

ASIA-PACIFIC STATINGS SOCIAL PROTECTION WEEK 2023 Social Protection in a Changing World

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Digital Social Protection - Whole of Government Approaches Case Study: Pakistan

Mr. Naveed Akbar Director General (NSER/CCT) Benazir Income Support Programme, Government of Pakistan



Outline

Background

- Program Introduction
- Fragmented SP Initiatives to Systems Based Approach

Digital Transformation

- Improved Targeting Mechanism through Digital Transformation
- Technology-enabled Social Protection Payment System

Adaptive Social Protection using Digital Transformation

- Govt. of Pakistan's Covid 19 Response
- Flood Response 2022

Way Forward

- Interoperability with other Social Protection Systems
- Social Protection BI Infrastructure for Anticipatory Actions



Background

- Country's Population 249,566,743 (Census 2023)
- Pakistan ranked among the 43 countries most exposed to poverty risks
- 54% population is vulnerable to poverty due to health shocks



- 21.9% of the population (46.5 million) living below Cost-of-Basic-Needs poverty line (HIES 2018-19)
- 39.8% of the population (87.5 million) living below poverty line as per Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line* (World Bank, 2018)

* Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 132.5 in Pakistan rupee (2018) or US\$3.65 (2017 PPP) per day per capita



Journey from Fragmented Initiatives to Systems Based Approach



Programme Introduction

- **BISP was established in 2008** as country's largest social safety net to provide financial assistance to economically distress persons and families
- The objectives and purposes of the Programme are:
 - Enhance financial capacity of poor people and their dependent family members;
 - Formulate and implement comprehensive policies and targeted programs for uplift of underprivileged and vulnerable people; and
 - Reduce poverty and promote equitable distribution of wealth especially for low-income groups
- Kafaalat (UCT), Taleemi Wazaif (Education CCT), Nashonuma (Health & Nutrition CCT), Scholarships for Undergraduates are core initiatives of BISP
- ADB

Annual Budget of PKR 471 billion (USD ~2 billion) for FY 2023-24

Digital Transformation



Evolution of Targeting

Parliamentarian Phase				
2008-09	Score-Card Rollout			
1.98 m families	2010-2019 23 variables	2019-22	Dynamic Registry	
Individual Nominations	27m HHs	43 variables	2023 – onwards	
	4.4m eligible families	35M HHs (Over 200 million population) 9m eligible families Static Digital Census Survey	4.1M HHs -Coverage of missed out HHs, Demographic updates, Cyclic resurveys / recertification, Shock responsive updates	
	Paper based Census Survey			
			Dynamic Registry	

Diverse Registry Users

- BISP's UCT and CCT Education & Nutrition Programs
- Emergency Cash Transfers
 (COVID-19, Floods, Earthquake etc.)
- Targeted Subsidies (Fuel, Wheat Seed Support, Wheat Flour)
- Provincial Governments (various SP programs)
- Federal Institutions
 Development Partners



Technology-enabled Payment System



Pak Post Money Order 2008 Initial payment mode







Mobile Banking

Dec 2010 A Pilot in 5 Districts

Benazir **Debit Card**

Feb 2012 Rolled out in **124** Districts across the country.

Biometric Verification System

Piloted in March 2015 National Rollout from June 2016.

Refined Payment Model through new Banking contracts from 10th Oct. 2019

Beneficiary-centric Social Protection Accounts (Being Piloted)



Adaptive Social Protection using Digital Transformation



COVID 19 Response



Challenges and Course Corrections

Static data for over 9 years – no inclusion & exclusion

Registry was not shock responsive as it did not cater to changes in socio-economic status of households

Cost implications of door-to-door activity for each registry update cycle

Payment mechanism had challenges, largely due to financial illiteracy and implementation of biometric based payment system

Lack of Administrative Data access, incompatibility for integration, lack of digitization, data completeness issues

Regular update of database to mitigate inclusion and exclusion errors

Shock responsive registry

Operational costs of registration & targeting have significantly reduced

Beneficiary-centric payment model, with inclusion of all financial institutions

Collaboration for API based two-way data exchanges and transfer



Flood Response using Digital Transformation



National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMA) with the support of respective Provincial Governments notified flood affected areas

Using BISP's National Socio-Economic Registry bottom 40% population was identified and through BISP's biometric payment system, Rs. 70 billion (~ USD 450 million) disbursed to 2.76 million affected families.

Way Forward



Interoperability



Social Protection BI Infrastructure for Anticipatory Actions



Accessible to Provinces, DMAs and other private SP initiatives



Thank you.

BISP HQ, Pak Secretariat F-Block, Islamabad, Pakistan





