

DEVELOPMENT

PATHWAYS

Key factors to consider when setting up Single Registries in Developing Countries

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Outline...

→ A. Introduction

- Building blocks
- Ideal configuration

→ B. Why integrate (purpose and objectives)

- Objectives
- Examples of country integration models

→ C. How to create and Sustain Single Registry Systems

- Design
- Implementation

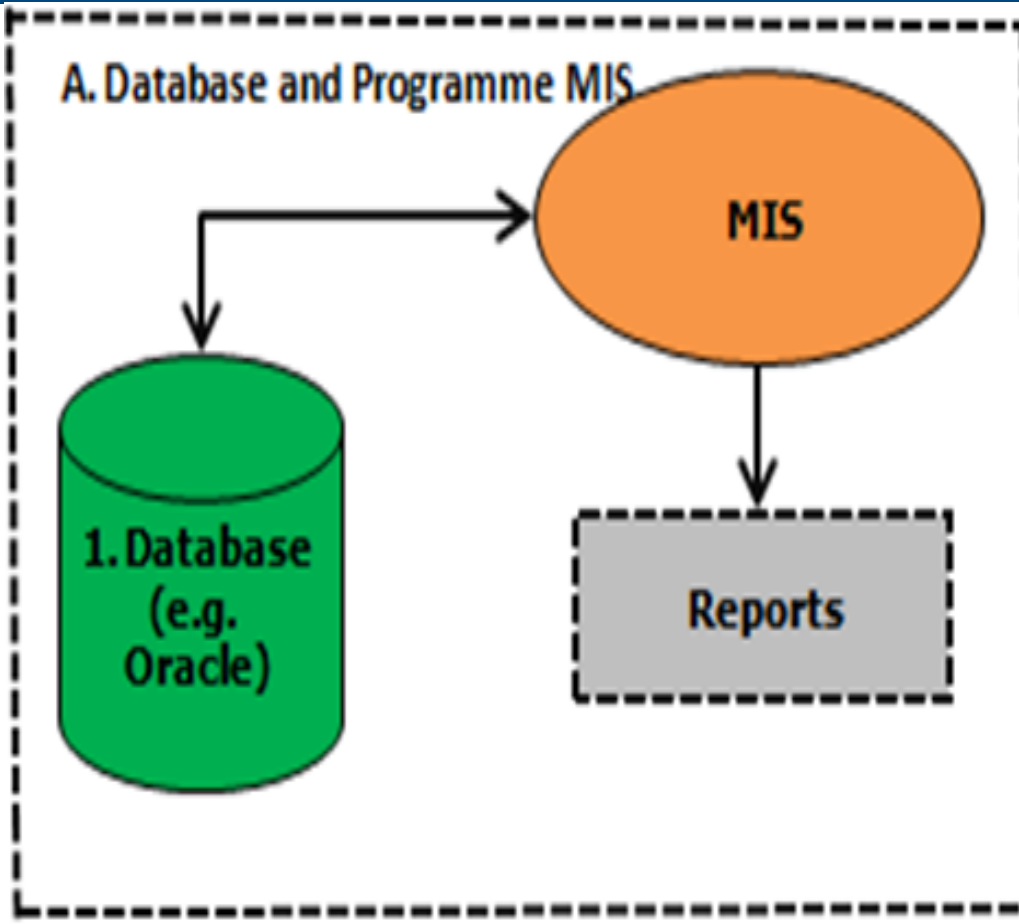
→ D. How to keep Single Registry data coherent and safe

