

IDENTITY AND PAYMENT SYSTEMS FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION

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The 3rd Government Forum on Electronic Identity in Africa

PAKISTAN - Overview



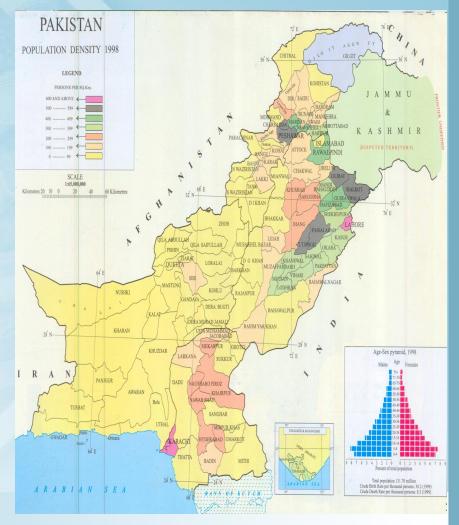
Area: 796,095 km²

GDP: \$ 285 Billion (2016)

Per Capita Income: \$1570

Population: 192 Million





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BISP - Introduction



- BISP, the largest Social Safety Net of Pakistan established under the Act of Parliament, in 2008
- Objective: Enhance financial capability of the poor people and their dependent family members
- Nation wide presence with 420 offices and 2400 employees
- Maintains National Socio-Economic Registry
- 5.4 million beneficiaries identified through PMT based targeting
- Disbursing UCT of \$48 per quarter to women beneficiaries
- Total of \$ 4.8 billion disbursed in last 8 years



Evolution of Payment Mechanisms



- Pakistan Post
- Smart Card
- Mobile Banking
- Debit Card
- Bio-metric based payments





