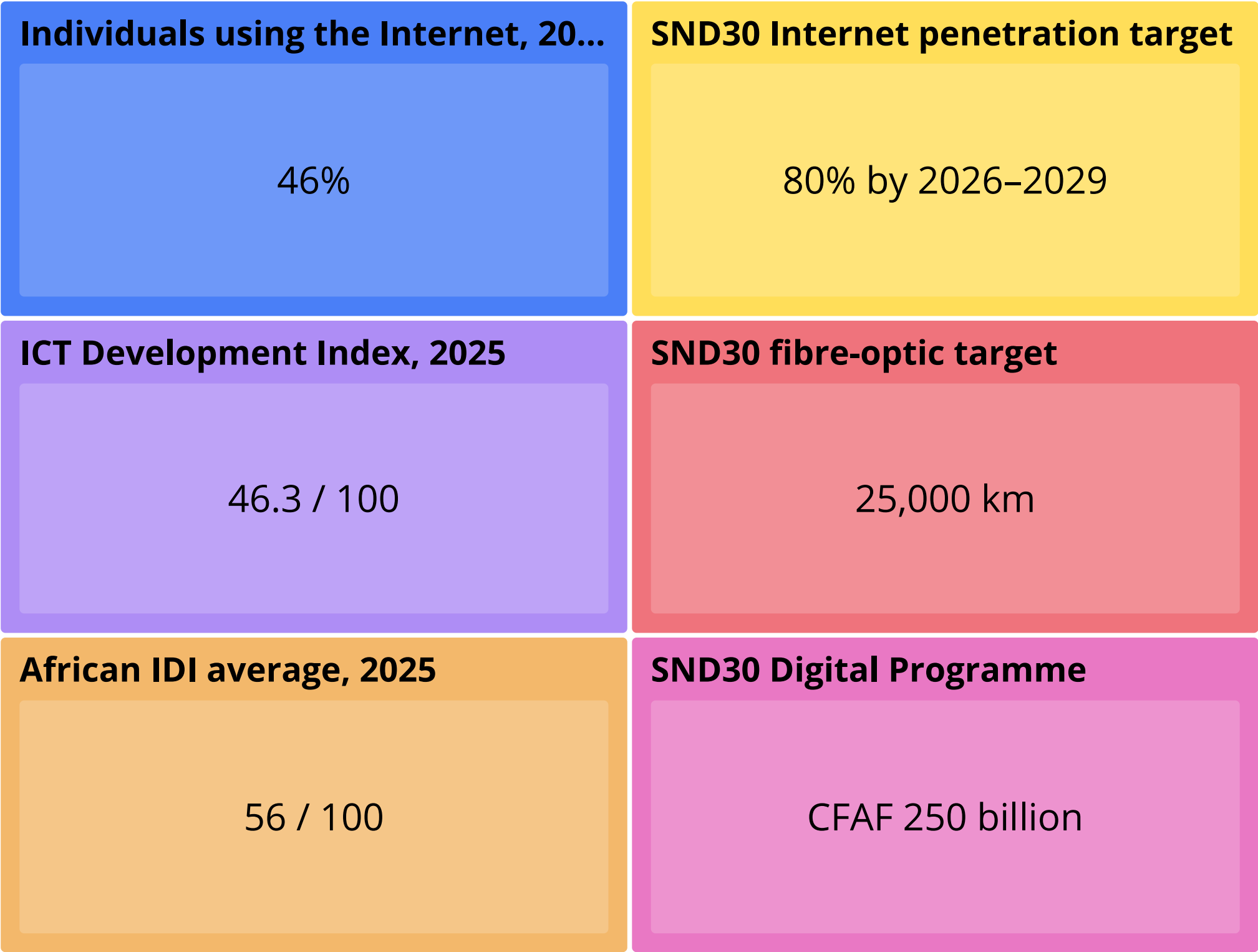
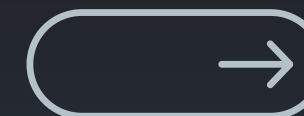
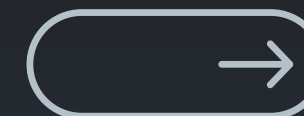


