Social Protection Programmes: the Mozambican Experience before and after IDAI and Kenneth Cyclones

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INTRODUCTION

INAS – EXECUTIVE BODY OF THE MGCAS

This report presents the forms of intervention of social protection programs and their challenges in the face of calamitous events, in this case cyclones IDAI and Kenneth.
“Providing social assistance to groups or individuals in poverty and unable to meet their basic needs on their own”.
Lately the country has been severely affected by droughts, floods, cyclones, tropical storms and other natural phenomena. These phenomena are changing and becoming more unpredictable, increasing in intensity and magnitude, generating subsequent calamities that negatively affect and aggravate the vulnerability situation with greater emphasis on groups living in poverty, eroding their capacity of resilience.

Social Protection Strategy 2016 – 2024 – introduction of Post Emergency (PASD-PE) in 2017. For IDAI and Kenneth adaptation of Public Works (PASP) and Basic Social Subsidy (PSSB) and its Child Grant component to ensure post-emergency intervention in areas affected by the cyclones.
INTRODUCTION
IMPLEMENTED PROGRAMS

Basic Social Security Programs
(Decree No. 47/2018, October 9th)

PSSB Monthly Cash transfer
PAUS Institutional intervention, ex old age centers...
PROSAS Community interventions, social services
PASD In kind transfer
PASP Public works

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INAS response is after the humanitarian period which is lead by the National Institute for Disaster Management means after the deactivation of RED ALERT.
INTERVENTIONS DESIGNED

**PASP- PUBLIC WORKS**

Adaptation of the normal PW of 4 months – to Post Emergency (recovery) for 3 months to contribute to stabilizing the food consumption of affected households with work capacity and rehabilitation of public goods

Coverage: 24,000 households

**PASD-PE**

Adaptation of 18 months in kind transfer (PASD) to 6 months unconditional cash transfers (PASD-PE) to support vulnerable families. The intervention begins after the end of PW (from the 4th month)

Coverage: 105,000 Households in 14 Districts (2 Provinces) affected by IDAI

**PSSB**

Adaptation of the major Unconditional Cash Transfer Program on the areas affected by Kenneth (only 2 districts), to support families with children (0-2 years old) ensuring continuity of the post-emergency phase to regular SP programs. The intervention begins after the end of PASD-PE (from the 10th month).
### Beneficiaries

All the HH affected by the cyclones, no matter their social and economic condition.

### Amount transferred

- **Public Works**: 17 Usd per HH for 3 months
- **Social Direct Support**: Post emergency- 41 Usd per HH for 6 months
- **Child Grant**: 9 Usd per Child for 2 years
TARGET MECHANISM and ENTRY POINTS

TARGET:
All the beneficiaries of SPP, candidates on the SP wait lists, HH attended by INGC, WFP and other humanitarian agencies during the emergency phase

entry points for targeting:
Priorization

- Priority is given when the sector lacks sufficient financial resources to assist all households that have received assistance from INGC and other humanitarian organizations, associated with the following indicators:
  - HH headed by children;
  - HH headed by elderly people;
  - HH headed by chronic ill person;
  - HH headed by disabled person who cannot work;
  - HH headed by women and with many children
  - HH headed by temporary disabled person.
Payments

Payment Holder

The cash is delivered to the principal recipient or authorized/registered substitute

- Critérios de Saída

- End of program period;
- Death of the beneficiary;
- Change of residence (to locations outside the program implementation areas);
- Unjustified absence during 2 payments;
- Referral of beneficiaries to other programs
The capacities of the Social Action sector will be strengthened and in the affected areas restored and reinforced (buildings, human resources, means of transportation, equipment) at central, provincial, district and community levels.

A multisector task force conduct rapid needs assessment at all levels supported by development partners (PDNA lead by the UN)
FAST ASSISTANCE - INTERVENTION MECHANISM

i) Simplification of eligibility criteria for beneficiary enrollment during humanitarian response;

ii) market analysis and definition of flexible payment Mechanism- hire Service Providers

iii) coordination of modalities and values of assistance provided by stakeholders.

Such links could help ensure a smooth transition as well as strengthen the key elements of shock response mechanisms within the national social protection system.
## Determining Factors

- Existence of Social Protection legal and policy framework ready to respond to disasters
- Tablet-based registration tools already developed
- INAS is already familiarized with the programs to be implemented and the processes involved
Lessons Learnt

- Using SP beneficiary lists avoids delays in implementing emergency programs.

- Lack of qualified service provider to make payments, complexity in hiring payment service provider delays program implementation, points to the need to strengthen INAS's technical capacity and take a gradualist approach to the outsourcing process.

- Need to create a database of households living in disaster-prone areas to facilitate interventions.
Challenges

• Establish an uniform beneficiary registration mechanism during the emergency (humanitarian period) and after to facilitate interoperability of the systems when the humanitarian agencies send information to our sector

• Implement a biometric registration mechanism

• Ensure specific budget for post-emergency Social Protection programs
Next steps

• Develop actions in order to guarantee that all stakeholders are able to use INAS beneficiary registration system (SIB)
• Map natural disaster-prone areas and create a database
• Gradually start with biometric registration of beneficiaries of Social Protection programs and ensure communication with other existing country systems to avoid duplication of support