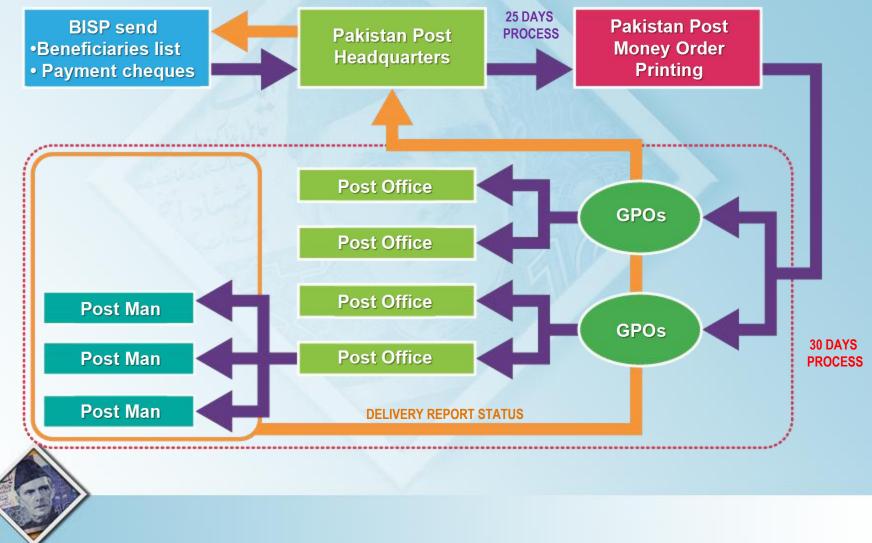




Pakistan Post: Money Order System

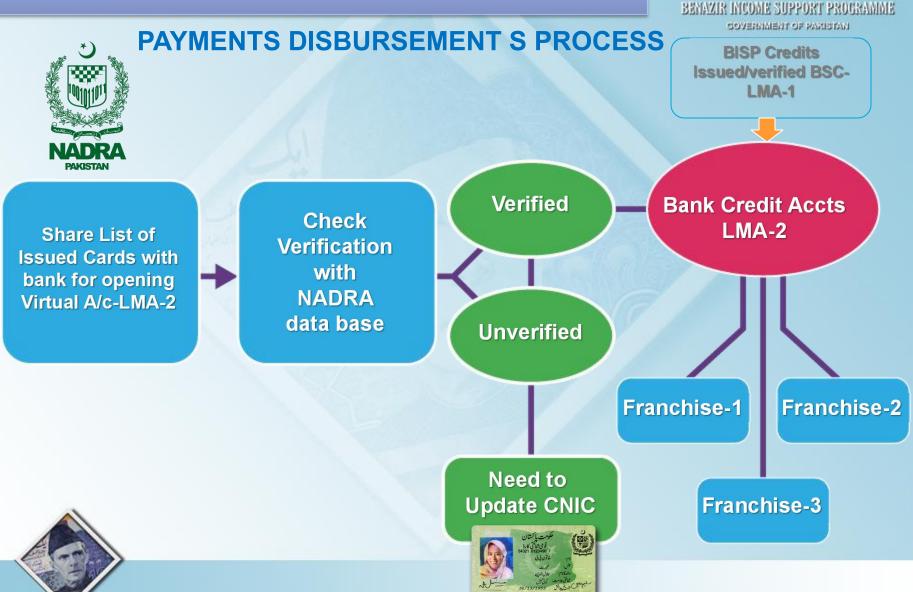


DISBURSEMENT MECHANISM



Benazir Smart Card

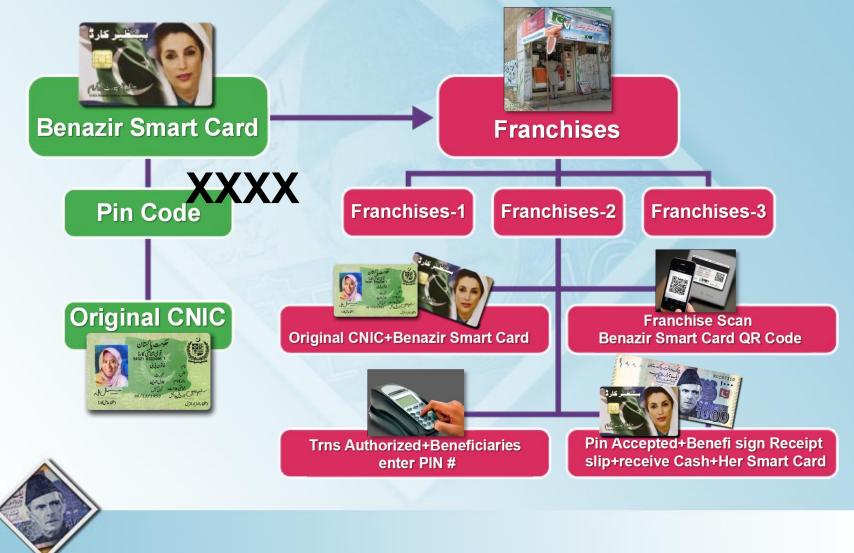




Benazir Smart Card



DISBURSEMENT PROCESS



Benazir Mobile Banking

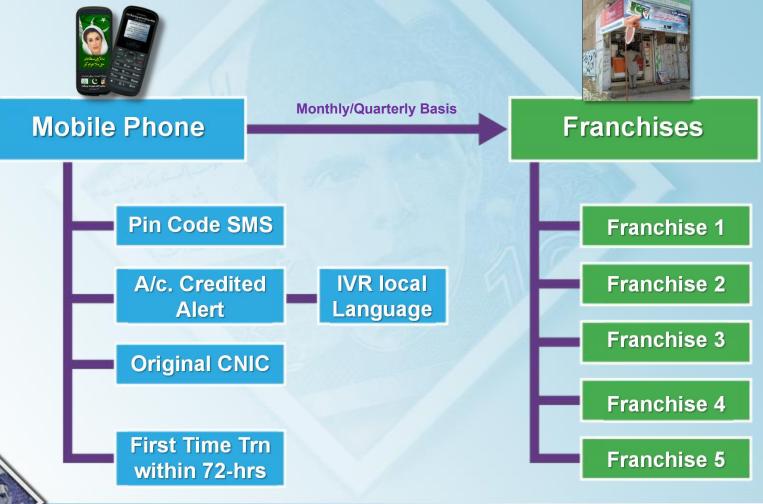


DISTRIBUTION PROCESS NADRA **Verification Counter BANK Counter** BISP **Opening Bank** Verified YES Letter A/c + SIM Card issuance CAMP NO YES NO ENTRY **TELCO** Counter **Telco will check** SIM Card and issue the **Mobile Set BISP Helpdesk BISP Regional office will** check the status from **NADRA List and** issue new letter. NADRA Mobile van (MRV) updates Beneficiaries record EXIT

