



# ANNUAL REPORT

FY 2022 - 23



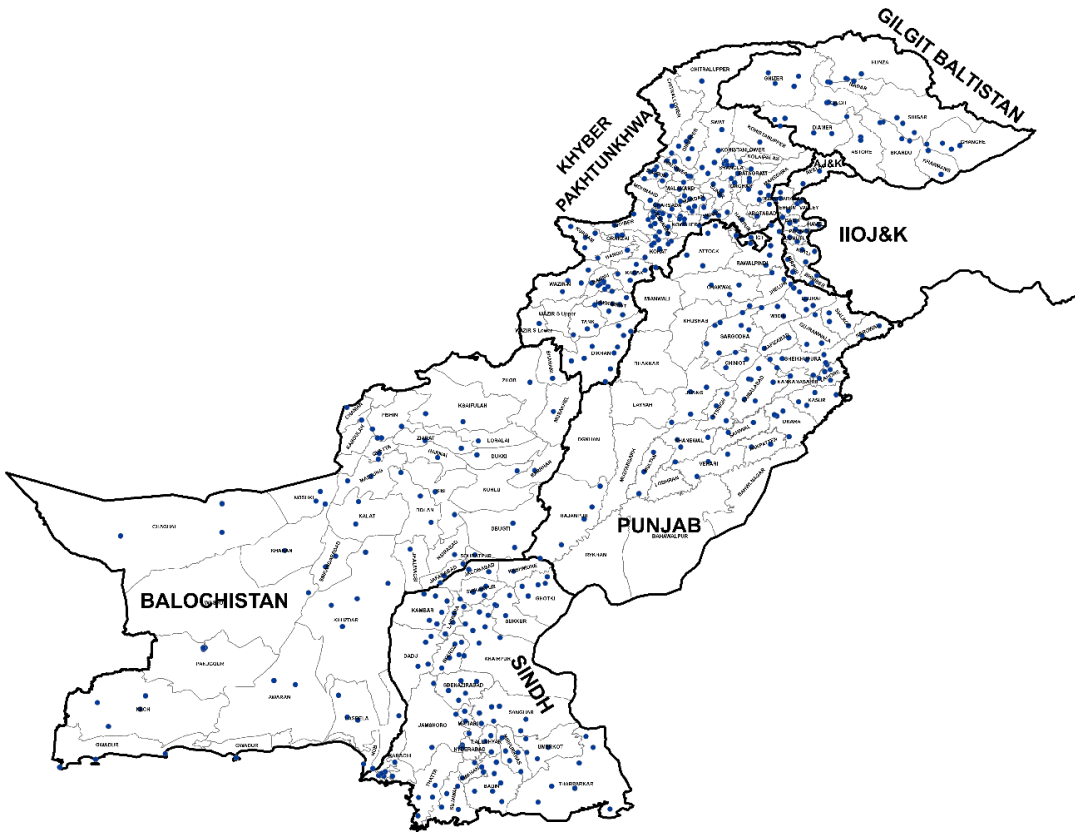
## ***Dynamic*** **National Socio-Economic Registry**

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## Title Page

*The title page of the report showcases a dynamic design featuring four concentric arrows originating from the right, symbolizing the different phases of data collection activities carried out by the BISP. The top arrow represents the most recent phase, Dynamic NSER. The pixels depict the ongoing data collection activity, while the hexagonal shapes symbolize the interoperability of the collected data. Subtle nodes in the background towards the bottom-left corner depict Dynamic NSER's two-way data sharing functionality with other organizations.*

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Dynamic Registry Centers across Pakistan





AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BVM	Biometric Verification Mechanism
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CM	Compliance Monitor
DEO	Data Entry Operator
DRC	Dynamic Registry Centre
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MDM	Mobile Device Management
MELA	Multi-Entry Localized-Access
MIS	Management Information System
MRV	Mobile Registration Vehicle
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NSER	National Socio-Economic Registry
NTC	National Telecommunication Corporation
OOSC	Out of School Children
PAPI	Pen-and-Paper Personal Interviewing
PBM	Pakistan Baitul-ul-Mal
PMT	Proxy Means Testing
SMO	Site Management Officer
TSA	Triage Screening Assistant
UCT	Un-Conditional Cash Transfer
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank

# Message from the Chairperson, BISP

**Dr. Muhammad Amjad Saqib**

As we present the Annual Reports for FY 2022-23, I am grateful to Allah Almighty, and filled with a profound sense of satisfaction in what we, at the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), have accomplished together. The reporting year has witnessed growth, resilience, and progress towards our mission of fostering a more inclusive and empowered Pakistan.

At BISP, our endeavors stretch across various domains, from enhancing educational opportunities and health outcomes to strengthening socio-economic footprint through our comprehensive registry. Each initiative, while unique in its approach and objectives, is united by a common purpose: to uplift and support the most vulnerable sections of society.

Our success this year is a testament to the power of collaboration and partnership. It reflects the dedication of our teams, the generosity of our partners, and the resilience of the communities we serve. As we navigate the complexities of social protection and development, the collective efforts of everyone involved with BISP have been instrumental in driving our mission forward. I extend my deepest gratitude to all our partners, both domestic and international, for their unwavering support and commitment to our cause.

To the people of Pakistan, your trust in BISP motivates us to strive for transparency, humility, excellence and innovation in all we do. It is for you that we work tirelessly to build a foundation of support that not only addresses immediate needs but also fosters long-term resilience among poorest of the poor.

Thank you for your continued support and faith in BISP. Let us move forward with renewed vigor and a shared vision of hope, empowerment, and development for every citizen of Pakistan.

# Message from the Secretary, BISP

**Amer Ali Ahmed**

Annual Report of National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER), is a comprehensive account of our progress, achievements, and the envisioned path forward for NSER. This registry serves as a cornerstone for our targeted interventions, enabling us to identify and support the most vulnerable segments of our society effectively.

This year, we have witnessed remarkable strides in enhancing the NSER and transitioning it from a static to Dynamic Registry. Thanks to the unwavering commitment and collaborative efforts of our teams and Federal and Provincial partner institutions for their roles in mobilization, facilitation in data collection, establishing Dynamic Registry centres across the country and making use of the NSER data for various efficient and impactful social protection programs. Our achievements this year reflect a collective endeavor towards a more inclusive and equitable society. The NSER's evolution is a testament to our commitment to leveraging data-driven insights for policy formulation and program implementation.

I would also like to express my profound appreciation for the Dynamic NSER Operations and Technical team, Management Information System (MIS) team, and our Technological partners, including NADRA and NTC. Their expertise and dedication have been pivotal in maintaining the integrity and security of our data systems. Adhering to the highest levels of data and information security standards, they have ensured that our registry remains a reliable and trusted source for social protection initiatives.

As we look to the future, let us continue to work together, building on our achievements to create a more resilient and supportive framework for those we serve. The journey ahead is promising, and with our collective efforts, I am confident that we will achieve even greater milestones.

# Message from the Director General, NSER/CCT

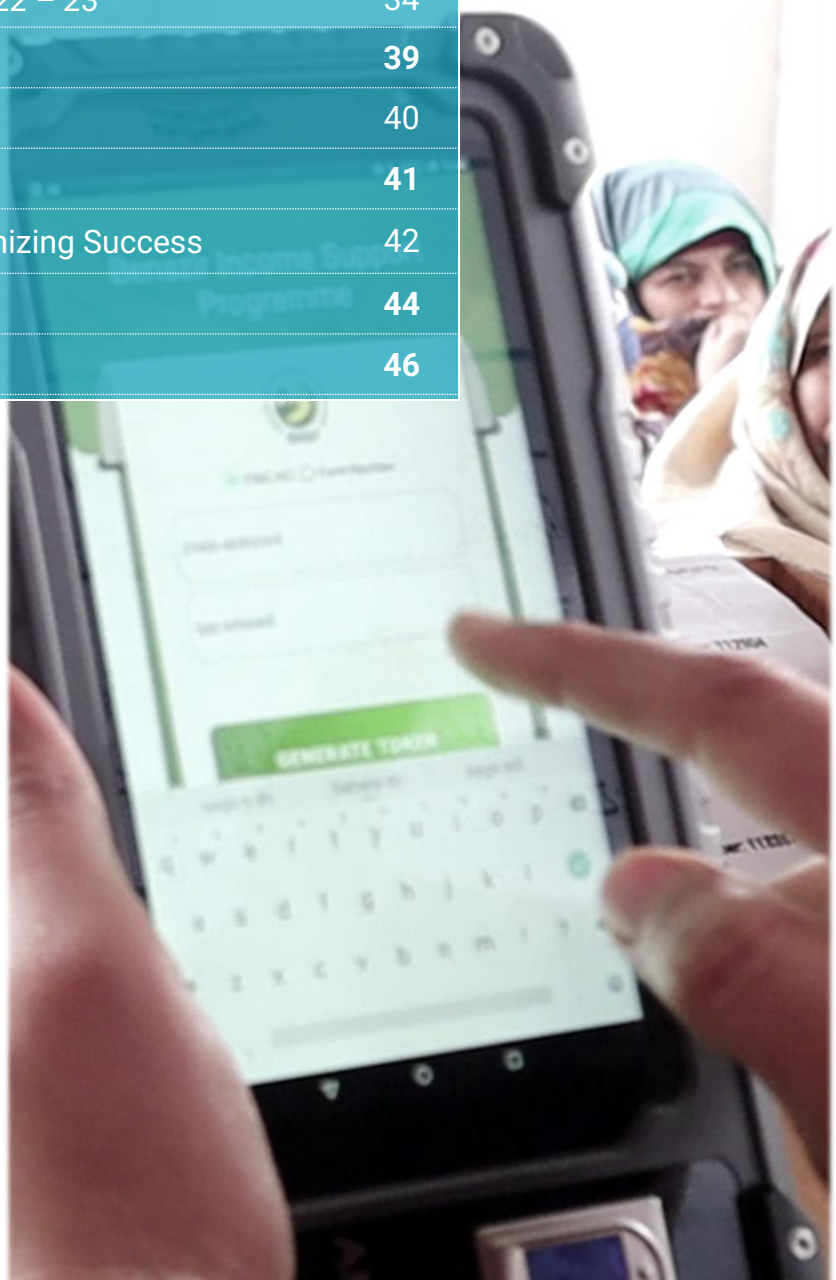
**Naveed Akbar**

It is with great pride that I present to you the Dynamic National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) Annual Report for the Financial Year 2022-23. This document not only narrates our journey but also showcases our commitment to innovation and excellence in serving Pakistan's vulnerable populations.

The transition from a Static to a Dynamic Registry marks a significant milestone in our mission, representing a shift from a snapshot-based approach to a continuously updated, living database that better reflects the changing socio-economic conditions of our beneficiaries. This transformation has empowered us to ensure more responsive and adaptive program interventions, making our targeting mechanism more accessible, reliable, secure, and comprehensive. The Dynamic NSER has become a testament to our commitment to leveraging technology for social good, enabling us to reach the most deserving individuals and families across Pakistan.

This report illuminates the NSER's rich data insights, revealing trends and key indicators that underscore the socio-economic landscape of our registered households. These insights not only guide our program strategies but also foster a deeper understanding of the dynamics affecting the vulnerable segments of our society. The precision and depth of our data analysis stand as a cornerstone for informed decision-making, enabling targeted and impactful interventions.

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# *Executive Summary*



# Executive Summary

The National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) is Pakistan's largest dataset on socio-economic profiles of over 35 million households of the country. The data for NSER is collected on an on-going basis, using the poverty scorecard survey approach. The NSER functions as the country's central repository and targeting platform to identify deserving households for a wide array of social protection programs. The strategic and operational management of the registry is carried out by the NSER wing at Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) Headquarters.

During FY 2022-23, the standout achievement has been the successful transformation of NSER from a static stand-alone registry to a dynamic registry. This transformative change has elevated the registry to the status of a national asset, as the data hosted by NSER carries profound implications for Pakistan's social protection interventions.

