

2014

This report stresses the key information published and available in the 2014 State Budget Law (LOE)

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Budget Brief

Social Welfare Sector in Mozambique



KEY MESSAGES:

- **Trend:** The budget allocated to the Social Welfare sector - considering the sums allocated to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Welfare (MMAS) and to the National Social Welfare Institute (INAS)¹ – thus excluding the amounts allocated to Social Subsidies² (which include the general food and fuel subsidies) – maintained the strong growth trend experienced since 2010. *For 2014, 3.9 billion Meticaís were programmed, which is an increase of 48% in real terms (discounting the effect of inflation) when the 2014 State Budget Law (LOE) is compared with that approved for 2013.*
- **Weight of the Social Welfare Sector in the State Budget (OE):** Considering Social Welfare without social subsidies, the sector will have at its disposal 1.64% of the resources made available by the State in the 2014 LOE, strengthening the positive trend displayed in recent years (in 2012 the “weight” of the sums allocated to MMAS and INAS amounted to 0.97% of the OE). *In terms of GDP, the resources allocated to MMAS and INAS amount to 0.74% of the GDP projected for 2014. This percentage has tripled since 2010, when it was 0.23%.*
- **Coverage of the INAS Programmes:** If we exclude the social subsidies, the positive evolution in the allocation to the Social Welfare sector results essentially from an increase in the budgetary allocations to the Social Protection programmes managed by INAS, which has allowed an increase in the number of households covered and of the amount transferred to each beneficiary. *In 2014 it is expected that INAS will manage to cover through its programmes 427,384 households³, thus making it possible to achieve an annual growth rate in the households covered in excess of the 20% experienced over the last 7 years.* Despite the positive progress, the target figure for beneficiaries, which it is expected to reach in 2014, *represents only 15% of the households in a situation of poverty⁴ in Mozambique.*
- **Value of the transfers:** For 2014, as in 2013, *there was an adjustment in the value of the levels of the Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB), to deal with the inflation rate and the fluctuations in the prices of basic foodstuffs.* The value rose from 250 MT in 2013 to 280 MT, as the basic sum for a household consisting of just one person (in 2012 the sum allocated was 130 MT). The amount can rise to a maximum of 550 MT for a household with 4 dependents. The value of the food kit distributed through the Direct Social Support Programme (PASD) also increased (from 960 MT in 2013 to 1,200 MT in 2014). Thus, in the case of the PSSB, the value of the transfer rose by 12%, which is higher than the rate of inflation recorded in 2013 (7.5%).
- **Social Subsidies:** In contrast to the increase in sums allocated to the INAS Social Protection programmes, *in 2014 the declining trend for allocations for Social Subsidies (which are less progressive than the INAS transfers) continued.* They fell from 4.6 billion MT programmed in the 2013 LOE⁵ to 2.6 billion MT in 2014. This meant that, for the first time since 2011, the sum allocated to the INAS programmes is higher than that allocated to the subsidies (in 2011 the sum allocated to the subsidies was 6 times greater than the sum allocated to the INAS programmes). At the same time, *it was noted that the subsidies intended to cover the deficits of public companies are considered as Social Welfare sector expenditure.* It should be advocated that these subsidies should not be included as part of Social Welfare sector expenditure.
- **Equity:** Taking into account the geographical distribution of the poverty and vulnerability indicators, there is still *a weak relation between these indicators and the distribution of resources through the INAS programmes.* This could be a factor strengthening inequalities.

1) According to the document “Metodologia para o calculo das Despesas Prioritárias” (“Methodology for calculating priority expenditure”), drawn up by the National Budget Directorate (DNO) in February 2013, the expenditure earmarked for the Ministry for Veterans’ Fighters Affairs (MICO) ceased to be included in the “Social Welfare” sector as from that moment.

2) According to the classification used by the National Budget Directorate (DNO), the Social Subsidies which “seek to minimise the high cost of living that the public faces” are regarded as “Social Welfare” sector expenditure.

3) Economic and Social Plan/Annual Plan (PES) of the National Social Welfare Institute (INAS) for 2014.

4) Considering the poverty data by district (World Bank, 2012).

5) In the revision of the 2013 LOE 2013, which took place in July 2013, the sum allocated to social Subsidies declined to 3.4 billion MT.



When the social subsidies are excluded from the analysis, the Social Welfare sector (MMAS and INAS) in 2014 grew in real terms (removing the effect of inflation)⁷ by about 47.8% when compared with the sum allocated in the 2013 LOE⁸.

to MMAS and INAS and 2.6 billion for Social Subsidies). This is equivalent to 2.75% of the OE, which shows a reduction in the weight of the sector in the OE when compared with the 3.11% allocated in 2013. This is due to a decline in the amount allocated to Subsidies, and to the fact that the budget granted to the MICO is no longer regarded as Social Welfare expenditure.

