AMBAZONIA PEOPLE’S LIBERATION AUTHORITY

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

OFFICIAL WEBSITE FAQ

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MOTTO: WE SHALL NEVER LACK.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERIES

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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01 / What is the Ambazonia People's Liberation Authority (APLA)?

The Ambazonia People's Liberation Authority is the institutional reconstitution of the movement previously organized through the Interim Government. It carries forward institutional continuity while introducing a structure designed for the present phase of the liberation struggle.

APLA is organized as a liberation authority rather than a conventional government, with emphasis on leadership, responsibility, service, institutional coordination, accountability, civilian protection, humanitarian action, diplomacy, legal affairs, community mobilization and the pursuit of a political solution.

02 / Why was the Interim Government transitioned into APLA?

The transition followed several years of institutional reflection on whether the existing governmental model remained appropriate to the evolving circumstances of the struggle.

An initial transition proposal was considered around June 2023. The process was renewed in 2026 and developed through consultation, drafting, deliberation and approval within the institutional structures of the Interim Government.

The transition was publicly announced on 22 September 2026.

03 / What is APLA's purpose?

APLA's purpose is:

Self-determination through a just negotiated process sanctioned by the people.

APLA seeks to organize institutional action around that purpose while advancing civilian protection, justice, humanitarian responsibility, diplomacy, community resilience and accountable leadership.

04 / Is APLA simply a renamed Interim Government?

No. The transition preserves institutional continuity but changes the architecture through which responsibilities are exercised.

The conventional governmental model gives way to a liberation-authority structure consisting of institutional leadership, the APLA Secretariat, specialized Operational Agencies, community structures and other institutions established under the Constitutional and Institutional Framework.

05 / Did President Sisiku Julius AyukTabe approve the transition?

Yes. President Sisiku Julius AyukTabe endorsed the institutional process and approved the transition documents. Following that approval, Vice President Dabney Yerima presented the transition announcement on 22 September 2026.

President AyukTabe remains an integral part of APLA's leadership and institutional continuity.

06 / Who leads APLA?

APLA's leadership architecture includes the President and Secretary General, supported by the Special Envoy and the wider institutions established under its Constitutional and Institutional Framework.

The President provides strategic leadership and overall stewardship. The Secretary General provides executive and administrative leadership, heads the APLA Secretariat and coordinates institutional implementation.

Leadership within APLA is understood primarily as responsibility and service rather than the pursuit of institutional power.

07 / How are APLA leaders selected?

APLA operates through identification, consultation and endorsement for service, rather than a conventional governmental system of appointments.

Individuals are identified according to institutional needs and their experience, competence, commitment, integrity and demonstrated capacity to serve.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS • CONTINUED

08 / What are APLA's Operational Agencies?

APLA presently organizes its operational work through six specialized agencies:

Diplomacy Agency
Community Mobilization Agency
Welfare Agency
Intelligence and Security Agency
Revenue Agency
Legal Affairs Agency

Their work is coordinated within APLA's wider constitutional and institutional architecture.

09 / Is APLA trying to absorb other Ambazonian organizations?

No. APLA was not created as an instrument for absorbing every Ambazonian movement or requiring other organizations to accept its leadership.

Its approach is based on cooperation and collaborative action, allowing organizations to work together on matters of common national importance.

10 / What is APLA's relationship with SCAUF?

APLA maintains the institutional commitment to the Southern Cameroons Ambazonia United Front (SCAUF) carried forward through the transition.

The Interim Government participated through its representatives in the formation and structures of SCAUF, including its committees, Secretariat and Leadership.

APLA regards SCAUF as an important unity platform and will encourage Ambazonian movements and organizations that have not yet joined it to consider doing so.

11 / Will APLA participate in other unity initiatives?

APLA will welcome any credible unity initiative or conference if it is founded upon the collective aspiration of the people of Ambazonia for self-determination and independence.

APLA supports constructive dialogue and collaborative action among Ambazonian movements and institutions within that framework.

12 / What is APLA's position on negotiations?

APLA supports a just negotiated process sanctioned by the people.

It advocates neutral international mediation, effective civilian protection, humanitarian access, independent monitoring and appropriate international guarantees around a credible political process.

Negotiation does not replace the authority of the people to determine their political future.

13 / Does APLA require conditions before negotiations can begin?

APLA identifies several measures capable of building confidence around a credible negotiation process, including the withdrawal of Cameroonian military and defense forces from the streets of Ambazonia's counties and LGAs, the unconditional release of persons detained in connection with the conflict, freedom of movement, guaranteed safe passage and protection against refoulement, and neutral international mediation outside Cameroon.

These are confidence-building measures rather than mandatory preconditions for dialogue.

14 / What is APLA's position on civilian protection?

Civilian protection is a central institutional responsibility of APLA.

APLA is developing specific policies governing activities on the ground, including questions of institutional responsibility, civilian protection, humanitarian obligations and accountability.

Its guiding principle is that the liberation struggle exists to serve and protect the people.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS • CONTINUED

15 / What is APLA doing about prisoners and detainees?

The situation of prisoners and detainees is a major APLA priority.

APLA advocates the release of the NERA10 and other persons detained or imprisoned in connection with the conflict and intends to develop immediate and tangible legal, humanitarian and welfare support for prisoners, detainees and affected families.

16 / How will women and young people participate?

APLA regards women and young people as participants in institutional and national life rather than constituencies to be given merely symbolic representation.

Their participation extends to institutional work, community leadership, humanitarian initiatives, civic engagement, mobilization and processes concerned with justice and peace.

17 / How will APLA be financially accountable?

APLA is developing an accountability architecture that includes the Council of Liberty Patrons for financial sustainability and strategic resource mobilization, the Revenue Agency, IT-supported systems for tracking financial flows, defined reporting timelines, transparent financial policies, and internal and external auditing.

Auditing is intended to cover not only finances but also institutional management processes.

18 / Will APLA disclose its diplomatic engagements?

APLA will communicate its diplomatic objectives, policies and appropriate outcomes to the public, but it will not publish confidential diplomatic instruments, communications or engagements merely to demonstrate that diplomatic work is taking place.

Diplomacy requires both accountability and responsible confidentiality.

19 / How can the public judge whether APLA is actually different?

APLA asks to be judged by institutional performance rather than nomenclature.

The relevant questions are whether its institutions function, whether resources are responsibly managed, whether policies are implemented, whether prisoners and vulnerable communities receive practical support, whether diplomacy produces meaningful engagement, whether women and communities participate, and whether institutional conduct contributes to civilian protection, dignity, resilience, justice and the political future of the people.

Authority must be demonstrated through responsible action.

20 / What are APLA's immediate priorities?

APLA's initial implementation priorities include strong diplomatic outreach; immediate and tangible support to prisoners and affected families; meaningful participation of women; humanitarian support; institutional operationalization; and strengthened engagement with communities on the ground.

These priorities will increasingly be translated into policies, programs and measurable institutional work.

21 / What does APLA's motto mean?

MOTTO: WE SHALL NEVER LACK.

We Shall Never Lack expresses a philosophy of collective capacity, sustainability, resilience, responsibility and confidence in the human, intellectual, institutional and material resources of the people.

It affirms that liberation is not built only upon what people possess individually, but upon what they can organize, contribute and accomplish together. It also affirms the responsibility to preserve institutional continuity, exercise responsible stewardship, and build the long-term resilience necessary to sustain the work of the Authority and serve the people across generations.

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