During the reporting period, significant enhancements were made in the design of NSER's implementation processes, resulting in its evolution into a dynamic data collection system. Presently, it possesses the capability to conduct instantaneous registrations, unlike the previous time-bound data-collection approaches. This transition was made possible through the integration of the Multi-Entry Localized-Access (MELA) approach, enabling the registry to gather data on an on-going basis at the local level.

To facilitate the data-collection through Dynamic NSER, by the end of FY 2022-23, BISP successfully established 617 Dynamic Registry Centers (DRCs) at tehsil level across Pakistan. With these centers, BISP has gained the capability to conduct ongoing socio-economic surveys of households in a meticulously organized and cost-effective manner ensuring the highest level of accuracy and precision during data collection. These centers have been provided with the required equipment and fixtures to facilitate data collection teams and visitors. Moreover, 1400 DEOs

*NSER is an ever-growing dynamic database encompassing a wide array of household-based indicators, such as geographic, demographic, family composition, education, employment, asset profiling, dwelling conditions, water and sanitation, agriculture, etc.*

are deployed at these centers, responsible for carrying-out data entry operations using hardened Android tablets. To facilitate crowd-management at the centers, a development partner has provided 1250 human resources as Triage Screening Assistants (TSAs) and Site Management Officers (SMOs). These human resources are mostly selected from BISP's beneficiary families, underlining the organization's steadfast commitment to women empowerment. Keeping in view the technological advancements, significant improvements have been carried out in data collection system.

The improvement process involved a range of modifications in existing applications and development of new systems. Additionally, new hardware is deployed, complemented by development of a queue management/token application. This application has been introduced to effectively handle crowd at DRCs.

*Besides targeting of BISP's core UCT and CCT programs on NSER data, the registry is also being utilized by other public and private organizations to design various targeted social assistance initiatives.*

Furthermore, the interoperability of NSER with NADRA underwent substantial enhancements, resulting in an increased accuracy and reliability of the collected data. Significant improvements were also introduced for effective monitoring of DEOs along with the data-quality assessment protocols.

Through the Dynamic NSER, approximately data of over 2.7 million households has been updated in the registry. Beyond technological advancements and expanded coverage, the NSER data has played a pivotal role in identifying and providing cash assistance to 2.7 million families affected by the unprecedented 2022 floods. Additionally, the Dynamic NSER data was used for targeting of beneficiaries for various subsidy initiatives, such as the Sindh Wheat Seed and Flour Subsidies, Punjab Wheat Flour Subsidy, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wheat

Subsidy, and Utility Stores Corporation's Wheat Flour Subsidy in the Islamabad Capital Territory. Considering the utility of NSER data for targeting beneficiaries for social protection initiatives, several government institutions reached out to BISP for provision of data. BISP has so far collaborated with 37 organizations comprising of provincial social safety net programs, federal ministries and provincial government departments, healthcare institutions, national poverty alleviation initiatives, as well as research and policy think tanks. Furthermore, management is committed to establishing a more resilient and efficient two-way data sharing framework with federal and provincial departments. This framework will bolster collaboration and data exchange, eliminating duplication of efforts and accurate national socio-economic database. The groundwork for this framework has already been laid.

To ensure demand-based and instant coverage, NSER has also finalized the operational modalities for implementation of a mobile registration mechanism. For this purpose, with support of a development partner, BISP has commissioned 25 custom-made Mobile Registration Vehicles (MRVs) to provide swift registration services to the communities living in far-flung hard-to-reach areas. These MRVs will travel to remote areas, ensuring that people with no or limited access to the DRCs can easily get themselves registered with Dynamic NSER at their doorsteps.

BISP has also collaborated with NADRA to equip these MRVs with basic citizen registration services, such as issuance of Form-B, update of CNIC details (marital status, disability status, etc.).

In conjunction with the deployment of MRVs, the implementation of a 'Union Council Based Data Collection' activity has also been designed, especially for Balochistan, considering region's geographic spread. For this purpose, development partners are also being approached for securing the required human resources.

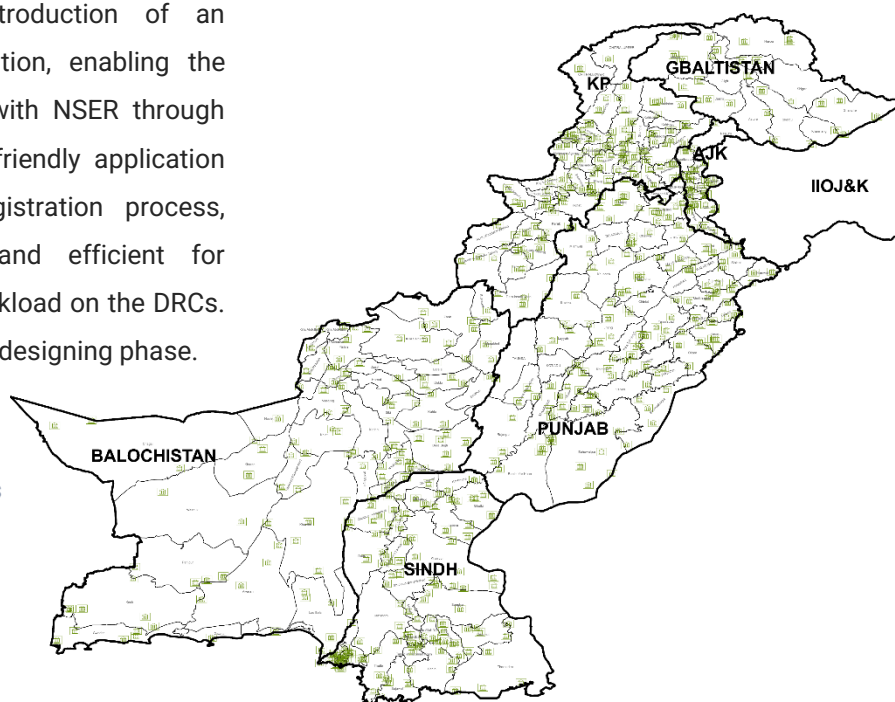
While the Dynamic Registry is successfully operational, management envisions a range of innovative measures to further enhance accessibility and inclusivity in the registration process. One such advancement includes the introduction of an Android self-registration application, enabling the public to conveniently register with NSER through their mobile devices. This user-friendly application will further streamline the registration process, making it more accessible and efficient for individuals, and decrease the workload on the DRCs. The application is currently in the designing phase.

BISP NSER has institutionalized innovation by adapting to evolving needs and harnessing technological advancements in the realm of social protection. Aimed at establishing an effective and efficient targeting system for adaptive socio-protection initiatives in the country, NSER remains committed to prioritizing innovation, data recency, data security, and expanded coverage.

*The data for the Dynamic NSER registry is collected through a network of 617 data collection centers established in every tehsil of the country. NSER also manages a fleet of Mobile Registration Vehicles for demand-based data collection.*

**617**  
Dynamic Registration Centers  
across Pakistan

<b>36</b> AJK	<b>120</b> Balochistan	<b>28</b> Gilgit Baltistan	<b>03</b> Islamabad
	<b>133</b> Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	<b>152</b> Punjab	<b>145</b> Sindh





# Structure of Report

This annual progress report outlines the significant advancements made in the National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) during the FY 2022-23. It details the transformation of the registry, focusing on the final conclusive phases of the '**NSER Update**' and the subsequent phase that led to the development of the cutting-edge '**Dynamic NSER**'. The report primarily focuses on the 'Dynamic NSER' phase, which represents the current instantaneous data collection mechanism recently adopted by the BISP. With this mechanism, BISP has developed the capability of conducting real-time household-based socio-economic registrations to accurately identify deserving households eligible for various social assistance programs.

The report is organized into five distinct sections, each of which contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the NSER's journey. The following outline presents the structure of the report:

## **Section 1** Background & Context - NSER Update Phase

This section provides a concise overview of the evolution of social protection in Pakistan, with an emphasis on the significant role played by the BISP. Furthermore, it delves into the NSER Update, tracing its origins and providing insights into previous data-collection phases. It also touches upon the operational performance of the NSER roll-out in the reporting period, highlighting significant developments. Towards the conclusion of this section, an analysis of significant indicators is presented which provides key sectoral insights.

## **Section 2** Dynamic NSER

This section outlines the journey of the static NSER to the new advanced and shock responsive Dynamic NSER, documenting significant developments and milestones achieved during the reporting period. It briefly highlights the new design features of the Dynamic Registry, providing a concise description of the six types of Dynamic updates. This section also provides information on three-tier monitoring and data quality assessment mechanism for the Dynamic Registry.

## **Section 3** NSER Data Sharing Mechanism

This section focuses on the pivotal role of the NSER as Pakistan's premier repository of socio-economic data. It underscores the significant potential of NSER as an emerging business intelligence-driven data warehouse for the country's social protection initiatives. This section presents the achievements accomplished during the FY 2022-23, with the initiatives and advancements in data sharing facilitated by NSER.

#### Section 4 Collaborations & Synergies

This section presents an overview of the valuable contributions of development partners in supporting various NSER initiatives, comprising provision of human resources, field office level inventory, consolidation of NSER data assets and mobile registration mechanisms.

#### Section 5 Way Forward

This way forward provides information on planned Dynamic NSER initiatives, aiming at increased utilization registry as a targeting platform for planning, designing and implementing social protection initiatives across the country.



01

# National Socio-Economic Registry

Background  
and Context

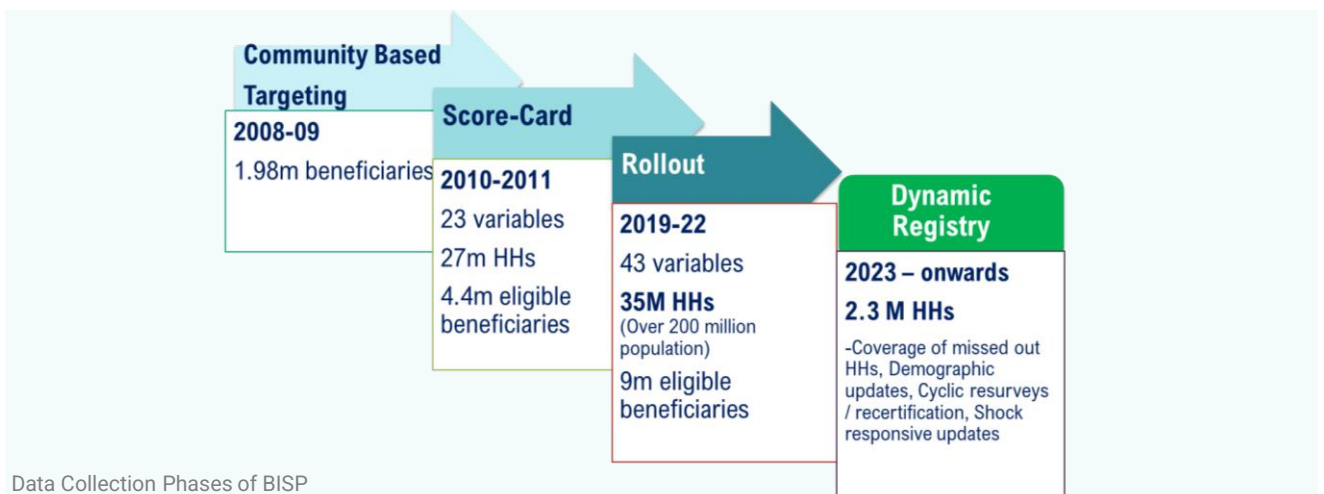


# National D1 Socio-Economic Registry

Prior to the global economic crisis of 2008, Pakistan's social safety net initiatives had limited scope due to the absence of an objective targeting system. The country had two primary social protection programs in place: Zakat & Ushr, initiated in 1980, and Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM), established in 1992. These programs utilized informal and community-driven targeting methods, making it difficult to independently verify the welfare status of recipients. In response to the global rise in food and fuel prices in 2008, the Government of Pakistan launched the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) as its flagship social safety net program. Its primary objective was to mitigate the adverse effects of the economic crisis, particularly on impoverished households. Over the years BISP has expanded considerably, encompassing coverage of UCT and CCT programs to millions of underprivileged families.

