

### 1- Problem

One of the findings identified within the framework of the evaluation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), is the development of some emerging social ills such as the phenomenon of homeless people (SDF), street children (EDR), neglect, exploitation and human trafficking specifically women and children, paedophilia, cyber crime, physical abuse of persons with disabilities and older persons and drug addiction, etc.

The propagation of these problems considerably consumed the budgets allocated to social sectors, thus calling into question their effectiveness in consideration of massive financial resources sometimes injected to address these problems.

With this in mind, the government within the framework of the implementation of the Development Vision in 2035 has set among others, through the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP), the objective to take necessary measures to improve the living conditions of vulnerable populations, in order to have a strong human resource capable of supporting growth.

This strong will therefore pass through a prevention and a substantial reduction of social ills that are liable to maintain and increase the gap between the haves and the have-nots and relegate men and women whose contribution could be decisive for the emergence of the country by the year 2035 to the bench of the society. It consists in carrying out a synergistic and adequate fight against social ills which tentacles reach all sectors of socio-economic life. However, fight against these social ills falls in line with the fight against social exclusions. These social ills are factors and/or determinants of exclusion and the gap between the haves and the have-nots.

### 2- Policy and action orientations

It is within this context and in accordance with the provisions of Decree 2011/408 of December 8, 2011, which assigned among other tasks to the Ministry of Social Affairs, the fight against Social Exclusion and facilitating social reintegration, that MINAS committed itself towards public awareness and community mobilisation around the fight against social ills.

Populations' access to this information should enable their successful adhesion to the actions carried out within the framework of the prevention and the fight against social ills and therefore more efficiency in government initiatives aiming at socioeconomically integrating and re-integrating victims of the said ills. Because, despite a preventive and coercive device, many Cameroonians among which children continue to suffer from the harmful effects of social ills.

In effect, the ignorance of the population appears to be one of the factors favouring the expansion of trade, trafficking and abuse of individuals in our country. Some customs or traditions preach the culture of silence and do not promote the reporting of incidents by both victims and people around them. In addition, the credulity of some parents in rural areas often leads them to entrust their children to relatives or other "benefactors" who are supposed to deliver care to them or look after their schooling in the city, for a result that is often disastrous at the end.

Faced with this situation, the government has drafted a national strategic plan for disability prevention and fight against social ills which focuses on a clear definition of the tasks assigned to different government departments on the development of partnerships and the

implementation of Programmes and project.

Henceforth, the fight against social ills is an essential element of this overall mission of protecting and promoting the rights of Socially Vulnerable Persons, considered as a resource, a potential to promote and a tree nursery of which depends the future of the whole nation.

The strategy of MINAS which is part of a national fighting plan falls in line with three basic dimensions including: prevention, care delivery to victims, accompaniment, social rehabilitation and reintegration.

Indeed, the ignorance of the people appears to be one of the factors favouring the expansion of trade and trafficking of all kinds in our country. Some customs and traditions preach the culture of silence and do not promote the reporting of incidents by both victims and people around them. In addition, the credulity of some parents in rural areas often leads them to entrust their children to relatives or other "benefactors" who are supposed to deliver care to them or look after their schooling in the city, for a result that is often disastrous at the end.