

# Basic Information on Programmes of the National Basic Social Security Strategy 2010-2014



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Legal and Policy Framework	The Social Protection Law – Law n.º 4/2007, 7 February	
	The Regulations of the Basic Social Security Sub-system, approved by Decree n.º 85/2009, 29 December.	
	National Basic Social Security Strategy 2010-2014, approved by a Resolution of the Council of Ministers n.º 17/2010, 27 May	
	The new package of Basic Social Security Programmes, approved by the Council of Ministers in September 2011	
Coordination Body	Decree No. 85/2009 of 29 December approved the creation of the Council for Coordination of the Basic Social Security Sub-system. This is an inter-sectoral coordination body, comprised of the Ministers responsible for managing the sub-system components, as well as representatives of public and private entities which are involved in the area of Social Security.	
Components of the National Strategy and Responsible Entities	Direct Social Action	Ministry of Women and Social Action (MMAS)
		National Institute for Social Action (INAS)
	Productive Social Action	Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)
		Ministry of Women and Social Action (MMAS)
		Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)
		Ministry of Labour (MITRAB)
		Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPH)
		National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC)
	National Institute of Education and Professional Training (INEFP)	
Social Action of Health	Ministry of Health (MISAU)	
Social Action of Education	Ministry of Education (MINED)	
Programme Objectives	Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB)	Aims to provide regular, monthly cash transfers for an undetermined period in order to give assistance to households without any members with working capacity and without means to satisfy their basic needs.
	Direct Social Support Programme (PASD)	Aims to provide social transfers (in-kind or payment of services) for a determined period in order to respond to situations of shock which increases the degree of vulnerability of poor people or households who are without own means to satisfy their basic needs.
	Social Action Social Service Programme (PSASS)	Aims to guarantee the institutional care in (temporary) residential care centers for children, old age homes, transit centers, open centers and centers for disabled and helpless people as well as provide guidance and family reunification to the most vulnerable and helpless groups who live in a situation of poverty.
	Productive Social Action Programme (PASP)	Aims to develop activities that promote the socio- economic inclusion of people in a poverty and vulnerability situation who have labour capacity.





<b>Direct Social Action Programmes and Target groups</b> (People living below the poverty line)	<b>Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB)</b> (Households without any abled bodies members in the household)	Elderly Headed Households (55 years for women and 60 years for men) without capacity to work. Households headed by disabled people without capacity to work. Households headed by chronically ill and people with degenerative diseases (not bedridden).
	<b>PASD</b> (Households temporarily incapacitated to work or living in a situation of vulnerability)	Disabled People in need of means of compensation. Children, elderly and repatriates in a reunification and/or reintegration process, during the period of reunification. Child headed households (12 to 18 years). Heads of households who are temporarily incapacitated to work. Support till a maximum of one and a half years. Households with children who are in the recuperation phase after a situation of acute under nutrition. Support for a period of two years, which can be prolonged for an equal period on the basis of a medical evaluation. Elderly, chronically ill people or people with degenerative diseases (bedridden). People living with HIV and AIDS and in Anti-Retroviral Treatment. Support for a period of 6 months.
	<b>PSSAS</b> (Children, elderly and disabled people in a situation of poverty situation, helplessness and vulnerability)	Children in difficult circumstances. Elderly and helpless people. Disabled people. Repatriates. Victims of violence and trafficking. Population living on the street and in a reintegration process.
<b>Productive Social Action Programmes and Target Groups</b> (Vulnerable HH with at least one member with capacity to work, with priority for the listed families)	<b>Public Work Component</b>	Female Headed Households. Households headed by a disabled person, a chronically sick person or an elderly person. Households with malnourished children. Foster Families.
	<b>Componente Apoio ao Programa Geração de Rendimentos (CPGR)</b>	Female Headed Households. Households headed by a disabled person, a chronically sick person or an elderly person. Households with malnourished children. Foster Families.





<b>Selection of Households</b>	<p>The Institute for Social Action (INAS) collaborates with local intermediates (<i>Permanentes</i>) who are people from the community who have a high standing in the communities and serve as a link between INAS and the communities. They have a role in the selection, case management and transfer of cash or kind to beneficiaries. Although the payment mechanism may change in the near future the involvement of the <i>Permanentes</i> in the selection and case management is most likely to continue. The activities of the <i>Permanente</i> are guided by the orientation manual and the eligibility criteria and means of verification for each specific programme.</p>
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	<p>In the context of implementation of previous programmes, the delivery of benefits was made by the National Institute of Social Action, with involvement of the <i>Permanente</i>. This delivery mechanism will, in the context of the general revision and modernization of processes and mechanisms, be reviewed to identify the most efficient and effective mechanism.</p>
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<p>The new Basic Social Security System will have new implementation, monitoring and evaluation instruments which will facilitate planning and budgeting as well as monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the programmes. In the long term this system will be multi sectoral; all the Basic Social Security Programmes will be reflected in the system to ensure a holistic and harmonized response to the necessities of the poorest and most vulnerable households.</p>
<b>Financing and Partnerships</b>	<p>The Basic Social Security Programmes were, until 2008, entirely funded by the State Budget. From 2008 onwards Cooperation Partners (DFID, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, SIDA, ILO, WFP, UNICEF) started contributing with financial and technical assistance. In the implementation of current programmes it is foreseen that the funding modality will continue; the state budget will continue to support the majority of the costs but will also continue to count on contributions from the Cooperation Partners, possibly in the context of the introduction of a Common Fund for Social Protection.</p>

