

## **PROJECT DOCUMENT**

### **Conditioned benefit for vulnerable groups**

*The Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing intends to move away from unconditioned facilities to its target groups. At first work will be done on the benefits of socially weak households.*

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## Glossary

AMW = General Social Work Service
BuFaZ = Bureau Family Legal Affairs
CBB = Central Bureau for Civil Affairs
CCT = Conditional Cash Transfer program
FB = Financial Assistance
FBHH = Financial Assistance to socially weak Households
KJT = Children and Young People Telephone line 123
MIS = Management Information System
MOB = Medical Educational Office
MOW = Social Structure Service
NAKS = After Work Is Sport
NVB = National Women Movement
POWA = Program for Development of Welfare and Labor
SHP = Stabilization and Recovery Plan 2016 - 2018
SAO = Labor Mobilization and Development Foundation
SOZAVO = Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing

## **PREFACE**

### **Mission statement of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing**

In accordance with the STATE DECREE of 10 October 1991 concerning the Institution and Terms of Reference of Departments of Governments ("Decree on responsibilities for Departments 1991"), the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (SOZAVO) has taken care of the general welfare, in particular the social and social care for the elderly, physically and mentally handicapped and the youth, including the care for the juveniles and other needy people under the supervision of the State.

Partly on the basis of its task, the Ministry conducts a social policy that focuses on the non-material care and supervision and material.

The immaterial care and counseling involves offering psychosocial support to its clients. This assistance is mainly provided by the services:

1. General Social Work;
2. Social Structure and
3. Youth care.

As far as material support is concerned, there are various programs and policy measures with the aim of providing income or income with financial means in order to remedy (the need for) the target groups. This involves:

1. General Child Benefit (AKB);
2. Premium Basic care 17 - 59 years (BaZo);
3. Financial Assistance to Social Weak Households (FBHH);
4. Financial Assistance to People with Disabilities (FBMMEB);
5. General Parent Date Provision (AOV);
6. School clothing action;
7. School material costs;
8. Contribution to acute emergencies and
9. Contribution to medical devices.

These material social provisions include financial benefits against which no action or consideration of the clients is requested or expected.

The Stabilization and Recovery Plan (SHP) 2016 - 2018 states that the development of an integrated and efficient social protection system that is 'development-oriented' is the most important development challenge. In short, from crisis management to the transformation of the economy. The Ministry of Social Affairs has been carrying out social programs for decades as part of its social policy.

In order to achieve set goals as efficiently as possible, the Ministry will make a case for a more effective and efficient internal and external organization. This concerns a total reorganization of all structures within the Ministry that are at both the policy and operational level. The reorganization and restructuring of FBHH is the highest priority in this phase. The intention is to give FB as part of a total package of facilities, with associated conditions, to weak households. The method must ensure that sustainable investments are made in people (within the household) in order to promote or increase self-reliance, thereby breaking the circle of poverty.

The reorganization, ie increasing FBHH, is an impetus for the implementation of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program as mentioned in the SHP. With this program, the Ministry wishes to abandon the method of awarding benefits against which no action or consideration of its clients is expected.

The current social assistance system will be evaluated and adjusted. On the basis of identical characteristics of households, a number of assistance categories will be determined, with specific supply packages linked to them, including the conditions. These conditions include education, health care and participation in programs that involve intensive coaching, training and coaching of clients to the labor market and encouraging small entrepreneurship.

In order to provide a reasonable level of financial security for households, the FB will be adjusted.

In order to steer the implementation of the new program in the right direction, a new structure will have to be set up for this. When setting up the new structure, the current procedures for applying for financial assistance will be taken into account, ie they will continue for the time being. In addition, the ministry will work on reforming its policy with regard to financial assistance. The new structure will include, among other things, setting up a new entity. It has been proposed to set up this entity in accordance with LISP. This is being worked out.

This is to prevent current assistance providers from getting into trouble. In anticipation of the full transformation of the old assistance program in the new program, a pilot will be carried out. The pilot project will concern weak households in the Wanica district that benefit from Financial Assistance. This will be further elaborated on in chapter 2.

## Chapter 1

### Financial Assistance to Social Weak Households in Suriname

#### 1.1 History

In 1970 the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing began to provide financial benefits to socially weak households as a contribution, for which food packages were provided.

The first approval for FB is included in the missive of 08 May 1998 no. 386 / RvM. It distinguished the different categories used so far (see also the missive of 11 October 2000 no. 98A / RvM and no. 58 / RvM of 18 February 1999). In the subsequent period, adjustments were made at various times to this policy measure regarding the amount of the benefit. The last missive which was struck with regard to the amount of the amount dated 18 February 1999 no. 58 / RvM. The status of the FB to socially weak households is therefore as follows:

Number of FB beneficiaries Weak Households: 10,210

Category of households ☐

- 3,913 households consisting of 1 adult;
- 1,288 households consisting of 1 adult and 1 child;
- 1,467 households consisting of 1 adult and 2 children;
- 1,145 households consisting of 2 adults and 1 child;
- 314 household consisting of 2 adults and 2 children and
- 2,083 households consisting of more than 4 members.