- Data Protection Protocols
- Physical Security and Logical Security

→ E. How to create reports for Single Registry for Rapid Assessment

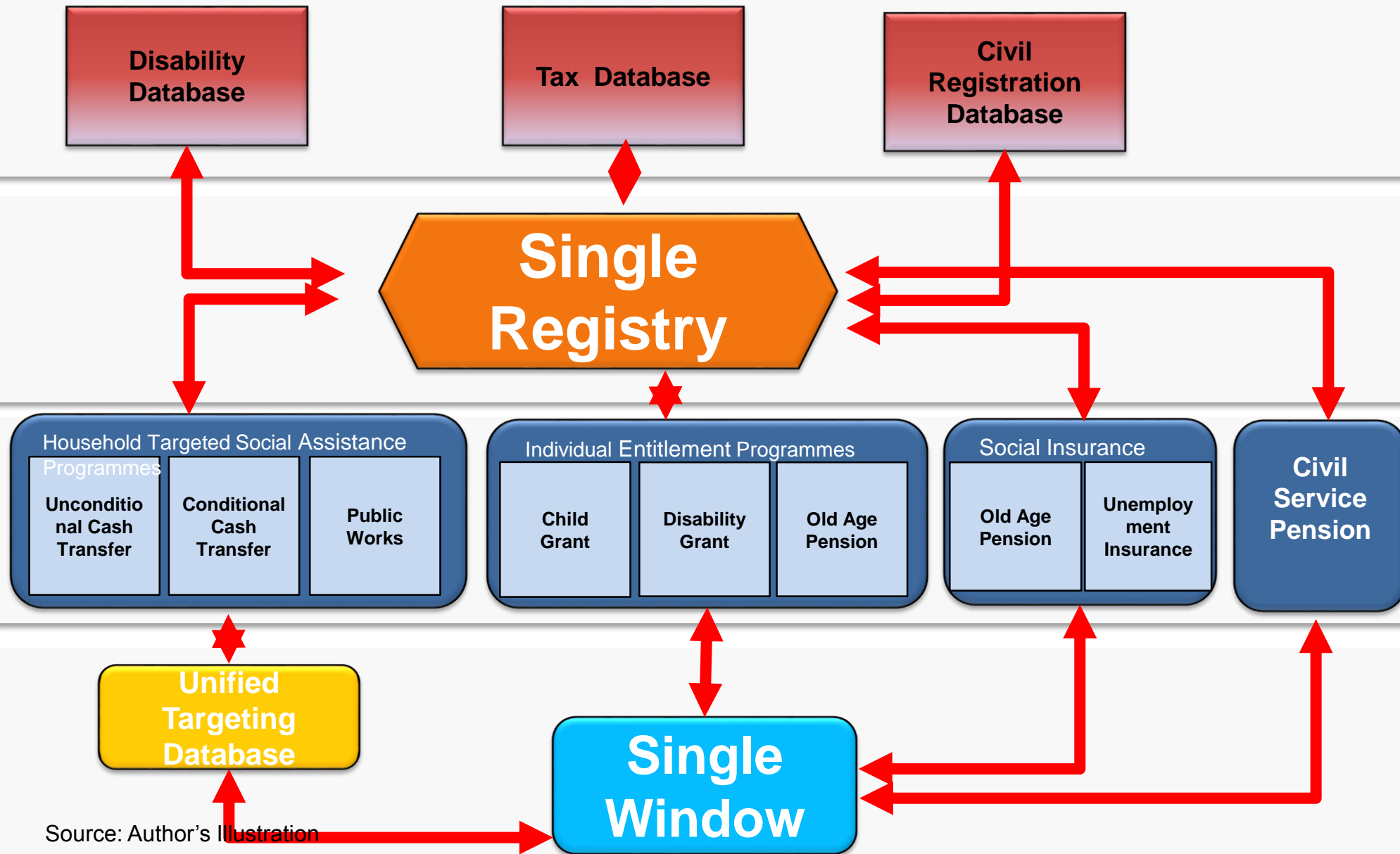
- Dashboards, Custom Reports and Analytics

A (i). Key building blocks...