1. What is the Social Welfare Sector?

In the State Budget Law (LOE), the Social Welfare sector consists of:

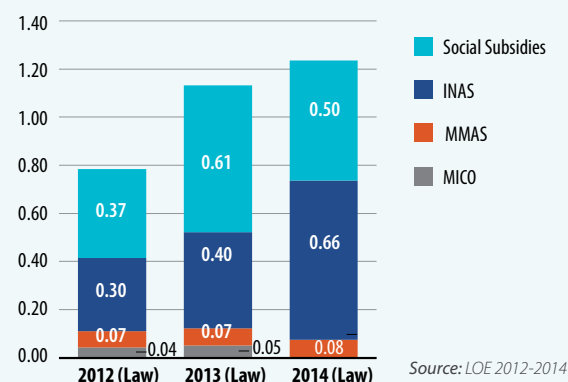
- The Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Welfare (MMAS) and its provincial directorates;
- The National Social Welfare Institute (INAS) and its 30 delegations;
- Social Subsidies⁶.

The document "Metodologia para o Calculo das Despesas Prioritárias" (Methodology for Calculating Priority Expenditure), drawn up by the National Budget Directorate (DNO), explains that the allocations granted to the Ministry of Veteran Fighters Affairs (MICO), previously considered within the "Social Welfare" sector, ceased to be included in this sector as from 2013, and that the expenditure of the District Health, Women's Affairs and Social Welfare Services (SDSMAS) are now placed within the Health sector.

2. The Social Welfare Sector in the State Budget

According to the organic classification presented in the LOE (including the Social Subsidies), the total allocation for the Social Welfare sector in 2014 is 6.5 billion MT (3.9 billion channelled

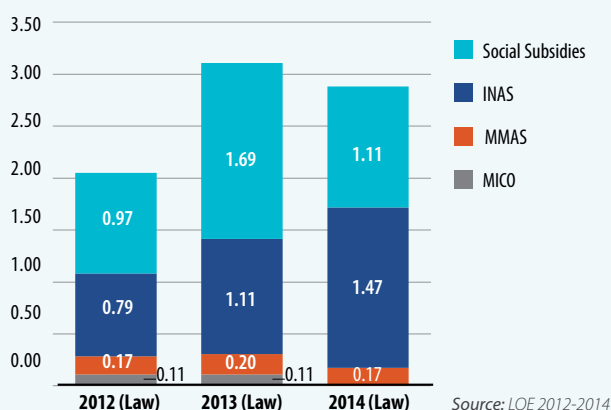
GRAPH 2 Funds allocated to the Social Welfare Sector as a percentage of GDP



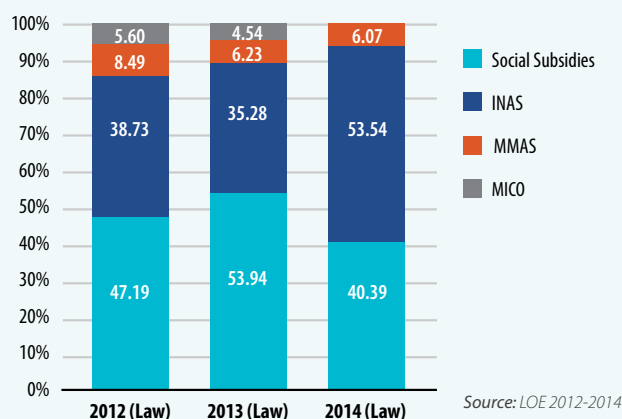
As can be seen in graph 2, in terms of weight in the GDP, the allocation for the social welfare sector, considering the organic classification, is continuing to grow, and is expected to reach 1.24% of GDP in 2014.

The increase in the weight of resources allocated to the INAS programmes in the sector in 2014 is compensated by a decline in the allocation to what are known as social subsidies, while the allocation to MMAS has remained constant over time, as can be seen from Graph 3.

GRAPH 1 Funds allocated to the Social Welfare Sector as a percentage of the State Budget



GRAPH 3 Distribution of funds in the Social Welfare Sector (Organic Classification)



6) Registered in the OE under the heading "General Costs of the State (EGE)" "E.G.E.-SUBSIDIES-CENTRAL".

7) The rate of inflation envisaged for 2013 in the LOE was 5.6%, but in the revision of the LOE, published in July 2013, this figure was updated to 7.5%.

8) Considering the sum allocated before the revision of the LOE (July 2013).

3. Social Welfare as Expenditure in the Priority Sectors

According to the document “Metodologia para o calculo das Despesas Prioritárias” (Methodology for Calculating Priority Expenditure), drawn up by the National Budget Directorate (DNO), in February 2013, expenditure related to the Ministry of Veterans Fighters Affairs (MICO) would, as from that moment, no longer be considered within the “Social Welfare” sector. The 2014 LOE confirms this. According to “Quadro 11 – Expenditure in the Priority Sectors”, in the Explanatory Document for the 2014 LOE, the Social Welfare sector (**6,617.6 million MT**) includes, in addition to the expenditure allocated to MMAS and INAS, the Social Subsidies which “seek to minimise the high cost of living that the public faces”.