#### Amount of benefits

Type of household	New definition	Payment in SRD
1 adult or single	Single-person household	33,00
1 adult and 1 child	Single-person household	34,50
1 adult and 2 children	Single-person household	36,00
2 adults and 1 child	Multi-person households	37,50
2 adults and 2 children	Multi-person households	39,00
Household > 4 members	Multi-person households	40,50

It has been found that during the registration (or applications) of clients, the social workers have not always followed the procedures. This has resulted, among other things, in the fact that client files are also seriously polluted. Numbers mentioned in the document can therefore not be considered absolute. Currently per household between the SRD. 33, - - SRD. 40.50 per month is granted without any consideration. This amount has been overtaken by the current socio-economic situation and citizens must be moved to work or become enterprising. In order to implement this plan, a completely new structure / system will be set up, in which services from partner ministries are incorporated. This is due to the multi-dimension of the poverty issue and the guarantee of success of the program. The ultimate goal is to stimulate or increase the self-reliance of the people, so that the circle of poverty can be broken. Partly because of these findings several attempts have been made to set up a management information system that should serve as a client tracking system. In this new project re-registration and the actual setting up of the aforementioned system is a must. The employees of the Ministry will therefore also have to be trained in using the automated management system.

## **1.2. The Conditional Cash Transfer 'POWA'**

The Ministry intends to reform its social policy. The basic principles (goals) for this reform of social policy are:

- 1) Reducing the social and economic vulnerability and dependence on people and (family) households by
- 2) increasing their responsibility and capacity to acquire property, income, knowledge, skills and their
- 3) insurance against difficult unexpected events or periods due to natural, social and economic calamities

To achieve these goals, the Ministry will focus on the following issues:

1. Adjust the current benefits as part of a total package of provisions, in accordance with a benchmark to be adopted by the SER (= realistic poverty line);
2. To attach conditions to the receipt of the assistance facilities;
3. Providing training / programs and guidance in order to empower the clients in order to get out of the vulnerable situation in a sustainable way.
4. Collaborate with partner Ministries and their work arms.

In this context, the following actions will be taken:

1. The development of a registration form, which contains all important questions that the Ministry should be able to get a realistic picture of the social and economic circumstances of its clients.
2. On the basis of the socio-economic circumstances obtained from the registration form, the assistance categories will be determined
3. For each category of assistance, a provision package will be established with associated conditions
4. A control system will be developed for checking compliance with the conditions;
5. Establish a committee responsible for assessing the applications
6. Setting up a Management Information System (MIS).
7. Develop and implement an efficient model for the payouts.
8. Developing programs and setting up projects by partner Ministries as exit strategy.
9. Setting up a social network with all stakeholders involved with the aim of optimally monitoring and controlling clients.
10. Setting up an implementation unit
11. Institutional strengthening of the cooperating Ministries.

### **1.3 Target group**

The target group includes all households that meet the following characteristics :

1. Collective family income that lies below the poverty line still to be determined
2. not pass the power test of the allocation committee yet to be set up.

Within these households special programs / projects will be developed, whereby the facilities must have a total impact on the whole household. For example:

1. adults with an interest in agriculture, animal husbandry and / or fishing;
2. adults with interest and entrepreneurship abilities;
3. stimulating and supporting teenage mothers in the age group 12 to 19 years;
4. adult without skills and or interest in training and education (adults who do not know what they want and can and watch and watch)
5. unemployed (skilled) ready for the labor market and
6. deploying beneficiaries as volunteers on social projects.

## 1.4 Households

The POWA uses the term households. This term household describes an economic unit (group). The definition of a household in this pilot project conforms to the international definition: 'a person or group of persons, who individually or as a group has made provisions to provide themselves with food and other necessities to stay alive'.

Households have a special feature that enables them to be distinguished from each other in a relatively simple way, which is essential. This characteristic is "the joint provision that has been made for living"; usually a household separately occupies a certain residential unit.

In general, two types of household are distinguished:

1. Single person house
2. More person house

One person house:

A single-person household is a household that consists of one person. A person who forms a one-person household is also known as a single person.

Multi-person household:

1. Core family household; consists of a number of people living in a residential home and forming a nuclear family.
2. Multi-person household; consists of a number of people who live in a living quarters and who form a large family.