BISP relies on the NSER, a comprehensive socio-economic database covering over 90 percent of Pakistan's total population, to accurately identify deserving households. Utilizing this database, BISP implements its multifaceted cash-assistance programs. The NSER database is specifically designed to gather socio-economic information of every household across the country. This database encompasses a wide array of indicators, including household demographics, geographic location, household composition, asset profile, dwelling condition, as well as contact information and various other miscellaneous indicators.

The NSER database is the outcome of meticulous data collection efforts carried out through several distinct phases of data collection operations over various periods. These phases encompass Community-based Targeting (2008), Poverty Score Card (2010-11), NSER Update (2019-22), and the most recent and refined Dynamic NSER (2023).





Throughout these phases, BISP employed diverse methodologies and data collection approaches. The initial two phases, Community-Based Targeting and Poverty Scorecard, relied on a manual Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI) approach, primarily conducting door-to-door data collection. Subsequently, the NSER update phase adopted a Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) approach, combining desk-based data collection with door-to-door visits. The most recent phase, Dynamic NSER, has introduced the Multi-Entry Localized-Access (MELA) approach. Importantly, all previously implemented data collection phases were static in nature, while the Dynamic Registry is not time-bound.

### Targeting Mechanism & Socio-Economic Indicators

BISP utilizes the NSER data to target deserving households for various assistance initiatives, which encompass UCT, CCT, targeted subsidies, as well as emergency cash assistance initiatives. Data is collected through a systematically designed Electronic Registration Form, which consists of a comprehensive questionnaire comprising 63 questions that are assigned weights for assessment of multiple proxy indicators. The targeting of the deserving households is based on the socio-economic assessment of the registered households through the Proxy Means Testing approach which is globally considered as one of the most efficient statistical approaches for assessing the socio-economic well-being of households.

Each household registered in NSER is assigned a poverty score, which determines their eligibility for BISP's UCT and CCT programs. The poverty scores range from 0 to 100. Presently, the established cut-off score is 32. The cut-off score is determined based on the BISP's available financial resources. Currently, over 9 million families, eligible as per their poverty score, are receiving BISP's unconditional cash transfers.

In a move to refine targeting and broaden coverage, BISP revised the PMT formula in 2015. This revision involved incorporating variables from the 2013-14 Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES). The adjustments were made to proxy indicators and their corresponding weights, which were fine-tuned based on correlations between these indicators and household consumption patterns. This ensures a more precise and comprehensive assessment of households' economic status for more effective assistance allocation.



Example of NSER's Survey Indicators

# NSER Roll-out Activities

## FY 2022 – 23

This year not only marks the successful completion of the NSER Roll-out but also signifies the seamless transition of the registry towards becoming a more robust and advanced Dynamic NSER. As the NSER roll-out phase was nearing its conclusion, efforts were already underway by the NSER wing to operationalize the dynamic registry and to finalize the implementation framework for the Dynamic NSER. The operational work comprises of the two following aspects:

### Technical Arrangements:

On the technical side, following key activities were carried out:

- Development of the Dynamic NSER Android based application
- Consolidation of multiple NSER datasets into a Multi-Entry Localized-Assess schema
- Rigorous Cyber Security audits of the new system
- Development of Mobile Device Management (MDM) for remotely managing devices
- Implementation arrangements with NADRA and NTC for the operationalization of enhanced data inter-operability

### Administrative Arrangements:

On the administrative side, following key activities were carried out:

- Preparation of the android tablets in line with the requirement of the Dynamic NSER
- Finalization of terms and references with NADRA for the implementation of Dynamic NSER
- Secured locations on gratis basis which were to be used as the DRCs from provincial governments
- Completed hiring of Ushers and Supervisors for effective crowd management and data collection
- Imparted country wide trainings for DEOs

**Note:** Only the activities associated with the NSER roll-out phase that pertain to the transition of static NSER to Dynamic NSER are detailed here. As previously discussed in the report, the NSER roll-out phase encompassed the door-to-door data collection operation, spanning from the year 2017 to 2022.

# Thematic Analysis

## NSER Indicators

This section provides an analysis of specific indicators derived from the NSER data collected during the rollout phase. The analysis is structured across three levels for each indicator, encompassing:

- Cumulative average of the indicator at the national level
- Cumulative average of the indicator at the provincial/regional level
- Identification of the top and bottom five ranking districts concerning the given indicator



Household  
Size



Housing



Access to Safe  
Drinking Water



Access to  
Electricity



Out of School  
Children



Literacy  
Rate



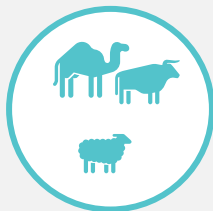
Disability  
Rate



Open Defecation



Chronic Disease



Livestock



Employment

**Note:** The NSER comprises 45 socio-economic indicators; however, only a selection of these indicators are presented here. Additionally, it's important to acknowledge that the analysis of these indicators relies on self-reported data of the respondents.



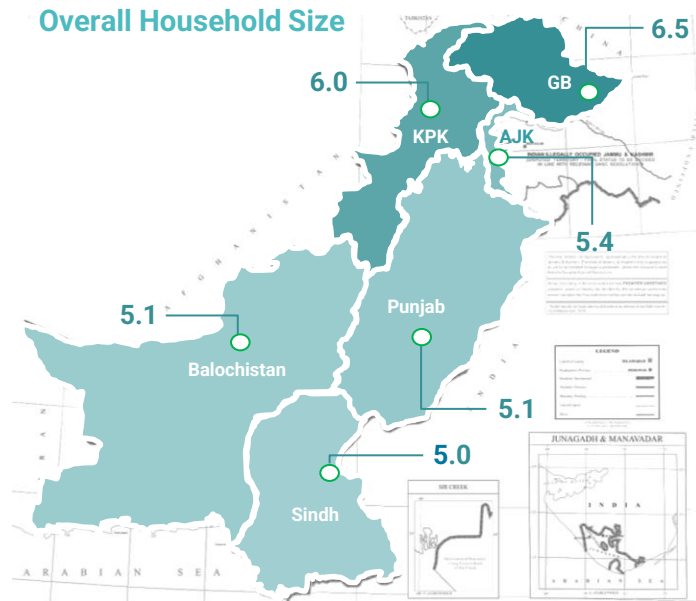
# Household Size

**Household in NSER:** In the context of NSER, a household constitutes of members of a family who live together under one roof (shared residence), sharing the same kitchen (pot) and they are registered with NADRA under Alpha or Beta family relationships. Household size implies the number of family members registered with NSER based on this household definition.

The map represents the reported average household size at a provincial/regional level.

## 5.2 members

### Overall Household Size



Provincial/Regional Average Household Size Map

Region	Registered HH	HH Members	Average HH Size
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	791,163	4,272,815	5.4
Balochistan	1,762,175	8,913,584	5.1
Gilgit Baltistan	247,165	1,611,780	6.5
Islamabad	207,740	851,423	4.1
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	6,230,037	37,080,545	6.0
Punjab	17,942,363	91,521,508	5.1
Sindh	8,465,207	42,034,419	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,645,850</b>	<b>186,286,074</b>	<b>5.2</b>





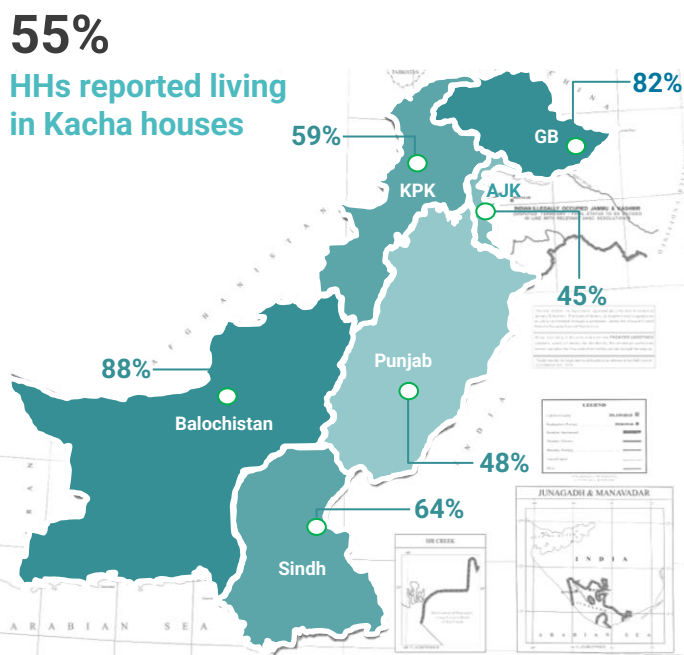
# Housing (Kacha – Pacca)

**Housing Structure in NSER:** Housing Structure (physical composition of a house) in NSER is categorized in two classifications, Kacha and Pacca.

**Kacha** house is defined as structure with walls made of bamboo, mud, bushes, reed, stones, straws, leaves, and unburned bricks.

**Pacca** house is one with roofs and walls made of burnt bricks, cement concrete or stone. This also includes prefabricated homes /parts of construction.

The map represents the reported percentage of Kacha houses registered with the NSER at a provincial /regional level.



Provincial/Regional Average of Reported Kacha Houses

Region	Pacca Structure %	Kacha Structure %
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	55%	45%
Balochistan	12%	88%
Gilgit Baltistan	18%	82%
Islamabad	82%	18%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	41%	59%
Punjab	52%	48%
Sindh	36%	64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>



## Housing (Kacha – Pacca)

The following tables present the top five and bottom five districts with the highest and the lowest number of reported Kacha houses.

### Districts with highest reported Kacha Houses

Region	District	% of Kacha Houses
Gilgit Baltistan	Ghanche	<b>99%</b>
Gilgit Baltistan	Kharmang	<b>99%</b>
Balochistan	Sherani	<b>99%</b>
Balochistan	Kharan	<b>98%</b>
Balochistan	Killa Saifullah	<b>98%</b>

### Districts with lowest reported Kacha Houses

Region	District	% of Kacha Houses
Sindh	Karachi South	<b>8%</b>
Sindh	Korangi	<b>13%</b>
Sindh	Karachi West	<b>13%</b>
Sindh	Karachi Central	<b>14%</b>
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Mirpur	<b>17%</b>



# Access to Safe Drinking Water Sources

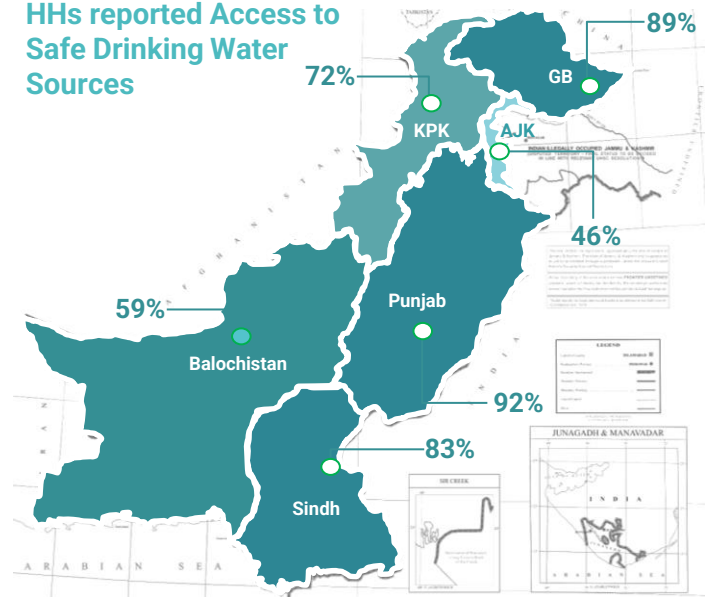
**Safe Drinking Water Sources:** Drinking water that is consumed by a household from a covered water source is considered as safe drinking water in NSER. This includes tap water and water directly collected from covered wells.