TABLE 1 Quadro 11 - Expenditure in the priority sectors

	Revised Law 2013	Forecast 2014
	In Million MT	
Total expenditure, excl. interest and financial operations	174,831.1	210,088.5
Total expenditure in priority sectors	117,617.2	134,971.2
Education	30,732.3	37,940.9
Health	15,450.7	19,073.3
Infrastructures	32,346.9	31,142.5
Agriculture and rural development*	17,412.1	21,964.4
Governance, security and judicial system	14,631.7	17,543.1
Other priority sectors	6,738.5	7,306.9
Social Welfare**	5,910.2	6,617.6
Labour and employment	828.4	689.3

As a percentage of total expenditure, excl. interest and financial operations

	Revised Law 2013	Forecast 2014
Total expenditure in priority sectors	67.3%	64.2%
Education	17.6%	18.1%
Health	8.8%	9.1%
Infrastructures	18.5%	14.8%
Agriculture and rural development*	10.0%	10.5%
Governance, security and judicial system	8.4%	8.4%
Other priority sectors	3.9%	3.5%
Social Welfare**	3.4%	3.1%
Labour and employment	0.5%	0.3%

Source: Documento de Fundamentação da LOE 2014

* Includes the District Development Fund, socio-economic infrastructures, and rural development projects in the sectors of industry and trade and the Ministry of State Administration

**Includes social subsidies which seek to minimise the high cost of living for the public

At the same time as the allocation for subsidies is declining in favour of allocation to Basic Social Protection programmes, regarded as a much more progressive mechanism for redistributing income, there should be advocacy to end the inclusion of allocations intended to cover subsidies to Public Companies within what is considered the “Social Welfare” budget.

The sum allocated to “subsidies” in the 2014 LOE is 2,671.3 million MT. According to the definition of subsidies for the Social Welfare sector, only the price subsidies (for fuel, wheat flour and transport) could be considered in this category. However, a deeper analysis shows that the **Subsidies to Public Companies (900 million MT)** are also considered as Social Welfare expenditure, as can be seen in the following table⁹.

TABLE 2 Social Welfare Sector expenditures

	Millions of MT
Total MMAS budget	402
Total INAS budget	3,542
Fuel Subsidies	1,155
Food subsidies (wheat flour) (AMOPÃO)	350
Subsidies to Transporters (FEMATRO)	266
Subsidies to Public Companies	900
TOTAL	6,617

Source: LOE 2014

This fact distorts perception about the size of the Social Welfare sector in the State Budget, taking into account that the subsidies intended to cover the deficits of the Public Companies¹⁰ should not, in line with the definition given by the Ministry of Finance, be regarded as “seeking to minimise the high cost of living for the public”.

In *Quadro 11* of the Explanatory Document for the 2014 LOE, shown above (Table 1), the Social Welfare sector appears as representing 3.1% of the State Budget (total expenditure, excluding interest payments and financial operations), but if we take out the sum allocated as subsidies to the public companies, the Social Welfare sector would represent 2.7%.

9) Drawn up from the data contained in the included and accompanying data and the Explanatory Document for the 2014 LOE.

10) In the State Budget Law for 2014, the public companies that will benefit from subsidies to cover their deficits will be: “Radio Mozambique” (370 million MT), “Mozambique Television” (203 million MT), “Beira Public Transport” (131 million MT), “Hydraulics of Chókwe” (61 million MT), “Lower Limpopo Irrigation Scheme” (58 million MT) and “Maputo South Development Company” (41 million MT). The remaining 36 million MT are not allocated to any specific public company.

4. Allocations to MMAS and INAS

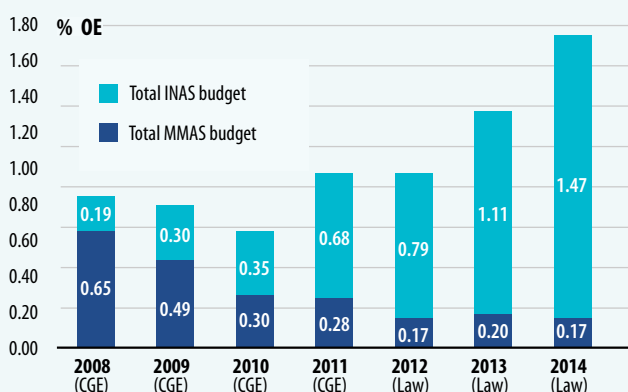
The allocations to MMAS and INAS have increased in terms of their relative weight in the OE from 1.31% in 2013 to 1.64% in 2014 (representing an increase of 48% in real terms).

Of this 1.64%, the programmed allocation for INAS accounts for 1.47%, while MMAS accounts for only the remaining 0.17%.

In Graph 4 the unequal evolution of the allocations programmed for MMAS and INAS since 2008 can be seen. While the weight of the resources made available to MMAS has declined year after year¹¹ until stabilising at around 0.2% of the OE in the last three years, the resources programmed for INAS have undergone strong growth since 2011, when the sums allocated to the Social Protection programmes came to be considered as INAS expenditure. Previously they had been included under the budget heading "General State Costs".