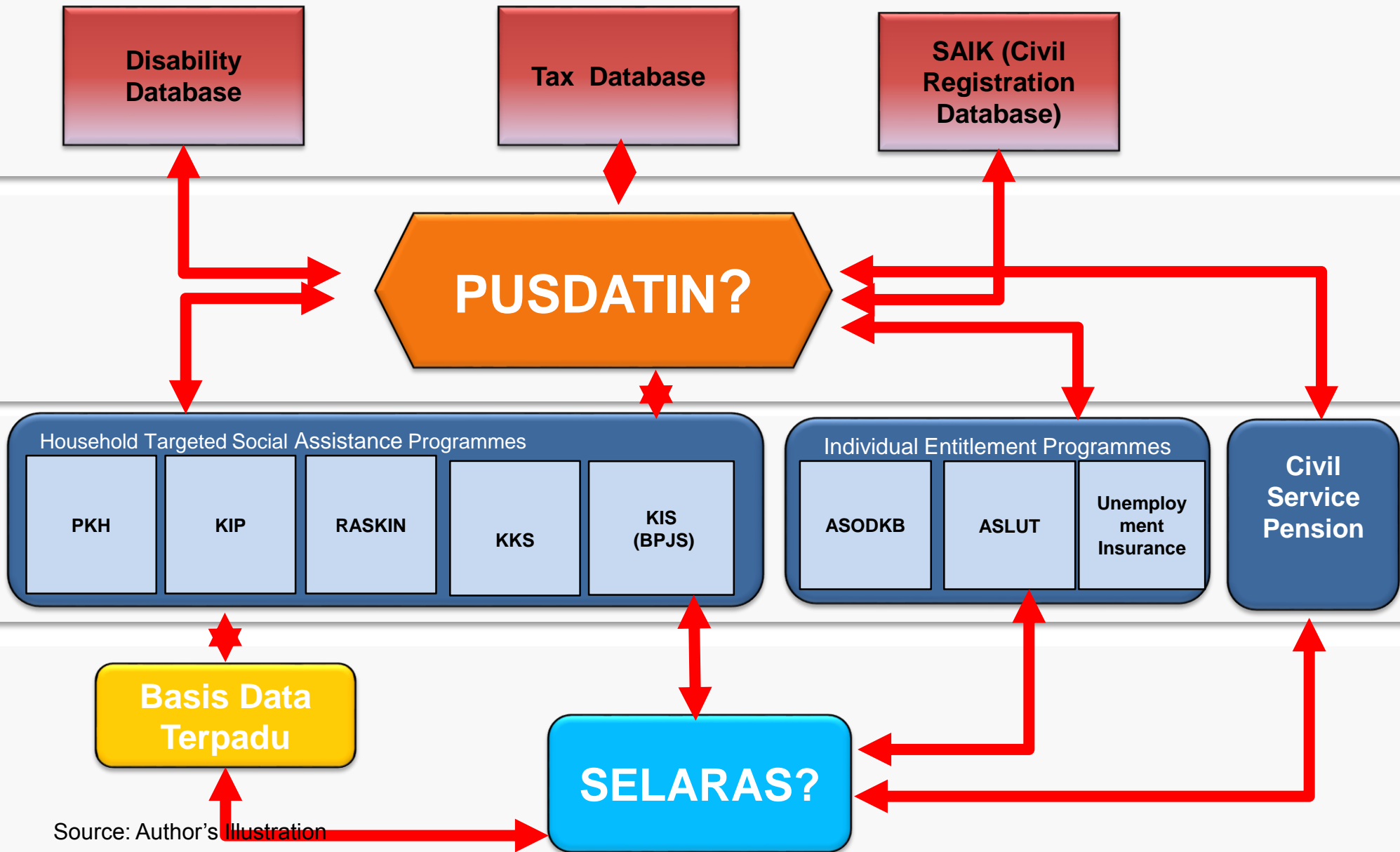


- **Database**: A system used to organise, store and retrieve large amounts of data easily
- **MIS**: A system used to transform retrieved data from a program's database (or in some cases, different databases linked to different modules) into information that can be used for efficient and effective management

A (ii). Ideal set up of Single Registry...



A(iii). Vision for Indonesia's Single Registry Set up...



B (i) Why integrate (purpose and objectives)?...

Policy Objectives

1. Increased responsiveness and inclusiveness of interventions
2. Increased transparency and accountability
3. Increased linkage to the complementary institutional framework (e.g. common payment systems)

