



## Social Protection in CAR after the 2013 Crisis

### Social Protection and Forced Displacement

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# 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**



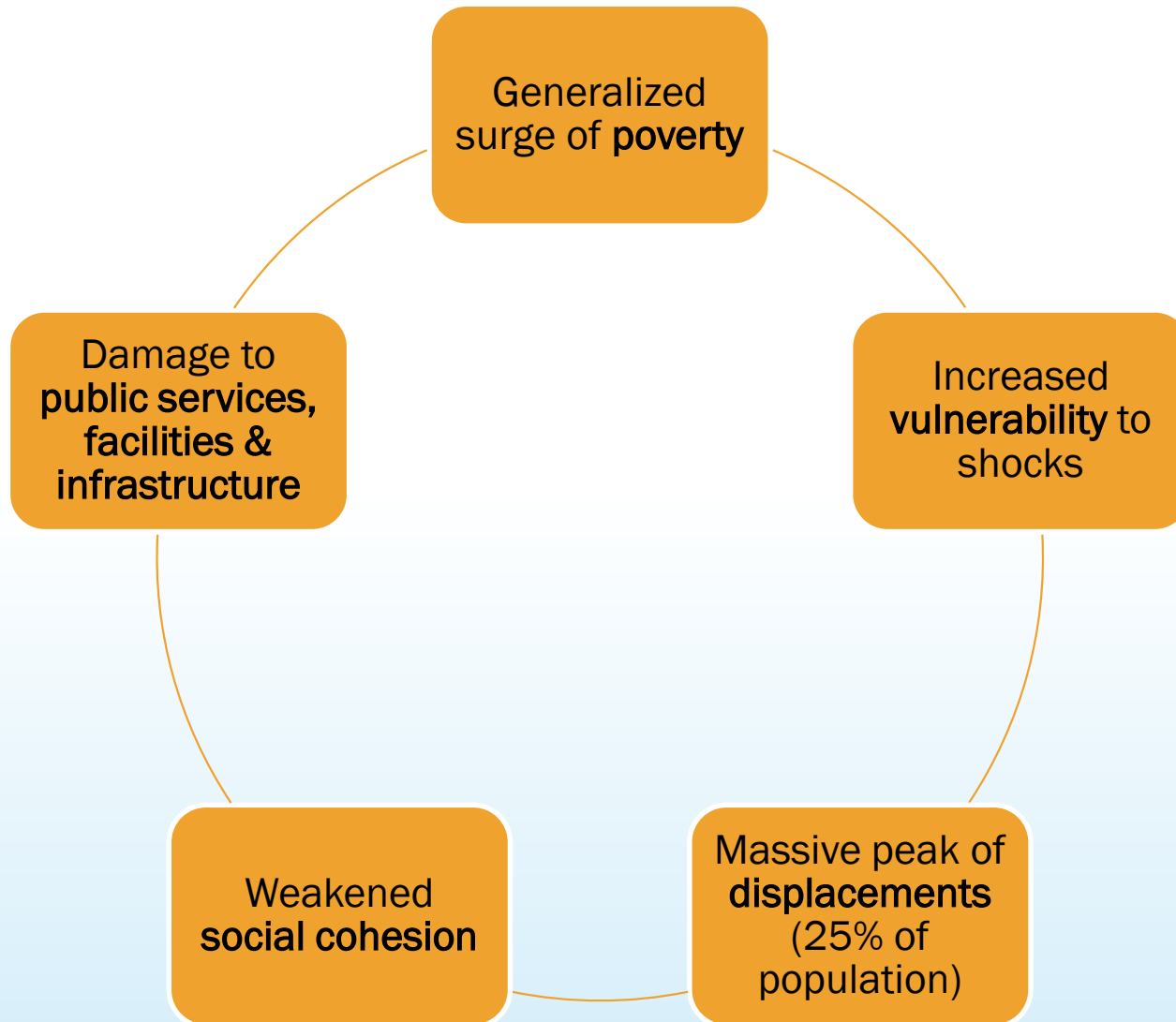
8 March 2018

*Un des édifices incendiés de l'Hôpital Régional*

**Remnants of registries  
of births, marriages and  
deaths from destruction**



# Context & Background



# Main Challenges

Food insecurity & unustainability

