




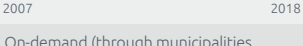





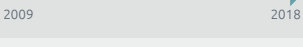



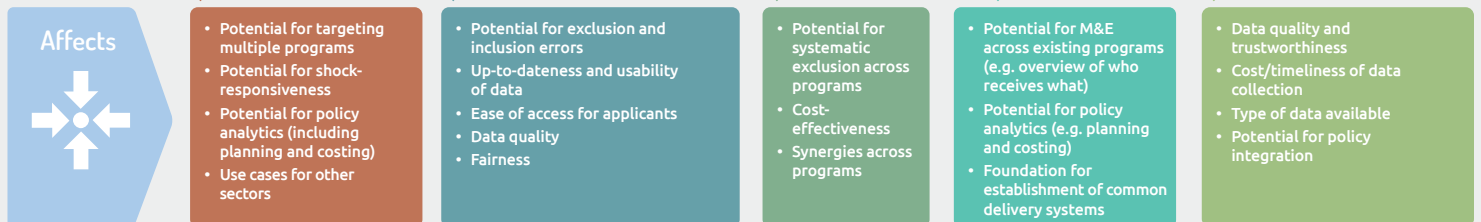
DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION. HOW YOU DO IT MATTERS!

The question we should be asking as policymakers and practitioners is not what a country's system is called, but how it has been set-up and how that affects what it can achieve. Who is covered? How is data being collected? Where is the data flowing to and from? How does this impact my policy objectives and operational effectiveness?

Comparing country examples across selected variations in set-up

| Country | Coverage vs 100% of population | Data collection and updating approach | Number of programs it serves | Data flowing back from programs it serves | Level of interoperability with other databases |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
|  Pakistan's National Socio Economic Registry (created 2001) | NSER Social Registry 85% | National census surveys in 2009-2011 and 2016-2018 (piloting on-demand)  | Shares data, providing gateway for potential inclusion 70 → | No | Medium-low Authentication with NADRA National ID database  |
|  Philippines' Listahanan (created 2008) | Listahanan Social Registry 60% | National census surveys in 2007, 2009-2010 and 2015 (piloting on-demand)  | Shares data, providing gateway for potential inclusion 60 → | No | Low Not yet interoperable with other systems  |
|  Indonesia's Unified Database (UDB) (created 2011) | UDB Social Registry 40% | National census survey in 2011 and 2015, based on existing poverty data (piloting on-demand)  | Shares data, providing gateway for potential inclusion (5 national programs and hundreds of subnational data requests) 5 → | No | Medium-low Links to National ID database, and has ad-hoc links with health MIS, education MIS, bank database  |
|  Chile's Registro Social de Hogares (created 1979, adapted extensively 2016) | RSH Social Registry 72% | On-demand (through municipalities and online) combined with data integration from existing administrative databases  | Shares data, providing gateway for potential inclusion 80 → | Yes | High Linked to civil registry, social insurance database, data from 43 state agencies and 345 municipalities  |
|  Brazil's Cadastro Unico (created 2001) | Cadastro Unico Social Registry 43% | On-demand (through municipalities, with home visits when needed) and occasional census surveys in selected areas. Obligation to update data every 2 years  | Shares data, providing gateway for potential inclusion 30 → | Only from Bolsa Familia | Medium-low Limited data sharing and cross-checks  |
|  Kenya's Single Registry (created 2016) | Single Registry integrated Beneficiary Registry 8% | Each program linked has a different data collection approach, all variations on census surveys N/A | Receives data from main cash transfer programs 5 ← | Yes, as this is an Integrated Beneficiary Registry by construction | Medium Authentication with IPRS population registry and bank database. Link to social security database in plan  |
|  Turkey's Integrated Social Assistance System (ISAS) – or Butunlesic (created 2009, finalised 2015) | Butunlesic Social Registry 45% | On-demand registration (through municipalities, with home visits when needed), combined with data integration from existing administrative databases  | Shares data, providing gateway for potential inclusion 17 → | Yes | High Linked to 22 different public institutions through 111 different web services  |

How these variations in set-up can affect outcomes, some examples



Other important variations not listed here include: the level of data security/privacy guaranteed; whether data exchange is real time or not; opportunities for data access at decentralised level and for external stakeholders (accessibility); what data is being collected and stored (e.g. what variables).

For further information

- Join our online community, at <http://socialprotection.org/connect/communities/social-registries-and-integrated-miss-social-protection>
- Sign up to our newsletter contacting valentina.barca@opml.co.uk
- Read our full report and policy brief, at <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/integrating-data-information-management-social-protection.aspx>

Note: Based on data from 2015-2017. **Sources:** Barca V. (2017). Integrating data and information management for social protection: social registries and integrated beneficiary registries. Canberra, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Leite *et al* (2017). Social Registries for Social Assistance and Beyond: A Guidance Note & Assessment Tool. Washington, World Bank.

The views expressed here are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Australian government.