Benazir Mobile Banking



DISBURSEMENT PROCESS



Benazir Debit Card



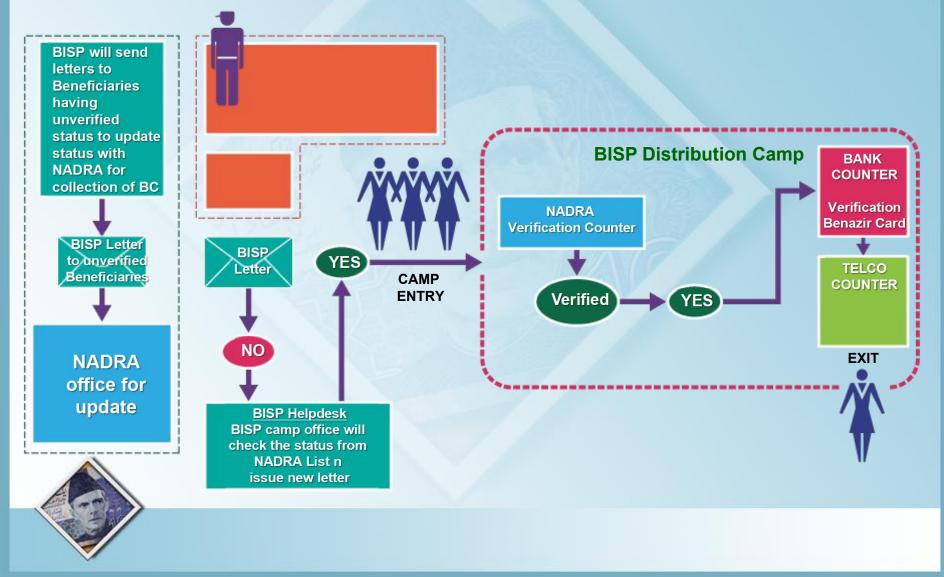




Benazir Debit Card



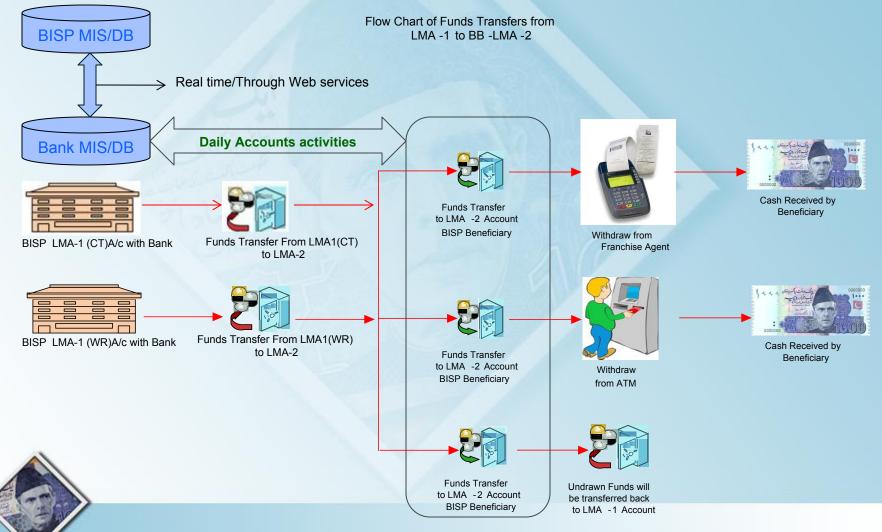
DISTRIBUTION PROCESS



Benazir Debit Card



DISBURSEMENT PROCESS





Bio-metric Verification System

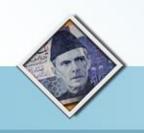




Issues of Existing Models



- Un-personalized cards subject to impersonation.
- Insufficient number of touch points, resulting in crowding at PoS in peek payment days
- Illiterate beneficiaries incapable of using instrument themselves leading to exploitation.
- Frequent complaints and service quality issues
- Ubran-rural disparity in beneficiaries and available ATMs
- Non partner banks do not facilitate withdrawals and create hurdles for beneficiaries



