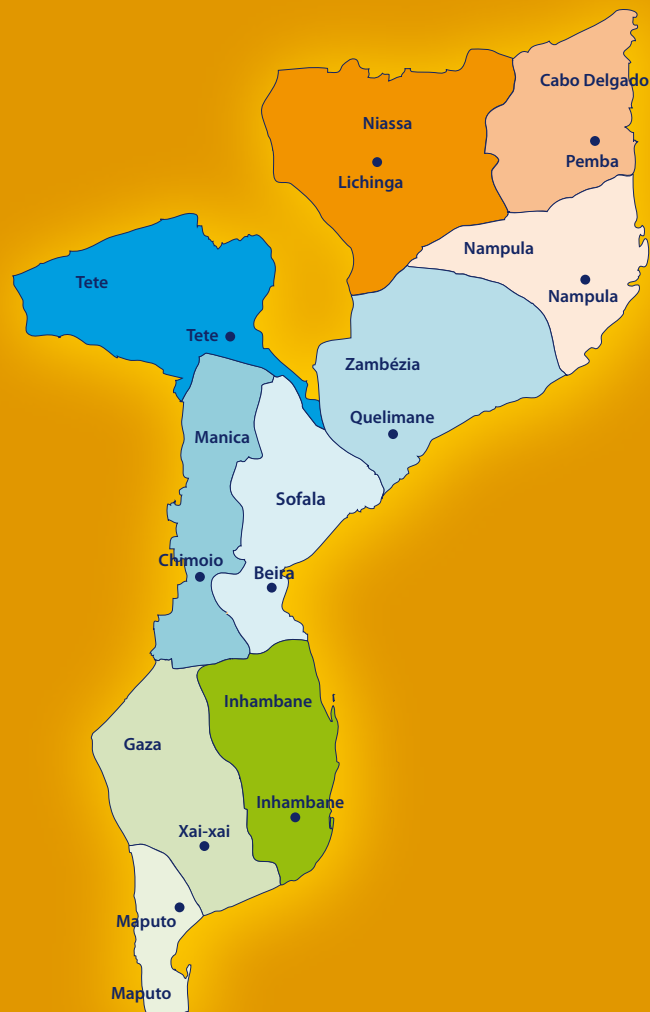


ROLE OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The State recognizes and values activities developed by religious institutions and non-governmental organizations in the fulfillment of the basic social security objectives.

The State supervises the religious institutions and non-governmental organizations with the aim to promote the compatibility of their social security activities and guaranteeing the observance of the law and the defense of the interests of the recipients.

The pursuit of the basic social security objectives by religious institutions and non-governmental organizations is regulated by the Council of Ministers.



Republic of Mozambique
Ministry of Women and Social Action

SOCIAL PROTECTION LAW

SOCIAL PROTECTION LAW

The Social Protection Law, which enters into force on the 6th of August 2007, defines the basis of Social Protection and organizes the respective system.

OBJECTIVES

Social Protection has as objective to address, according to the economic conditions of the country, the absolute poverty situation of the population, guarantee the subsistence of employees who lack or have decreased capacity to work, as well as the subsistence of the surviving family members in the case of death of the employee and provide supplementary conditions for survival.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social Protection is ruled by the following Principles:

- a) *Principle of Universality*
- b) *Principle of Equality*
- c) *Principle of Solidarity*
- d) *Principle of Decentralization*

STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

The Social Protection system is structured in three levels:

- a) Basic Social Security;
- b) Obligatory Social Security;
- c) Complementary Social Security.

RIGHT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

Citizens have a right to Social Protection, independent of color, race, sex, ethnic origin, place of birth, religion, educational level, social position, civil status of the parents or profession.

BENEFICIARIES OF BASIC SOCIAL SECURITY

Basic Social Security includes national citizens that are unable to work and who are without means to satisfy their basic needs, namely:

- a) people in a situations of absolute poverty;
- b) children living in difficult circumstances;
- c) elderly in a situations of absolute poverty;
- d) disabled people in a situations of absolute poverty;
- e) people with chronic or degenerative diseases.

APPLICATION

Basic Social Security materializes in the form of:

- a) risk benefits;
- b) provision of social support.

The risk benefits can be monetary or in kind at the level of primary health protection and the concession of minimal benefits.

Social support is attributed via service provision, programmes and community development projects directed at individuals or groups of people with specific necessities regarding housing, refuge, nutrition and means of compensation, amongst others.

The involvement of beneficiaries and families in the provision of social support and seeking local solutions for their problems is stimulated, promoting community participation and peer support mechanisms.

MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Basic social security is managed by the Ministry which is responsible for Social Action, with the participation of non-governmental social entities and other administrative State Services. The managing entity of basic social security is under the custody of the Ministry which is responsible for Social Action.

Obligatory social security is managed by the National Institute for Social Security. The managing entity of obligatory social security is under custody of the Ministry which is responsible for Labour.

Social Security of State officials is managed by the Ministry which is responsible for Finance.

Social Security for the staff of the Bank of Mozambique is managed by the Bank of Mozambique

Complementary Social Security is managed by private or public entities whose constitution and functioning is regulated by the Council of Ministers.