The Ministry of SOZAVO uses the following classification of households:

- Single adult
- 1 adult with 1 child
- 1 adult with 2 children
- 2 adults with 1 child
- 2 adults with 2 children
- Households with more than 5 members

## 1.5 Conditions

In the context of the reform of social policy, the focus will mainly be on increasing the responsibility and capacity of individuals to fully exploit their own potential in order to get out of the poor position.

The SOZAVO ministry seeks to achieve this goal by establishing conditions against receiving financial social benefits. There will be cooperation with various ministries, creating the possibility to offer the necessary assistance to the target group on various fronts. In short, the

development of an integrated system in which the facilities of the partner ministries are incorporated. This requires the design of a completely new structure or system, namely the conditional cash transfer program under the name **Program for Development of Welfare and Work (POWA)**.

It was previously stated that socially weak households are among the target group of this reform program. All members of an eligible household will have to submit to the set conditions if they wish to receive the benefit. After a thorough assessment of the household, a tailor-made package of training, programs or guidance will be offered, to which the household will have to commit itself in its totality. It is proposed to set up an e-card system. This means that clients are eligible for an electronic top-up card. The total amount of benefits will be credited to each card on each card. The e-card can only be used for data for which it has been provided to the client by the Ministry of SOZAVO. For example, if a mother receives the card for baby food for her baby, it will not be possible to use this card to buy cigarettes. The e-card can be provided for the benefit of the household as a collective or for the benefit of individuals.

The Ministry of SOZAVO will have to determine if the e-card for the household is made in its entirety or if each member of the household receives his own e-card.

A contract will be signed with the household that includes sanctions and referrals in the event of non-compliance with the stipulated conditions and the counseling process. The Social Security Act is still under preparation in the composition of this operational manual. The penalties / sanctions will be included in this law.

The guidance programs per ministry are included in their own manual that they have compiled for performing POWA.

## **1.6 Support from the Services of the Ministry of SOZAVO:**

The following services of the Ministry will make a direct contribution to:

### **1. General Social Work Service**

The General Social Work department (AMW) is responsible for the individual psychosocial support of clients.

The first contact of the client with the service takes place in different ways, namely;

- On voluntary initiative of the client;
- At the initiative of the worker; the employee of a service / department provides information to the client to visit AMW
- By coercion, the client finds himself in a problematic social situation and is forced to seek help from AMW

- Referral, an internal or external service / department of an organization refers the client to AMW.

## **2. Social Construction work**

The purpose of the Social Structure service is to develop and raise awareness of the local population (at neighborhood, neighborhood, village and rural level) for the identification and self-approach of common problems.

The task of MOW is to stimulate and guide groups and / or organizations in community or village contexts, both at district and national level, for the identification and self-approach of common problems.

The target group of MOW consists of groups of people who for whatever reason can not participate optimally in the national development process.

MOW is busy drawing up social maps. The areas Sunny Point and Goede Verwachting are currently being mapped out. In the (re) registration of socially weak households, MOW will map the district of Koewarasan in the district of Wanica. The NGOs with which MOW cooperates closely are NAKS and NVB.

## **3. Youth care**

The objectives of the Youth Care Service are to protect young people in socially threatening situations and to protect young people against themselves.

(References) to both the departments / services within the ministry and to partner ministries.

A. Internal: district offices, Medical Affairs Office, Childcare Department, Youth Care Service, Reception Services Agency, KJT, AMW

B. External: BuFaZ, M.O.B, Employment mediation, RGD, SAO

Merging the services AMW, MOW and Jeugdzorg

In order for the activities of the AMW, MOW and YOUTH services to take place more effectively and efficiently, it is of the utmost importance that they are merged.

The new merger and intensive cooperation between these services, the so-called one-stop window, should lead to an increase in the value for forming strong families. This will have a positive impact on society for the development of the community. Strong families form a basis for community development. Families and family formation that are under pressure lead to an unstable life and can be a blockade or danger to the community in the short or long term.

MOW will therefore not only have to fulfill a facilitating role towards the community, but must play an active role with citizen participation and strong families. It is of paramount importance that the MOW service will function as a work arm together with the AMW and Youth Care services. In view of the task, the MOW department has to map areas in rapid preparation and

carry out research. The contribution of the MOW service in the pilot lies in the fact that they are responsible for the development and awareness of the local population (at neighborhood, neighborhood, village and country level) for the identification and self-approach of common problems (community development). ).

When the POWA is executed, new conditions are set. These conditions must lead to self-reliance. In order to absorb the impact on the population, the MOW department will have to develop a program, with the emphasis being placed on immaterial care and guidance. The immaterial care and support offered will support the exit policy (exit strategy). The outflow policy encompasses all strategies (programs) to make clients so resilient that they no longer have to participate in the program and can therefore continue independently.