Unsafe water is the water coming from sources such as open wells, rainwater, streams, rivers, karez, etc.

The map represents the percentage of households with reported access to safe drinking water sources at a provincial/regional level.

**84%**

HHs reported Access to Safe Drinking Water Sources



Provincial/Regional Average of Households accessing safe water

Region	Access to Clean Sources of Water %	Access to Unclean Drinking Water %
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	46%	54%
Balochistan	59%	41%
Gilgit Baltistan	89%	11%
Islamabad	84%	16%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	72%	28%
Punjab	92%	8%
Sindh	83%	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>16%</b>



# Access to Safe Drinking Water Sources

The following tables present the top five and bottom five districts with access to clean drinking water.

## Districts with maximum reported access to safe sources of drinking water

Region	District	Access to Safe Drinking Water
Punjab	Sialkot	98%
Punjab	Gujranwala	98%
Punjab	Jhang	97%
Punjab	Narowal	97%
Punjab	Lahore	96%

## Districts with minimum reported access to safe sources of drinking water

Region	District	Access to Safe Drinking Water
Balochistan	Ziarat	17%
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Sudhnoti	19%
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	22%
Balochistan	Washuk	25%
Sindh	Tharparkar	28%



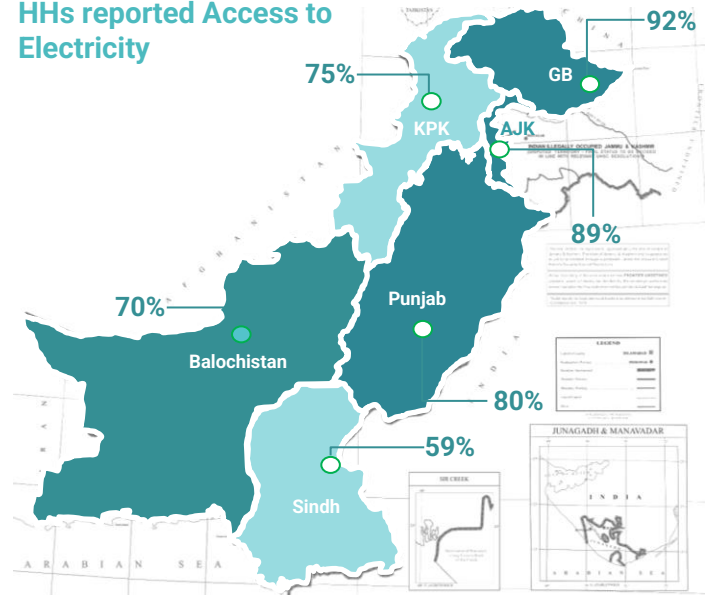
# Access to Electricity

**Access to Electricity:** Households that have reported having either a metered (individual connection) or an extended electrical connection are considered as having access to electricity.

The map represents the provincial /regional percentage of households with reported access to electricity.

**74%**

**HHs reported Access to Electricity**



Provincial/Regional Average of Households accessing to electricity

Region	Access to Electricity
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	89%
Balochistan	70%
Gilgit Baltistan	92%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	75%
Punjab	80%
Sindh	59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74%</b>





# Access to Electricity

The following tables present the top five and bottom five districts with access to electricity.

## Districts with maximum reported access to electricity

Region	District	Access to Electricity
Punjab	Sialkot	98%
Punjab	Faisalabad	97%
Punjab	Lahore	81%
Punjab	Multan	76%
Punjab	Rahim Yar Khan	69%

## Districts with minimum reported access to electricity

Region	District	Access to Electricity
Balochistan	Awaran	1.0%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Orakzai Agency	5.0%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	North Waziristan Agency	5.9%
Balochistan	Musakhel	26.8%
Balochistan	Washuk	37.1%



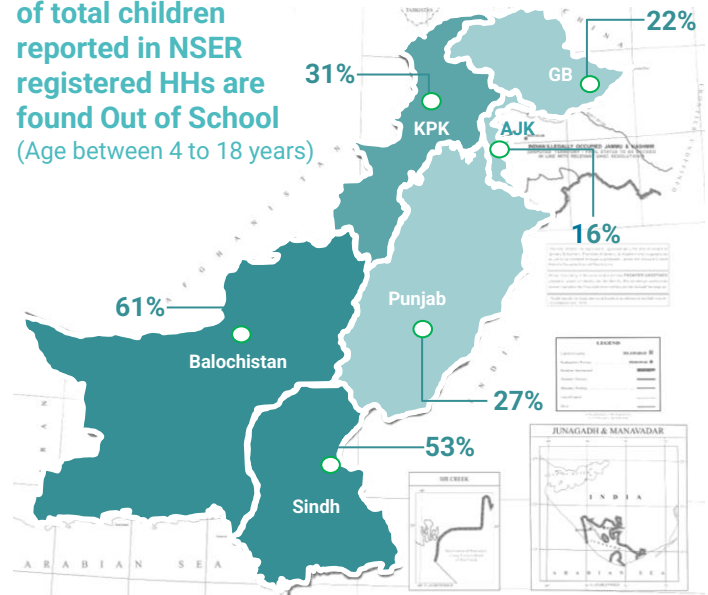
# Out of School Children

**Out of School Children (OOSC):** The term "Out of School Children" in NSER data refers to the total number of children between the ages of 4 and 18 years who have either never attended school or have dropped out after enrolling.

The map represents the percentage of children who are reported as out of school at a provincial/regional level. This has been calculated from the total children reported of school going age in the NSER registered households.

**35%**

of total children reported in NSER registered HHs are found Out of School (Age between 4 to 18 years)



Provincial/Regional Average of reported OOSC

Region	Male OOSC	Female OOSC	Total OOSC
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	16%	17%	<b>16%</b>
Balochistan	57%	65%	<b>61%</b>
Gilgit Baltistan	20%	24%	<b>22%</b>
Islamabad	21%	22%	<b>22%</b>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27%	36%	<b>31%</b>
Punjab	27%	28%	<b>27%</b>
Sindh	50%	56%	<b>53%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>35%</b>



# Out of School Children

The following tables present the top five and bottom five districts with reported OOSC.

## Districts with maximum reported OOSC

Province	District	Total	Male	Female
Sindh	Sujawal	<b>86%</b>	83%	90%
Sindh	Jacobabad	<b>78%</b>	73%	83%
Sindh	Thatta	<b>78%</b>	73%	82%
Balochistan	Naseerabad	<b>76%</b>	70%	84%
Balochistan	Jhal Magsi	<b>75%</b>	71%	79%

## Districts with minimum reported OOSC

Province	District	Total	Male	Female
Gilgit Baltistan	Hunza	<b>03%</b>	5%	2%
Gilgit Baltistan	Nagar	<b>12%</b>	12%	11%
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	<b>13%</b>	13%	13%
Gilgit Baltistan	Shigar	<b>13%</b>	13%	14%
Punjab	Narowal	<b>14%</b>	15%	13%



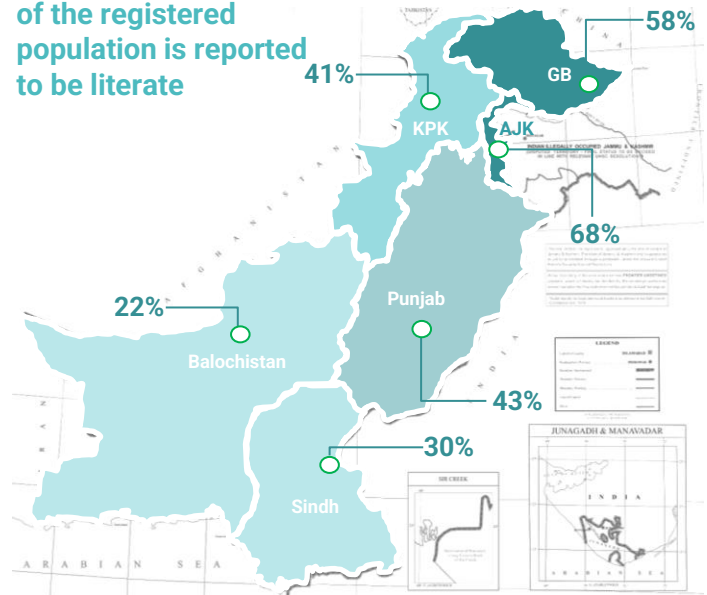
# Literacy Rate

**Literate:** An individual aged 10 years and above, who can read and write in any language with understanding is considered as literate in the NSER.

The map represents the percentage of all members reported in the NSER registered households based on their reported literacy status an.

**40%**

of the registered population is reported to be literate



Provincial/Regional Average of reported literacy

Region	Male	Female	Trans	Total
Azad Jammu Kashmir	79%	58%	49%	68%
Balochistan	29%	14%	28%	22%
Gilgit Baltistan	71%	44%	75%	58%
Islamabad	58%	46%	33%	52%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58%	25%	40%	41%
Punjab	49%	37%	38%	43%
Sindh	37%	22%	64%	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>40%</b>



# Literacy Rate

The following tables present the top five and bottom five districts with maximum and minimum reported literacy rate.

## Districts with maximum reported literacy rate

Province	District	Male	Female	Trans	Total
Gilgit Baltistan	Hunza	90%	75%	100%	<b>82%</b>
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	86%	69%	38%	<b>77%</b>
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Bagh	85%	67%	100%	<b>76%</b>
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Sudhnoti	85%	63%	38%	<b>74%</b>
Punjab	Rawalpindi	82%	65%	81%	<b>73%</b>

## Districts with minimum reported literacy rate

Province	District	Male	Female	Trans	Total
Balochistan	Dera Bugti	13%	1%	0%	<b>7%</b>
Balochistan	Sherani	15%	2%	0%	<b>8%</b>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Mohmand Agency	14%	3%	0%	<b>8%</b>
Balochistan	Washuk	13%	5%	0%	<b>9%</b>
Balochistan	Jhal Magsi	15%	5%	0%	<b>10%</b>





# Disability

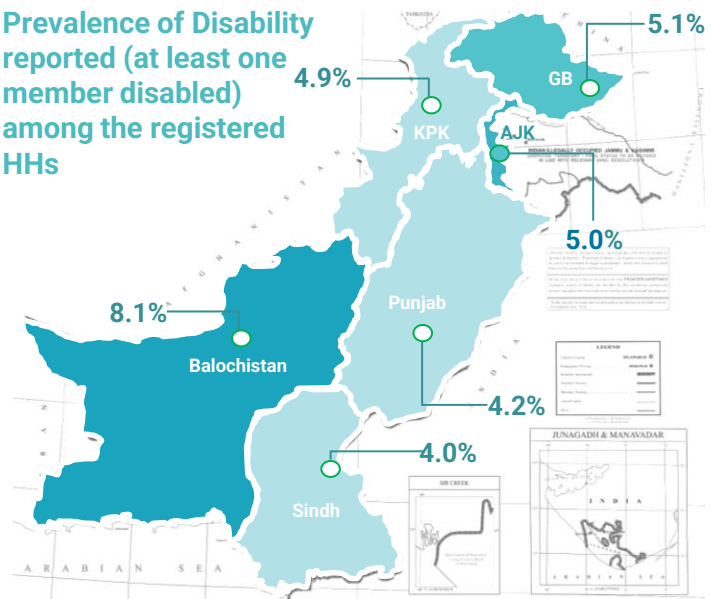
**Disability:** Disability in NSER is defined as a condition that affects a person's physical, sensory, cognitive, or mental abilities, who require aid support for full participation in daily life activities.