Evolution of BVS



- Pilot in one district started in 2015
 - About 65,000 beneficiaries served
- Lessons learnt and BVS expanded to 5 districts in early 2016
 - About 600,000 beneficiaries served
- Further refined the process and BVS expanded to more than 20 districts in March 2017
 - More than 1.8 million beneficiaries served
- Target to convert all payment modes into BVS by June 2018
 - More than 5 million would be served through BVS



Conversion to BVS



Mode	Number of Beneficiary	Amount Disbursed (Rs in million.)
BDC	3,038,186	15,253
BVS	1,848,054	9,265
Pak Post	142,639	691
Total	5,028,879	25,210



Features of BVS

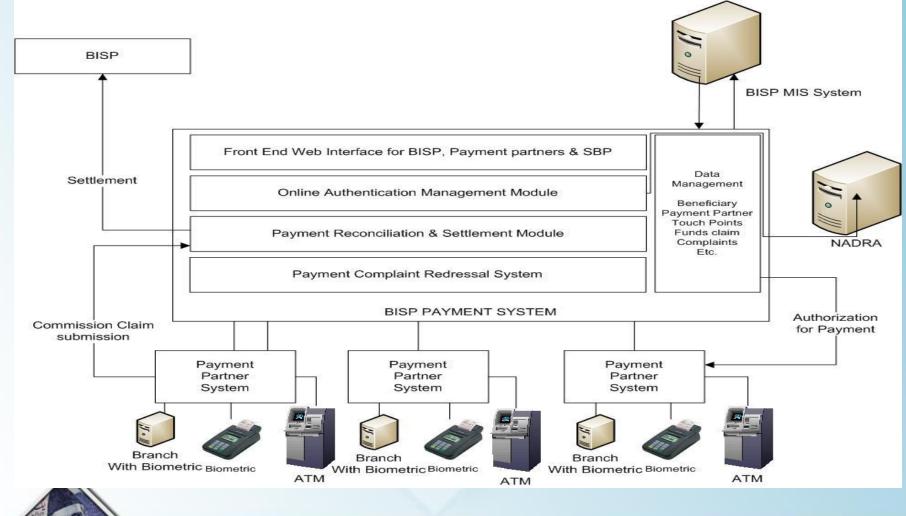


- CNIC +BVS+SIM
- Initially withdrawal at BVS enabled POSs
- Being made interoperable at POS level
- Partner Banks are also being encouraged to provide BVS operations at ATM

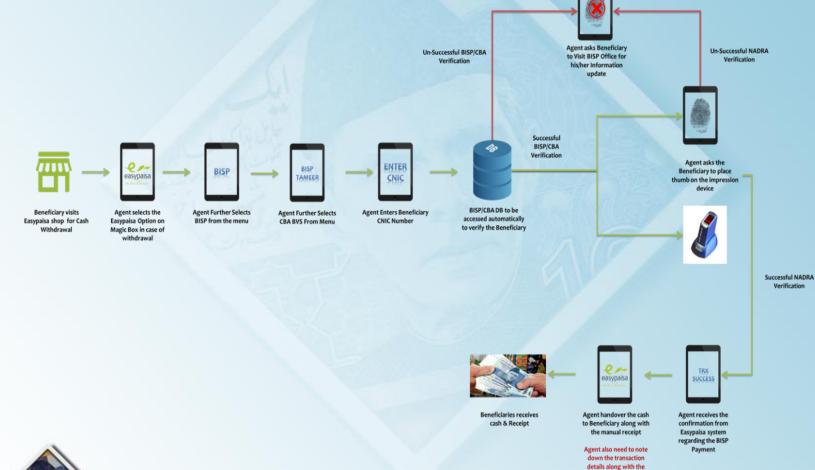


BVS Architecture









amount in the register maintained by him (This is the mandatory requirement for now)

Advantages of BVS



- Ensures beneficiary presence at the time of transaction
- Beneficiary authentication on real time basis
- Enhances transparency of entire transaction
- Exclusion of the role of any intermediary in the payment process
- Women Empowerment in terms of moving out of their houses
- Expanded network of withdrawal points
- Cost efficient in terms of travel cost



Challenges of BVS



- Initially rejection rate was significantly higher
- Non-updated fingerprints in NADRA database
- Lack of infrastructure especially at ATM level
- Low quality BV machines resulting in higher rate of rejection
- More time required for one transaction resulting in long queues at PoS
- Banks selecting the PoS without considering the quality of service being provided





THANK YOU

