MOZAMBIQUE

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2015 Social Action Budget Brief

KEY MESSAGES

- **Definition of the Sector in the LOE 2015:** In the LOE 2015, for the first time, the allocation referring to "Social Action" was classified as part of a new sector "*Social Action and Labour.*" In this sector are also inserted allocations to finance "*the social subsidies which seek to minimise the high cost of living for the population*". Previously, the allocations for social action and those for labour and employment appeared, disaggregated, under the heading "*Other Priority Sectors*" in the table of the Priority Sectors.

- **Trend:** The budget allocated to the Social Action sector – considering the sums allocated to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and to the National Social Action Institute (INAS) – and thus excluding the sums allocated to the Social Subsidies[1] (where the general fuel and food subsidies are included) – maintained the growth trend experienced since 2010. ***For 2015, 4.5 billion meticais were programmed, which is an increase of 15% in real terms (discounting the effect of inflation[2]) when compared with the State Budget approved (LOE) for 2014***.

- **Weight of the Social Action Sector in the State Budget (OE):** considering "Social Action" without the social subsidies, the resources allocated to the sector account for 1.98% of the OE, compared with 1.64% in 2014 (0.75% of GDP in 2015 compared with 0.74% in 2014), which is a continuation of the positive growth trend for the sector experienced in recent years.

- **Coverage of the INAS programmes:** If we exclude the social subsidies, the positive evolution in the allocation to the Social Action Sector results essentially from the increase in the budgetary allocations to the Social Protection programmes managed by INAS, which has made possible an increase in the number of households covered, and in the amount of the transfers to each beneficiary. ***In 2015 it is expected that INAS will cover 535,003 households[3] through its programmes***, *maintaining the average annual growth in households covered above the 20% experienced in the last eight years*. Despite the positive progress, this envisaged target of beneficiaries to be attained in 2015 ***would represent only 15% of households living in poverty[4] in Mozambique***.

- **Value of the transfers:** For 2015, as occurred in 2013 and 2014***, there was a readjustment of the value of the transfers of the Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB) – the programme with the greatest coverage – of around 10%, to deal with the rate of inflation and the fluctuation in the price of basic foodstuffs.*** The basic value for a household of just one person rose from 280 MT in 2014 to 310 MT in 2015 (in 2012 the sum allocated was 130 MT). The sum can rise to a maximum of 610 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 and 1,500 MT in 2015). Thus, in the case of the PSSB, the value of the transfer increased by 10% for each level, which was higher than the inflation rate[5] recorded in 2014.

- **Social subsidies (SS):** In 2015, the allocation to "social subsidies" (fuel, food and transport subsidies) **rose slightly in nominal terms (1.8 billion MT compared with 1.7 billion in 2014), but their weight in the OE fell from 1.11 % to 0.80%**. These subsidies are less progressive than the subsidies distributed through the INAS programmes. They benefit the population as a whole, not specifically the most vulnerable, thus diluting their impact on poverty reduction. The "Subsidies to Public Companies", amounting to 1,347 million MT in the 2015 LOE (900 million in 2014), were not regarded by the DNO as part of the expenditure of the "Social Action" sector, as had occurred erroneously in previous years[6].

- **Equity:** Taking into account the geographical distribution of poverty and vulnerability indicators, one continues to note a ***lack of relation between these indicators and the distribution of resources through the INAS programmes,*** which may constitute a factor worsening inequalities.

1) According to the classification used by the National Budget and Planning Directorate (DNPO), the Social Subsidies which "seek to minimise the high cost of living that the population faces" are regarded as expenditure of the "Social Action" sector.
2) Considering the average inflation rate recorded in 2014 (2.56%), INE, December 2014.
3) Economic and Social Plan (PES) of the National Social Action Institute (INAS) for 2015.
4) Considering the poverty data by district (World Bank, 2012).
5) Considering the average inflation rate recorded in 2014 (2.56%), INE, December 2014.
6) See Budget Brief 2014, UNICEF, ILO et al.

15% is the increase, in real terms, of the allocation to the Social Action sector (MGCAS and INAS) from 2014 to 2015

1. What is the Social Action sector?

O In the 2015 State Budget Law (LOE) the "Social Action and Labour" sector covers:

- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and its respective provincial directorates
- National Social Action Institute (INAS) and its (30) Delegations
- Social subsidies (SS)[7]
- Labour and Employment

The document *"Methodology for Calculating Priority Expenditure"*, produced by the then National Budget Directorate (today the National Planning and Budget Directorate, DNPO), explains that the allocations to the Ministry of Veteran Combatants' Affairs (MAAC), previously regarded as falling within the "Social Action" sector, have ceased to be included in the sector since 2013, and that the expenditure of the District Health, Women's Affairs and Social Action Services are regarded as falling under the Health Sector.

