

# ASIA-PACIFIC STATEMENT 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
- Prevalence of Stunting among Children under 5 years of Age

  Stunted Growth

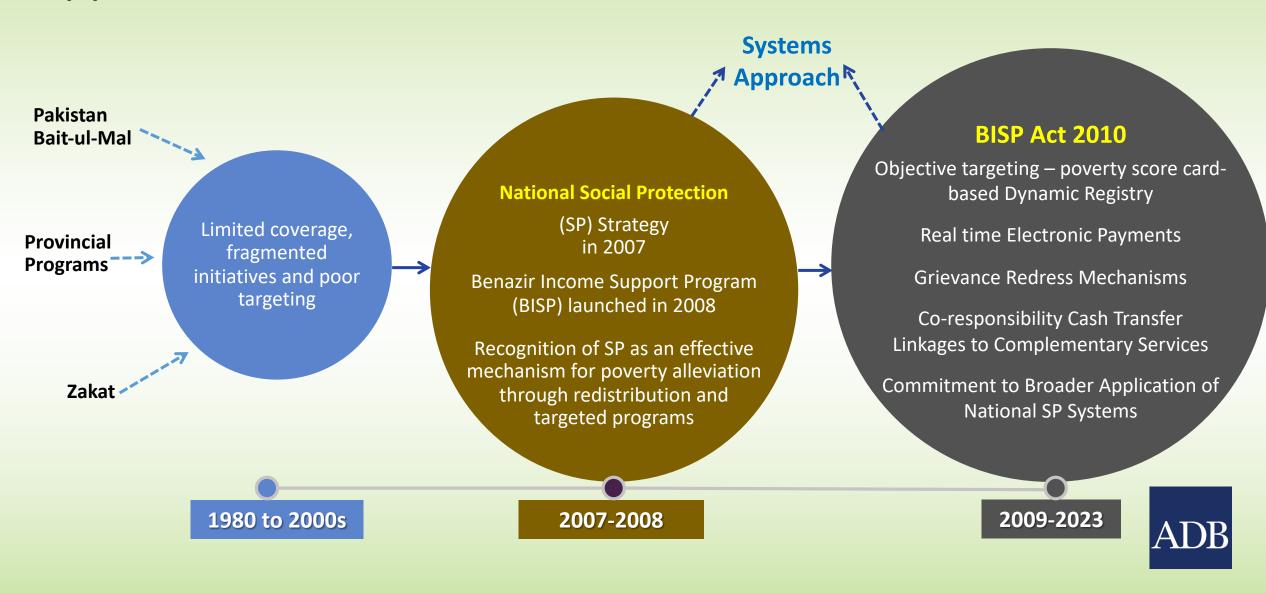
  36%

  of school-age girls are not attending school, which is 11 percentage points higher than for boys

  Gender Inequality
- 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)

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

**Census Survey** 

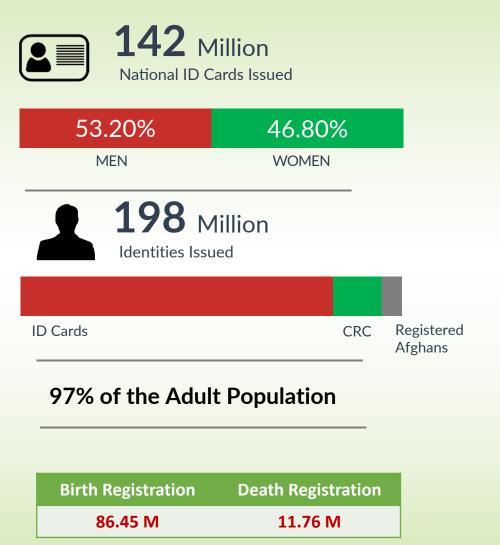
**Dynamic Registry** 

#### **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



#### National Database Registration Authority



**Biometric Profile** 





134 Million **Facial Images** 

1.2 Billion **Fingerprints** 



136,000 applications per day



#### Technology-enabled Payment System



Beneficiary-centric
Social Protection
Accounts
(Being Piloted)





# 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.

Piloted in March 2015
National Rollout from
June 2016.

