1. Context
2. Importance of ENSSB
3. Vision
4. Mission
5. Objectives of ENSSB
6. Principles
7. Axes of Intervention
8. Some Key Actions
9. New Programs of Basic Social Security
a) Increasing acknowledgement of the importance of Social Protection in the development plans;

b) Need to define integrated interventions in the social field.

c) External acknowledgement: Experiences of other countries show that the development of a strong social protection is an essential element of the reduction of poverty and vulnerabilities.
d) Signals of internal acknowledgement of the importance of Basic Social Security Policies manifested through:

– Inscription in PARP III – Pillar of Human Capital;

– Approval of Law Number 4/2007, on the 7th of February, that establishes the legal framework of Social Protection and includes the basic social security in its structure;

– Approval of Decree Number 85/2009, on the 29th of December, that defines the regulation of the Basic Social Security’s Subsystem.
The National Strategy of Basic Social Security is intended to raise a greater public awareness of social assistance as a promoting factor of economic and social development.

This way, this instrument was defined by the necessity to lay down the lines of deployment of the Regulation of the Basic Social Security Subsystem, approved in December 2009 and to harmonize the different instruments of acting in the field of basic social security, having in mind:

– The range of a greater impact of the different programs;
– The existence of an elevated number of people in situations of vulnerability with countless necessities and;
– The existence of a diversity of instruments, coordinated by different sectors that contribute to a reduction of vulnerabilities.
The basic social protection contributes to an inclusive society where development benefits the poorer and more vulnerable segments of society, participating in the efforts of reducing poverty.
Mission

Unify and guide the efforts of governmental and non-governmental actors in planning and implementing actions towards basic social security of poorer and more vulnerable individuals or groups of individuals to contribute in an efficient and effective way to efforts of poverty reduction and the socio-economic development of the country.
Goals of the Strategy

• Increase the coverage and the impact of the interventions of basic social protection to poorer and more vulnerable people.
• Increase the efficacy of the basic social protection system.
• Secure the harmonization and coordination of different programs and services of the basic social protection.
Principles

Universality
- Participation
- Progressivity
- Solidarity
- Sustainability

Transparency Accountability
- Efficiency
- Fairness

Inclusion
Aaxes of Intervention

- MMAS
- MISAU
- MINED

Direct Social Action
Social Action of Health
Social School Action
Productive Social Action

MMAS, MPD
- MAE
- MINAG
- MITRAB
- INGC
Operational Plan of Direct Social Action
(Drawn up for the period 2010-2014)

Operational Plan of Social Action of Health
(In the process of being elaborated)

Operational Plan of Social School Action
(In the process of being elaborated)

National Program of Social Productive Action
(In the process of being elaborated)
Key Actions (Cont.)

- Extend the coverage of the current Basic Social Grant;
- Analyze the arrangements of coverage of households with vulnerable children or orphans;
- Review the current programs of social assistance;
- Elaborate a Social Charter with the mapping of social services;
- Develop and implement an expansion and strengthening plan of the quality of social public services addressed to people in poverty and vulnerability;
- Guarantee that all members of benefiting households of the direct Social Action are covered by the exemptions mechanisms of the Ministry of Health;
- Evaluate and restructure the different programs of social schooling assistance and establish the necessary complementary with the developed initiatives of other sectors;
- Design and operationalize a National Program of Productive Social Action;
Key Actions (Cont.)

• Create and define the modalities of financing and functioning of a social action fund;
• Secure a mechanism that guarantees access to services of civil status for all the beneficiaries of the programs of Basic Social Security;
• Establish an information system of Basic Social Security;
• Create a harmonized mechanism of identification of the beneficiaries of the Basic Social Security Program;
• Strengthen the capacity of human resources;
• Operationalize a national organ of coordination of Basic Social Protection responsible for orientation, monitoring and coordination of the Basic Social Security System;
Operational Plan of Social Health Action

- Create a mechanism to guarantee that all members of benefiting households are covered by the mechanisms of exemption of the Ministry of Health.
- Institute a social transfer (monetary or in food) for an assisted birth in an unit of Public Health.
- Evaluate the possibility of creating a systematic nutritional support program, having as target groups, pregnant women, nursing mothers, children between 6 and 24 months and grown-up girls, as well as people in anti-retroviral treatment in the first six months of treatment.

Plano Operacional da Acção Social Escolar

- Create mechanisms to secure that all children of the benefiting households benefit as well from the support mechanisms of the Social Schooling Action.
- Realize a study and implement respective recommendations about the possibility to guarantee the expansion of the “Food Support in School” Program to all primary schools and possibly to other levels of education.
- Evaluate and resize the different programs of social schooling assistance and establish the necessary complementarity with the developed initiatives by other sectors.