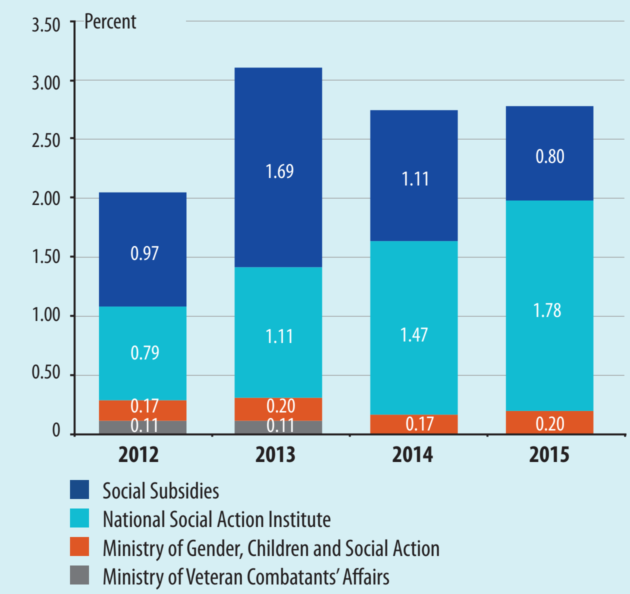
2. The Social Action sector in the State Budget

According to the organic classification presented in the LOE (thus including the SS), the total allocation for the Social Action sector (excluding the allocation earmarked for "Labour and Employment") in 2015 is 6.3 billion MT (4.5 billion MT channelled to MGCAS and INAS and 1.8 billion MT for SS), which amounts to 2.78% of the OE. This maintains the weight of the sector in the OE when compared to the 2.75% allocated to it in 2014.

As can be seen in Figure 2, in terms of proportion of GDP, the allocation to the Social Action sector, considering the organic classification (and thus including the Social Subsidies), underwent a slight fall (due to the non-inclusion of the "Subsidies to public companies" as expenditure of the Social Action sector, as happened in previous years), reaching 1.06% for 2015.

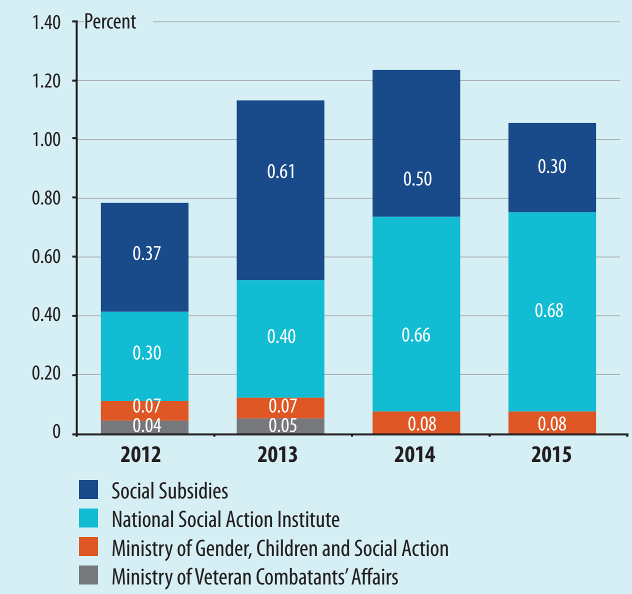
The increase in the weight that the resources allocated to the INAS programmes have been gaining within the sector in recent years is compensated for by the fall in the allocation to the social subsidies, so that the allocation to the MGCAS remains more constant over time (see Figure 3).

FIGURE 1 Funds allocated to the Social Action sector as a proportion of the State Budget



Source: *CGE 2012/LOE 2013-2015*

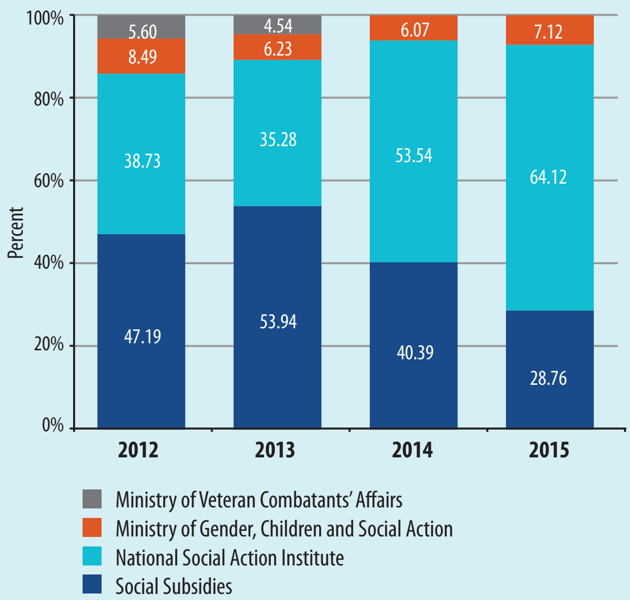
FIGURE 2 Funds allocated to the Social Action Sector as a proportion of GDP



Source: *CGE 2012/LOE 2013-2015*

7) Registered in the OE under the heading General State Expenditure (EGE) "E.G.E-SUBSIDIES-CENTRAL".

FIGURE 3 Distribution of the funds in the sector (Organic Classification)



Source: CGE 2012/LOE 2013-2015

The allocation for "social subsidies" continues to decline in favour of the allocation to Basic Social Protection programmes.