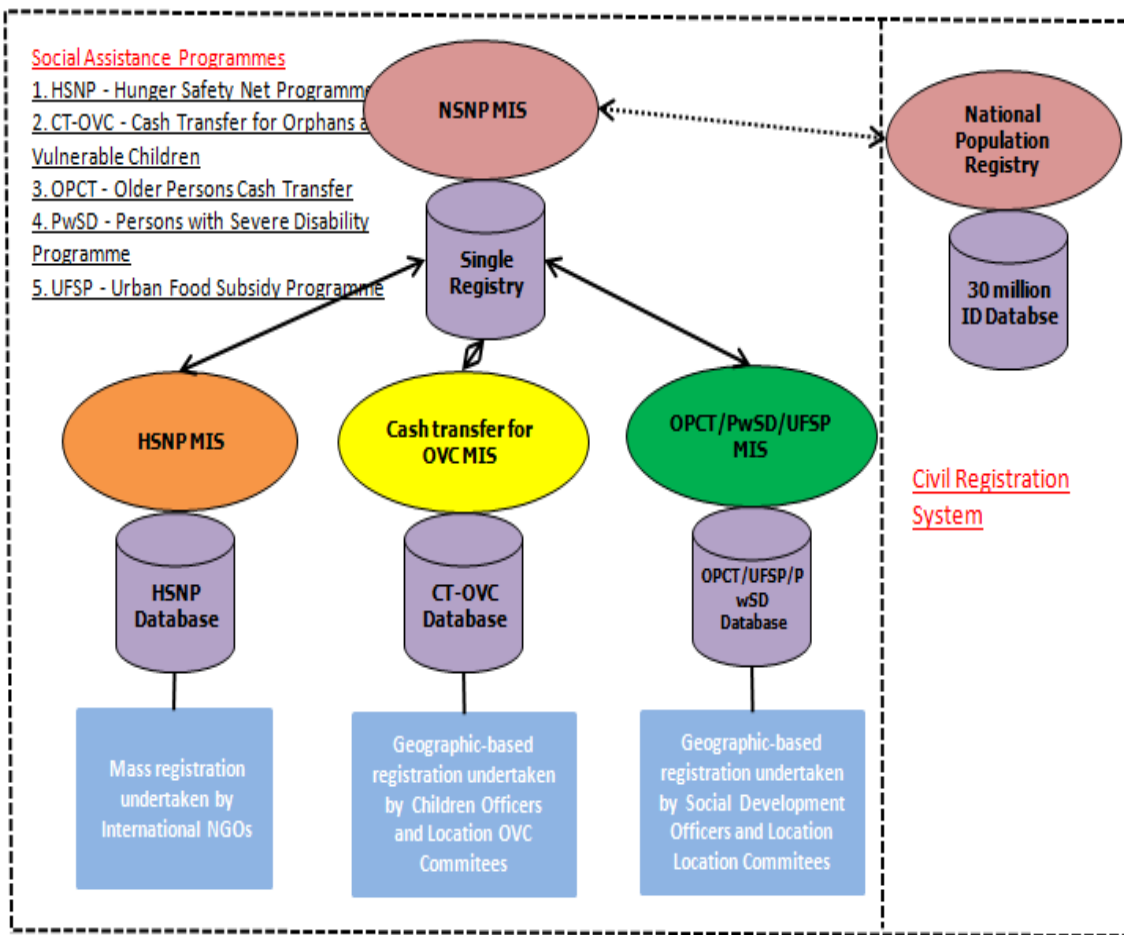
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Operational Reasons

1. Facilitate oversight of multiple schemes
2. Avoid duplication of efforts (e.g. data collection)
3. Increase efficiencies (e.g. common payment system)
4. Help to avoid double dipping and benefit fraud and keep track of who is receiving what benefit
5. Enable the transition of beneficiaries between schemes as their circumstances change

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B(ii). Kenya: National Safety Net Programme: **Social assistance sector integration for the purpose of coordination, oversight and programme monitoring...**