The different categories of disabilities in NSER data include upper/lower limb disability, mental disability, speech disability, hearing disability, partial/full visual disability, and others. The following analysis provides a summary of all these categories grouped together as general disability.

The map presents the provincial/regional percentage of households reported disabled (one or more) household members.

**4.5%**

**Prevalence of Disability reported (at least one member disabled) among the registered HHs**



Provincial/Regional Average of reported disability

Region	Overall	Male	Female	Trans
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	5.0%	5.7%	4.4%	12.2%
Balochistan	8.1%	7.5%	8.7%	12.7%
Gilgit Baltistan	5.1%	5.5%	4.7%	3.8%
Islamabad	4.0%	4.3%	3.7%	4.9%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%	10.9%
Punjab	4.2%	4.4%	4.0%	11.5%
Sindh	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>



# Disability

The following tables present the top five and bottom five districts with maximum and minimum reported disabilities.

## Districts with maximum reported HHs having disabled member(s)

Province	District	Overall	Male	Female	Trans
Balochistan	<b>Ziarat</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	12.4%	14.7%	12.5%
Balochistan	<b>Awaran</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	11.4%	15.1%	0.0%
Balochistan	<b>Pishin</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	11.4%	13.8%	40.2%
Balochistan	<b>Harnai</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	11.6%	13.3%	0.0%
Balochistan	<b>Kech</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	10.6%	13.6%	11.6%

## Districts with minimum reported HHs having disabled member(s)

Province	District	Overall	Male	Female	Trans
Punjab	<b>Sialkot</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	2.3%	1.6%	1.6%
Sindh	<b>Tharparkar</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	2.4%	2.1%	0.0%
Punjab	<b>Narowal</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	2.7%	1.8%	7.8%
Sindh	<b>Umer Kot</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	2.8%	2.5%	8.9%
Sindh	<b>Tando Allah Yar</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%



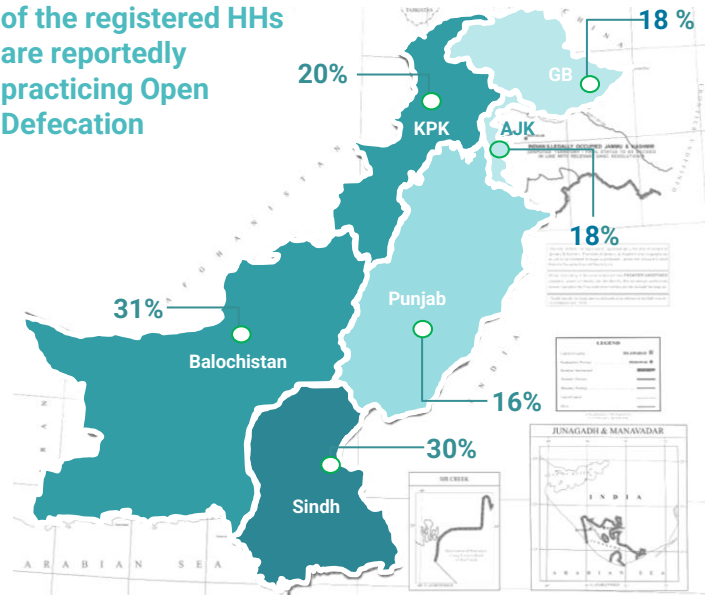
# Open Defecation

**Open Defecation:** This analysis is based on the utilization of types of toilets across households in Pakistan (as reported by respondents). The NSER survey provides respondents with a range of toilet types to select from. To simplify the classification, these types are condensed into three main categories: Formal Latrine, Informal Latrine, and Open Defecation

The map represents the provincial /regional percentage of households who have reported not having access to formal or informal latrines.

**20%**

**of the registered HHs are reportedly practicing Open Defecation**



Provincial/Regional average of reported open defecation

Region	Formal Latrine	Informal latrine	Open Defecation
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	67%	15%	<b>18%</b>
Balochistan	20%	49%	<b>31%</b>
Gilgit Baltistan	59%	23%	<b>18%</b>
Islamabad	88%	9%	<b>3%</b>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61%	19%	<b>20%</b>
Punjab	70%	14%	<b>16%</b>
Sindh	43%	27%	<b>30%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>



# Open Defecation

The following tables present the top five and bottom five districts with maximum and minimum percentage of households who have reported not having access to formal or informal latrines.

## Districts with maximum reported Open Defecation

Region	District	Formal Latrine	Informal Latrine	Open Defecation
Balochistan	Killa Saifullah	5%	17%	<b>78%</b>
Balochistan	Barkhan	10%	20%	<b>70%</b>
Balochistan	Kohlu	15%	17%	<b>68%</b>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Torghar	18%	14%	<b>68%</b>
Balochistan	Musakhel	10%	24%	<b>66%</b>

## Districts with minimum reported Open Defecation

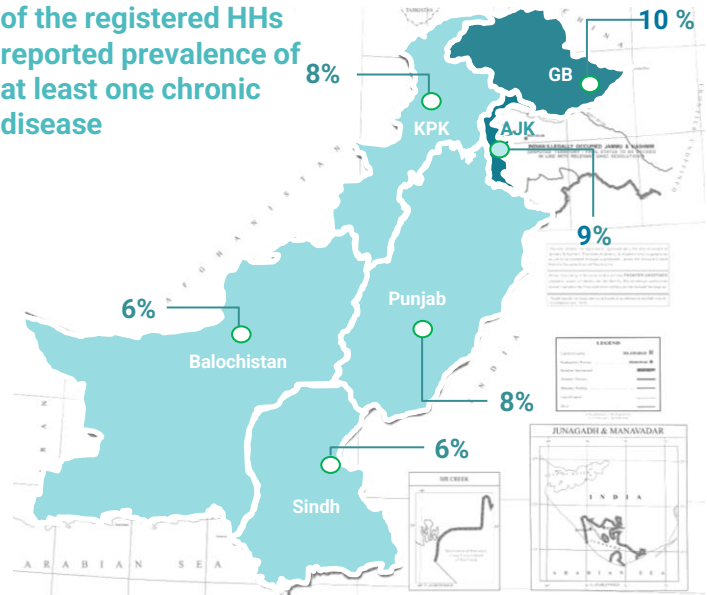
Region	District	Formal Latrine	Informal Latrine	Open Defecation
Sindh	Karachi South	97%	2%	<b>1%</b>
Sindh	Korangi	96%	2%	<b>2%</b>
Sindh	Karachi Central	96%	3%	<b>2%</b>
Punjab	Gujrat	95%	2%	<b>3%</b>
Punjab	Sialkot	94%	4%	<b>2%</b>



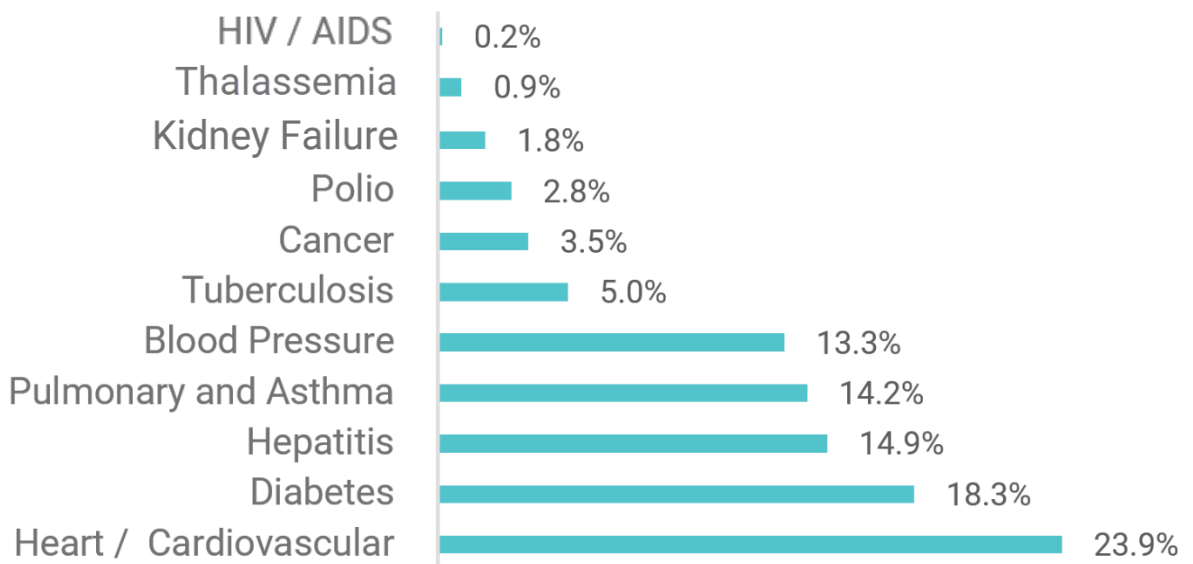
# Chronic Disease

**Chronic Disease:** Chronic diseases are long-lasting health conditions that typically develop and persist over an extended period. During the NSER survey respondents are provided with multiple options of chronic diseases to select from.

**8%**  
of the registered HHs reported prevalence of at least one chronic disease



Provincial/Regional reported prevalence of chronic disease



Distribution of reported chronic diseases by type





# Chronic Disease

The following table shows the province / region wise percentage of households who have reported at least one chronic disease among the household members.

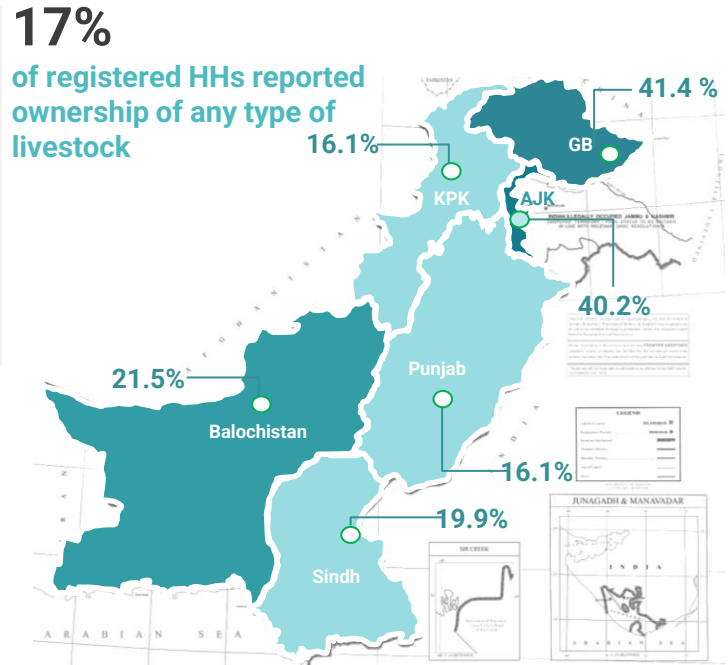
Region	% of HHs Reported Chronic Disease Prevalence	Among Male Members	Among Female Members	Among Trans Members
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	9%	8%	10%	8%
Balochistan	6%	5%	7%	9%
Gilgit Baltistan	10%	8%	11%	3%
Islamabad	7%	6%	7%	2%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	8%	7%	10%	8%
Punjab	8%	7%	9%	14%
Sindh	6%	5%	6%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4%</b>



# Livestock

**Livestock:** Livestock encompasses both small and large animals. The following numbers represent the percentage of households that reportedly own livestock.

The map represents the provincial/regional percentage of households who have reported ownership of any kind of livestock.



Provincial/Regional reported average of households owning livestock

Region	Livestock Ownership
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	40.2%
Balochistan	21.5%
Gilgit Baltistan	41.4%
Islamabad	0.6%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.1%
Punjab	16.1%
Sindh	19.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.7%</b>



# Livestock

The following table presents the top five and bottom five districts with maximum and minimum reported household livestock ownership.