3. Social Action as expenditure on the priority sectors

The expenditure on the Ministry of Veteran Combatants' Affairs (MAAC) used to be counted within the "Social Action" sector. However, since the 2014 State Budget, this no longer happens, arising from the provisions of the document "Methodology for Calculating Priority Expenses", drawn up by the then National Budget Directorate (DNO) in 2013. As from 2015, as can be seen in table 7 -– "*Expenditure in the Priority Sectors"* of the Explanatory Document of the 2015 LOE (below), the Social Action Sector (**7,087 million MT**) came to be constituted, in addition to the MGCAS, INAS and the Social Subsidies which "*seek to minimise the high cost of living that the population faces,*" by the resources allocated under the "*Labour*" component.

TABLE 7 Expenditure on the Main Economic and Social Sectors

	Attained 2014	Proposed OE 2015	Attained 2014	Proposed OE 2015
Education	**37,122.7**	**44,745.1**	**19.8%**	**22.8%**
Health	**17,125.2**	**20,131.7**	**9.1%**	**10.2%**
Infrastructures	**22,680.5**	**31,054.7**	**12.1%**	**15.8%**
Roads	17,268.6	17,965.2	12.1%	9.1%
Water and Public Works	3,596.8	10,133.0	1.9%	5.2%
Mineral Resources and Energy	1,815.1	2,956.4	1.0%	1.5%
Agriculture and Rural Development	**11,639.4**	**17,854.0**	**6.2%**	**9.1%**
Judicial System	**3,525.6**	**4,001.7**	**1.9%**	**2.0%**
Social Action and Labour	**6,509.7**	**7,087.5**	**3.5%**	**3.6%**
Total Economic and Social Sectors	**98,603.0**	**124,874.8**	**52.7%**	**63.5%**

Figure 4[8] illustrates the allocations to the various components of the "Social Action and Labour" Sector in the 2015 State Budget Law.

The inclusion, for the first time, of the resources allocated to "Labour and Employment" (Ministry of Labour and its units) together with those envisaged for "Social Action" creates a distortion in the perception of the nature of the Social Action sector in the State Budget, bearing in mind that the two sectors do not have common objectives and that their target populations are completely different. In order to improve the transparency of the LOE itself, and bearing in mind that "Labour and Employment" is also a priority sector, it would be important for the Social Action sector to have a classification independent of that of Labour and Employment.

FIGURE 4 Allocations to the various components of the "Social Action and Labour" Sector, 2015

	Millions of MT
Total budget MGCAS	448
Total budget INAS	4,035
Fuel Subsidies	1,118
Food subsidies (Wheat flour) (AMOPÃO)	475
Transport subsidy (FEMATRO)	216
Labour and Employment	**794**
TOTAL	**7,087**

Source: LOE 2015

8) Authors' calculations, based on the data contained in the Integral Charts, Accompanying Charts and Explanatory Document of the 2015 LOE.

Photo: ©UNICEF/Mozambique

Although it appears as an "external investment", the PASP programme should be considered as being financed entirely with the State's domestic resources, because the debt to the WB implies repaying the funds borrowed, plus the corresponding interest.

4. Allocations to MGCAS and INAS

The allocations intended for MGCAS and INAS have increased in terms of their relative weight in the OE from 1.64% in 2014 to 1.98% in 2015 (amounting to an increase of 15% in real terms). Of this 1.98%, the allocation programmed for INAS represents 1.78%, while MGCAS receives only the remaining 0.20%.

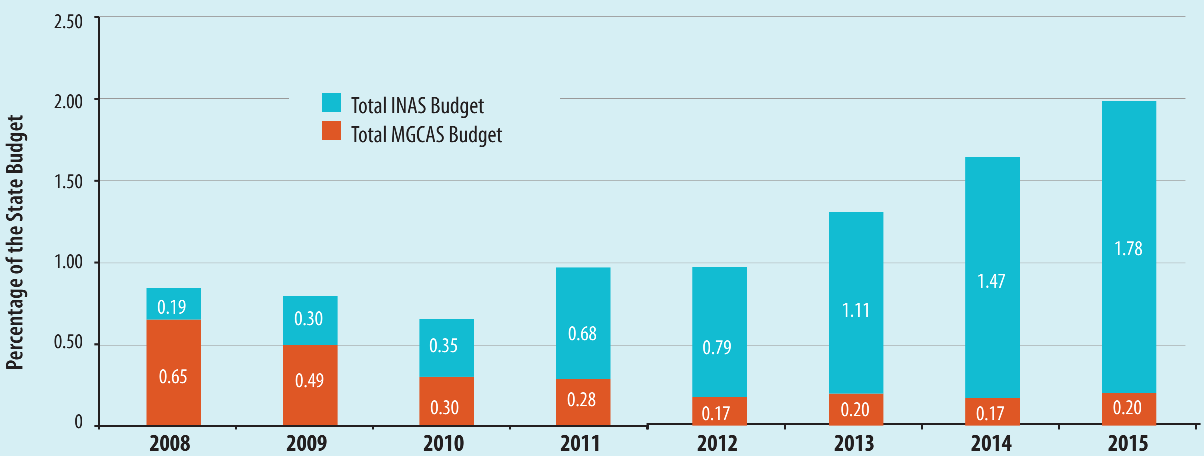
In Figure 5 one may note the unequal evolution of the allocations programmed since 2008 for MGCAS and INAS. While the weight of the resources made available for MGCAS has declined year after year[9] until stabilising at around 0.2% of the OE in the last three years, the resources programmed for INAS have experienced a strong growth since 2011. Since the resources allocated to INAS account for about 90% of the total allocated to the Social Action sector (excluding the social subsidies), the composition of the INAS expenditure deserves a more detailed analysis.

