



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

عزت نفس - با اختیار - BISP - مقصد حیات

BENAZIR INCOME
SUPPORT PROGRAMME



NSER UPDATE NEW TARGETING SURVEY

**NSER WING
Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP)**

WHAT IS SOCIAL SAFETY NET (SSN)

Social Safety Nets are programs, which protect a person or household against either a chronic incapacity to work, economic shocks or catastrophic expenditure risks.

SSN are non-contributory transfers with following objectives:

- Redistribute income to the poorest and most vulnerable
- Enable households to make productive investments in their future
- Help households to manage risk, at least counteracting harmful coping strategies
- Allow governments to make choices that support efficiency and growth

THREE PILLARS OF SSN



Targeting

How objective &
scientific



Disbursement

How transparent &
efficient



Monitoring & Evaluation

How often & rigorous



TARGETING IN SSN



Why is Targeting important?

- Maximizing benefits of the program
- Ensuring social equality
- Minimizing the budget constraints with effective targeting

Targeting methods

- Means Test
- Proxy Means Test
- Community Based Targeting
- Self-targeting

TARGETING MECHANISM OF BISP

Parliamentarian System

- 8000 and 1000 forms were given to each MNA/Senator and MPAs
- 4.2 million filled form received from parliamentarians
- Screening criteria was developed
 - After screening by NADRA 2.24 million forms were accepted

Poverty Scorecard System

- Questionnaire containing 43 questions was designed in Urdu
 - Based on PSLM 2007-08
- Proxy Means Test (PMT) applied to assign score to each HH
- PMT score of 16.17 was set as cut off point for eligibility
- Completed in 2010-11
- Partner Organizations hired through open tender competition
- Data entry, verification & PMT calculation done by NADRA
- Door to door survey of entire country
- 27 M HHs & 155 M population surveyed
- 5.3 M families receiving benefits from BISP

REASONS FOR UPDATING NSER

Issues in registry

- Design level issues
- Implementation level issues
- Time lapse – outdated information
 - Changes in socio-economic conditions of HHs
 - Transient nature of poverty

Internationally, poverty databases updated periodically to account for above issues

Inclusion and exclusion errors impact public resources

Lessons learned to be incorporated to improve quality of Targeting

Static registry

NSER UPDATE: REVISED METHODOLOGY

Proposal presented to BISP Board in July 15

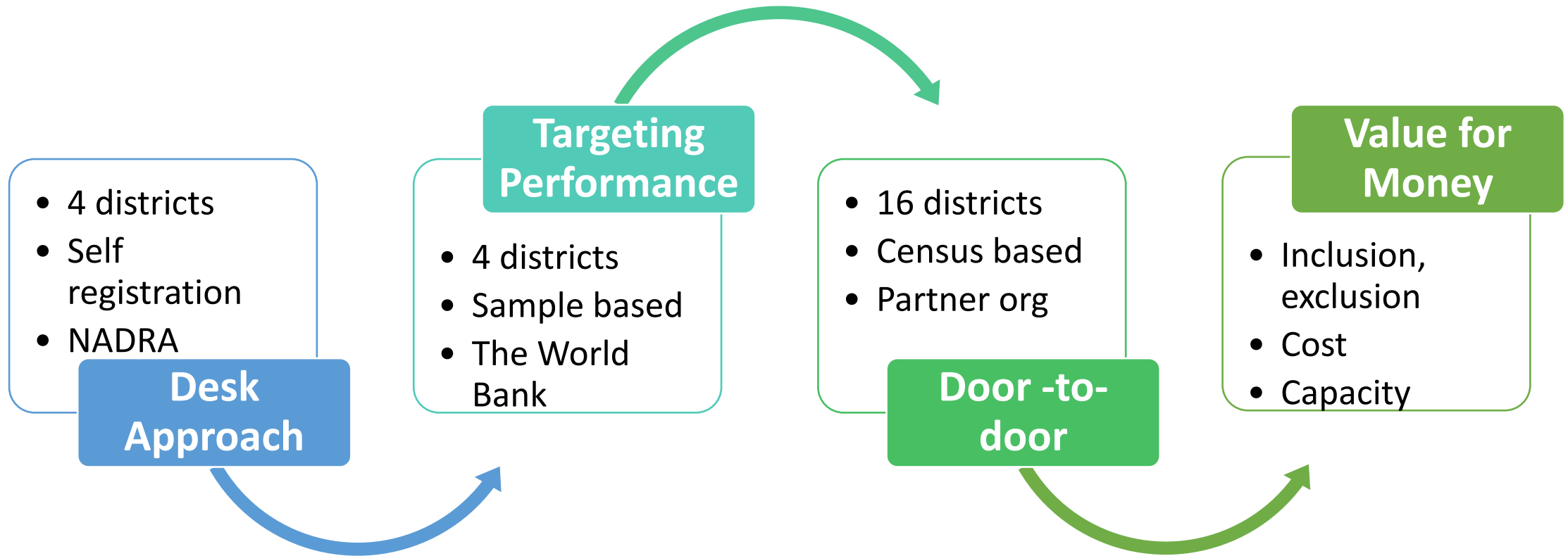
Board Advised to:

- Constitute Advisory Committee for consultation
- Establish Value-for-Money (VFM) for Door-to-Door and Self-Registration approaches in pilot phase
- Seek approval of Government

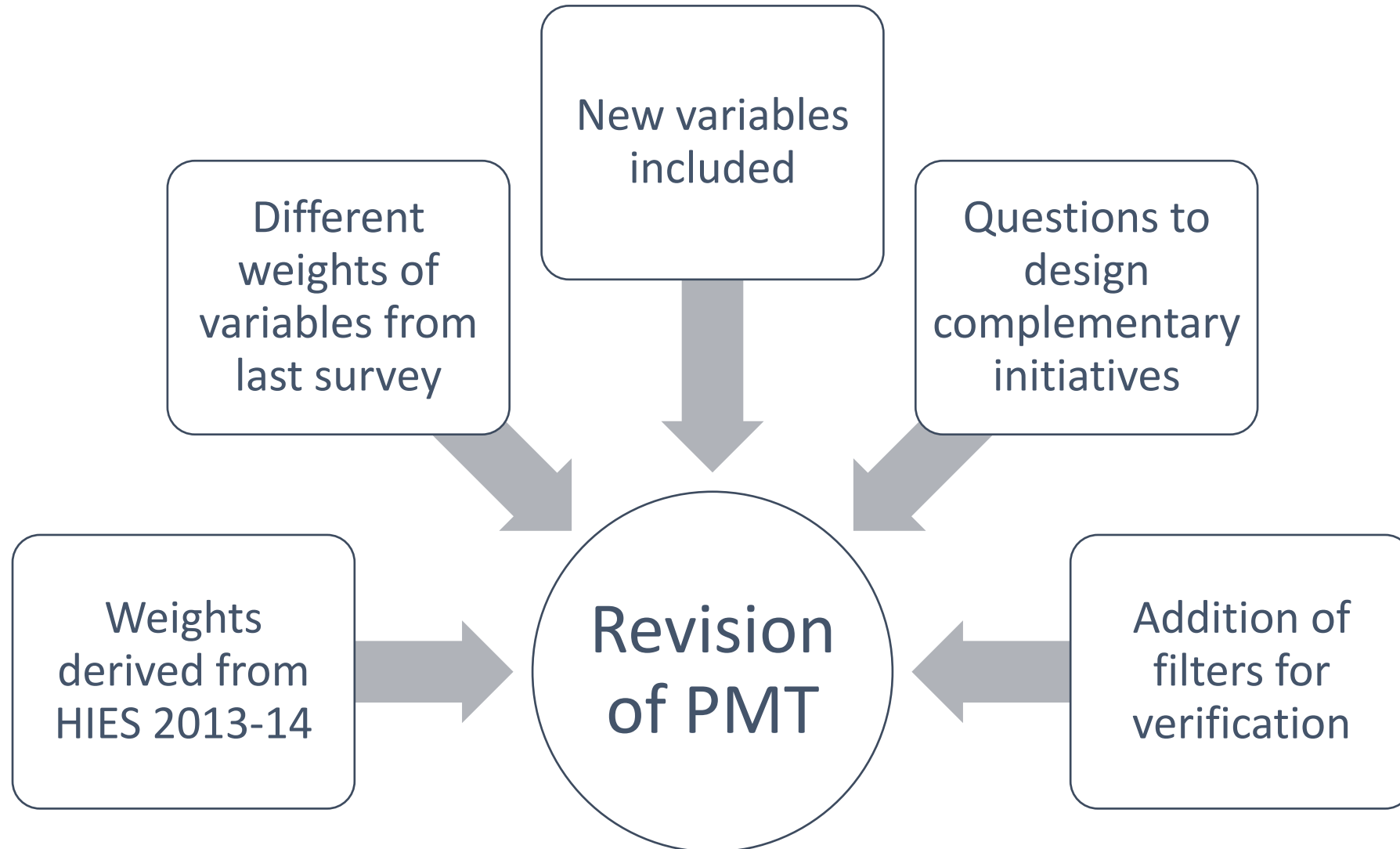
Consultation with Advisory and Technical Committee

- Committees included: poverty experts, provincial representatives, and experts from development sector

NSER UPDATE PHASE-I CYCLE



FEATURES OF NEW PSC AND PMT



Contd..

