Social Protection in CAR after the 2013 Crisis

Social Protection and Forced Displacement

Ms. Virginie Baikoua
Minister for Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation
Summary

1. Context & background
2. Main challenges
3. The state of Social Protection in CAR
4. Priorities, design, implementation & performance
5. Key lessons learned
6. Moving forward
7. Conclusions
A picture is worth a thousand words…

CAR after the 2013 crisis
Remnants of registries of births, marriages and deaths from destruction
Context & Background

Generalized surge of poverty

Damage to public services, facilities & infrastructure

Weakened social cohesion

Increased vulnerability to shocks

Massive peak of displacements (25% of population)
Main Challenges

- Food insecurity & un sustain ability
- Economic and physical insecurity
- Non-inclusive social protection policy
- Social fragmentation
- Limited institutional and administrative capacity

Displacement camp in Bambari
The State of Social Protection in CAR

- Existing programs are largely contributive
- Limited coverage (mainly formal sector)
- Lack of coordination among fragmented and short-term programs
- Emergency humanitarian interventions (food security) and lack of long-term horizon
Ensuring access to basic social services for targeted groups

Implementation of National Social Protection Policy (NSPP)

- Cash transfers
- Technical studies
- Accompanying measures
Performance

Activities
- Cash transfers to the displaced (PACAD)
- Targeting
- Accompanying and social cohesion-building measures

Results
- Implementation of NSPP
- Creation of Single Social Registry (SSR)
- National dialogue, institutional & coordination capacity building
Key Lessons Learned

1. Investing in diagnostics
   • Programming social protection both upon potential or actual needs, and investing in qualitative studies with a focus on the root causes

2. Restoring social cohesion
   • Increasing program effectiveness and sustainability

3. Strengthening preparedness
   • Responding ex-ante to further displacements by strengthening system capacity through institutional reforms

4. Building systems
   • Strengthening resilience and avoiding dependency through transitioning from short to long-term solutions

5. Ensuring inclusivity
   • Supporting both host and hosted communities by generating socioeconomic opportunities for both
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges &amp; Opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finalization of NSPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building inclusive social safety net system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extending geographical coverage across the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of SSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human capital &amp; capacity building through knowledge-sharing initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of a platform to manage SSR (CMS /Portal /Android)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions:
Who Gains from Social Protection in CAR

*The poorest and most vulnerable*, through more inclusive policy and Single Social Registry

*Forcibly displaced people and host communities*, through livelihood-promotion and resilience-building measures

*The youth*, through economic opportunity-generating programs

*The elderly*, through minimum income and health insurance system

*The government*, through increased capacity to provide assistance to larger groups of the population
Thank you!