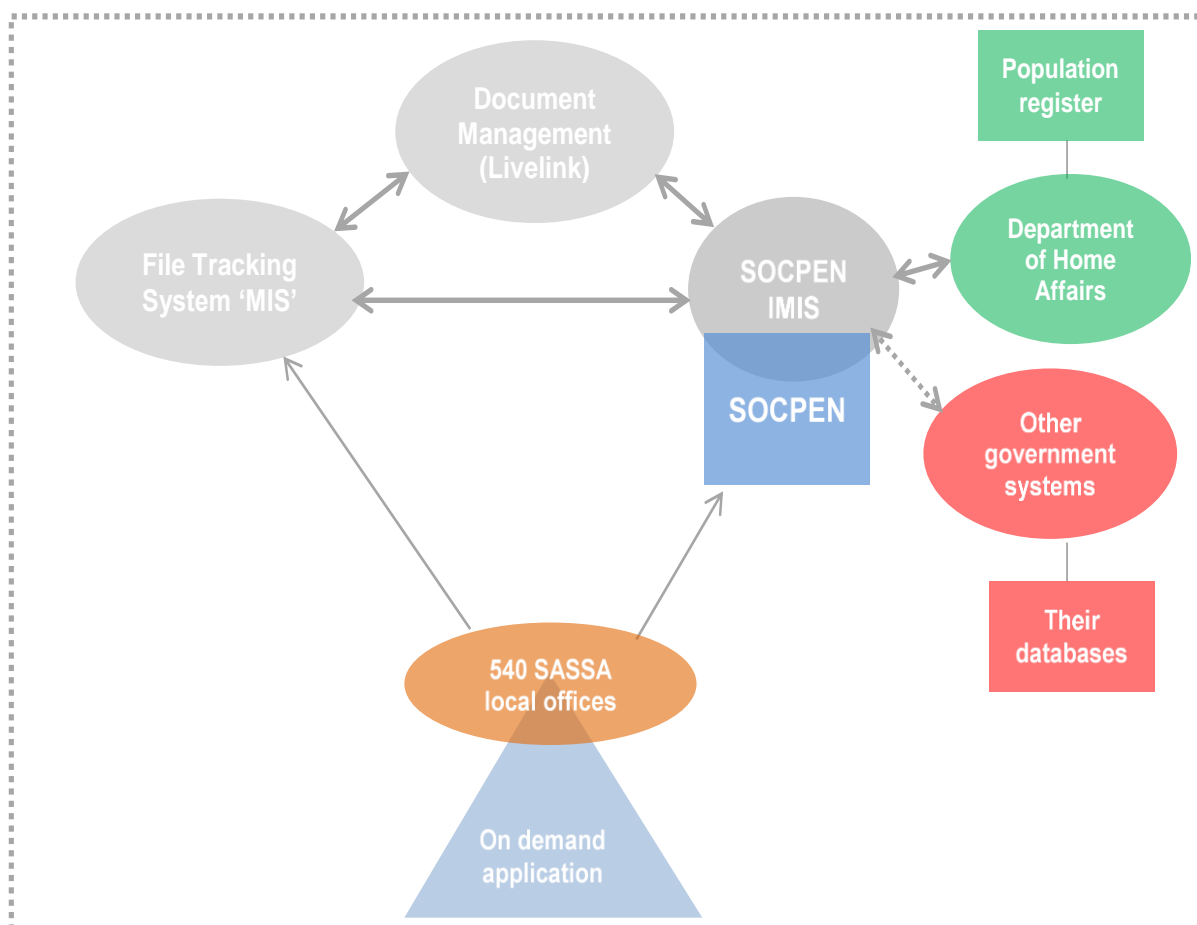


- **2011:** Some programmes did not have electronic MISs, non of the programme database could speak to each other
- **2012:** Guidelines for setting up programme MISs established
- **2013:** Government run cash transfer programme MISs harmonised
- **2014:** CT-OVC and HSNP link to Single Registry