## **1.7 Selecting households**

The purpose of the targeting process is to identify potential households for the program. There are 2 possibilities for this, namely:

### **1. Targeting centers**

Here different locations are designated where people (interested parties in the program) can register. This method is less time-consuming compared to a census. The disadvantage is that not all households are reached.

### **2. Census**

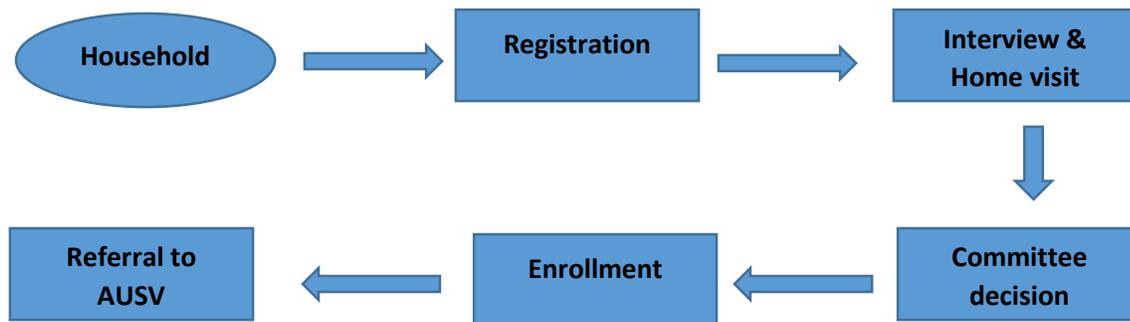
This method means that a group of interviewers will make home visits, with a registration form for each household. This method has a large scope for potential beneficiaries. The challenge with this method is the organizational aspects regarding financial resources, personnel and logistics.

With the implementation of POWA, targeting centers will be used nationally. In the coastal plain, the SOZAVO district offices will be designated as the location for the registrations. This is because the public is already familiar with these locations and the good accessibility in the different neighborhoods.

However, alternative locations will be designated for registration in areas with poor accessibility. Consideration is given to community centers, schools, policy, etc. In the interior, this method will be carried out in coordination with traditional authority. Furthermore, in cases where persons are unable to reach the registration location due to illness and / or other limiting circumstances, such as those under guardianship and people with a disability, the registration can take place to the house.

The diagram below shows a schematic overview of the process of selecting households and eventually forwarding them to one of the programs.

**Figure 1. The process**



The enrollment process consists of 4 phases :

1. The registration
2. The interview and home visit
3. The decision of the committee
4. The agreement, and monitoring and payment

#### Ad. 1 Registration

First of all, there must be a household (see definition page 5). The household registers at a district office. At the registration an interview is made of the representative (aged 18 years and older) of the household (see appendix draft questionnaire POWA / appendix x). It is expected that the form will be completed truthfully; the interviewer and the district head sign off the registration form.

#### Ad. 2 Interview and home visit

After the interview, a home visit is taken. This means that employees of the Ministry of SOZAVO may or may not visit the home office of the district office to check the information. Mind you, the interviewer of this registration form will not make a home visit. The design of the registration form is filled in hard copy at the district office. The same design has also been placed in an automated system and will be filled in by a social worker on the spot during the home visit via tablets. The two registration forms are matched to check if the applicant has provided the correct information. In the case of incomplete and incorrect provision of information by the applicant, the applicant will not be eligible to participate in POWA.

The Indicators of this home visit have been elaborated in a questionnaire that has also been added as an appendix to this document (Appendix y).

#### ad 3. Decision committee

The intake form at the registration and the report of the field visit are sent to the authorization and / or rejection committee. This form consists of variables that are unique, including the ID number of the applicant and the serial number of the registration form, in order to prevent

favoritism. The committee will make the final decision on the case based on its criteria (still to be worked out).

After the approval, ie if the household is selected to participate in the CCT program, a household assessment follows, which means that an assessment is made of the household in order to find out what the potentials, interest, etc. are to the family. to be able to refer to the exit programs (whether or not from the Ministry of SOZAVO).

The Grant or Rejection & Revocation Committee; this independent committee will select and reject households on the basis of the information obtained from the intake form and the report of the home visit, as well as its own orientations. This committee has the authority to withdraw allocations if it appears that the household participates unlawfully in the program. This section is included in the social security framework law.

General profile sketch members of the 'Allocation & Revocation Committee' POWA:

Training and or Experience:

1. Completed at least HBO - AHKCO (Social worker)
2. At least 5 years of experience with social field in Suriname (graduated or not)

Specific knowledge / skills & characteristics:

1. Computer skills
2. Accuracy
3. Reliability & objectivity
4. Confidentiality
5. To have knowledge about POWA and the social policy of the Government (willing to be incorporated into the matter of POWA)
6. Take and report knowledge and skills on home visits
7. Working in a team context
8. Must be willing to take field and house visits

Ad 4 Agreement, monitoring and payment

The client will be required to sign an agreement with the Ministry of SOZAVO. The agreement covers all rights and obligations of the clients with regard to general and specific components of the program. Sanctions will also be included in case the client does not comply with the agreement. This includes the sanctions and other components of the CCT program. This household can expect its benefit on the first payment of FBHH and if it complies with the contract, individuals are eligible for their incentives.