**Biometric** 

Verification

System

Refined Payment Model through new Banking contracts from 10<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2019



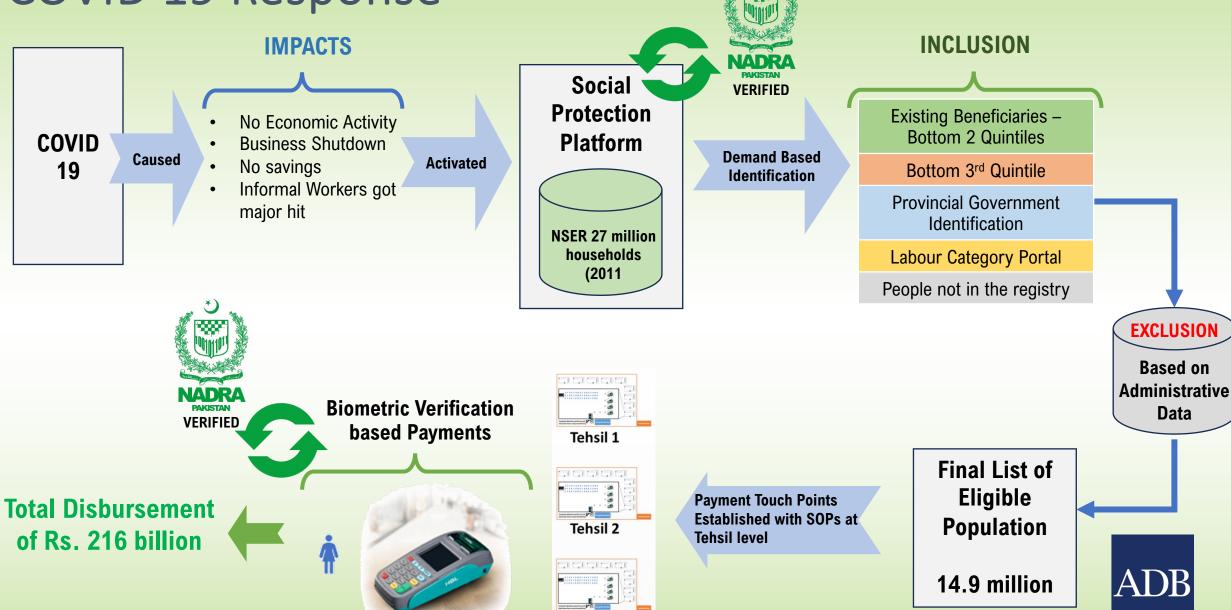
Pak Post Money
Order
2008
Initial payment
mode



# Adaptive Social Protection using Digital Transformation



#### COVID 19 Response



Tehsil 3

#### 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** 

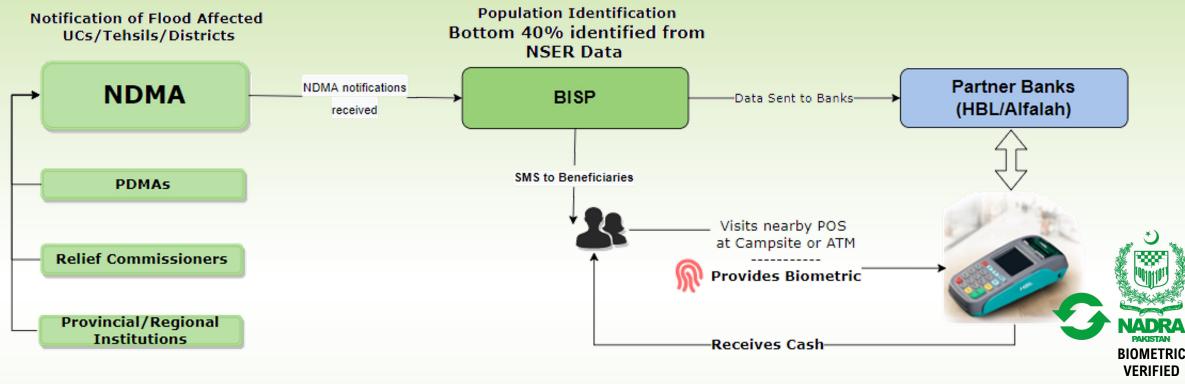
Operational costs of registration & targeting have significantly reduced

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



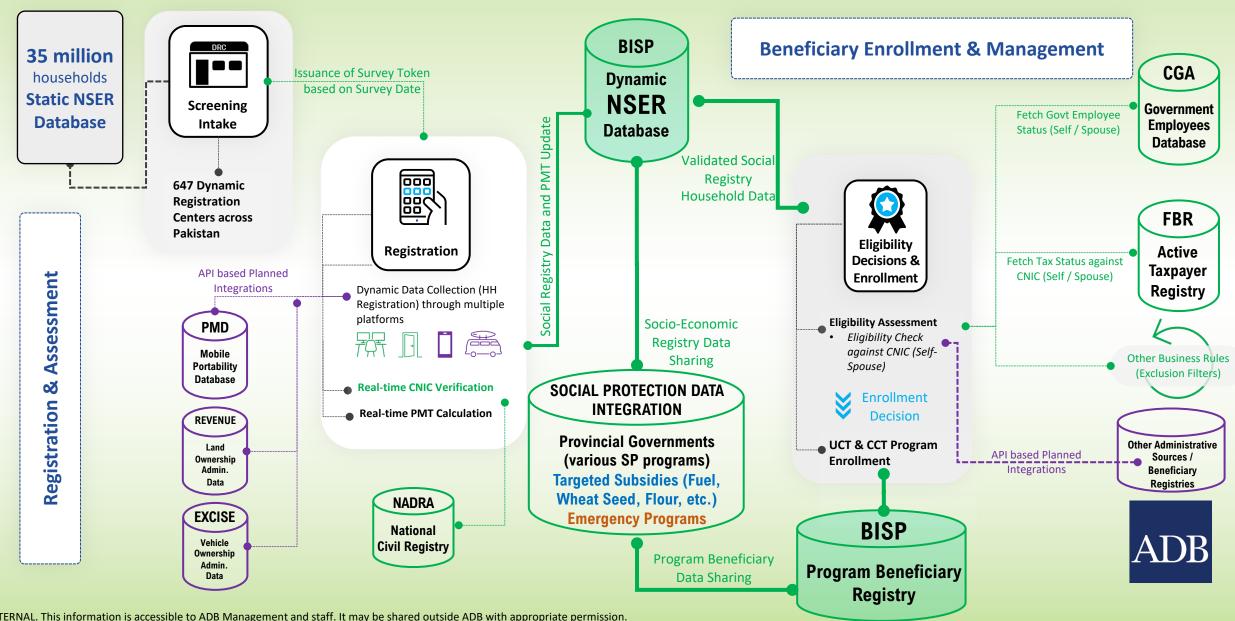
Using BISP's National Socio-Economic Registry bottom 40% population was identified and through BISP's biometric payment system, Rs. 70 billion (~ USD 450 million) disbursed to 2.76 million affected families.



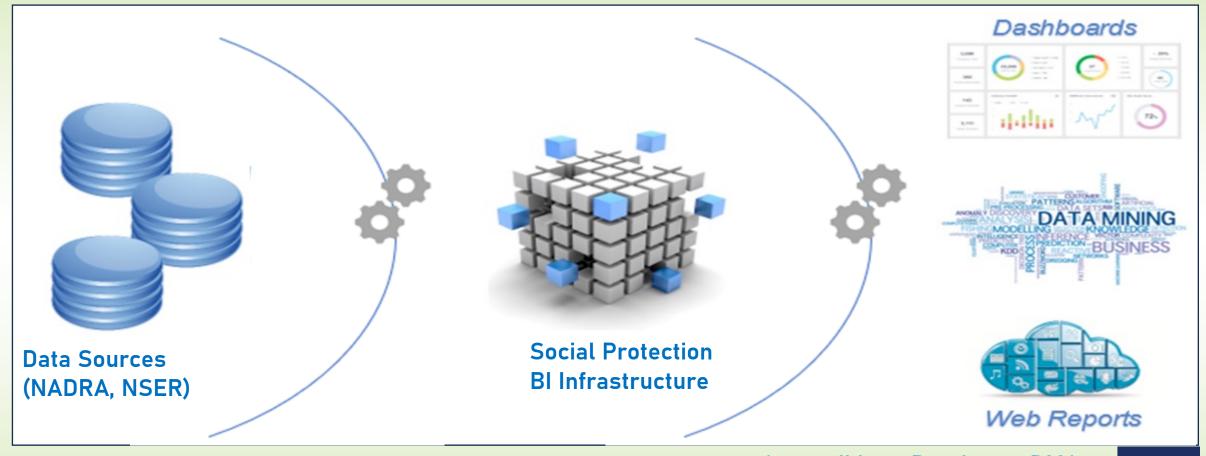
## Way Forward



#### Interoperability



# Social Protection BI Infrastructure for Anticipatory Actions



Accessible to Provinces, DMAs and other private SP initiatives



# Thank you.

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www.bisp.gov.pk