5. INAS and the Social Protection programmes

In the 2015 LOE, 3,618 million Meticais were allocated to cover the expenditure related with the four Basic Social Protection programmes (PSSB, PASD, PASP, and SSAS). Thus, the PSSB[10] will have 1,741 million MT (1,578 million financed internally and 163 million by external funds, deriving from DFID and EKN support); PASD[11] has 717 million MT; 1,059 million MT will go to PASP[12] and 101 million MT will go to SSAS[13].

The main increase in the allocations to INAS in comparison with the allocations of 2014 concerns the allocation intended for the PASP programme, which has undergone a significant increase rising from 263 million MT in 2014 to 1,059 million MT in 2015. It is important to stress that **95% of the funds allocated to PASP come from a loan from the World Bank (WB)** signed with the GoM in 2012. Although it is classified as "*external investment,*" the PASP programme should be regarded as being financed entirely by the State's domestic resources, because the debt to the WB implies repaying the funds borrowed, plus the corresponding interest.

FIGURE 5 Budget allocated to MGCAS and INAS



Source: CGE 2008-2012/LOE 2013-2015

9) It should be noted that the allocations to the MMAS in 2008 and 2009 were influenced by the costs of building a new headquarters for the Ministry.
10) Basic Social Subsidy Programme.
11) Direct Social Support Programme.
12) Productive Social Action Programme.
13) Social Action Social Services.

0.58% of GDP is allocated to INAS programmes. There is still fiscal space to increase this percentage to the 1.1% average suggested by the World Bank

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5.1. TRENDS: ALLOCATION TO THE BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

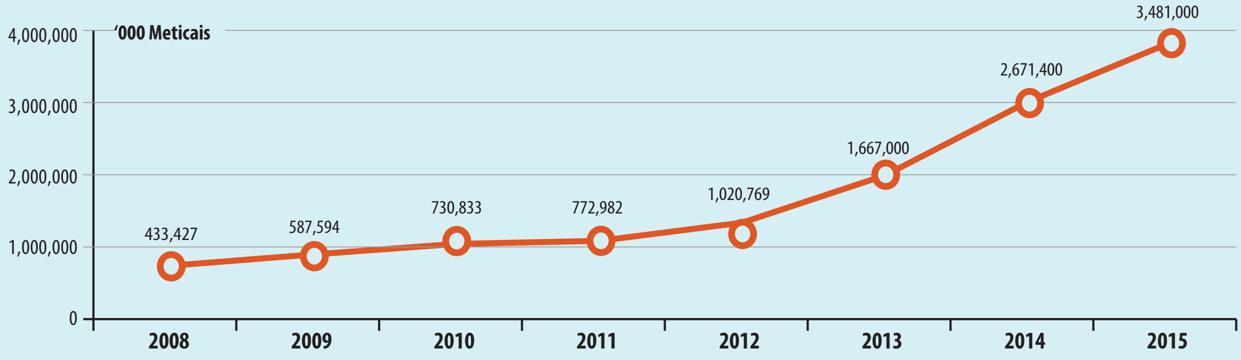
Over the recent years, a positive trend has been noted in the allocations to the INAS programmes, both in absolute amounts, and in terms of weight in the state budget and in the GDP.

The 2015 State Budget strengthened still further this trend. The increase, in real terms (taking inflation into account, which in 2014 was 2.6%) from 2014 to 2015 was **24.7% (see Figure 6)**.

Figure 7 shows the growth in the weight of the allocation to the Social Protection programmes. The positive trend can be noted, strengthened in the last two years, and in 2015 reaching **1.54 %** of the total envelope of State resources and **0.58%** of the GDP forecast for 2015. This increase, in relative terms, denotes on the one hand, growth in the economy itself and a corresponding growth in the envelope of resources made available in the OE, but it also clearly expresses the growing importance given to the sector.

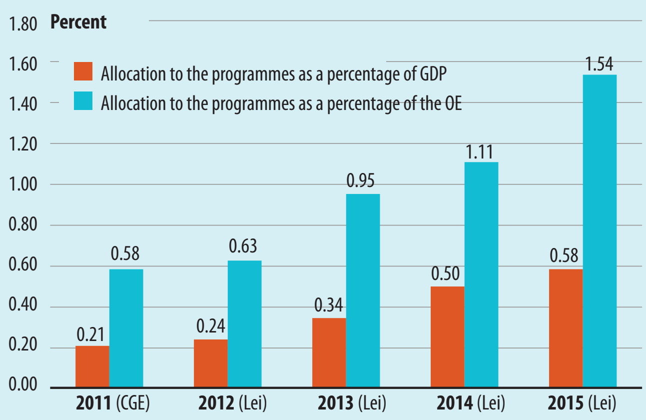
Despite this extremely positive evolution, the sum allocated to the Basic Social Protection programmes is still lower than international reference points. For example, the World Bank sets an **average of 1.1% of GDP[14] in developing countries to be dedicated to programmes of social transfers. However, Mozambique has only managed to reach 0.6% of GDP**.