## Districts with maximum households with livestock ownership

Region	District	Livestock Ownership
Sindh	Tharparkar	<b>84.2%</b>
Balochistan	Sherani	<b>71.7%</b>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Torghar	<b>69.1%</b>
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Kotli	<b>68.3%</b>
Gilgit Baltistan	Shigar	<b>66.6%</b>

## Districts with minimum households with livestock ownership

Region	District	Livestock Ownership
Sindh	Karachi West	<b>0.3%</b>
Islamabad	Islamabad	<b>0.6%</b>
Balochistan	Quetta	<b>1.8%</b>
Sindh	Malir	<b>2.1%</b>
Balochistan	Mastung	<b>2.1%</b>



# Employment

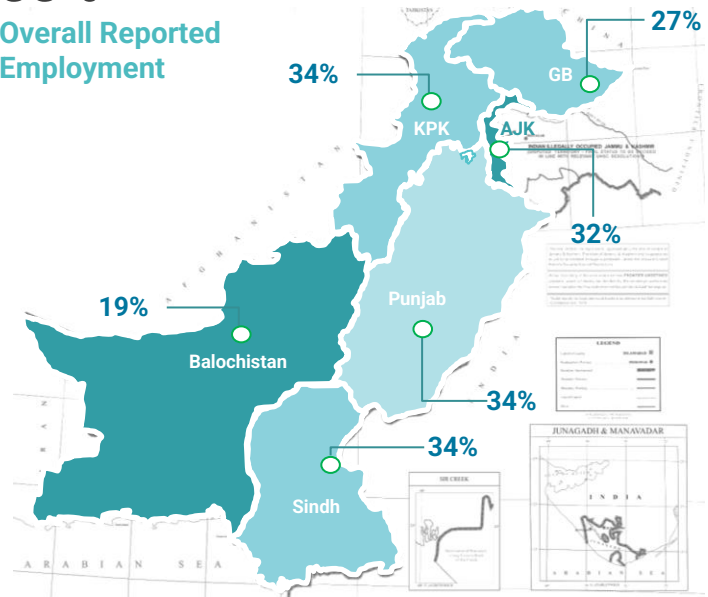
**Employment:** The analysis of employment in NSER is based on the various employment categories:

- Employed
- Not Employed (Seeking Work)
- Not Employed (Not Seeking Work due to being retired, student, housewife, disabled)
- Unemployed

The NSER roster data is also distributed among different nature of employment categories, such as Regular and Seasonal Paid Employee, Day Laborer and Self-Employed for Agriculture and Non-Agriculture. The map represents the provincial/regional percentage of households with reported status as employed.

**33%**

**Overall Reported Employment**



Provincial/Regional Average of reported Employment (Formal and Informal)

Region	Total Workforce Employed*	Male Workforce Employed	Female Workforce Employed
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	32%	34%	17%
Balochistan	19%	25%	5%
Gilgit Baltistan	27%	32%	11%
Islamabad	43%	51%	15%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	34%	37%	12%
Punjab	34%	42%	8%
Sindh	34%	44%	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>9%</b>

\* Includes household members between age 14 to 60 years.

# 02

## Dynamic National Socio-Economic Registry

From Static to Dynamic Data  
Collection





# Dynamic National

## 02 Socio-Economic Registry

The NSER hosts a substantial volume of households based socio-economic data from all over Pakistan. Until February 2023, there was no mechanism in place to update the collected data due to the static design of the registry. This constraint led to the registry's limited ability to address issues related to inclusion and exclusion errors in an efficient manner, as well as changes in the socio-economic statuses of the households already registered, or to incorporate data from new or previously missed households. Nevertheless, the NSER update was purposefully crafted to facilitate a gradual transition from a static registry to a more robust and adaptable registry, termed as the Dynamic NSER.

### Objectives of Dynamic Registry

The main objectives of the Dynamic Registry are as follows:

- 1 **Regular Database Updates and Error Prevention:** To ensure the consistent update of database, thereby mitigating the risks associated with inclusion and exclusion errors.
- 2 **Up-to-date HH Socio-economic Status Tracking:** To maintain an accurate and up-to-date record of changes in the socio-economic statuses of already registered or newly registered HHs.
- 3 **Shock Responsive:** To enable the registry to rapidly adapt and respond to various shocks or crises, such as natural disasters, economic downturns, or other emergencies.

- 4 **Operational Cost Reduction:** To minimize operational costs associated with data collection through labor-intensive door-to-door survey approach, as it has transitioned to dynamic desk-based inclusion mechanism.

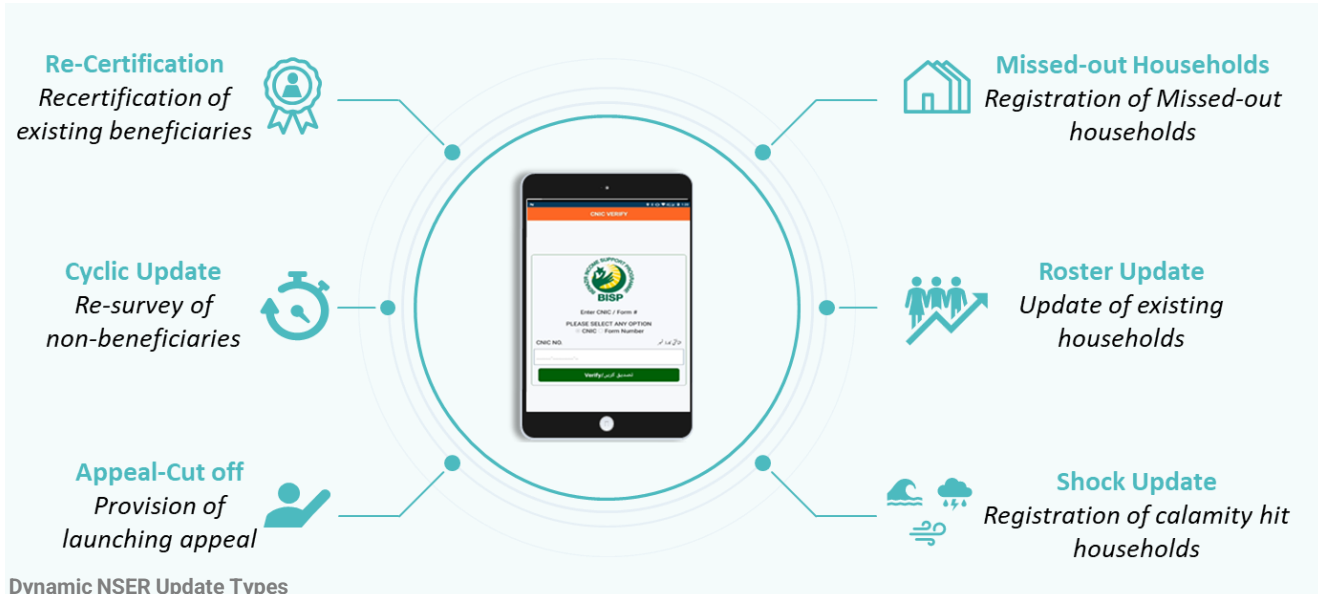
### Dynamic NSER Update Types

To effectively implement the Dynamic Registry, a comprehensive set of six distinct features, known as the '**Six Types of Dynamic Updates**,' were introduced and intricately integrated into the design (overall data collection framework) of the NSER.

For each of these features, intricate schema and sophisticated algorithms were meticulously developed. These technical components were seamlessly integrated into an Android-based data collection application organized in different modules. Moreover, the existing backend data tabulation processes underwent modifications to align with the new design. Furthermore, significant upgrades were undertaken to amplify the system's performance and capabilities, facilitating the seamless transition from the static NSER to the Dynamic NSER.

*With the integration of Multi-Entry Localized-Access in the design of NSER, the registry is now capable of collecting and updating socio-economic data on regular basis.*

# Dynamic NSER Update Types



Following is a concise overview of the six types of updates that have led to the transformation of the NSER from a static registry to a dynamic one:

### 1- Missed-out Households:

This feature allows the registration of missed-out or unregistered households to become part of the Dynamic Registry. This type of update requires a complete survey of the household.

### 2- Roster Update (of already registered households):

This update type allows already registered households to update demographic changes that may have occurred since their initial registration. Changes include additions of new family members (e.g., birth, marriage), removal of family members due to death, marital status update, disability update, gender update, contact information update, and address information update.

### 3- Shock Update (of households living in disaster-affected areas):

This is designed for households residing in disaster-

affected areas. This feature enables a complete re-survey to update socio-economic status after a disaster.

### 4- Appeal Cut-off:

This feature permits non-beneficiary households to meet specific pre-defined conditions to appeal for consideration as beneficiaries. Unlike all other features of Dynamic Registry which have been launched and fully functional, the appeal cut-off type has not been launched.

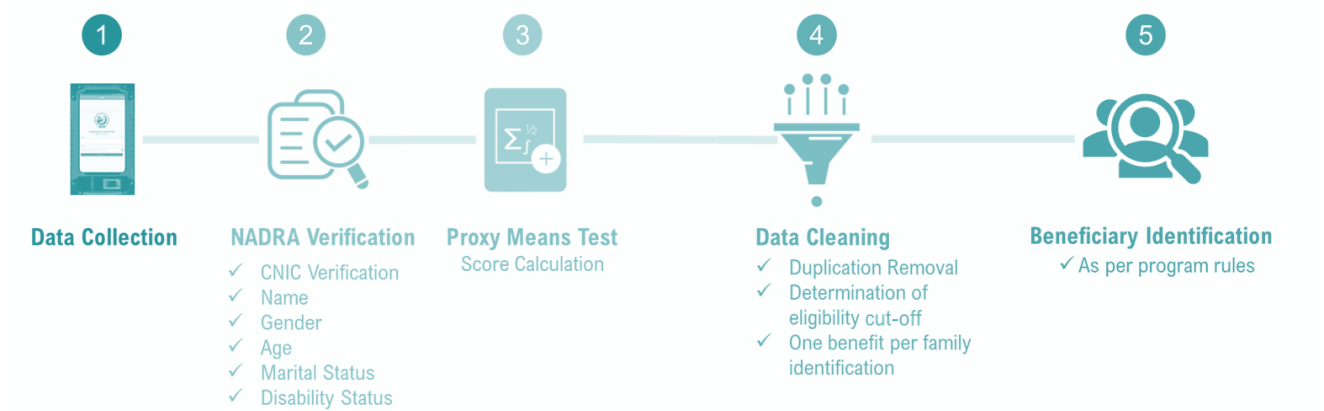
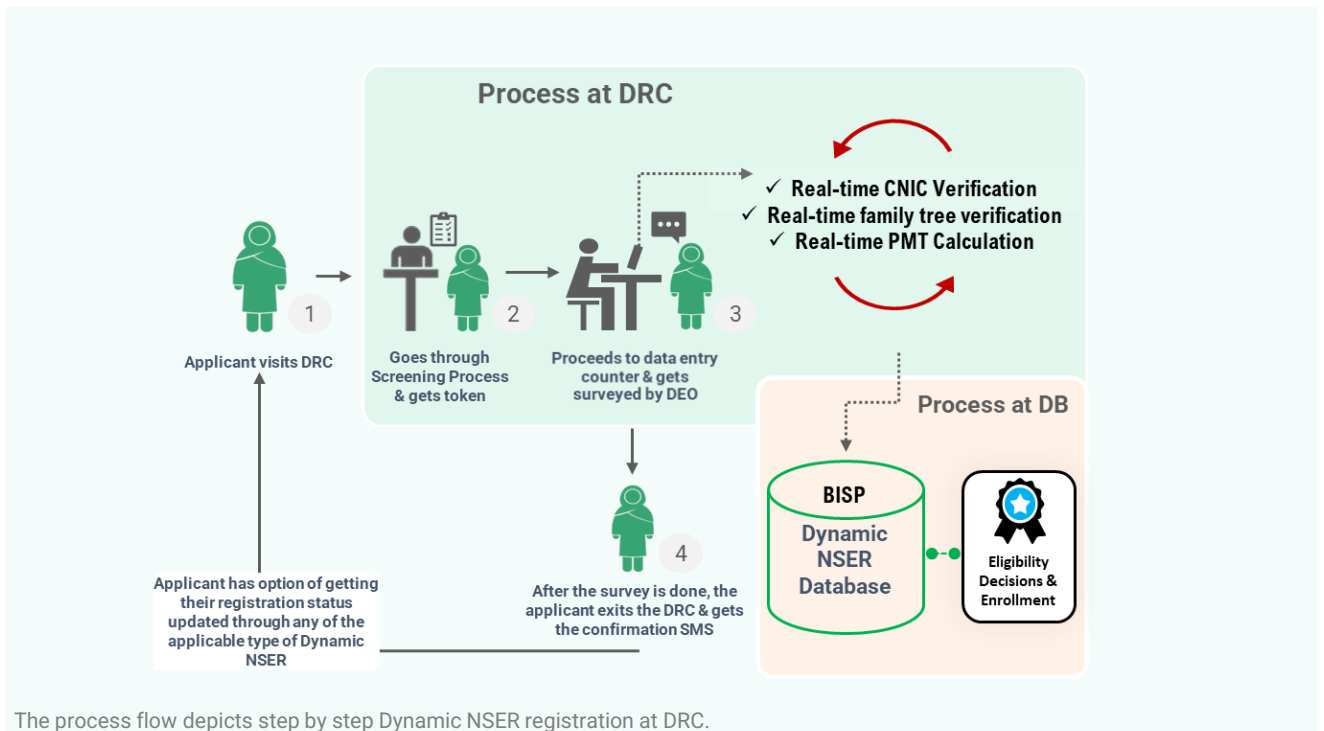
### 5- Cyclic Update (of non-beneficiary households):

