

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

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

Digital Transformation



Evolution of Targeting

Parliamentarian Phase			
2002 00	Score-Card		
2008-09 1.98 m families	2010-2019	Rollout	
	23 variables	2019-22	Dynamic Registry
Individual	27m HHs	43 variables	2023 – onwards
Nominations	4.4m eligible families	35M HHs (Over 200 million population)	4.1M HHs -Coverage of missed
	Paper based Census Survey	9m eligible families	out HHs, Demographic updates, Cyclic resurveys / recertification, Shock
		Static Digital Census Survey	responsive updates 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



National Database Registration Authority



Biometric Profile







1.2 Billion Fingerprints





Technology-enabled Payment System



Pak Post Money Order 2008 Initial payment mode Benazir Smart Card April 2010 A Pilot launched in 4 Districts

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





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





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



and other private SP initiatives



Thank you.

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