Since the resources allocated to INAS represent about 90% of the total allocated to the Social Welfare sector (excluding the subsidies), the composition of the INAS expenditure deserves a more detailed analysis.

GRAPH 4 Budget allocated to MMAS and INAS



Source: CGE 2008-2011, LOE 2012-2014

5. INAS and the Social Protection Programmes

The LOE for 2014 was passed with a budget allocation of **2,671.4 million Meticaís**¹² directly intended to cover expenditure related with the four Basic Social Protection programmes. **Thus, the PSSB**¹³ **will have at its disposal 1, 596.7 million MT** (1,462 million internally, and 134 million of external origin); **the PASD**¹⁴ **will have 673.6 million MT; 268.3 million MT will go to PASP**¹⁵ (54.9 million internally and 213.3 million of external origin); while **132.8 million MT will go to SSAS**¹⁶.

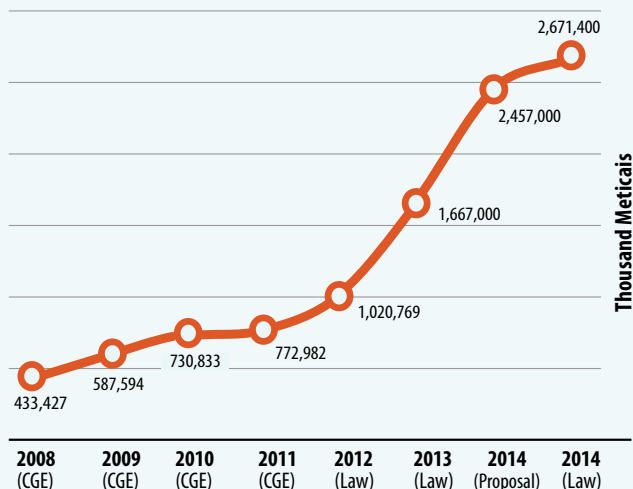
This final allocation results from the approval of an additional budget (**215 million MT**) for the Social Welfare area on top of the

initial proposal of the 2014 LOE, presented by the Government to the Assembly of the Republic, which envisaged an allocation of 2,457 million MT for the Programmes. This additional budget, which is an increase of 7.98% on the initial proposal, was entirely allocated to the PSSB. It should be noted that, for the second year running, the Basic Social Protection Programmes are receiving an additional budget on top of the initial proposal (drawn up in line with the budgetary ceilings defined by the Ministry of Finance) at the time the law was passed by the Assembly of the Republic. It was the only sector which managed to have its budget revised above the initial proposal for 2014.

5.1. TRENDS: ALLOCATION TO THE BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

The positive trend observed in recent years concerning allocation to the programmes has been confirmed; the 2014 LOE strengthens still further this trend. The budget allocation for the programmes presumes an increase of **60.2%** (in nominal terms) over the allocation approved for 2013. Bearing in mind that the inflation rate recorded in 2013 was 7.5%, the increase in real terms was **52.7%**.

GRAPH 5 Budgetary allocation to INAS programmes



Source: Reports of INAS, PES, LOE, General State Accounts (CGE), author's own calculations

The weight of the Social Protection programmes in the OE and in comparison to GDP also shows a clearly positive trend, strengthened in the last two years, as can be seen in Graph 6. In 2014, the programmes reached **1.11%** of the total envelope of State resources and **0.50%** of the GDP which the country is expected to attain in 2014. In relative terms, this increase denotes, on the one hand, growth in the economy itself and the corresponding growth in the envelope of resources made available in the OE, but essentially it expresses the growing importance granted to the sector.

11) It should be noted that the allocations earmarked for MMAS in 2008 and 2009 were influenced by the costs of building the new head offices of the Ministry.

12) This information seems correctly reflected both in the document "Orçamento Cidadão" ("Citizen Budget"), made available by the Ministry of Finance, and in the Explanatory document for the 2014 LOE itself, where the attention that the area deserves is clear, with one of the 45 pages it contains dedicated to the INAS Programmes.

13) Basic Social Subsidy Programme.

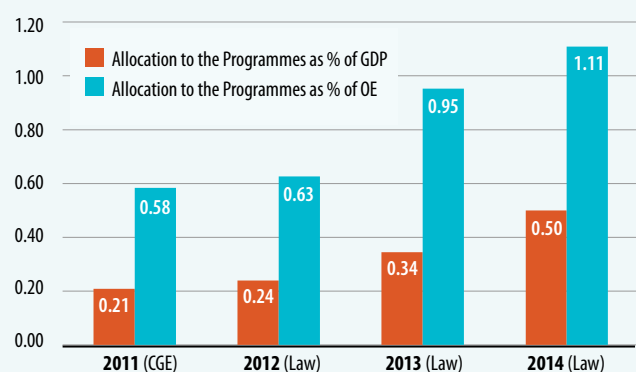
14) Direct Social Support Programme.

15) Productive Social Welfare Programme.