- **2015:** Automatic link established between Single Registry and IPRS

Source: Authors Illustration [Link](#)

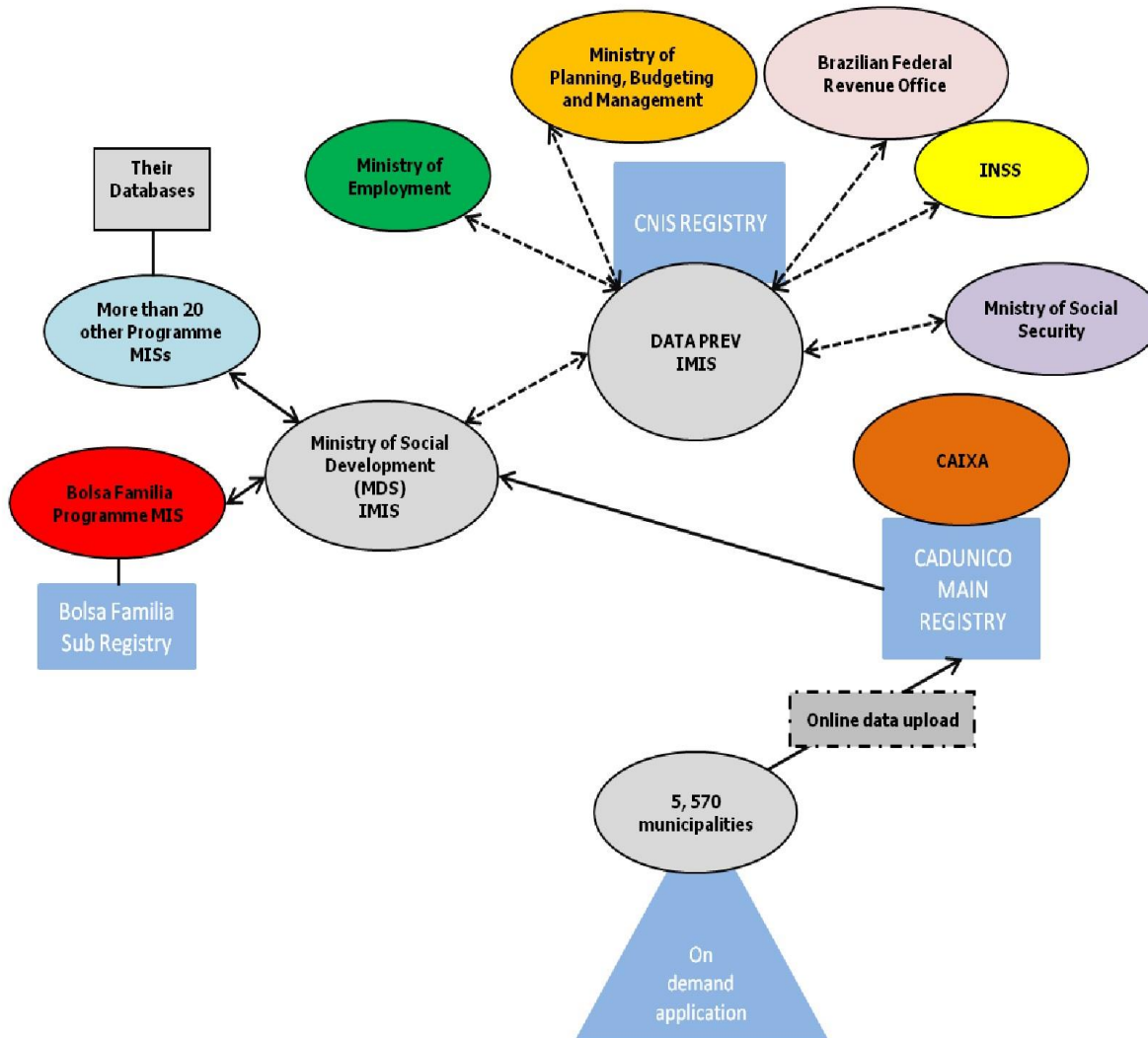
B (iii) South Africa: Legacy SOCPEN and push towards National Integrated Social Information System (NISIS): **Sector integration to achieve operational effectiveness...**