FIGURE 6 Budgetary allocation to the INAS Programmes



Source: INAS reports, PES, LOE, General State Account (CGE), author's calculations.

FIGURE 7 Evolution of the budget allocated to the INAS Programmes



Source: CGE 2011, LOE 2012-2014, LOE 2015

14) Grosh et al., 2008

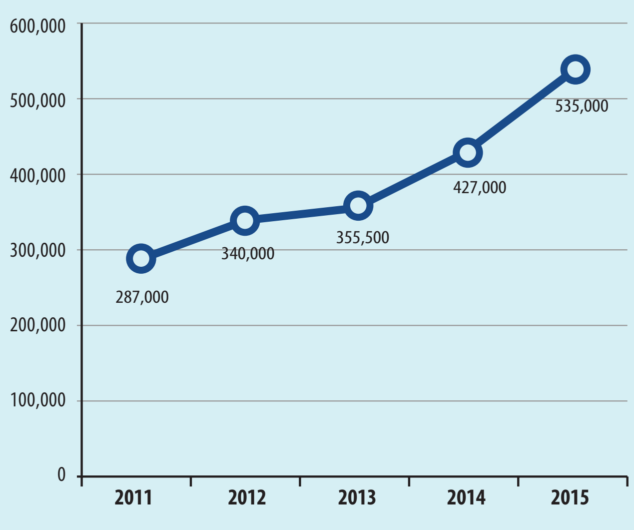
15% of the country's poor households are covered by INAS programmes, a percentage still well below the need, despite increases in the past years

This positive trend in the allocations to the Basic Social Protection programmes has made possible an exponential increase in the number of beneficiaries reached, with an average annual growth in excess of 20% in the last seven years, as shown in Figure 8. It has also made possible an increase in the value of the transfers. In 2015, as also occurred in 2013 and 2014, there was a readjustment in the value of the transfers[15] of the Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB) of around 10%, as established in the Decree setting up the Basic Social Protection programmes, to deal with the rate of inflation and the fluctuations in the prices of basic foodstuffs. The value of the transfer for a household consisting of just one person, rose from 280 MT in 2014 to 310 MT in 2015 (in 2012 the sum allocated was 130 MT). At the highest level, the sum could rise to 610 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 1,200 MT in 2014 to 1,500 MT in 2015. The PASP is the only programme whose transfer values were not adjusted, being stagnated at 650MT/month per beneficiary since its first year of implementation in 2012.

5.2. STRUCTURE / COMPONENTS OF INAS EXPENDITURE

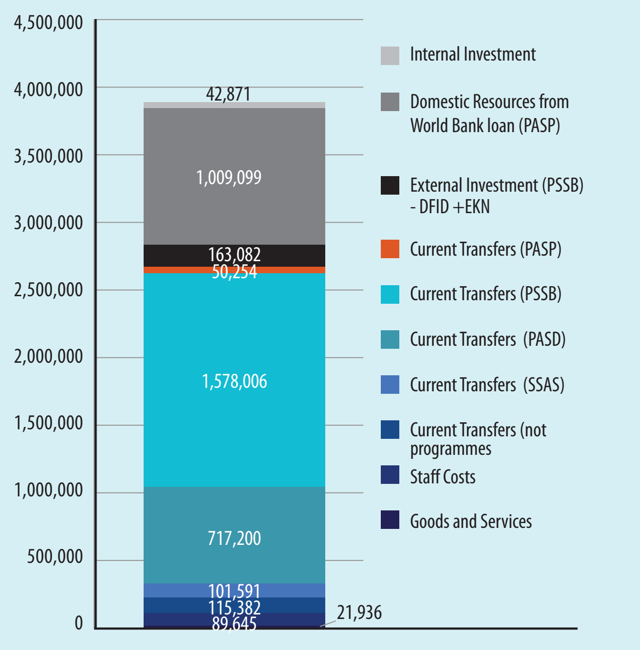
The **PSSB** remains the largest INAS programme in terms of resources made available, amounting to about **50%** of the resources allocated to the INAS social protection programmes, followed by the **PASP (26%)**, **PASD (21%)** and finally the **SSAS (3%)**, as shown in Figure 9.