16) Social Welfare Social Services

In terms of GDP, the amount for the Programmes rose from 0.34% of GDP in 2013 to 0.50% of GDP in 2014. But this is still lower than the fiscal space which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has indicated as potentially available in Mozambique for social protection programmes (up to 0.8% of GDP¹⁸) and below international levels.

GRAPH 6 Evolution of the budget allocated to INAS programmes

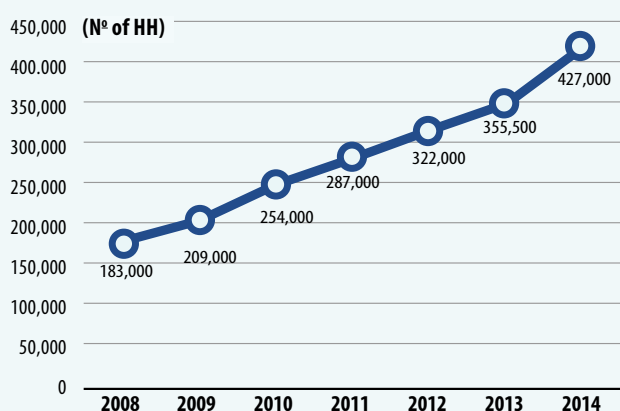


Source: CGE 2011, LOE 2012-2014

Despite this extremely positive evolution, the sum allocated to the Basic Social Protection programmes is still lower than the international reference points. For example, the World Bank sets the figure of 1.1% of **GDP¹⁷ dedicated to social transfer programmes**, as the average sum for developing countries, while Mozambique, **has only managed to reach 0.5% of GDP**.

This positive trend in the allocations earmarked for the Basic Social Protection programmes made possible an exponential increase in the number of beneficiaries reached, with an average annual growth rate higher than 20% in the last seven years, as can be seen in Graph 7, as well as in increase in the value of the transfers¹⁹.

GRAPH 7 Beneficiary households covered by INAS programmes



Source: INAS reports, LOE 2014

17) Grosh et al., 2008.

18) See "Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies in IMF, 2013".

19) For 2014, as happened in 2013, there was an adjustment in the value of the levels of the Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB), to deal with the rate of inflation and the fluctuations in the prices of basic foodstuffs. The basic value for a one-person household rose from 250 MT to 280 MT (in 2012 the sum granted was 130 MT). The sum can rise to a maximum of 550 MT for a household with 4 dependents. The value of the food kit distributed through the Direct Social Support Programme (PASD) was also increased (from 960 MT in 2013 to 1,200 MT in 2014).



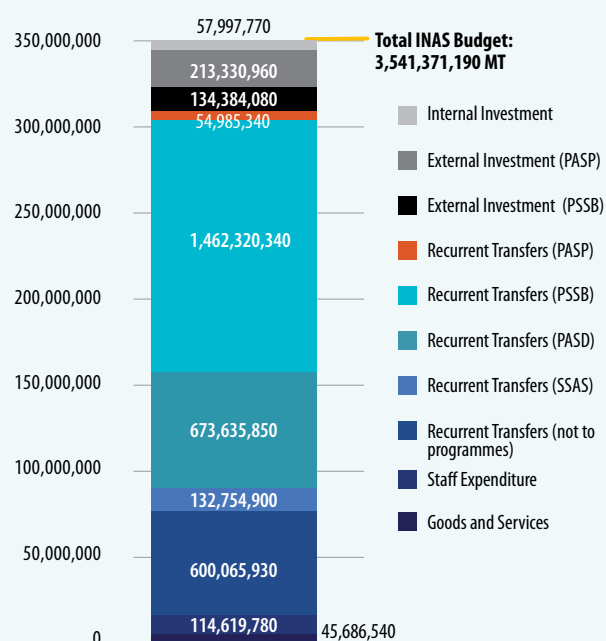
Photo: ©UNICEF/Mozambique

Despite the positive trend in terms of the growth in the coverage of the programmes, the number of households covered is still well below the needs (reaching approximately 15% of the households in the country regarded as poor) and below the targets approved in the ENSSB.

5.2. COMPONENTS OF INAS EXPENDITURE

The LOE approved for 2014 was made available by the National Budget Directorate (DNO), including the "Documents accompanying the Law", which are additional charts containing valuable information, making it possible to deepen the analysis of the various components of INAS expenditure, summarised in the following graph.

GRAPH 8 Components of INAS expenditure



Source: LOE 2014

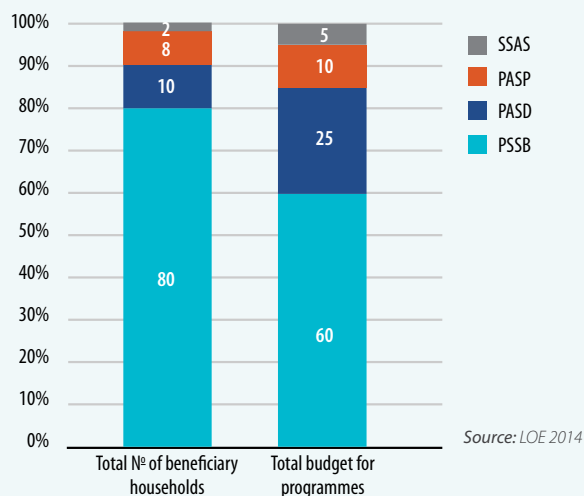


Only 10% of the INAS resources for 2014 are foreign in origin, which confirms the declining trend noted since 2011, when the external component accounted for 21.6% of the total allocated to INAS.