Revision of Poverty Scorecard

- Question on chronic diseases
- Question on vocational training
- Question on micro-finance
- Question on characteristics of labor market
- Questions on 'access to justice'

Intensive monitoring

Two phases of completion

FEATURES OF CAPI APPLICATION

Tablet for each Enumerator, Supervisor, Area Coordinator

Automated GPS coordinates of each HH

- Precisely track down survey activities
- Tracking down of population hit by disasters (natural or unnatural)
- Plotted on maps to understand coverage and improve service delivery
- This information is not shared with anyone and is hosted at our servers in a secure

In-built address directories

In-built time stamps for each interview

Drop down menus – minimal data punching

Family tree formation

Picture of HH & interviewee

Built in mechanism for verification and validation by Supervisors

Data to be uploaded on BISP server regularly

Continuous validation & verifications on back-end Server

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Benazir Income Support Programme (HQ & Field)

Partner Organizations (POs) – NADRA

Data Verification Organisation – NADRA

Operation Review Firm - (ORF)

Internal Monitoring Teams – BISP field teams

Community and their representatives

DESK APPROACH

Self-Registration Approach

HHs prompted to visit registration centers and provide information

4 Districts Selected

- Haripur; Bahawalpur; Sukkur; Nasirabad

Value for Money Analysis to include:

- Inclusion vs Exclusion Errors
- Misreporting
- Cost-Benefit Analysis
- Organizational Efficiency and Issues
- Operational Viability and Sustainability

Self registration going on in 4 districts: 189 Sites & 454 Counters

DOOR TO DOOR APPROACH

Door-to-Door or census approach for data collection

Door-to-Door approach initially in 12 districts

- Charsadda, Lakki Marwat
 - Gilgit, Mohmand Agency, Mirpur (AJK)
 - Chakwal, Faisalabad, Layyah
 - Thatta, Jacobabad
 - Killa Saifullah, Kech (Turbat)

Data collection to be conducted by partner organizations

- Expertise in the field of data collection
- Hired on the basis of competitive bidding

OPERATIONS PLAN FOR DOOR TO DOOR

Main objective is to cover 100% of the households

Every household will be covered in the survey but at its turn

Out of turn Survey will not be conducted because of operational and monitoring difficulties

Teams will be deployed at Tehsil level

Every Tehsil is divided in up to four blocks

All the teams will start from one single point at a time in a Tehsil

Contd...

Survey will be ongoing simultaneously in all the Tehsils but from a single point (block)

Once a block is completed, teams move to the next block

Operations Review Firm moves to the previous block for conducting Spot Checks

OR Firm conducts regular shadowing exercises as well to monitor the activities of field staff of survey firms

Survey cannot start from multiple blocks in one Tehsil because it will be impossible to conduct timely OR activities in such a case

MONITORING OF SURVEY PROCESS

Internal monitoring through BISP M&E Wing & field offices

- Complaints directly through communities & their representatives

Data verification by Supervisors through CAPI Application

External monitoring through Third Party firms

- Side by side process evaluation
- Shadowing for spot checks
- Qualitative and quantitative analysis of the whole process
- Course correction along the way

Contd...

M&E would be focusing on:

- Enumerators selection & training
- Communication and Social Mobilization
- Area mapping for data collection;
- Effectiveness of human resource deployment strategy for field coverage
- Compliance with data security and transfer protocols
- Built in Grievance Redress System
- Transparency of the processes
- 100% coverage including all communities like gypsies, minorities, transgender communities etc

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

Involves following processes:

- Gather raw survey data from field
- Data validation within the Application
- Improve visuals through dashboards for M&E
- Validation of CNICs provided during survey
- Duplication check on CNICs provided during survey
- Verification of Age/DOB, Marital Status and Gender
- Verification of filters:
 - Ownership of vehicles
 - Use of utilities (Gas, Electricity, Telephone)
 - Ownership of land
 - Government/semi-government service
- Flag/mark the individual HH data and upload to BISP servers for application of eligibility criteria

PROGRESS UPDATE

Desk Approach is operational in all four districts; about 650,000 HH already registered (82% Caseload)

Field activities for Door to Door Survey already started

Door-to-door data collection to start by mid February, 2017

Pilot Phase will end in May, 2017

VFM study will be finalized in June, 2017

National Rollout will start from August, 2017 and end before March, 2018

- National Rollout will include all the remaining districts across the country
- The choice of approach will depend on findings of VFM study

CURRENT USE OF NSER

Unconditional Cash Transfer, Co-responsibility Cash Transfer and other initiatives of BISP

Other Federal and Provincial Government programs

- Prime Minister's Health Insurance Program
- Prime Minister's Interest Free Loans
- Punjab Khidmat Card
- Punjab Local Government Department
- Khyber Pakhtunkwa Insaaf Card
- Balochistan Food Department for Food Subsidies
- Sindh Finance Department and Sindh Education Foundation
- Gilgit Baltistan Secretariat

Research Purposes

NSER- A PRE-REQUISITE FOR EFFECTIVE POLICYMAKING

Every program, government, semi-government and non-government should use NSER to;

- Avoid duplication of benefits
- Introduce efficiency in all social protection programs across the country
- Convert from un-targeted to targeted subsidies
- Exact identification of population affected by disasters, including floods, earthquakes etc, for direct and effective interventions

Research purposes

- Data analytics
- Research for effective decision-making
- Robust program evaluations
- Impact evaluation studies
- Publication of thesis and research papers

THANK YOU