## **1.8 Monitoring compliance with the condition**

The number and types of conditions may vary from household to household. The conditions set will depend to a large extent on the composition of the household and the individual characteristics and wishes of the members in the household.

Due to the great effort and time-consuming nature of monitoring the condition, the benefits cannot be paid monthly. Beneficiaries will only be paid if the conditions have been verified that they have met the conditions set.

In order to prevent the benefits from being paid out on a regular basis, so that the intended purpose is missed, an automated system is set up, to which the systems of all actors are connected, so that the information necessary for checking compliance with the conditions automatically comes out of the system.

The conditions will be included as exit programs that will run across different ministries. So far, the following 4 core ministries have been mapped, with the Ministry of SOZAVO as the driving force:

- The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture,
- Ministry of Public health and
- The Ministry for Work.

other possible partner Ministries are identified:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries;
- Ministry of Sport and youth affairs;
- Ministry of Trade and Industry;
- Ministry of Regional Development and
- Ministry of Defence.

The monitoring and control of the conditions / conditions will be done by the relevant ministry. Each ministry will commit to sending the required client information to the Ministry of SOZAVO in a timely, complete and correct manner, where payment of the basic payment will take place. The benefit will only be paid if the information shows that the households (clients) have complied with the conditions.

For optimum quality control, the Ministry will conduct case management. Through this system, the executive organization will be able to identify and address problems and complaints on time. Case management also offers the possibility to appeal to the client if she is of the opinion that she has been unjustly assessed regarding compliance with conditions.

Case management is a client registration / tracking system, with the help of which actions can be described. It is also a means to follow the agreements made and it is suitable as an evaluation tool.

Making contact with the target group, examining the questions and motivating and referring the target group to forms of assistance and / or Social Care or otherwise is necessary in case management. The case manager is responsible for care consultations; he determines the consultation days for case discussion. A multidisciplinary team (social worker, orthopedist, psychiatrist, and psychologist) is present for intervention during these consultation days. During these consultation days, the team members can learn from each other how to deal with multi psychosocial problems. Concretely, Case Management focuses on:

1. Submitting complaints regarding whether or not to comply with conditions
2. Submitting complaints regarding not receiving the benefits
3. Submitting complaints regarding the monitoring and control institutes
4. Updating client information (birth, mortality, relocation etc.)
5. Cancellation of cooperation with the ministry

## **1.9 Organizational aspects**

The extent to which the organization (personnel, ownership of stakeholders, logistics and automation) is geared to the intended goals will be decisive for a successful implementation of the program. In this context, a distinction is made between the following: internal and external organization.

### **Ad. 1 Internal organization**

Important here is the degree to which all departments are carriers of the program and are motivated and equipped to execute them optimally. It is required that each department or individual employee knows his duties and responsibilities. Personnel, logistics, ICT (management information system), organization structure. In view of the interfaces with the tasks of the Onder Directorate AMZ, it is proposed that this program will result in her. Several departments will be set up within the body to structure the implementation.

### **Organization structure**

Partly on the basis of the importance and scope of the POWA to be implemented, it is thought to have the implementation done via an independent unit (implementing body / implementation unit). This unit will be responsible for the overall open rationalization of the program and will be supported by all stakeholders. Furthermore, it is also taken into account that other internal departments will offer their support to this unit.

It is therefore very important that all tasks and responsibilities of the unit are described and described as well as the tasks and responsibilities of all support services, departments and / or organizations.

The organizational structure of the POWA Implementing Body is as follows:

The Director is at the head of this entity. He is expected to give overall guidance to all departments responsible under his / her responsibility and is jointly and severally responsible for the successful implementation of the program.

Operationalization - these departments are mainly concerned with:

1. Targeting - responsible for the targeting process, supported services AMW, MOW and social workers at neighborhood level.
2. Registration and Selection - responsible for the registration of all households who register at the district offices selection of beneficiary households. Support services: social workers at neighborhood level
3. Case management - responsible for registering all information to
  - submitting complaints regarding whether or not to comply with conditions
  - submitting complaints regarding not receiving the benefits
  - submitting complaints regarding the monitoring and control institutes
  - updating client information (birth, mortality, relocation etc.)
  - professional cases where households have been rejected but are of the opinion that they should be eligible for POWA.
  - no longer want to participate in the program

Monitoring, evaluation and planning - responsible for the correct implementation of the program, making corrections and modifications to the design. Planning the different stages of the program. From registration to payouts.