FIGURE 8 Beneficiary households covered by INAS programmes



Source: INAS Reports 2011-2014/PES 2015 2015

FIGURE 9 Components of INAS expenditure



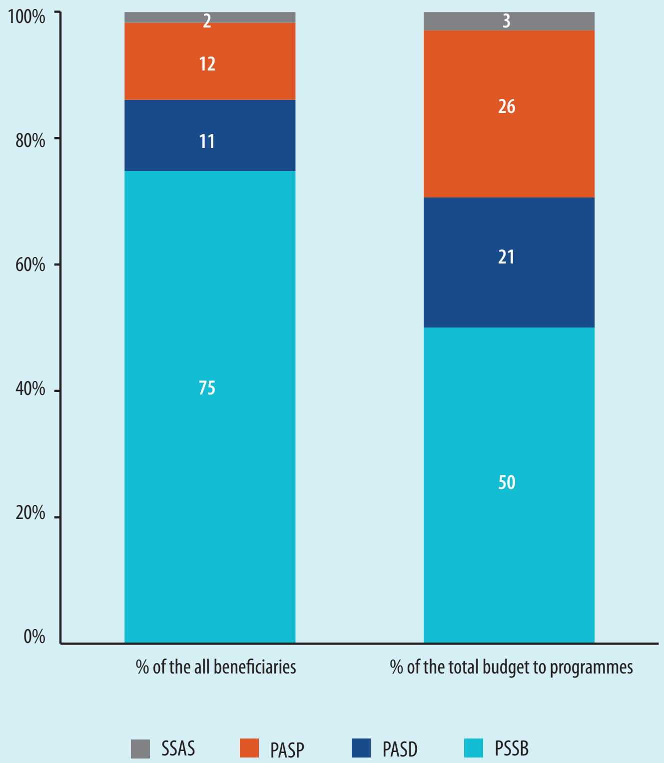
Source: LOE 2015

15) The PSSB has 5 different levels depending on the number of household members. For each level, depending on the typology of the household, a different sum is allocated.

96% of the resources allocated to INAS come from internal sources, confirming the trend of growing commitment of the Government with the Sector

In terms of the number of households covered by each programme, the **PSSB** (which receives 50% of the resources allocated to the INAS programmes) will cover **75%** of the total number of beneficiaries envisaged for 2015, followed by **PASP (12%)**, **PASD (11%)** and **SSAS (2%)** (see Figure 10).

FIGURE 10 INAS Programmes: Percentage of the total number of beneficiaries in each programme and the weight of each programme in the total budget



Source: LOE 2015

16) PES of INAS, 2015.

In the case of the PASD, it is important to mention that this programme includes various types of benefits, framed within two main types of support: i) prolonged support (Food Kit) and ii) sporadic support. The component of "sporadic support" covers, among others, the component of "**building of houses,**" which creates an important distortion in the beneficiaries/budget relation within the PASD programme, since **only 60 households (0.09% of the beneficiaries forecast to be covered through the PASD in 2015) throughout the country will benefit from this component[16], but the building of these 60 houses will consume more than 4% of the resources allocated to the PASD as a whole**.

5.3. INTERNAL VS EXTERNAL RESOURCES

Of the envelope of resources allocated to INAS in 2015 (4,035 million MT), only **4%** (163 million MT) are of external origin. As mentioned earlier, the funds allocated to the PASP originating in a loan agreement with the World Bank (WB) signed by the GoM in 2012 should, even though they are mentioned in the LOE as "external investment," be considered as State domestic resources, because the debt owed to the WB implies repaying the funds borrowed, plus the corresponding interest.

Thus only DFID and EKN have made external funds directly available to the Social Action sector through the Single Treasury Account (CUT), in this case to support the monetary transfers distributed through the PSSB. The sum included in the 2014 OE from DFID and EKN was around 134 million MT, slightly less than the 163 million envisaged for 2015.

It is important to mention that the Social Action sector benefits from external support from various national and international partners (ILO, UNICEF, WFP, etc.), in terms of technical and financial support for the development of various components of the Basic Social Protection System in Mozambique, but this support is not included in the LOE and nor are the funds transferred to INAS/MGCAS, so they are not quantified in this document.

Photo: ©UNICEF/Mozambique

2.86% The resources allocated in INAS for "Staff costs" and for "Goods and Services" in 2015 remain extremely low, putting at risk the capacity to implement the INAS programmes.

Photo: ©UNICEF/Mozambique

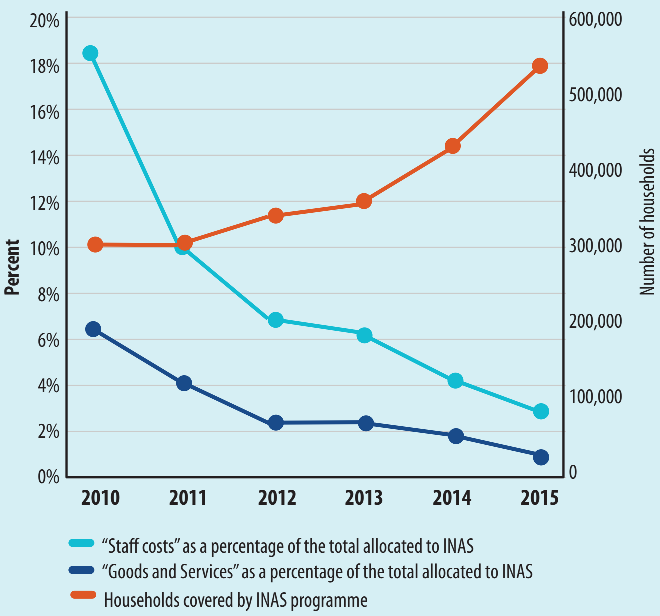
5.4 EXPENDITURE ON STAFF & GOODS AND SERVICES

Although the amount of resources allocated to the programmes is growing year after year, which creates a need to strengthen the management, planning, supervision and monitoring capacity, as well as implementation on the ground of the various programmes, the resources allocated for INAS running costs ("*Staff costs*" and "*Goods and Services*") remain very low in 2015, as has been the case in recent years. The portion of the total budget of the INAS intended for wages fell from 20% in 2009 to 2.86% in 2015 (115 million MT).