This feature provides an opportunity for existing registered households above the eligibility threshold to update socio-economic status every two years from the last survey date.

### 6- Recertification (of existing beneficiaries):

This feature provides an opportunity for existing eligible beneficiary households to undergo a complete re-survey after every three years to re-certify their status as the beneficiary.

The integration of these features has transformed the NSER database into a dynamic and live registry. This registry is now being continuously updated in real time through desk-based data collection, effectively eliminating the necessity for extensive door-to-door surveys in the future.



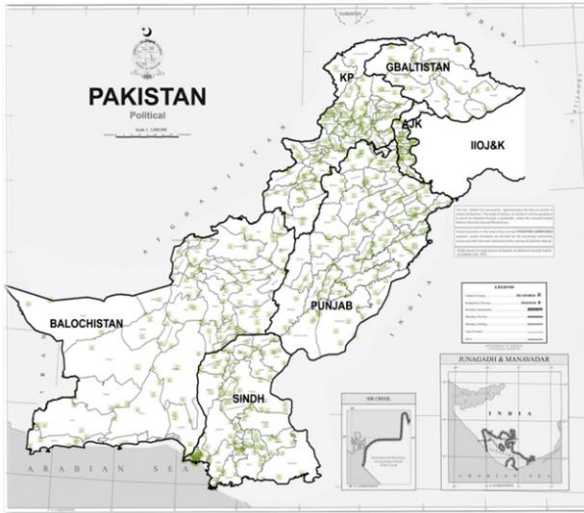
Data Collection and Processing Steps

# Dynamic NSER Key Activities FY 2022 – 23

Substantial progress was achieved across multiple facets during the transition of NSER from a Static to a Dynamic system. Several notable activities executed during FY-2022-23 are outlined as follows:

## Establishment of Dynamic Registry Centers

BISP successfully established 617 DRCs across the country, ensuring that each tehsil is equipped with at least one dedicated registration center. These centers serve as local hubs, facilitating public registration within their respective tehsils, thus enhancing the accessibility and efficiency of the registration process.



DRCs across Pakistan

Additionally, they play a vital role in addressing citizens' concerns, including households that were inadvertently omitted during the initial door-to-door coverage or households necessitating additional information or updates due to identified discrepancies. As of June 2023, DRCs have been

established in all tehsils within 167 districts, resulting in the registration of 2.4 million households by the end of the financial year.

## HR Support from a Development Partner

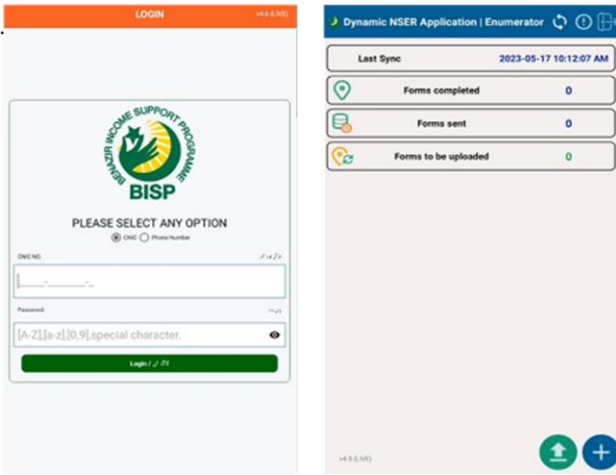
With the establishment of DRCs in every tehsil of Pakistan, it became imperative to increase the human resources to effectively facilitate and execute the newly established screening mechanism. The German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ), through a 3<sup>rd</sup> party HR firm, provided 1250 human resources (625 Site Management Officers, 625 Triage Screening Assistants) at DRCs across the country.



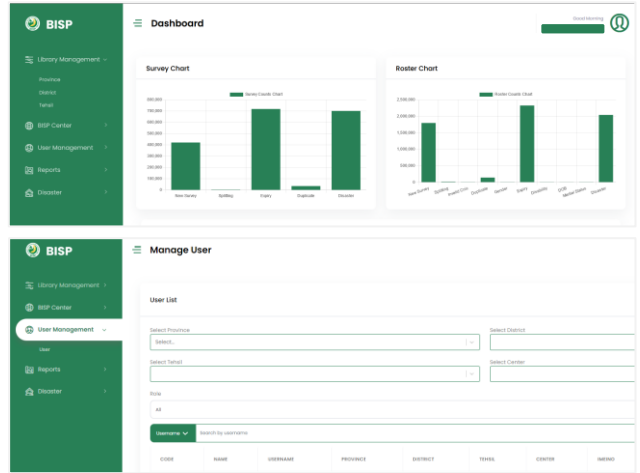
SMO & TSA at work during a busy day at a DRC

## Survey Applications Developments

Significant back-end modifications have been implemented in the NSER Survey application to enhance its compatibility with the requirements of the new Dynamic Registry data collection mechanism. These enhancements include improved interoperability with NADRA and other databases.



Screenshot of Dynamic NSER android application



Screenshot of MELA interface

Additionally, a new application has been developed to streamline queue management and to expedite the registration process, leading to a transparent registration system.

### Multi-Entry Localized-Access (MELA) dashboard & Mobile Device Management

To ensure efficient monitoring of daily data collection progress, user management, and tablet device operations, NSER wing successfully deployed two key systems: the Multi-Entry Localized-Access (MELA) Dashboard and the Mobile Device Management (MDM) platforms. These integrated information systems play a pivotal role in effectively overseeing data-collection devices, while also serving as a robust performance monitoring platform for the Dynamic NSER program.

### Procurement of Equipment for Dynamic Registry Centers

DRCs have been equipped with essential resources, which include multiple counters for data entry operators, a supervisor counter for overall site oversight and token issuance, printers for token generation, seating arrangements for visitors, water cooling systems, and power backups.

### Deployment of Compliance Monitors for Dynamic Registry Data Collection

To complement the ongoing registration surveys conducted by DEOs, a total of 850 Compliance Monitors were engaged in data collection activities following comprehensive training. This strategic intervention is to complement the overall target of ensuring maximum coverage of households in recertification / cyclic update exercise through Dynamic data collection.





CMs carrying-out Dynamic NSER surveys

## Procurement and Fabrication of Mobile Registration Vehicles

To ensure maximum out-reach in far-flung areas and to facilitate demand driven registrations (*for instance in wake of natural disasters*) to provide swift registration facility to the masses at their doorstep, BISP, with funding from a development partner has procured 25 Mobile Registration Vehicles (MRVs). Keeping in view the pre-requisites, NSER team designed the fabrication of the MRVs. These MRVs will travel to the far-off areas to register people with limited or no access to DRCs.



MRVs (exterior and interior) with customized fabrication

## Data Quality, Monitoring & Evaluation

NSER places significant emphasis on the quality of the collected data considering the substantial implications associated with it and its diverse utility. To guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the data, BISP has implemented a multipronged approach. This approach comprises multiple layers of integrated verification and validation checks in NSER

data-collection application. These checks enable real-time interoperability with NADRA, facilitating verification of respondents' family trees and identities. Furthermore, the data-collection application incorporates a variety of logical algorithms to ensure the integrity and coherence of the provided data. Beyond the technological components, considerable attention is dedicated to the professional development of the field staff actively engaged in this process.

A dedicated team of data analysts conducts a comprehensive daily review and analysis of the collected data. This analysis is broadly categorized into two components: **Performance Trend Analysis** and **Data Quality Analysis**.

### Performance Trend Analysis

To monitor the performance and progress of surveys (registrations), analysis is conducted on various parameters at regional, district, and tehsil levels. This analysis helps to keep the pace of the registration on track and identify bottlenecks to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the survey processes.

- **Site Performance:** This evaluation assesses the number of surveys conducted at each DRC per day.
- **Operator Performance:** This assessment focuses on the number of surveys completed by each DEO.
- **Number of surveys per hour:** The hourly analysis is conducted to determine peak hours

during which the maximum number of surveys are carried out at various DRCs. This analysis also facilitates a comparison with the DRCs experiencing lower survey activity. Furthermore, it aids in pinpointing the specific hours during which network issues or other errors are most likely to occur and impact the survey performance.

- **Overall Coverage (Population and Household Coverage):** This component gauges the extent of survey coverage across different regions in relation to the population.

### Data Quality Analysis

To ensure the integrity of the data and detect any discrepancies or anomalies, a meticulous analysis is conducted using a diverse set of crucial indicators. Among other, some of the primary indicators are listed below:

- **Time taken to perform survey:** This indicator analyzes the survey timestamp (from initiation to submission), ensuring that DEOs are conducting surveys within a reasonable timeframe. This gives insights into operators' level of dedication and effort in conducting the surveys as well as average time taken by operator to perform different survey segments.
- **Geographical location:** This indicator helps to ensure that DEOs are conducting surveys exclusively from their assigned data-collection centers, as their tablet devices are equipped with geo-tagging functionality. Hence, any

attempt by a DEO to conduct surveys outside their designated location is immediately detected. Appropriate measures are taken against those violating the predefined rules and regulations that they are duty-bound to uphold.

- **Address Length:** Analysis of this indicator helps to ensure that data-entry operators are accurately registering the full address encompassing the beneficiary's residence, such as nearby known landmark, house/street number, village, UC and city of residence.
- **Average household size trend analysis:** Scrutinizing the household size trend provides invaluable insights into the precision of the NSER-collected data. On a daily basis, the analysis of the average household size is cross-referenced with the national household size as reported by other government sources. This comparative analysis uncovers deviations and similarities between the datasets. A smaller household size suggests the potential non-compliance of DEOs in surveying respondents without NADRA-issued B-forms. Based on this analysis, corrective measures are recommended to enhance the accuracy of household size data, thereby correct poverty assessment based on household data.
- **Household Assets:** Analysis of the indicators associated with household reported assets is performed through mechanism of internal validity of responses. This thorough analysis



provides consistency among indicator level trends. Besides this, livestock ownership consistency, number of living rooms in the household and agricultural landholding size is also performed. This analytical process aids in identifying both intentional and unintentional discrepancies and inconsistencies that may arise due to data entry errors.