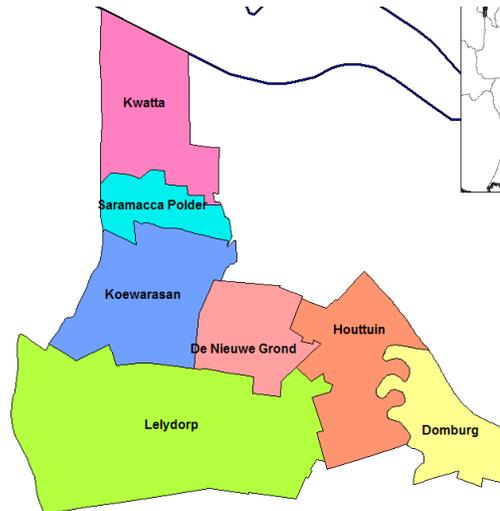
Stakeholder contacts - guarantees good cooperation with all stakeholders. Is in regular contact with the stakeholders. If problems are identified in the field with the stakeholders, these problems will be recorded and solutions will be sought together.

## **Ad. 2 External organization**

Stakeholder contacts - guarantees good cooperation with all stakeholders and is in regular contact with the stakeholders. If problems are identified by the stakeholders in the field, these problems will be registered and solutions will be set out and implemented in consultation with the relevant actors.

# Chapter 2 Pilot project Wanica district in the resort of Kuwarasan

## 2.1 Introduction



The Wanica district borders the districts of Commewijne in the east, Paramaribo in the east and north, Saramacca in the west and Para in the south. The main town of the district is Lelydorp. The district counts approximately 118,222 citizens spread over seven resorts. The number of resorts is a reflection of the number of people representing the district in the National Assembly. The Ressorts are classified as follows:

- Lelydorp
- Wood garden
- Domburg
- Kwatta
- Saramacca polder
- Koewarasan
- The New Ground

The district representatives of the district are:

- Mr. Chandrikapersad Santhoki
- Mr. Amzad Abdul
- Mrs Roseline Countinho
- Mrs Krishnakumarie Mathoera
- Mr. Dew Charman
- Mr. Hans San Djon
- Mr. Asiskoemar Gajadien

In addition to the people's representatives, the district also has youth parliamentarians. These are:

- Isuel Alberg
- Haribajhan Rayneesh
- Stacy Karso
- Prya Sital

The intention is for the district to be fully mapped on different levels. Different actors will have to make a contribution within their own work area in order to better involve and inform the community.

There are about 276 companies in the district. .These vary from agriculture to heavy material production companies. According to the Eighth Public and Housing Census in the year 2014 performed by the General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Wanica counts 288 unemployed in the age group 15-64 yr. Of this number belongs to 142 (49.3%) to the female gender and 146 (50.7%) to the male gender. The number of working is 41,315. The district with approximately 118,222 citizens is subdivided into 28,939 households.

According to the ABS, there are 28,939 households, 18,880 households whose head is employed, which amounts to 65.24% of the number of households in the district.

The number of weak households and the number of weak households with people with a disability, receiving financial benefits from the Ministry of SOZAVO, amounts to approximately 10,277. For the Wanica district, this number is 893 poor households. This is about 11.51%.

There are several criteria to be considered for FBHH.

To carry out the pilot in the Wanica district, where all aspects of the CCT / POWA are tested, all phases will be tested:

1. Adaptation of these criteria to the district.
2. Raise the benefit
3. Redefine the target group
4. (Re) registration
5. Information campaign
6. Set conditions
7. Evaluations

## **2.2 Adjustment of the criteria**

In order to start the pilot project, a (re) registration of the weak households will first have to take place. This registration will be done on the basis of stricter or adjusted criteria. The proposed criteria are:

1. He / she is in possession of the Surinamese nationality (present original and copy ID card);
2. He / She is head of household of a socially weak household. (Submit original and copy family book and (family) excerpt from the Central Bureau for Civil Affairs (CBB));
3. He / she can show that his / her financial situation is not sufficient to provide food (power test is taken by an official of the Ministry);
4. The family income may not exceed the minimum wage per month (4 working weeks 5 working days x 8 hours x SRD 5.22). Consult: last pay slip or breakdown of income;
5. Because of health reasons (short / long-term), he / she cannot work (short / long-term) incapacitated for work by the doctor and / or other recognized body that can assess incapacity for work. (to submit a statement from the doctor or approved body);
6. He / she can prove that he / she is unemployed; has applied for different workplaces without success, is registered as a job seeker at the Ministry of Labor. (Consult the Declaration of the Ministry of Labor);
7. The AMW, MOW, Youth Care Department of the Ministry is at all times authorized to conduct a home survey and to make an environmental report.
8. A proof from the tax authorities that taxpayers are not liable for tax.
9. Is, together with the other family members, prepared to give substance to the conditions set.