Programa Nacional da Acção Social Produtiva

- Design and operationalize, on an inter-ministerial base, a national program of Productive Social Action in response to the chronic food insecurity, worsened by structural risks and shocks and impacts of climatic changes (for example droughts or unemployment), taking into account the following aspects:
  - Implementation of program at district or municipal level,
  - Establishment of a program of provisions directed to people with capacity to work that have a lower income than the poverty line.
  - Promotion of the social inclusion of more vulnerable and marginalized people, at level of the criteria's eligibility of the program.
New Programs of Basic Social Security
For the materialization of the objectives of the Basic Social Security Strategy, it is up to the Ministry of Women and of Social Action to intervene in the following components:

– Monetary Social Transfers for an unlimited period;

– Social Transfers for a limited period;

– Social Services of Social Action;

– Component of Public Works in the framework of Productive Social Action.
Introduction

• During the implementation of the mentioned programs, it became clear that the same found themselves disintegrated, focusing on the individual and not on the households, requiring its expansion and resizing, in order to guarantee its greater efficiency and effectiveness.
Based on the experiences taken, 4 programs of social assistance were designed, such as:

1. **Basic Social Subsidy Program** (in the component of social monetary transfers for an unlimited period);
2. **Direct Social Supporting Program** (in the component of social transfers for a limited period of time);
3. **Social Services Program of Social Action** (in the component of social services of Social Action);
4. **Social Productive Action Program** (in the component of social productive action).
1. Basic Social Subsidy Program

• The Basic Social Subsidy Program- PSSB, was created to replace the current Subsidy Program of Food.

• The name of that program was changed, because it should not just be used to satisfy the food needs, but also be used for other basic, non-food needs (Soap, Petrol), representing the need to invest in human capital above all children, making them the focus in the households.

• The new program will consist of an allocation of a monthly monetary value to households without members who have the capacity to work, estimated in 378,000 households, of which 97% are old-people, according to data of INE.
• Target groups of the **Basic Social Subsidy Program** are households of people permanently incapable of work, living in situations of poverty, in particular:
  – Old-people;
  – People with disabilities;
  – People with chronic and degenerative diseases (non-bedridden).
The Direct Social Support Program - PASD was created with two components

- **Punctual Support** in materials or payment of services, facing misfortune that worsen the situation of vulnerability, like for example compensation of clothes, support of food, payment of transport services and others according to the needs. This support can also be directed for situations of reintegration and family reunification and death.

- **Extended support** that consists of systematic support for a specified period depending upon the type of problem. In this case is included for example the support for households with children between 12 and 18 years, the support for households with children suffering from chronic malnutrition, chronic patients (bedridden) and female heads temporarily unable to work.
The following are target groups of the Direct Social Support Program:

- Households with children between 12 and 18 years;
- Host families;
- Households with children in difficult situations;
- People plagued by shocks that worsen their degree of vulnerability;
- People with disabilities, needing means of compensation;
- People with chronic and degenerative diseases (bedridden);
- Children, old-people and returnees in process of reunification and/or family reintegration;
- Heads of Households temporally unable to work.
Within the framework of that program, the following supports will be made available:
3. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAM OF SOCIAL ACTION

• Social Services of Social Action consist of the reception and assistance in social units and in the community of vulnerable people, living in poverty, that lost their family, were abandoned or marginalized.
• Has the objective of guaranteeing the institutional service of the most vulnerable and helpless, living in poverty.
• The Social Services include nurseries, Old-Age Homes, Transit Centers, Open Centers, Children Home, Center for disabled people.
The Social Service Program of Social Action, has two components:

**Institutional Care**
- Consists of reception in public social units (Nurseries, Old-Age Homes, Transit Centers, Open Centers, Children Home, Center for disabled, abandoned people)

**Orientation and Family Reunification**
- Within the framework of fighting against begging and the phenomenon of street children, it is the target to privilege work for the street population (children, old-people, disabled people), through psycho-social support, information and social orientation and their family reunification.
Are target groups of the Social Service Program of Social Action:

- Children in difficult situation;
- Old and helpless people;
- People with deficiencies;
- Returned People;
- People who are victims of violence or trafic;
- Population living on the street (in process of reintegration).
4. Productive Social Action Program

- The **Productive Social Action Program** is based on the participation of beneficiaries in productive activities, of public interest.

- The **Productive Social Action Program** has the objective to promote the socio-economic inclusion of the most vulnerable parts of the population, with physical capacities to work and should respond to the problems of chronical food insecurity, worsened by the structural shocks and risks and the impacts of the climatic changes and/ or economic shocks.
4. PASP (Cont.)

