INTRODUCTION:
Any responsible government always seeks social welfare of its people and foreigners living there. The state is the main contractor for the development and ensures the social policies.

DEFINITION:
It is a set of access mechanisms of citizens to basic social services, including education, health, decent work, water, social security, electricity, sanitation, easy access to employment, insurance and housing to improve the living conditions of populations. In short, social policy is a social governance mechanism.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK IN THE DRC:
President: designing the general policy of the country, Government: executing the laws, Parliament legislates and monitors government actions, Courts: monitor the implementation of laws. These institutions are the ultimate guarantor of the definition and conduct of national social protection.

COMPREHENSION:
Good social policy reflects the priority given by the Government, the existence of an appropriate legal framework, social infrastructure, the importance of allocated budget costs and the considerable number of beneficiaries. Social policy is constructed from the values that the state must select, promote and maintain.

STATE DUTIES:
These obligations incumbent upon every responsible State and have an international character.

Respect:
Derogue from the laws and suspend the application of restrictive and discriminatory policies of the rights;

Protect:
Regulate and control the activities of public and private sectors, Establish mechanisms for redress and judicial and administrative compensation, Facilitate the work of investigation of national institutions.

Enforce:
Formulate and implement policies and strategies focused on the realization of rights, Deliver public services effectively; assist people in emergency or vulnerability (rapid measures pending the definitive measures).

INDICATORS AND LESSONS LEARNED:
The DRC does not provide a coherent and distributive social policy. Social services are not necessarily accessible to all social rank in quantity and quality, because the laws related to social matters are inadequate social resources allocated to very inadequate to the reality at the international level. The budgetary resources allocated to social services, are very inadequate and social infrastructures are obsolete and inaccessible to at least 65% of the Congolese population and the services are discriminatory.

SOME SOCIAL SERVICES:
- The National Institute of Social Security,
- National Insurance Company,
- Hospitals and health centers,
- The National Employment Office,
- Schools,
- Mutual of health,
- Water and electricity services ... etc.

OPPORTUNITIES:
The existence in the DRC of the National Commission for Economic and Social Rights, but it is still in its embryonic phase that is why it remains inactive and not binding. In the DRC, there are institutions of Support for Democracy whose duty is to defend the interests of the population, but they remain subservient to the Government.

STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:
- Defining social contract before the term of Rulers,
- Encouraging social dialogue,
- Make the monitoring of the government's action program,
- Advocating and lobbying.

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