Economic and physical insecurity

Non-inclusive social protection policy

Social fragmentation

Limited institutional and administrative capacity

Displacement camp in Bambari



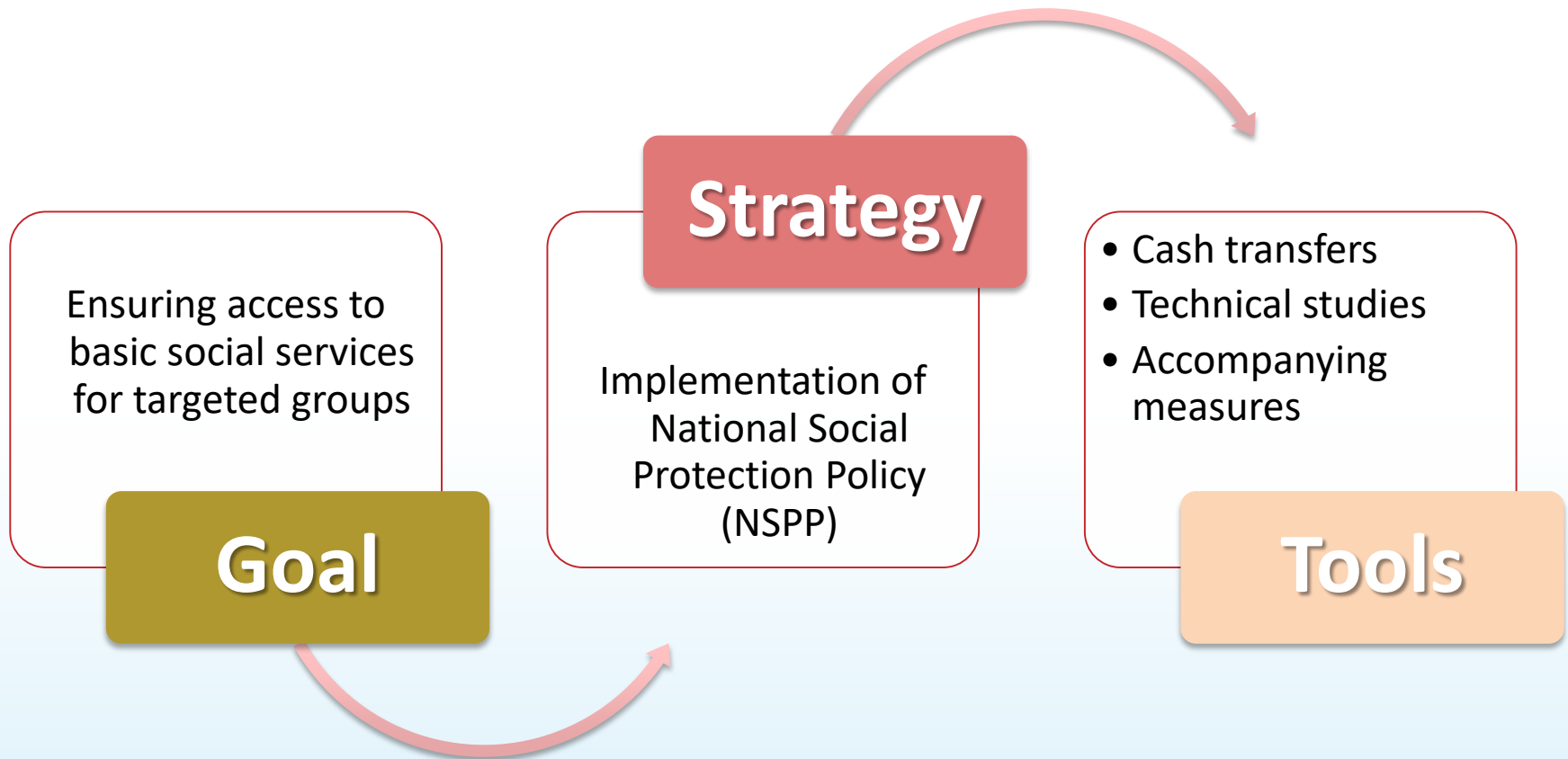


# The State of Social Protection in CAR

- ✘ 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

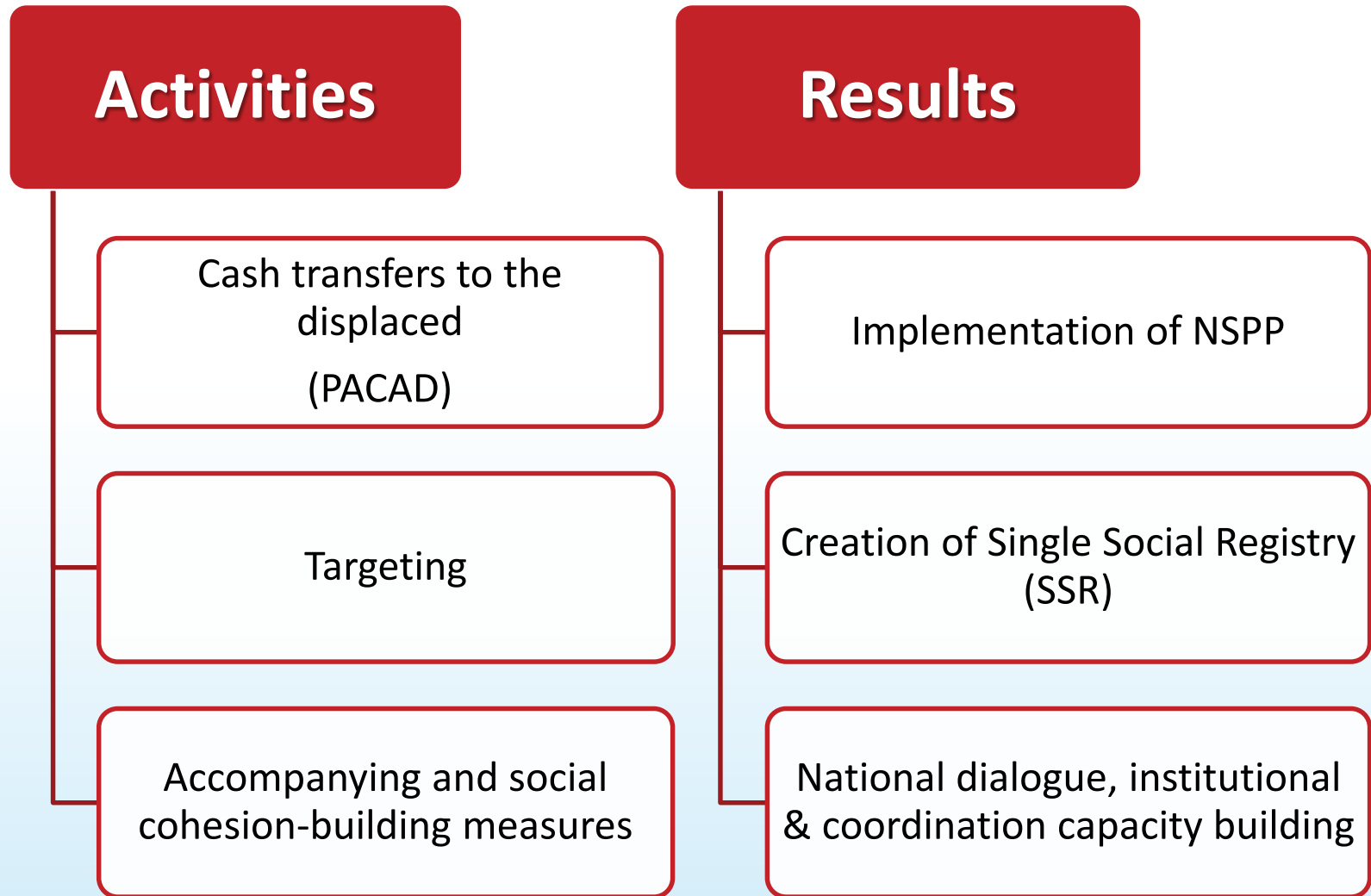


# Priorities, Design & Implementation





# Performance



# 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

# Moving Forward: Challenges & Opportunities

Finalization of NSPP

Building inclusive social safety net system

Extending geographical coverage across the country

Creation of SSR

Human capital & capacity building through knowledge-sharing initiatives

Creation of a platform to manage SSR (CMS /Portal /Android)

# 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 !