Target groups of the Productive Social Action Program are households in poverty, who have at least one member with the capacity to work. In this group should be prioritized:

- Households headed by women;
- Households with disabled, chronically ill or old people;
- Households with malnurished children
- Households with a high level of dependence;
- Host Families.
This program has the following components:

Public Works with intensive use of labour force

Support for the development of initiatives of generations of income
4.1 Public Works with Intensive Use Labour Force

- Will consist of an attribution of a monetary transfer in trade of provision of public services;

- A monetary transfer will be necessary so that the beneficiary can plan a strategy of its utilization, proposing that it should be equivalent to the value of the poverty line.

- Should include complementary actions, like the provision of social services;

- This component contributes to interventions in rural and urban contexts where the households could participate for a maximum period of 3 years.

- The public works will take place during a period of 4 months in rural zones and 6 months in urban zones. The beneficiaries will work 4 days a week, for a period of 4 hours daily.
In rural zones:

• Will be implemented by municipal authorities, concentrated in more critical zones, in particular arid and semi-arid areas.

• The households could participate in the program, annually, at times of minor agricultural activity.

In urban zones:

• The component of public works will be implemented by the municipal councils.

The participants will benefit of empowerment and orientation to access other programs carried out by the government to reduce poverty at the city and municipal level.
4.2 Support for the Development of Initiatives of Generations of Income

- The initiatives of generations of income will be complementary to public works;
- Should promote mechanisms that guarantee access to a set of services for the beneficiary that promote his socio-economic inclusion;
- This component should establish connections with programs of various institutions (Programs of the Labour Institute and Professional Training, the fairs of agricultural input, the municipal fund of development, funds allocated under the implementation of PERPU, initiatives of agricultural credit, among others)
• Coordination of the Program;
• Fundraising for the level of implementation;
• Selection of beneficiaries;
• Guarantee of prioritization of beneficiaries in the different initiatives of generations of income;
• Articulation of other involved sectors in credits and initiatives of vocational Training and programs of development of abilities.
Role of other interveners in the implementation of the programs

- The Community Authorities and the basic Community Organizations should communicate with the agents of Social Action concerning the implementation of programs.
- The organizations of Civil Society will be involved in the implementation of programs.
- The private sector should support actions to support target groups through social business responsibility.
- The municipal authorities should fight poverty through allocated funds.
- The partners of cooperation should provide resources for the technical assistance and implementation of programs through a common fund.
Functioning of the Coordination Council of the Basic Social Security Subsystem

— Was created through Decree Number 85/2009, on the 29th of December, that approves the regulation of the Basic Social Security Subsystem

— They are members of the Council of Ministers who supervise the different axis of the Subsystem including: health, education, work, planning and development, finance, State Administration, Public Works and Housing, Agriculture
Creation of the Card and Booklet of Social Assistance:

- Is intended to facilitate access to basic social services provided by private and public people under the principles and priorities defined in the politics of social action, in the regulation of the basic social security subsystem;

- **Advantages**
  - Elimination of service barriers for the most vulnerable groups;
  - Flexibilization of Service;
  - Organized and multi-faceted interventions;
  - Enable access to other social services;
  - Control of processes and procedures of social assistance;
  - Standardization of methods in identifying target groups
A Decree was approved that creates the programs of basic social security, which contains 10 articles, highlighting:

– Article 1- Creation of the programs
– Articles 2 a 5 – Description of the programs;
– Article 6 - Forms of access (Creation of a card and a booklet of social assistance);
– Article 7 – Assistance in case of death
– Article 8 – Revision of the values of transfers;
– Article 9 - Regulation;
– Article 10 – Repealing Norm (Repeal of the decree which creates the Food Subsidy)
It will be necessary to find diversified financing solutions that can be complementary to the existing efforts of the state budget.

The strategy includes, the creation of a Social Action Fund that aims to finance initiatives in the Basic Social Security Framework.

The possibility of financing through a group of Sectorial Support could also be evaluated.
In general, with the implementation of the ENSSB will be covered **945,382** households, representing an investment until 2014 of about 2.17% of the state budget.
The strategy foresees:

- Cover 54% of households with old-people, people with disabilities and chronically ill (about 523,000), through a regular monetary transfer, representing **1.31%** of state budget until 2014;

- Cover 5% of households with orphans or vulnerable children (about 166,000) through a regular monetary transfer, representing **0.42%** of state budget until 2014;

- Cover 33,512 households through social, non-monetary transfers for a fixed-period representing **0.19%** of state budget until 2014;

- Cover 2,351 people through social units, representing **0.04%** of state budget until 2014;

- Cover 5% of households with people with the capacity to work (about 219,000) through a Social Productive Action Program representing **0.2%** of state budget until 2014;
“TO INVEST IN BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION IS INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL”