

Data for social protection policy and programming

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Data Requirements for MPI

Minimum requirements:

Covers non-monetary deprivations

Sample representative for population of interest

Sufficient sample size for analysis

Information for all indicators comes from the same dataset

Preferred:

Representative at subnational level

Frequently updated

Data Requirements for MPI

1. Census data
2. Household survey data
3. Administrative data
4. Merged data

Census Data

Advantages

- Single dataset
- Nationally representative
- Covers total population – includes often overlooked groups
- Can be disaggregated to a very low level

Disadvantages

- Only covers common demographic and socio-economic variables
- Only updated every 5-10 years
- Very expensive
- Limited access to microdata

Household Survey Data

Advantages

- Single dataset
- Representative of population of interest
- Often covers a range of topics
- Microdata often publicly available

Disadvantages

- Often excludes certain population groups (e.g. homeless, displaced, nomadic groups)
- Disaggregation depends on survey design
- Might have small sample size

Administrative Data

Examples: birth register, health/education/tax records, service use

Advantages

- Continuously updated
- No data collection costs
- Data might be available for individuals often not surveyed

Disadvantages

- Not nationally representative - only covers population using the services
- Difficult to access (permissions)
- Limited information and not always relevant
- Multiple datasets, matching not straightforward or sometimes not possible

Merged Data

Admin and household survey

It is possible to merge register data with household surveys if:

- **unique identifiers** are available
- data is collected within the **same time frame**

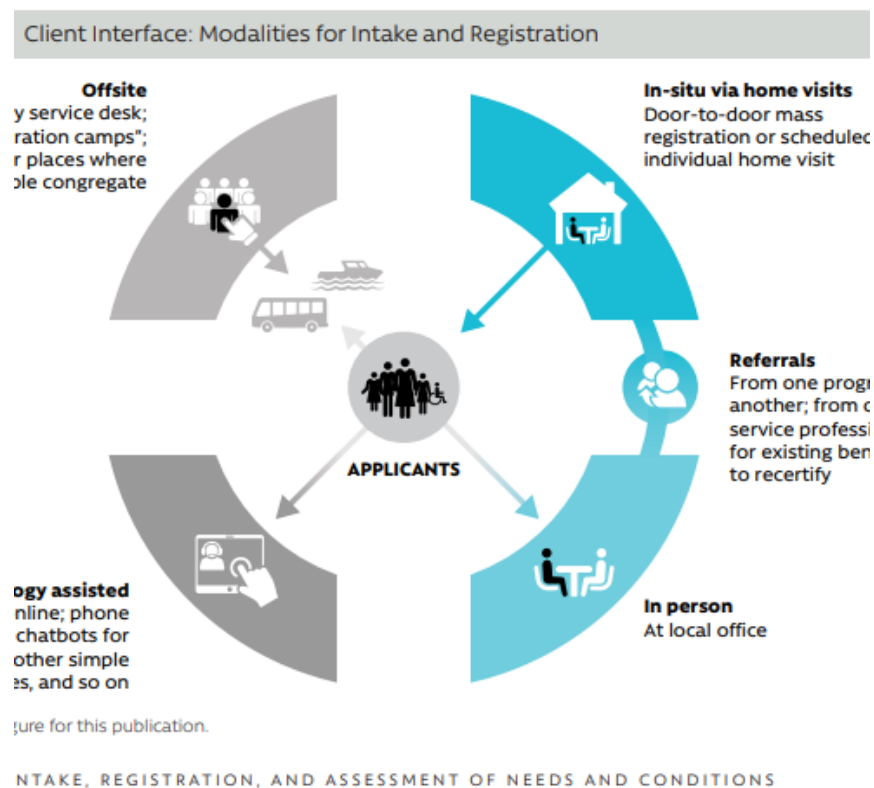
If merging with registers, usually only a subgroup of the population will have available information

Two household surveys

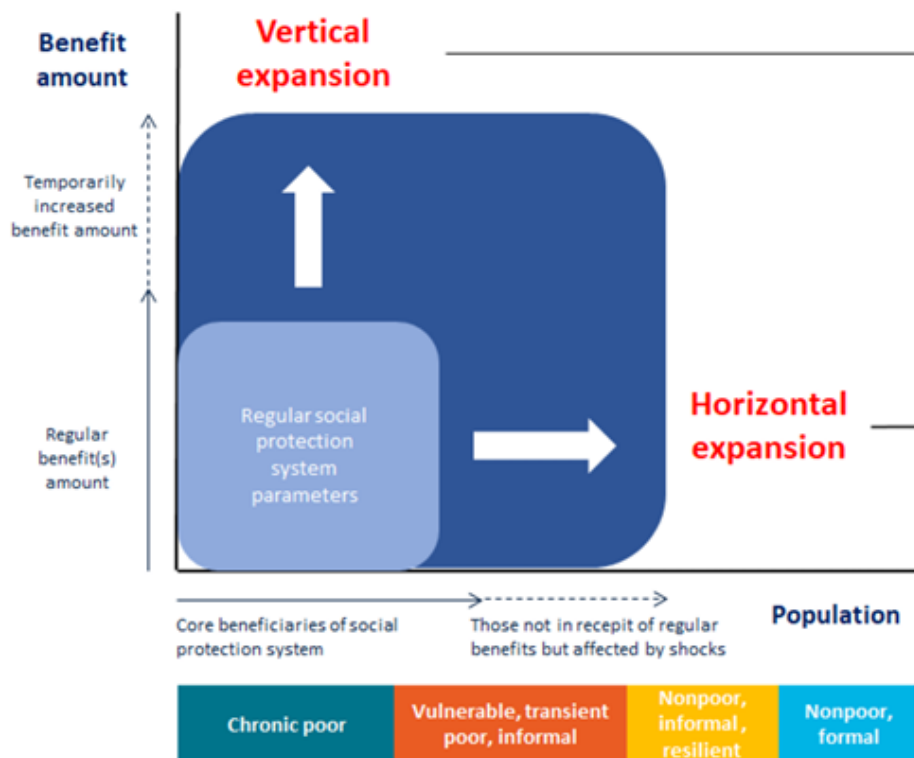
- Same sample
- Ideally at the same time

Registers or Administrative Data

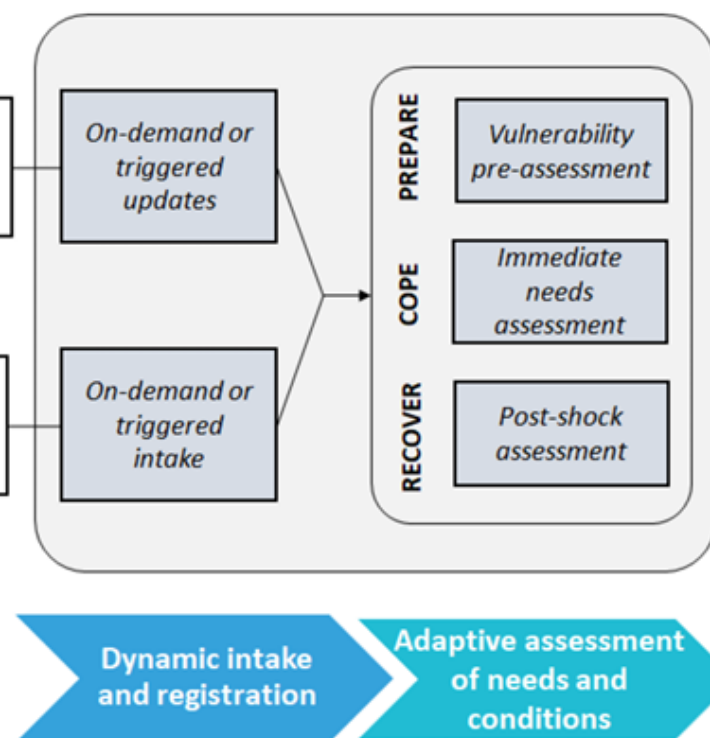
- Ideally, we would like to have an information system that allows us to do so quickly and in advance.



Adaptive Social Protection Programs



Dynamic Social Registries



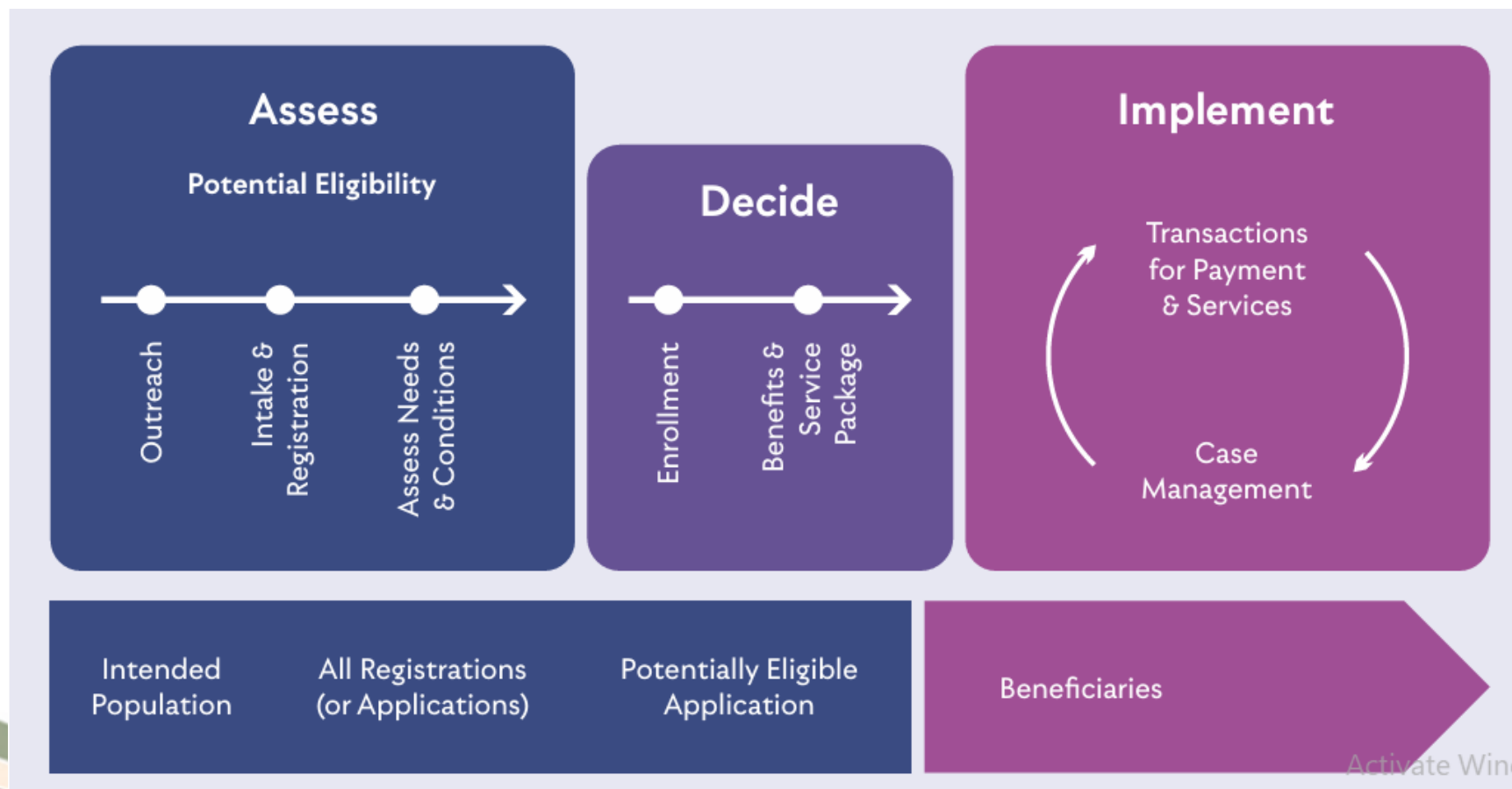


Figure 2: Static or En Masse Registry vs Dynamic Social Registries or On-Demand Registry

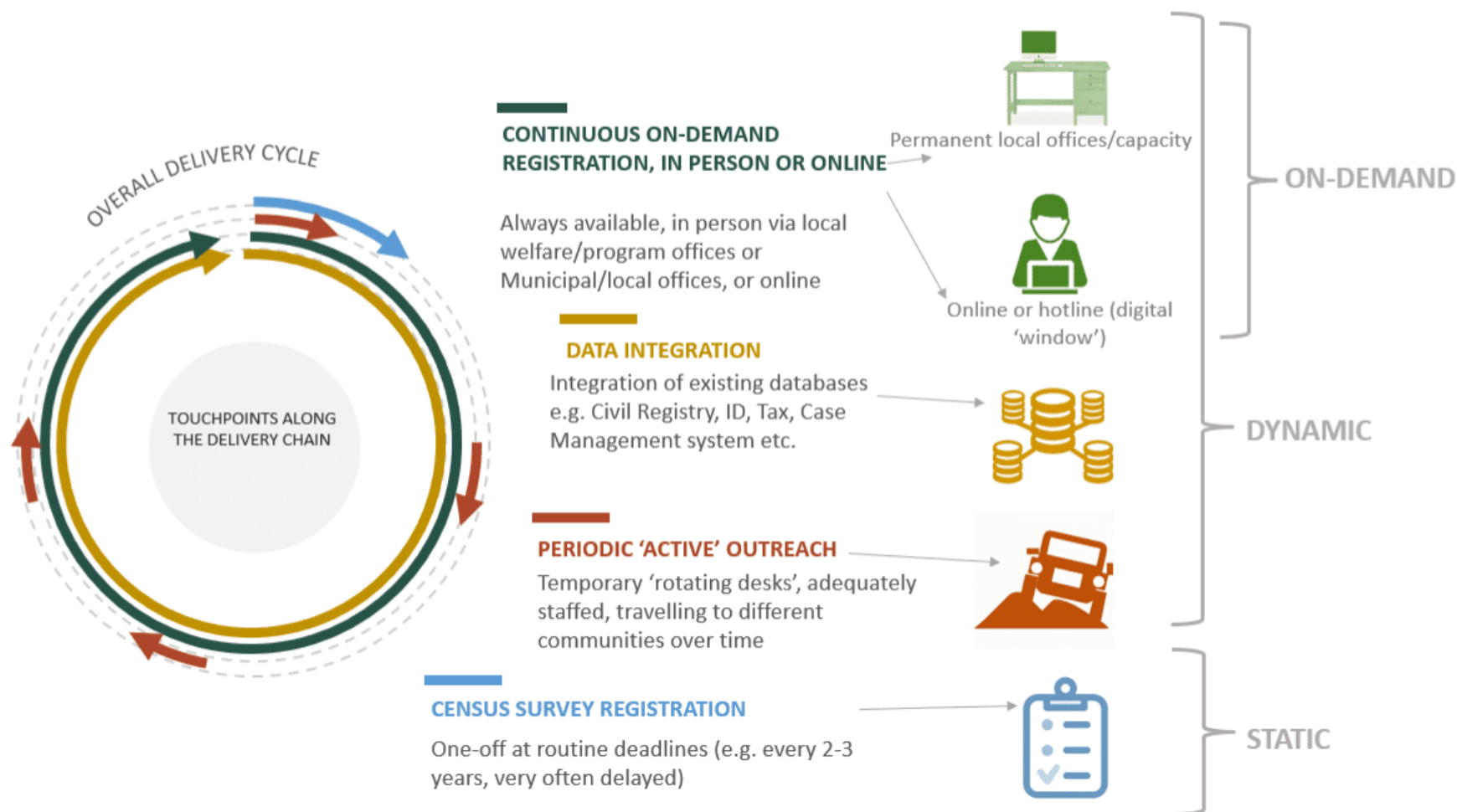
Dynamic Social Registries

- Azerbaijan VEMTAS
- Brazil Cadastro Unico
- Chile RSH in SIIS
- China's Dibao Registry
- Colombia SISBEN on demand window
- Georgia TSA Registry

Static Social Registries

- Colombia SISBEN
- Dominican Republic SIUBEN
- Pakistan NSER
- Philippines LISTAHANAN
- Djibouti RSU
- Indonesia UDB
- Mali RSU
- Senegal RNU
- Sierra Leone SPRINT
- Yemen SWF Registry

Source: Barca, V., Hebbbar, M. (2020) "On demand and up to date? Dynamic inclusion and data updating for social assistance", GIZ



UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION

- Intake biographic and biometric data of individuals
- Determine the unicity of individuals and authenticate them

DYNAMIC SOCIAL REGISTRY

- Unique gateway to apply to one or more programs on-demand
- Dynamic data intake from multiple sources
- Continuous data updates through interoperability and self-updating functionalities
- Assess the needs and conditions of applicants
- Reach people in need of support and quickly scale up social assistance for shock-response

CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

- Establish a person's existence and record vital events

BENEFICIARY OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

- Beneficiary data management and grievance redress
- Enrollment decisions and determination of benefit levels and/or service package
- Payments administration and reconciliation
- Compliance with conditionalities or accompanying measures
- Program's performance measurement and monitoring

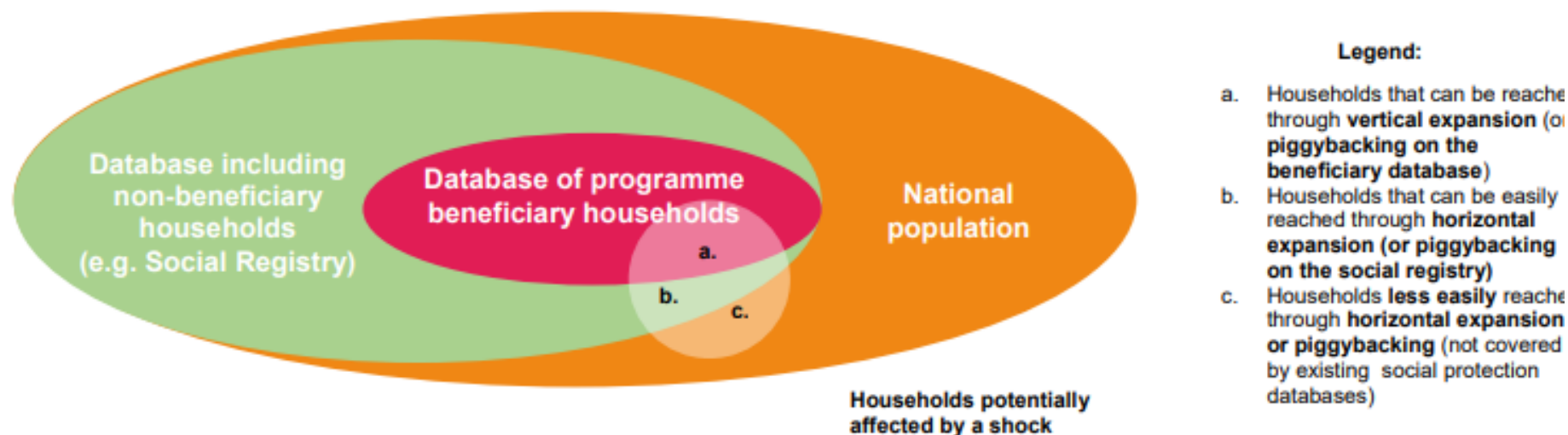
INTEGRATED BENEFICIARY REGISTRY

- Dynamically intake data on the benefits delivered to individuals and households
- Assess coverage of social protection programs
- Identify complementary or redundant benefit allocations

MULTI-PROGRAM MULTI-PROVIDER PAYMENTS

- Enable governments to make payments to people and viceversa
- Interoperate with other systems to ensure third parties' acceptance of digital transactions
- Payments provision and reconciliation

Figure 3 Options for reaching households through social protection databases



Source: OPM. Notes (1) The size of each oval will depend on each country's circumstances. (2) The 'National population' oval represents 100% of the population. (3) To keep the figure simple, the red oval exemplifies one programme (e.g. the country's flagship programme with highest coverage), yet most countries have several programme databases, sometimes partly overlapping. Databases of contributory programmes are not included here (by research design), but also offer potential.

1

Continuous on-demand approaches (people apply when in need):

- Via **permanent local offices/capacity**: operationalised as de-concentrated social welfare offices (or program-specific offices) and/or trained staff within local government offices (e.g. at municipal level). This could also be created as a Single Window Service or One Stop Shop.
- **Online, via a 'digital window'**: online application or data updating accessible by all citizens (if they have access to internet etc);

2

Integration of existing databases: pulling data from other government databases, most notably Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and ID, but also tax registries, disability registries, land/asset registries, bank data, etc

3

Periodic outreach: rotating 'desks' set up at local level and/or home visits that prioritise areas with low take-up/high vulnerability or continuously rotate across a country.

4

Static (census surveys): Enumerators visiting households and collecting data and select intervals.