As can be deduced from the previous graph (8), the **PSSB** remains the largest INAS programme in terms of resources made available, amounting to about **60%** of the resources allocated to the INAS social protection programmes, followed by **PASD (25%)**, **PASP (10%)** and **SSAS (5%)**.

In terms of the number of households covered by each programme, the **PSSB** (with 60% of the resources allocated to the programmes) will cover **80%** of the total number of beneficiaries, which it is envisaged will be reached in 2014, followed by **PASD (10%)**, **PASP (8%)** and **SSAS (2%)**, as can be seen in Graph 9.

GRAPH 9



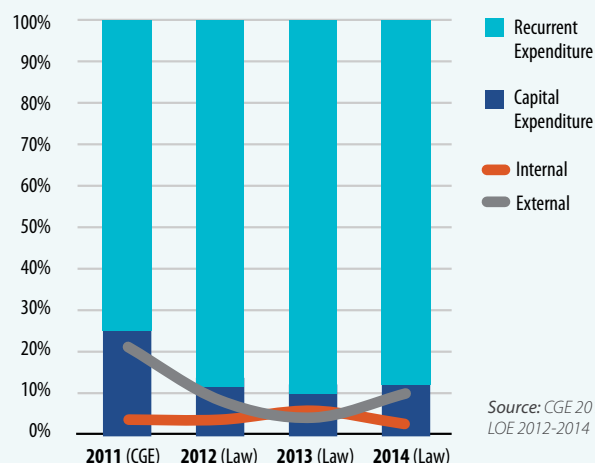
5.3. INTERNAL VS EXTERNAL RESOURCES

Of the envelope of resources that will be available to INAS in 2014 (3,541 million MT), only **10%** (347.7 million MT) comes from external resources, which is a slight increase²⁰ when compared with the **8,7%** of 2013. However, an overall declining trend has been noted since 2011, when the external component represented **21.6%** of the total allocated to INAS.

The **recurrent expenditures** (current transfers to programmes, goods and services, staff expenditure) include all the resources of a domestic origin, while funds originating outside the country, even when destined for the programmes, are registered in the OE as **external capital expenditure**, whether at provincial or central level.

Of the 347.7 million MT of external resources, **134.3 million MT** are intended for the **PSSB** (external capital expenditure, provincial level). These are resources from the Embassy of the Netherlands (EKN) and from DFID. 213.3 million MT are for PASP (83.8 earmarked in LOE 2014 as external capital expenditure at central and 129.4 at provincial level²¹), as can be seen in Graph 8.

GRAPH 10 Budget allocated to INAS



5.4 EXPENDITURE ON STAFF, GOODS AND SERVICES

Analysing graph 11, one can conclude that the resources allocated to INAS for Staff costs and for "Goods and Services" (recurrent expenditures) remain very low in 2014.

Only 4.04% of the total INAS budget for 2014 (114.6 million MT) is allocated to cover wage costs. The quantity of resources allocated to programmes is growing year after year, and there is a need to increase management capacity. Despite this, **the portion of the budget intended for wages fell from 20% in 2009 to 4,04% in 2014**. It should be noted that, according to the PES of INAS for 2014, the admission of 165 new staff (6 at central level and 159 in the delegations) is envisaged, which is a slight decline when compared with the 171 admitted in 2013.

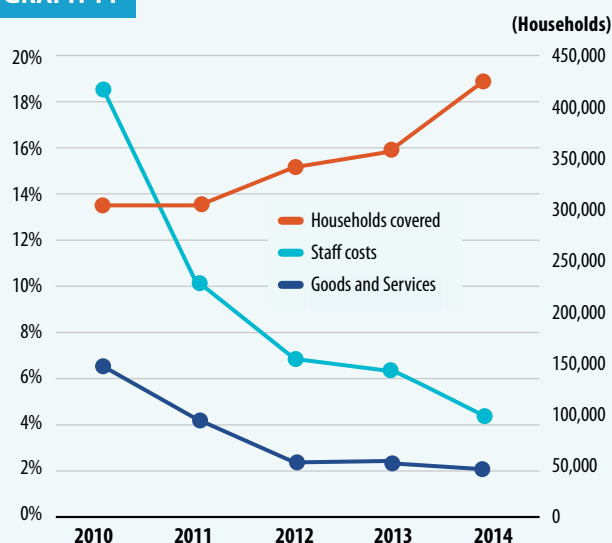
20) Related with the disbursements envisaged from the loan signed with the World Bank in 2013.