Diagram 1 — Connectivity gap



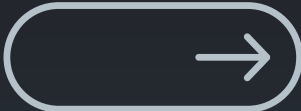
Most Significant Areas of Progress

Pillar	Initiatives underway	Progress and evidence	WSIS-GDC linkage
Connectivity and digital inclusion	the continue expansion of the National Fibre-Optic Backbone; international connectivity through submarine cables; extension of 4G and rural connectivity programmes	Over 20,000 km of fibre deployed; 4 operational submarine cable systems ; 75.4% 4G population coverage; 46.3% of the population using the Internet in 2024.	WSIS C2 – Infrastructure ; GDC commitment on universal, meaningful and affordable connectivity
Digital public infrastructure and services	progress in digitalisation of public services; expansion of mobile money and electronic payments; ongoing development of digital identity, government platforms and interoperability mechanisms	Account ownership increased from about 12% in 2014 to 52% in 2021 , mainly through mobile money; Cameroon's 2024 EGDI score was 0.4294 , slightly above the African average of 0.4247 , but below the global average of 0.6382 .	WSIS C7 – ICT applications ; GDC commitments on inclusive and interoperable DPI



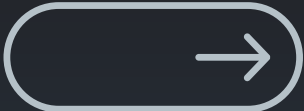
Most Significant Areas of Progress

Pillar	Initiatives underway	Progress and evidence	WSIS-GDC linkage
Trust and governance	National cybersecurity policy; data-protection reforms; Cameroon IGF; child online protection and responsible-use campaigns	Cameroon is classified in Tier 3 – Establishing in the ITU Global Cybersecurity Index 2024. The African average GCI score increased to 57 , compared with a global average of 66 . National efforts must now strengthen technical capacity, institutional coordination and critical-infrastructure protection.	WSIS C5 – Building confidence and security ; GDC commitments on a safe, secure and rights-respecting digital space
Artificial intelligence and innovation	Finalisation of the National AI Strategy 2025–2035; AI governance and ethics mechanisms; development of sandbox approaches; skills development and support for local innovation	The National AI Strategy is under finalisation ; its targets should be reported separately from achieved results. in the Global Innovation Index and ranked 14th in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2025.	WSIS C4 – Capacity-building, C7 and C11 – Cooperation ; GDC commitments on inclusive, responsible and human-centred AI



Existing Foundations and Initiatives Under Development

Area	Current situation in Cameroon	Status and safeguards
Connectivity and digital infrastructure	National fibre backbone, international connectivity through four submarine cables, mobile broadband networks, Internet Exchange Point and existing public data-hosting capacities	Operational and being expanded through PATNUC. Priorities include wider territorial coverage, affordability, infrastructure resilience and improved public-service connectivity
Digital public services and identity	Several sector-specific e-government platforms and administrative databases are operational. Civil-registration and national identification systems also exist	Fragmented foundations. A unified digital identity, integrated government-service architecture and systematic interoperability across institutions remain under development or planning
Government data exchange and interoperability	Public institutions operate separate information systems, databases and digital platforms, including tax, customs, civil-registration and administrative-service systems	Still emerging. Secure data-exchange mechanisms, common standards and a government-wide interoperability framework are being developed progressively



Existing Foundations and Initiatives Under Development

Artificial intelligence	AI awareness, capacity-building, experimentation and public-sector use cases have started, including work around government AI and sandbox mechanisms	Early implementation stage. The National AI Strategy 2025–2035 is being finalised and must still provide the formal governance, investment and implementation framework
Data governance, cybersecurity and trust	Cameroon has existing cybersecurity institutions and regulatory instruments, as well as a recently strengthened legal framework for personal-data protection	Frameworks exist but implementation must be consolidated. Priorities include institutional capacity, compliance, accountability, cybersecurity-by-design and public trust



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Main implementation challenges

CHALLENGES

Policy and
regulatory
alignment

infrastructure
and energy
constraints

Fragmented
inititiaves

financing, skills and
coordination gaps

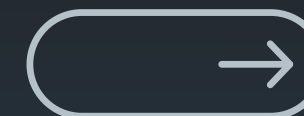
Measurement and fragmented
indicators

fragmented data
and reporting
systems

Human and institutional
capacity

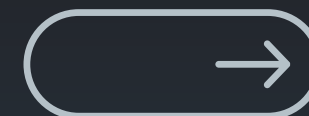
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DÉFIS



National Coordination Arrangements

- WSIS, GDC, AI, DPI, cybersecurity, data governance and digital identification involve different institutions.
- MINPOSTEL provides policy leadership and sector coordination.
- Implementation involves several ministries, regulators, public agencies, operators, the private sector, academia and civil society.
- Existing multistakeholder mechanisms, including the national Internet Governance Forum ecosystem, which can support consultation and policy feedback., but not yet effective
- The next priority is implement a more formal mechanism connecting:
 - national policy priorities;
 - programme implementation;
 - indicators and reporting;
 - regional and global commitments.



Merci pour votre attention