Note: the following documents need to be consulted on (re) registration.

Documents to be submitted:

- Original and copy ID card or driving license or passport;
- Nationality declaration (if a new notification);
- Original and copy family book and (family) excerpt from CBB;
- Last pay slip / overview containing breakdown of income
- Declaration of the physician for incapacity for work and / or another competent authority
- Statement by the Ministry of Labor that the client is registered as a job-seeker.

Experience has shown that with increases the number of registrations increases drastically. It is therefore also recommended to put together a media plan with the aim of informing and guiding clients on time to the right counter to minimize misconceptions. This information campaign will inform clients at an early stage about the conditions and other aspects of the program.

### 2.3 The amount of the benefit

The National Commission for establishing the poverty line has filed an initial proposal with the Lower Council of Social Development. Based on the findings in the document, the following assumptions are made.

1. This committee states that according to the foodbasket calculation (monetary approach) 34% of the population of Wanica and Paramaribo live below the poverty line. If this percentage was 34% nationally, this means that 170,000 individuals live below the border. Assuming an average of 6 people within a household, this amounts to approximately 29,000 households.
2. Otherwise, when looking at the poverty line from a multidimensional approach (MICS 2010), 6% of households live nationally below the border. This comes down to about 5,040 households. ( $500,000 / 6 = 83,333$  rounded 84,000 and  $6\% \text{ of } 84,000 = 5,040$ )

It is proposed to work from the food basket calculation, in which the households will be included in the program in phases over a period of 05 years. The phased expansion looks like this:

Table x year to household

Year	Number of households
2017	5.000
2018	10.000
2019	15.000
2020	25.000
2021	29.000

Other variables may possibly also be taken into account that the household can (potentially) generate a bonus benefit.

If a household or household members adhere to, for example; birth restrictions, or as members of the household of the economically active age (16-60) attend training courses or training for starting their own company, taking on work or becoming self-employed. but also if the members of the household carry out the required progress report (information) on time, the household can pay a bonus.

It is true that a relationship will be established at a later stage with the poverty line still to be determined.

### The Benefits

#### Budget estimation 1st year of implementation based on health and education components for 5,000 households

#### Budget estimation 1st year of implementation based on health and education components for 5.000 households

Beneficiary	Grant	Individual coverage based on 5.000 households	Sub total	Total
Household ( base benefit)	SRD 10	30.000	300.000	
Pregnant women	SRD 100	900	90.000	
Children 0 – 6 years	SRD 100	600	60.000	
Children 6 – 12 years	SRD 100	600	60.000	
Children 12 – 21 years	SRD 150	900	135.000	
Total grants				<b>645.000</b>
Bonuses for primary schools	SRD 100	600	60.000	
Bonuses for secondary schools	SRD 150	900	135.000	
Total bonusen				<b>195.000</b>

Budget estimation 1st year

Cash grants 12 x SRD 645.000 = SRD 7.740.000

Bonuses SRD 195.000 +

Total **SRD 7.935.000**

**Budget estimation 2nd year of implementation based on health and education components for 10.000 households**

<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Grant</b>	<b>Individual coverage based on 10.000 households</b>	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>Total</b>
Household ( base benefit)	SRD 10	60.000	600.000	
Pregnant women	SRD 100	1.800	180.000	
Children 0 – 6 years	SRD 100	1.200	120.000	
Children 6 – 12 years	SRD 100	1.200	120.000	
Children 12 – 21 years	SRD 150	1.800	270.000	
<b>Total grants</b>				<b>1.290.000</b>
Bonuses for primary schools	SRD 100	1.200	120.000	
Bonuses for secondary schools	SRD 150	1.800	270.000	
<b>Total bonusen</b>				<b>390.000</b>

Budget estimation 2nd year

Cash grants 12 x SRD 1.290.000= SRD 15.480.000

Bonuses SRD 390.000+

Total **SRD 15.870.000**

**Budget estimation 3rd year of implementation based on health, education and labor, trade, agriculture, livestock or fisheries components for 15.000 households**

<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Grant</b>	<b>Individual coverage based on 15.000 households</b>	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>Total</b>
Household (base benefit)	SRD 10	90.000	900.000	
Beneficiaries for labor market	SRD 100	1.000	100.000	
Beneficiaries for trade programs	SRD 100	1.000	100.000	
Beneficiaries for agriculture, livestock or fisheries	SRD 100	1.000	100.000	
Pregnant women	SRD 100	2.700	270.000	
Children 0 – 6 years	SRD 100	10.800	1.080.000	
Children 6 – 12 years	SRD 100	10.800	1.080.000	
Children 12 – 21 years	SRD 150	16.200	2.430.000	
<b>Total grants</b>				<b>6.330.000</b>
Bonuses for primary schools	SRD 100	10.800	1.080.000	
Bonuses for secondary schools	SRD 150	16.200	2.430.000	
<b>Total bonusen</b>				<b>2.430.000</b>