21) There was a mistake in the inclusion of the funds allocated to the PASP as capital expenditure of external origin at provincial level (129.4 million MT) in the charts included in the 2014 LOE, since that sum was not taken into account, and thus only the funds allocated to the PSSB were reflected. It was possible to extract this information in detail from the charts accompanying the law.

Likewise, the budget for “Goods and Services” (current expenditure to cover transport costs, vehicle maintenance etc.) represents a mere **1.93% of the total INAS budget**. This component has undergone constant reduction, year after year (in 2009 this budget line enjoyed an allocation of 10.8% of the total destined for INAS). This may result in serious constraints on the ground (in the INAS delegations), resulting in a low capacity to perform and to provide services to the most vulnerable population strata.

The positive and constant increase in recent years in the number of beneficiaries covered by the INAS programmes should have been accompanied by increases in the budget appropriations for human resource expenditure and for INAS running costs, in order to maintain the necessary capacity.

GRAPH 11



Source: CGE 2010-2011, LOE 2012-2014

5.5. BUDGET FOR 2014 AND THE ENSSB

If we compare the budgetary targets set down in the Operational Plan²² of the National Basic Social Security Strategy (ENSSB) for 2010-2014, it can be seen that the allocations are much lower than envisaged in 2010, when the ENSSB was approved. Thus this document stresses that “*The objective defined in the ENSSB is to guarantee that by 2014 an allocation of funds to this programme can be achieved equivalent to 2.18% of the State Budget (OE)*”, but as already mentioned, the figure only managed to reach **1.11%** of the OE in 2014, a sum less than half that envisaged.

5.6. GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Although there has been internal work in INAS, mainly through the introduction of objective criteria in defining the target figure for beneficiaries per delegation, in order to try to cushion

The resources allocated to INAS for “Staff costs” and for “Goods and Services” remain very low in 2014, putting at risk the capacity to implement INAS programmes.

the unequal geographical distribution of the resources allocated to the four different Social Protection programmes (PSSB, PASD, PASP, SSAS), using demographic and poverty indicators, existing differences at provincial level can still be noted in relation to the per capita allocation of the programmes (bearing in mind the estimated poor population²³) envisaged in the 2014 LOE.

Thus Zambézia, Nampula, Sofala and Maputo Provinces will receive, through the four Basic Social Protection Programmes managed by INAS in 2014, a per capita allocation, taking into account the population regarded as poor, lower than the national average, which would be 232 MT (7.4 USD) per person living in poverty.

From the following graph (12) one can analyse by delegation²⁴ the existence of this unequal geographical distribution of the resources allocated to the various Basic Social Protection programmes, taking into account allocation per capita among the poor population²⁵.

TABLE 3 Per capita allocation of the INAS expenditure per province

Province	Allocation (MT) according to LOE 2014*	Poor population (individuals)**	Allocation per capita (MT) in the poor population
Maputo City	102,294,410	396,142	258
Maputo Province	93,383,430	813,854	115
Gaza	293,017,710	767,821	381
Inhambane	198,086,150	745,648	265
Manica	228,498,920	778,149	293
Sofala	213,952,490	952,849	224
Tete	239,651,410	749,266	319
Zambézia	337,726,390	2,713,866	124
Nampula	421,202,750	2,180,130	193
Niassa	230,290,720	373,480	616
Cabo Delgado	216,520,870	601,829	359
TOTAL	2,574,625,250	11,073,034	232 (National average)

Source: LOE 2014, PES 2014, MPD 2010

*PSSB+PASD+ PASP+SSAS

**Poverty incidence index, MPD

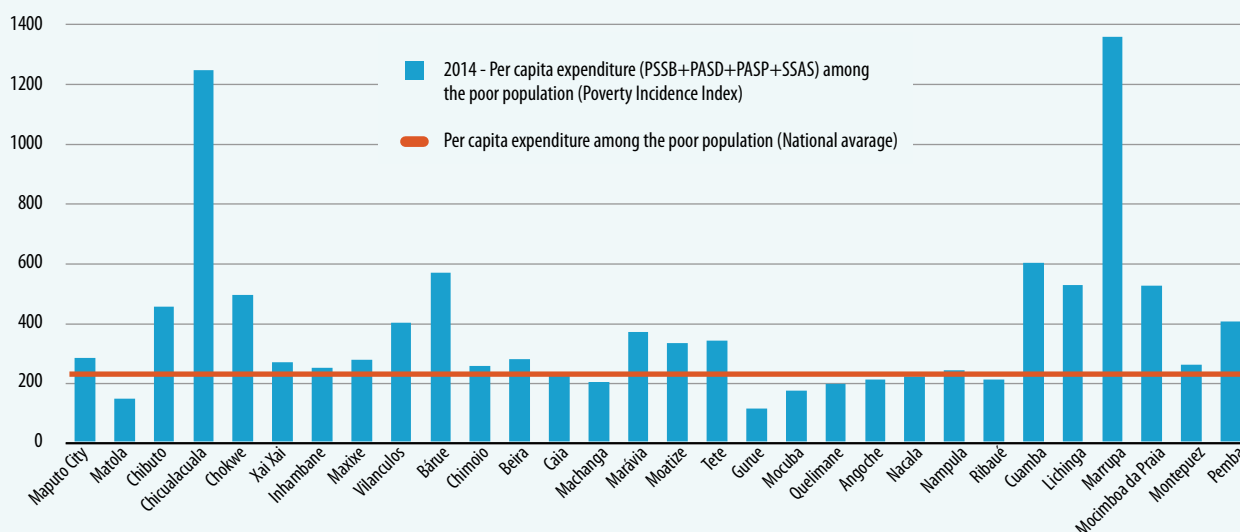
22) “Criação de Programas de Segurança Social Básica no quadro da operacionalização da Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Social Básica,” (Creation of Basic Social Security Programmes in the framework of making operational the National Basic Social Security Strategy), 2011.

23) Considering the Poverty Incidence Index (Third National Poverty Assessment, Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), 2010).

24) The calculations were undertaken by taking into account the demographic data for the districts covered by each of the 30 INAS delegations (e.g. the Mocimboa da Praia delegation includes Palma, Muidumbe, Nangade and Mueda districts). See “Distribuição da área de jurisdição/Distritos por Delegação” (Distribution of the area of jurisdiction/Districts per Delegation), INAS.

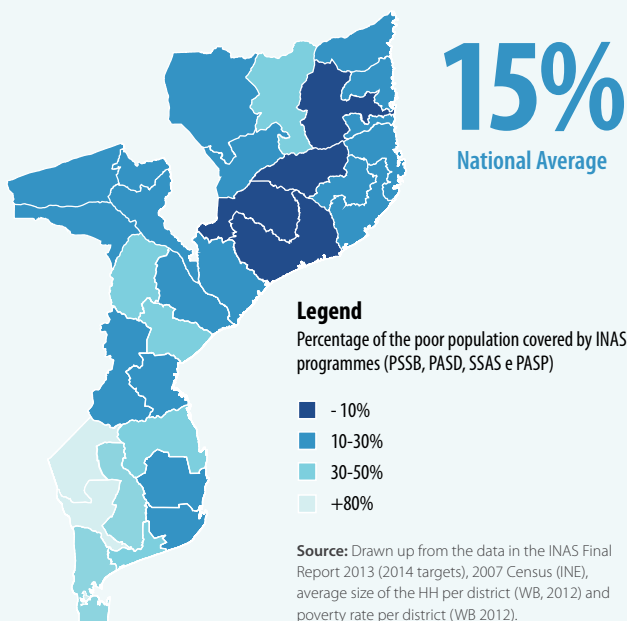
25) Considering the Poverty Incidence Index (Third National Poverty Assessment, Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), 2010).

GRAPH 12 Per capita expenditure in poor population per INAS delegation, 2014



Source: LOE 2014, PES of INAS 2014, Census 2007 (INE), Third National Poverty Assessment (MPD, 2010).

MAP 1 Poor population covered by INAS programmes, 2014



It would be desirable for the future and gradual expansion in the coverage of the various Social Protection programmes managed by INAS to be planned observing these and other sub-national differences, seeking to increase still further the impact of their interventions on the poorest and most vulnerable strata of the Mozambican population.

Thus for the entire year of 2014, the Chicualacuala delegation, for example, will have available funds to cover the expenditure of the various programmes equivalent to almost **1,273 MT** for each of the inhabitants regarded as poor living in the districts covered by that INAS delegation. At the other extreme, the Gurúe delegation, in Zambézia, would undertake expenditure equivalent to **79 MT** per capita, although it covers more than a million people regarded as poor.

In the following map (1) one can look at the same reality from another perspective, identifying the unequal rate of coverage of the poor population²⁶ per Delegation, which varies between 80% of the poor households who benefit from some of the programmes managed by INAS in the Chokwê or Maputo City delegations and less than 10% for the delegations of Ribaue or Mocuba.

Glossary

CGE	General State Accounts (Conta Geral do Estado)
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DNO	National Budget Directorate (Direcção Nacional do Orçamento)
EKN	Embassy of the Netherlands
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	International Monetary Fund

INAS	National Social Welfare Institute (Instituto Nacional de Acção Social)
INE	National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas)
LOE	State Budget Law (Lei do Orçamento do Estado)
MMAS	Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Welfare (Ministério da Mulher e da Acção Social)
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development (Ministério da Planificação e Desenvolvimento)
MT	Metical

OE	State Budget (Orçamento do Estado)
PASD	Direct Social Action Programme (Programa Apoio Social Directo)
PES	Economic and Social Plan (Plano Económico e Social)
PSSB	Basic Social Subsidy Programme (Programa Subsídio Social Básico)
SS	Social Subsidies (Subsídios Sociais)
SSAS	Social Services of Social Welfare (Serviços Sociais de Acção Social)
WB	World Bank

26) Considering the poverty data per district (World Bank, 2012).