It is imperative to take account of this constraint of skilled human resources available for INAS, since this fact has an important impact on the performance of the Sector and thus on the capacity of the Sector to mobilize more resources from the OE in the coming years. The Budget Implementation Report (REO) for the first half of 2015 shows very low performance in implementing the funds allocated to the programmes, of around 25% on average in the 30 INAS delegations, which is to a large extent related to these constraints. It is necessary to increase the allocation for staff and to make it possible to recruit new staff to avoid poor performance of the sector.

In the same way, the budget for "Goods and Services" (current expenditure to cover the costs of transport, vehicle maintenance, etc.) accounts for only **0.99% of the total budget allocated to INAS**, and has undergone a consistent reduction year after year (in 2009 this budget line had an allocation of 10.8% of the total INAS budget). This decline is expressed in serious constraints on the ground (in the INAS delegations) resulting in low performance capacity and poor provision of services to the most vulnerable strata of the population.

FIGURE 11 Evolution of the weight of expenditure on staff costs and goods and services in the total INAS budget



Source: CGE 2010-2011, LOE 2012-2014, LOE 2015

5.5 ALIGNMENT WITH THE PQG AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The Government's Five Year Programme (PQG), the document that will guide the various activities of the Government of Mozambique in the 2015-2019 period, mentions the target of covering, by 2019, 25% of the households in a situation of vulnerability, starting from the estimated 15% who are currently covered. Likewise, the "*National Development Strategy (ENDE) 2015-2035,*" published in July 2014, aims to reach, by 2035, a "*rate of poor and vulnerable households benefitting from basic social protection*" of around 75%.

To achieve these ambitious goals laid down in the two main medium- and long-term strategic documents drawn up by the Government, the allocation to the various Basic Social Protection programmes must continue to grow constantly over the coming years.

The challenges of modernising the beneficiary management systems, outsourcing the payment mechanisms, re-enlisting the current beneficiaries, etc., which are currently under way, will also require heavy investment in the coming years, as well as substantial strengthening of the human resources which the sector will need in order to reach the defined targets and goals, as previously mentioned.

It would be desirable that the future and gradual expansion of the coverage of the various Social Protection programmes managed by the INAS be planned observing disparities within the country, seeking to increase even further the impact on the poorest and most vulnerable strata of the Mozambican population.

5.6. GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

INAS has tried to reduce the disparities noted in the geographical distribution of the resources allocated to the four Social Protection programmes (PSSB, PASD, PASP, SSAS). To this end, INAS has introduced objective criteria in defining targets of beneficiaries per delegation, using demographic and poverty indicators. However, there are still substantial differences at provincial level in terms of per capita allocation of these resources, when we take into account the estimated size of the poor population[17], which could be regarded as the universe of potential beneficiaries of the Basic Social Protection programmes.

Thus Zambézia, Nampula, Sofala and Maputo Provinces will receive, channelled through the 4 Basic Social Protection programmes managed by INAS in 2015, a per capita allocation (for the estimated poor population) lower than the national average, which will be **248 MT** per person living in poverty for the entire year of 2015.

The unequal geographical distribution of the resources allocated to the various Basic Social Protection programmes, taking into account the per capita allocation among the poor population[18], is shown in Figure 13, which gives allocations per delegation[19].

FIGURE 12 **Per capita allocation (PSSB+PASD+PASP+SSAS) in the poor population by province, 2015**

Province	Allocation (10^3 MT) according to the 2015 LOE (PSSB+PASD+PASP+SSAS)	Poor population (individuals) (Poverty incidence index, MPD)	Allocation per capita (MT) among the poor population in 2015
Maputo City	158,068	449,495	352
Maputo Province	103,954	1,117,338	93
Gaza	321,876	885,506	363
Inhambane	206,691	868,198	238
Manica	285,549	1,065,371	268
Sofala	281,091	1,188,232	237
Tete	304,563	1,057,326	288
Zambezia	543,257	3,385,667	160
Nampula	780,729	2,739,810	285
Niassa	242,436	528,553	459
Cabo Delgado	253,451	708,040	358
TOTAL	**3,481,666**	**14,043,769**	**248 (National average)**