- Republic of South Africa's (RSA) Department of Social Development runs one of the largest social assistance programmes in the world.
- It currently processes 16,054,955 grants monthly
- The cost of these programmes is estimated to be 3.5 percent of the country's gross domestic product.
- Beyond the legacy system that started delivering grants it, South Africa is now setting its eyes on cross sector integration.
- In 2006, it launched its National Integrated Social Information System (NISIS) with the aim of eradicating of poverty in South Africa through use of enabling technologies that support improved planning, targeting, coordination and delivery of anti-poverty statistics.



Source: Valentina, B. and Chirchir, R. (2014) Single Registries and Integrated MISs: de-mystifying Data and Information Management Concepts , DFAT, Forthcoming

B(iv). Brazil's Cadastro Unico: **An bridge to consolidated targeting efforts ...**



- Cadastro Único was set up in 2001 through a ministerial decree and has since evolved through continual improvement.
- The Unified Targeting Database, which is based on the initial data-collection effort of the Bolsa Familia programme, now contains more than 26 million households (85 million people and 40% of Brazilian households) and is used by more than 20 programmes. 77% of all registry data is updated every 2 years.
- Cadastro Único is managed by several institutional actors who perform the following roles:

C(i). Design of Single Registry...

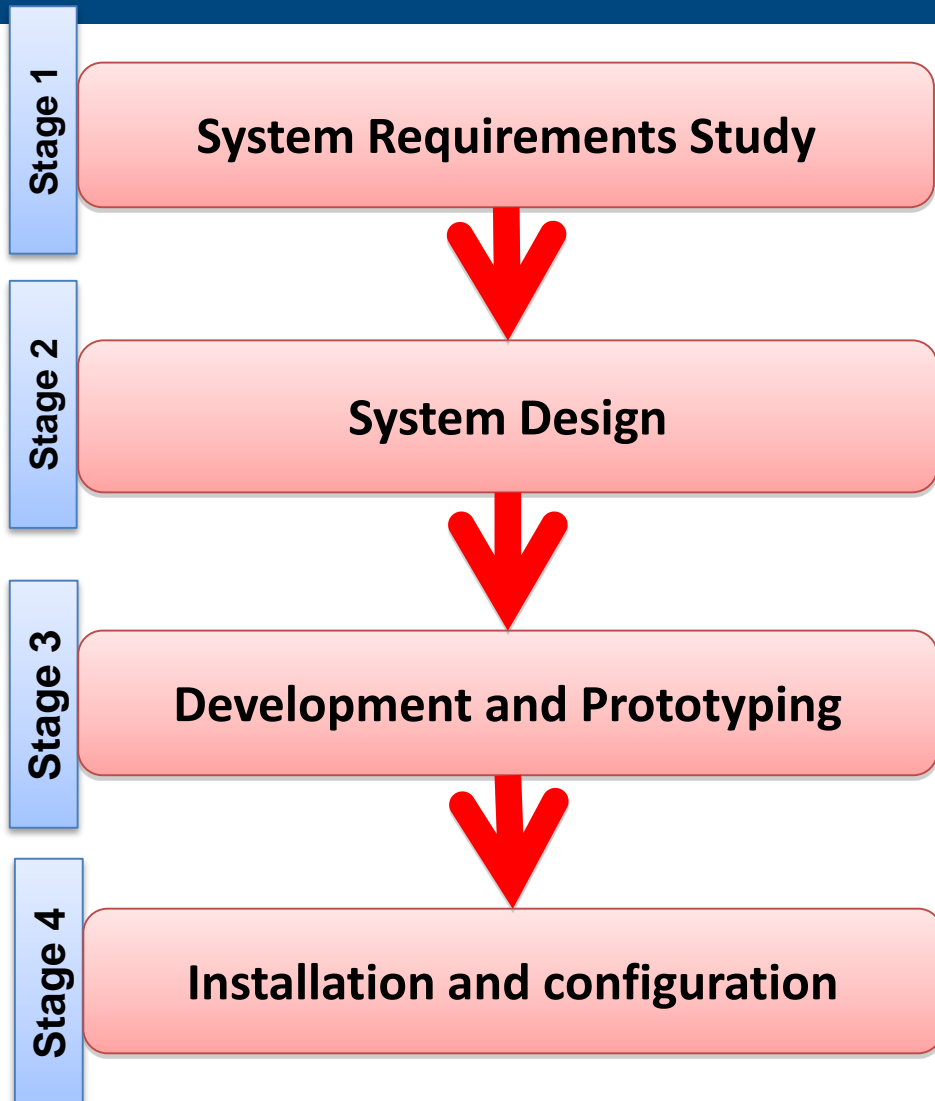
→ Clarify objectives for integration with all stakeholders

- What are the short term objectives
- What are the medium term objectives
- What are the long term objectives

→ Based on objectives, design model of integration and develop high level functional and technical specifications

- What is the appropriate model?
- What MIS's should be integrated to Single Registry and what improvements should be put in place
- Description of SP programmes within the MoSA and SP Sector;
- Illustration of key processes and functions within the programmes
- High level functional requirements of Single Registry;

C (ii). Implementation of Single Registry...



▪ Stage 1 Outputs

- A comprehensive and consolidated System Requirement Study Document of all the programmes based on the existing process flows, gaps and proposed process improvements.

▪ Stage 2 Outputs

- A comprehensive documentation of the System Design Document based on the approved SRSD.