Budget estimation 3rd year

Cash grants 12 x SRD 6.330.000= SRD 75.960.000  
 Bonuses SRD 2.430.000 +

Total **SRD 78.390.000**

**Budget estimation for the 4th year of implementation based on health, education, labor, trade, agriculture, livestock and fisheries components for 25.000 households**

Beneficiary	Grant	Individual coverage based on 25.000 households	Sub total	Total
Household (base benefit)	SRD 10	150.000	1.500.000	
Beneficiaries for labor market	SRD 100	1.000	100.000	
Beneficiaries for trade programs	SRD 100	1.000	100.000	
Beneficiaries for agriculture, livestock or fisheries	SRD 100	1.000	100.000	
Pregnant women	SRD 100	4.500	450.000	
Children 0 – 6 years	SRD 100	18.000	1.800.000	
Children 6 – 12 years	SRD 100	18.000	1.800.000	
Children 12 – 21 years	SRD 150	27.000	4.050.000	
Total grants				<b>9.900.000</b>
Bonuses for primary schools	SRD 100	10.800	1.800.000	
Bonuses for secondary schools	SRD 150	27.000	4.050.000	
Total bonusen				<b>5.850.000</b>

Budget estimation 4th year

Cash grants 12 x SRD 9.900.000 = SRD 118.800.000  
 Bonuses SRD 5.850.000 +

Total **SRD 124.650.000**

**Budget estimations 5<sup>th</sup> year of implementation based on health, education, trade, agriculture, livestock or fisheries labor components for 29.000 households**

Beneficiary	Grant	Individual coverage based on 29.000 households	Sub total	Total
Household (base benefit)	SRD 10	174.000	1.740.000	
Beneficiaries for labor market	SRD 100	1.000	100.000	
Beneficiaries for trade programs	SRD 100	1.000	100.000	

Beneficiaries for agriculture, livestock or fisheries	SRD 100	1.000	100.000	
Pregnant women	SRD 100	5.220	5.220.000	
Children 0 – 6 years	SRD 100	20.880	2.088.000	
Children 6 – 12 years	SRD 100	20.880	2.088.000	
Children 12 – 21 years	SRD 150	31.320	4.698.000	
<b>Total grants</b>				<b>16.134.000</b>
Bonuses for primary schools	SRD 100	20.880	2.088.000	
Bonuses for secondary schools	SRD 150	31.320	4.698.000	
<b>Total bonusen</b>				<b>6.786.000</b>

Budget estimation 5th year

Cash grants 12 x SRD 16.134.000 = SRD 193.608.000

Bonuses SRD 6.670.000 +

Total **SRD 200.394.000**

#### BUDGET SUMMARY IN SRD

	1st (2017)	2nd (2018)	3rd (2019)	4th (2020)	5th (2021)
<b>Base benefits</b>	7.740.000	1.548.000	75.960.000	118.800.000	193.608.000
<b>Cash grants</b>	195.000	390.000	2.430.000	5.850.000	6.786.000
<b>Bonuses</b>	7.935.000	15.870.000	78.390.000	124.650.000	200.394.000
<b>Total</b>					<b>427.239.000</b>

## 2.4 Evaluation of district offices

Three district offices of Wanica district in the Koewarasan resort will be included for the pilot phase.

The district offices that have a common color can be clustered. It is a requirement that, for an effective service, the staff of the district offices are trained in the matter and that the facilities such as adequate accommodation and fixed telephony are laid out. In addition, the district offices must have computers.

Overview composition of the households of the file of Wanica

Aantal	Omschrijving
68	Single people
8	Family with 1 child
18	Family with 2 children
16	Family with 3 children
2	Family with 4 children

11	Family with 5 children
<b>Totaal zwakke huishoudens Wanica</b>	
457	Single with a disability
196	Restriction and 1 child
118	Restriction and 2 children
50	Restriction and 3 children
8	Restriction and 4 children
75	Restriction and 5 children
48	2 singles with a disability
12	2 people with a disability and 1 child
07	2 people with a disability and 2 children
02	2 people with a disability and 3 children
06	2 people with disabilities and 4 children
06	3 singles with a disability
02	3 people with a disability and 1 child
04	4 singles with a disability
01	4 people with disabilities and 5 children
01	5 singles with a disability

The weak households in which contain people with disabilities are included.

Note : Individuals with a disability are left out of consideration within this project.