- **Duplication in data:** This analysis ensures that duplications are eliminated from the dataset. Given that everyone possesses a distinct identity, with unique attributes such as mobile numbers and house addresses, any duplication is carefully identified and rectified using various statistical tools.

Building upon the ongoing findings of the analysis, course correction measures are proactively implemented on a regular basis which helps to enhance the precision and accuracy of the data collected. This iterative approach to data quality management reinforces the integrity of the NSER dataset and solidifies its role as a dependable resource for informed decision-making not only for BISP but for also other stakeholders.



# 03

## Data Sharing Dynamic National Socio-Economic Registry

Two Way Data Transactions



# Data Sharing

03

Considering the extensive and unique nature of the data that NSER hosts, the registry holds the potential to serve various purposes beyond solely targeting and identifying BISP beneficiaries. BISP has provided access to the NSER data for both public and private entities. During the reporting period, over 31 organizations, including provincial social safety net programs, federal ministries and provincial governments' departments, healthcare institutions, national poverty alleviation initiatives, disaster relief management authorities, as well as research and policy think tanks, have already utilized data from the NSER.

Due to the wide-ranging scope and sensitivity of the NSER's data, only the specific information necessary for user planning or operational purposes is shared after removing sensitive details and ensuring data anonymity. Recognizing the societal advantages that stem from data sharing, BISP provides this service (free of charge), catering to research and educational objectives.

Currently, the data-sharing mechanism is administered through semi-automated systems, primarily due to the fact that a majority of recipient organizations lack the technological capacity to participate in bi-directional data sharing with the BISP. To address this, the BISP is proactively collaborating with provincial departments and other interested stakeholders to develop a more robust and seamless data-sharing mechanism based on an

automated API (application programming interface). This enhanced approach ensures a secure and automated two-way exchange of information.

*NSER intends to use bi-directional APIs with a combination of get & post requests to integrate NSER with data sources available with other organizations.*

BISP has started transitioning from one way data sharing to two-way data exchange with public sector organizations. BISP has integrated its NSER data base with seven public Sector Organizations for two-way data exchange via electronic interface. This approach will strengthen the NSER database and facilitate in impact/graduation assessment of social protection programs being implemented all over Pakistan. These organizations/Programs include Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM), National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP), Sehat Tahafuz Program, Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB), Punjab Social Protection Authority (PSPA), Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), Food Department, KP and Utility Stores Corporation (USC) of Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd.

04

# Collaboration & Synergies

Harmonizing Success

# Collaboration & Synergies

04

BISP has established strategic partnerships with esteemed development partners who have played a pivotal role in offering technical and financial support to enhance and strengthen the NSER. Throughout the reporting period, numerous assistance initiatives extended by partners, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNICEF, and GIZ, have yielded remarkable results. These initiatives have enabled NSER to enhance its technical capabilities, improve data management, and extend coverage to even the most remote and inaccessible communities. The following section highlights a subset of the contributions made by these development partners during this financial year as part of broader technical assistance initiatives.

## World Bank

The World Bank's involvement under the Crisis-Resilient Social Protection Program has been instrumental in supporting NSER's technical advancement. During the FY 2022–23, World Bank's assistance remained pivotal in improving the technical design of the NSER with its support in application development, NSER database consolidation, and Mobile Device Management operational efficiency and effectiveness.

## Asian Development Bank

Under the Integrated Social Protection Development Program, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is assisting to improve NSER's reporting framework. During the reporting period, interventions such as

of Oracle BI reporting and Integrated MIS development, have been initiated which are expected to strengthen BISP's data analytics capabilities. This collaboration with ADB will further enable BISP to leverage advanced data tools and methodologies to make more informed decisions.

## UNICEF

UNICEF's assistance in cleaning the address library and preparing analytical datasets has been invaluable for BISP's data quality and analytical processes. By helping refine and enhance BISP's data resources, UNICEF contributes to the accuracy and reliability of BISP's program implementation and impact assessments.

## GIZ

GIZ's partnership with BISP has been multifaceted and impactful in terms of extending human resources and administrative support to NSER. GIZ assisted BISP with provision of 1250 SMOs and TSAs for Dynamic Registry's expansion and effective site management. This support facilitated BISP NSER in prompt support to masses after Floods 2022. GIZ has also provided key equipment for site operations for almost all DRCs across the country. Furthermore, in a bid to expand the coverage of NSER to inaccessible regions of Pakistan, support for 25 MRVs has been provided. These MRVs will serve as moving data-collection to carryout surveys of communities residing in remote regions of Pakistan.

# 05

## Way Forward

Innovate, Adapt, Succeed

# Way Forward

05

NSER, initially established as a standalone static database, has evolved over the years into a highly sophisticated and resilient socio-economic dynamic database. Its achievements have gained recognition not only within Pakistan but also on an international scale, with esteemed organizations such as the United Nations, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank, acknowledging its innovative approaches, effective targeting strategies, and significant positive impact on vulnerable populations. The success of NSER has set a benchmark, inspiring new and emerging social protection programs in other developing nations.

NSER is dedicated to advancing its pursuit of excellence by integrating global best practices and lessons learned to better serve its beneficiaries and contribute to the sustainable development of the country. Looking ahead, BISP aims to transition into a more adaptable Hybrid Social Protection mechanism, merging traditional social assistance methods with elements of social risk mitigation. This evolution will empower the government to proactively assist the most vulnerable segments of society before they encounter financial crises. As part of this transformation, ongoing efforts are underway to enhance the capabilities of NSER, primarily focusing on:

## Improving Data Integrity

NSER is rapidly becoming the primary repository for household socio-economic data in the country, utilized by various organizations to design diverse

social protection programs. To safeguard the authenticity and security of this valuable data, NSER is actively enhancing interoperability with other national databases, significantly enhancing the reliability of NSER data.

## Extending Outreach & Coverage

BISP is exploring additional interventions beyond the existing DRCs to maximize coverage and accessibility. These measures include:

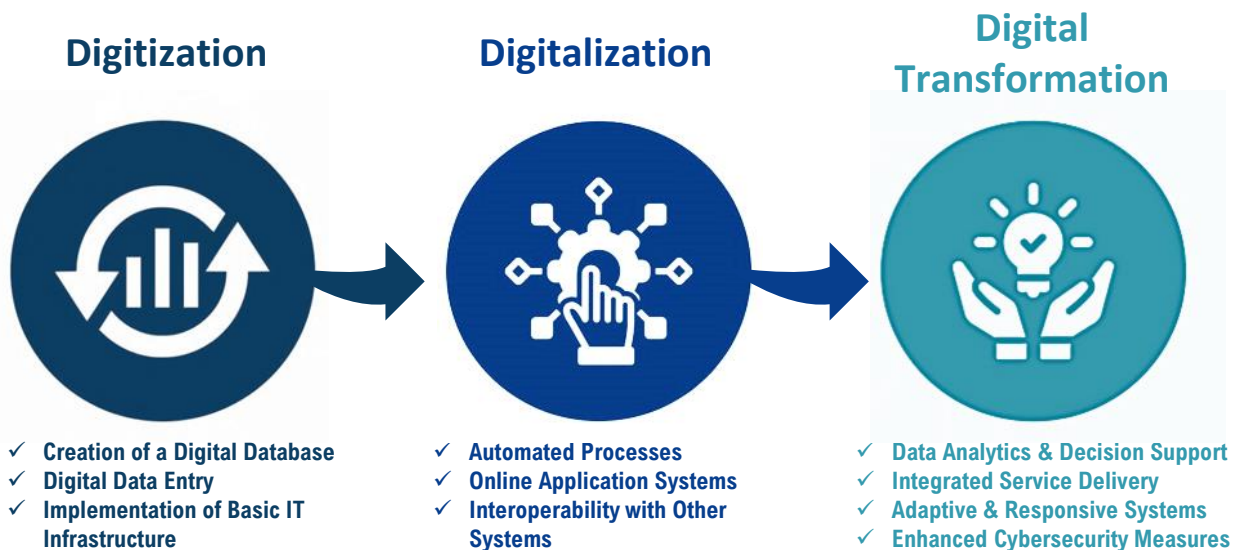
- deploying MRVs to reach remote areas of Pakistan.
- implementing an innovative approach involving artificial intelligence-based Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing to complement the current in-person data collection method.
- implementing Two-Way Data Sharing enabling NSER to share its data with partner organizations and facilitate the reception of relevant external data, enriching the registry's information pool.



## Enhancing Knowledge Management

NSER plans to develop and host a web-based platform to provide interested stakeholder's access to socio-economic data and key indicators, enabling greater transparency and accessibility. In addition, NSER is also considering publishing socio-economic profile of districts of Pakistan which will be very beneficial to a variety of stakeholders.

By actively pursuing these measures, the NSER aims not only to fortify their position but also to set new standards in the realm of social protection, ensuring greater inclusivity, transparency, and accessibility. Through continuous improvement and innovation, NSER is committed to catalyzing positive change, empowering individuals, and contributing significantly to the nation's socio-economic landscape.



### NSER's Journey from Digitization to Digital Transformation

# Testimonials

# T

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**Nazia BiBi** (NSER registrant and a Widow)  
Kallar Syedan, Rawalpindi

“ **BISP NSER Transforming Lives  
for a Better Tomorrow!** ”



**Meet Nazia Bibi, a determined mother from Kallar Syedan, Rawalpindi. Despite facing challenges as a widow, she recently participated in a BISP survey, taking a crucial step toward securing support for her family.**

**Her story reflects the power of community awareness and individual courage in accessing valuable opportunities for a better future.**

## **Nusrat Begum** (NSER registrant)

Dera Bugti

**“ BISP made me beneficiary after conducting my NSER Socio-Economic Registration ”**



**“ BISP transformed my life after conducting a Socio-Economic Survey.**

**As a beneficiary, the support has been a lifeline for my family.**

**I'm grateful for the opportunities it provided, turning challenges into steppingstones for a brighter future.**

**Thank you, for making a meaningful impact on our lives.”**

**Faisal** (NSER Transgender Registrant)

Islamabad



“NSER Surveys, Including Trans Voices for Inclusive Insights.”

In a world inching towards inclusivity, Faisal, a transgender person, took part in BISP NSER registration. Faisal expressed,

“For the first time, I feel hope for equal treatment. Thank you for including us.”

In NSER survey, a small step became a huge success towards a more inclusive future in Pakistan.

## **Nazeeran Bibi** (NSER registrant)

Muzaffargarh



“*BISP Changing Lives of the poorest-of-the-poor*”

**Nazeeran Bibi, a single mother from Punjab, found hope through BISP. Her Socio-Economic Survey paved the way for the well-being of her family.**

**She has registered herself and her kids with her parents as one household. With this, BISP NSER is turning data collection into stories of hope.**

## **Zahra Tariq** Compliance Monitor (CM)

Daska, Sialkot



“**Facilitating respondents to ensure quality data collection.**”

“**My name is Zahra, and I am a Compliance Monitor in Daska, Sialkot, under the Taleemi Wazaif Program of BISP. Furthermore, I serve as a Data Entry Operator at the DRC in Daska. This dual role has enabled me to enhance the survey experience and I am ensuring that every respondent understands the questions during the survey, and they feel comfortable to answer those questions. My commitment to this task reflects my sincere dedication to creating a positive impact in the lives of the women with whom I interact during the registration exercise.**”



## **Nimra Qayyum** *Data Entry Operator*

*Gojra, Toba Tak Singh*



**“** *Surveying for empowerment and redefining destiny.* **”**

**“** I’m Nimra, a dedicated Data Entry Operator at the DRC of BISP at Gojra. My role involves collecting high-quality data during surveys, ensuring accuracy and making the survey experience comfortable for everyone. I take pride in contributing to the valuable information that shapes support programs for our communities. **”**


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