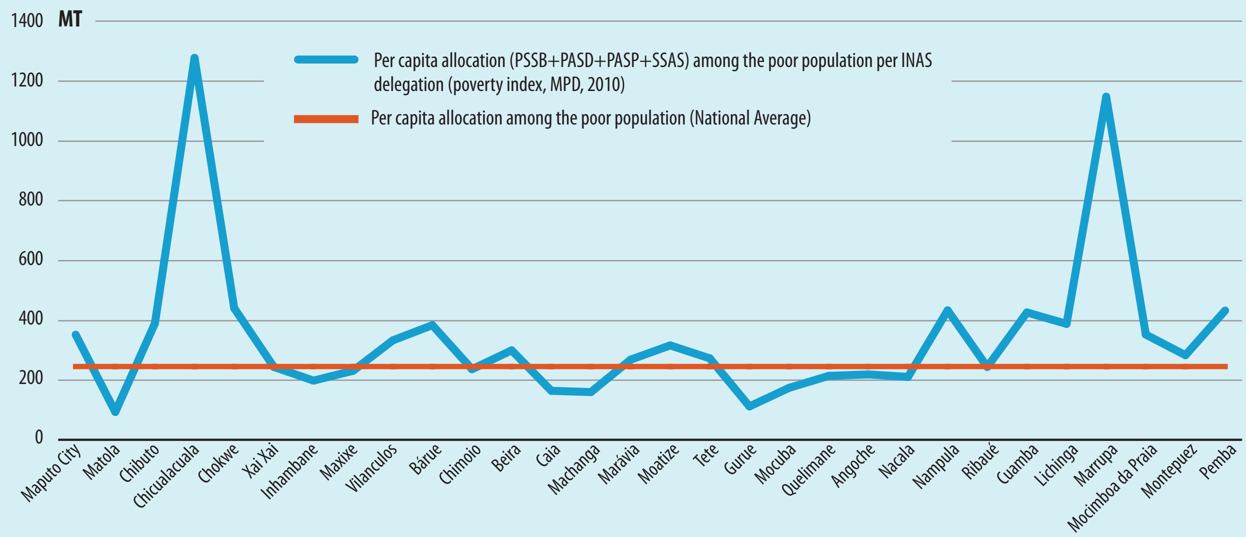
Source: Author's calculations, based on the LOE 2015 and on the Third National Poverty Assessment (MPD, 2010).

17) Considering the Poverty Incidence Index (Third National Poverty Assessment, Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), 2010, and the demographic projections drawn up by the INE for 2015, by district.

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

19) The calculations were done considering the demographic data referring to the districts covered by each of the 30 INAS delegations (e.g. the Mocimboia da Praia delegation includes Palma, Muidumbe, Nangade and Mueda districts). See "Distribution of the area of jurisdictions/Districts per Delegation", INAS.

FIGURE 13 Per capita allocation (PSSB+PASD+PASP+SSAS) among the poor population by INAS Delegation, 2015



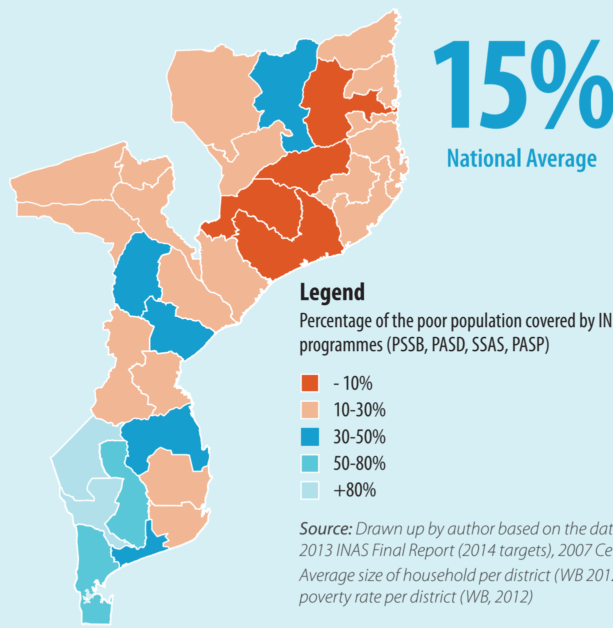
Source: : LOE 2015, PES of INAS 2015, 2007 Census (INE), Third National Poverty Assessment (MPD, 2010).

For the entire year of 2015, the Chicualacuala Delegation, for example, would have at its disposal approximately the equivalent to **1,278 MT** for each of the inhabitants regarded as poor living in the districts covered by that INAS delegation, in funds to cover the expenditure of the various social protection programmes. At the other extreme, the Gurúe delegation, in Zambézia, has received an allocation equivalent to **112 MT** per capita, although it covers more than a million people estimated as poor. This disparity was also observed in previous years.

In the following map, the same reality can be seen from another perspective, by identifying the unequal rate of coverage of the poor population[20] per delegation, which varies between 80% of poor households benefitting from some of the programmes managed by INAS in the Chokwè or Maputo City delegations, and less than 10 per cent in, among others, the Ribaue or Mocuba delegations.

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

MAP 1 Poor population covered by INAS programmes, 2014



Source: Drawn up by author based on the data from the 2013 INAS Final Report (2014 targets), 2007 Census (INE) Average size of household per district (WB 2012) and poverty rate per district (WB, 2012)

Acrónimos

AF	Household
CGE	General State Account
DFID	Department for International Development UK
DNO	National Budget Directorate
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
ENDE	National Development Strategy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAS	National Social Action Institute
INE	National Statistics Institute
LOE	State Budget Law
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MT	Metical
OE	State Budget
PASD	Direct Social Action Programme
PASP	Productive Social Action Programme
PES	Economic and Social Plan
PQG	Government's Five Year Programme
PSSB	Basic Social Subsidy Programme
SS	Social Subsidies
SSAS	Social Action Social Services
WB	World Bank