

International Experience Toward a Dynamic Socio Economic Registry in Pakistan

Islamabad, Pakistan



AYALA CONSULTING CORP
Designing and implementing social projects around the world

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1. Overview



Definitions

Dynamic Household Registries

- Information system for households whose core data is regularly updated, not waiting until a new census is carried out after 4 to 6 years.

Dynamism:

- Registration is continuous and open, allowing households to apply at any time according to their needs.

Why:

- Household circumstances change, particularly when faced with shocks.
- When programs use same registry to determine eligibility for serving new/additional poor.
- Modern household systems should be flexible enough to adapt to these changing circumstances via on-going and open updates.



Objectives for Single Registries

Integrating data management to integrate operations and services.

To consolidate targeting processes so they serve multiple social programs. To minimize errors of exclusion and inclusion while increasing cost efficiency and transparency.

To have an overview of who is receiving what, coordinating interventions and facilitating planning.



2. Global Best Practices



Data Updating

Country (Single Registry)	HH information Updates
Brazil (UMT Cadastro Unico)	<p>There is recertification every 2 to 4 years which is costly. No process for updating or recertification at the moment, and periodicity for recertification not yet defined. Software glitches have prevented updating records.</p>
Chile (PMT Ficha CAS)	<p>Information is valid for 2 to 3 years. Information is updated through a new survey when program requires it, if person wants to apply to a new benefit, or if person is re-applying (in case of not having been accepted previously).</p>
Indonesia (PMT Unified Database for Social Protection Programmes)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Most important challenge remains to maintaining and updating the system in both, household registration and classification -Regular updating of data sharing has high costs (but annual cost per household registered of about USD \$0.6 is lower than average internationally, plus cost savings compared to having fragmented databases for each programme)

*Centre for Inclusive Growth, Indonesia's' Single Registry for Social Programs, 2015

*OPM, Australian Government, Workshop on Integrated Data and Information Management for Social Protection: Bridging the Gaps between Theory and Practice, 2015

Data Updating

Country (Single Registry)	HH information Updates
Mexico (PMT with geographical Targeting)	At this point every 3 to 6 years, except for changes on demand for address, names, deaths. Households taken out when they do not meet conditions established by program.
Colombia (PMT SISBEN)	Every 3 to 6 years, except for changes of address, births, deaths which occur on demand. In practice, varies a lot by municipality.
Costa Rica SIPO	Every 3 to 6 years. A study indicates that once the FIS reaches 3 years of having been applied, a complete update of all variables (including housing) must be done. Non-housing variables become obsolete even before the 3 year period.

Operational Design has steadily improved

The operational design refers to development of the registry technical documents detailing its structure and functioning, based on which the MIS is developed using best practices to support the registry's operations.

❑ Singles Registry Technical Design

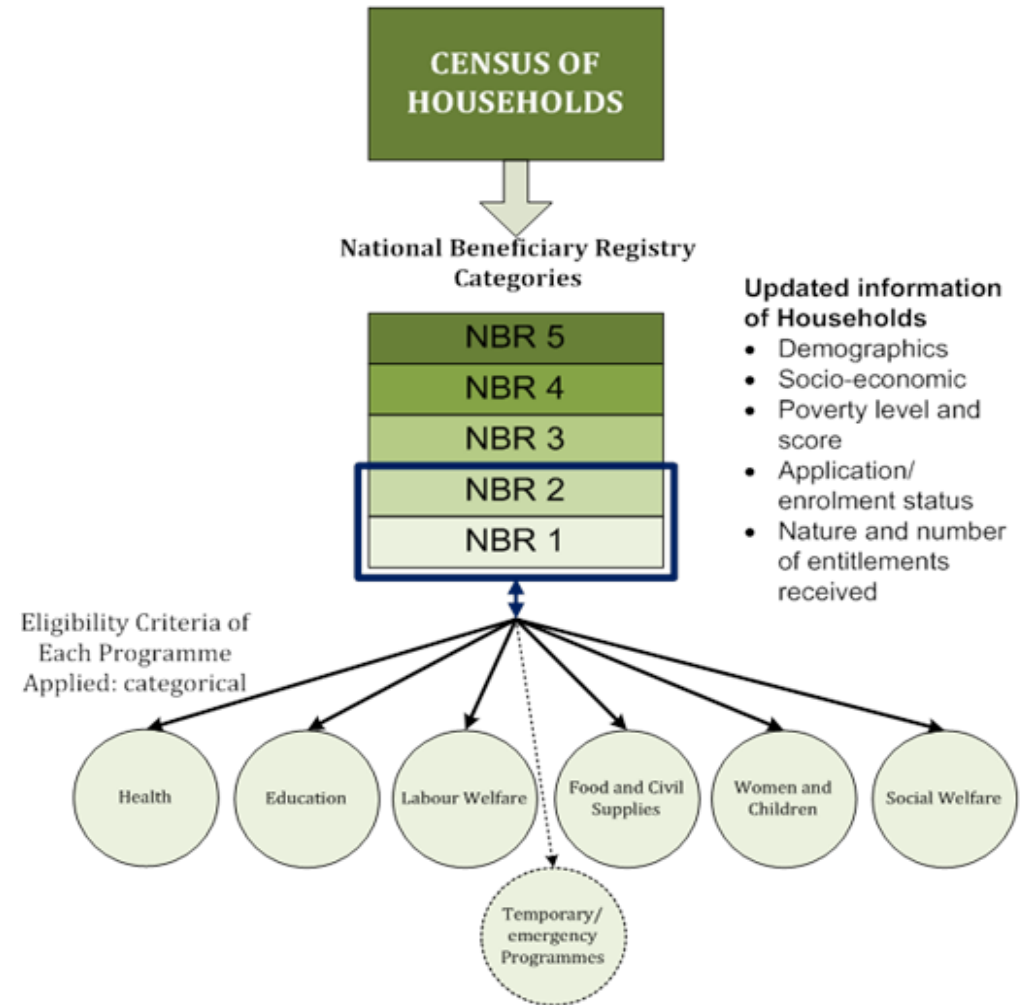
- This involves the production of a detailed set of technical manuals.

❑ MIS Development

- The MIS supports the functionalities of the Single Registry, allowing for the storage, update, monitoring and sharing of the registry data.
- The system must have the capacity to update for changes (updates, recertification), and store and reference historical data.

HH categorization facilitates operation

Importance of HH categorization:
 For stakeholders to understand where the household lies in the poverty network.



Countries trying to update information following these strategies



Data Updating

Scheduled deadlines for updating data through the census survey set for every certain number of years (but often not respected).

Online integration of data from local to central level and integration of data with the Civil Registry.

Countries integrating on-demand data collection approaches to continuously updating information.

3. Proposals for Pakistan



- **Legal mandate with norms**
- **Institutional arrangements**
 - Determine the location within Government and BISP
 - NSER must operate independently with own Budget

Organizational structure

- Central level including wings for communication, operation and monitoring
 - **District levels**
- Assisted or in coordination with BISP, or District Governments

Introduction of HH Categorization

NSER Welfare Category	PMT Score Min	PMT Score Max
Well-to-do	60.01	100
Better off	35.01	60
Poor	20.01	35
Very poor	10.01	20
Destitute	0	10

Updates of Data Options

FULL UPDATES

Updates of BISP beneficiary information every 3 years.

NEW HOUSEHOLDS

Continuous entrance of new HHs interested in participating in the NSER or trying to access services which require NSER registration first.

PARTIAL UPDATES

Periodic collection of selected variables, mainly demographic to update HH information through direct connection with NADRA and other civil registry agencies and via case management operations

DATA SHARING

Periodic provision of welfare information of HHs being benefited by participating programmes to the NSER.



4. Way Forward



Areas of Work

Dynamic Proposal

Communication Strategy

Strengthening

Implementation / M&E

1

Completion of the operational design, MIS development and pilot updates and data sharing in selected Districts.

2

Promote NSER processes and participation of programmes among HHs (BISP UCT, WeT) for data sharing.

3

Technical assistance, increasing NSER Staff at Central Level and regional levels, Tehsil Focal Points

4

- In 16 districts after the completion of pilot data collection.
- Internal monitoring and evaluation.



Thank You