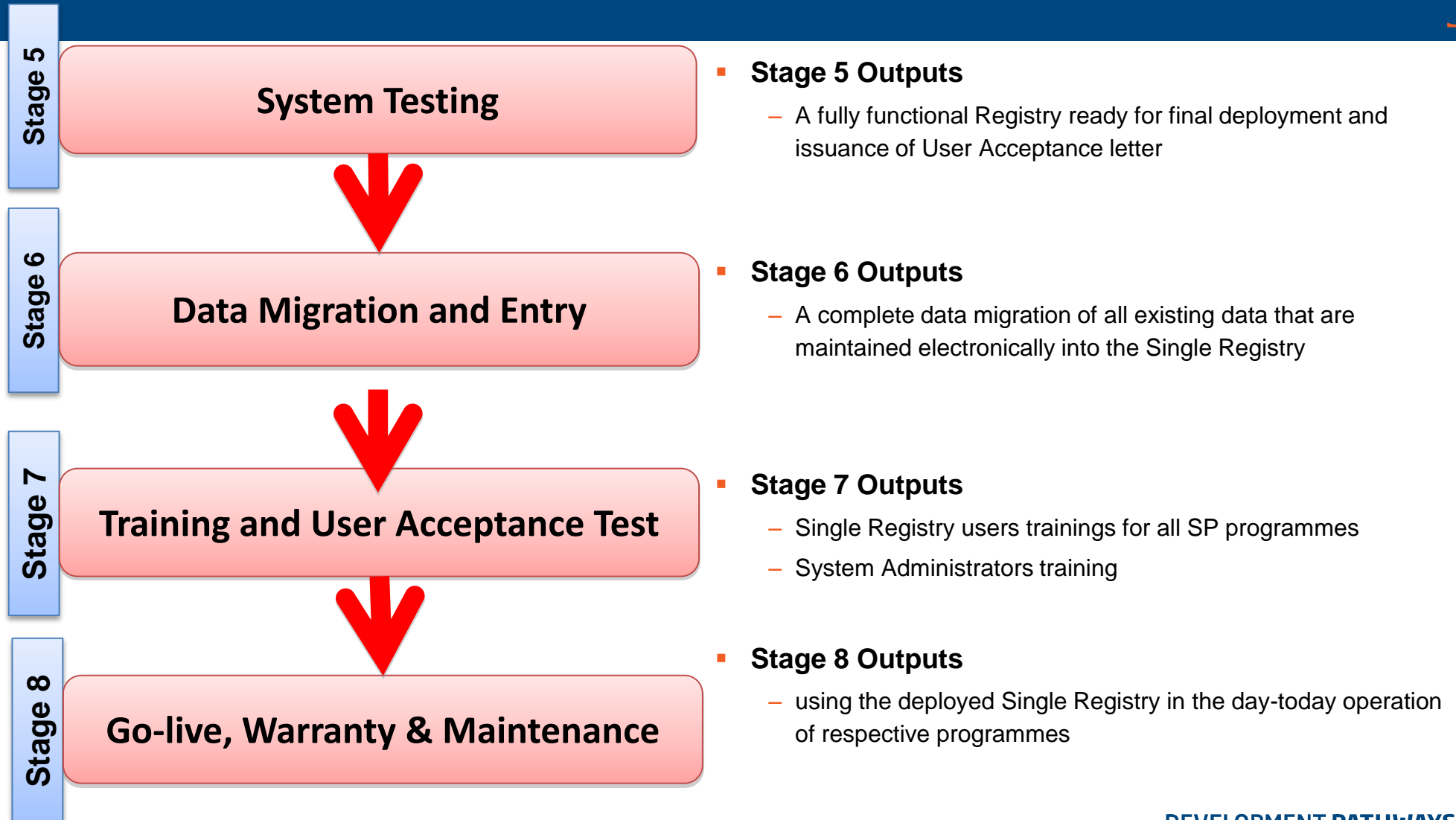
▪ Stage 3 Outputs

- Iterative prototyping of the developed application to review and provide quick comments on the progress made during this activity.

▪ Stage 4 Outputs

- Installation and configuration of the system in the hardware/servers allocated for Single Registry hosting.

C (iii). Implementation of Single Registry...



C (iv). Source Code Ownership...

- **System Ownership and Source Code requirements**
 - Government should fully own the MIS platform with full access to the source code without any preconditions or whatsoever.
 - For any other proprietary third party software used, shall provide perpetual and valid license for at least period of 5 (five) years.

C (v). Financing and Sustaining Single Registries...

- **Staffing requirements** and job descriptions should to be developed and agreed, and an adequate staffing structure put in place;
- **Government Budget.** Putting in place budget resources to support maintenance of Single Registry;
- **Legal and regulatory frameworks.** Single Registry should be hosted by the institutions that have legal mandate to collect and share data or coordinate SP activities. Some countries, such as Chile, have legal framework (Decreto Supremo N.160) that covers how personal data of potential and actual beneficiaries should be protected and how inter-institutional agreements should be regulated.

D(i). Purpose and objectives of the protocols...

→ Purpose and objectives of the protocols:

- Provide a framework for the **secure and confidential** sharing of information
- Ensure **Personal Data** is handled in a sensitive manner and only disclosed on need to use basis and ensure that providers of data are indemnified and requestors carry liability
- Provide a basis where **anonymised data** about an individual beneficiary or member can be shared without consent in a form where the identity cannot be recognised
- Create a **transparent procedure to increase usage** of Single Registry data to layer additional services to cash transfer beneficiaries.
- Ensure that **data requests can be processed in a systematic manner** i.e. there is a *record of requests, assessment and authorisation*

D (ii). Legal framework...

→ Legal framework guiding data sharing:

- **Constitution & Data Protection Acts;**
- **Council of Europe's Convention** for the Protection of Individuals with regard to the Automatic Processing of Personal Data
- **United Nations Guidelines** Concerning Computerized Personal Data Files
- **OECD Guidelines** on the Protection of Privacy and Trans-border Flows of Personal Data

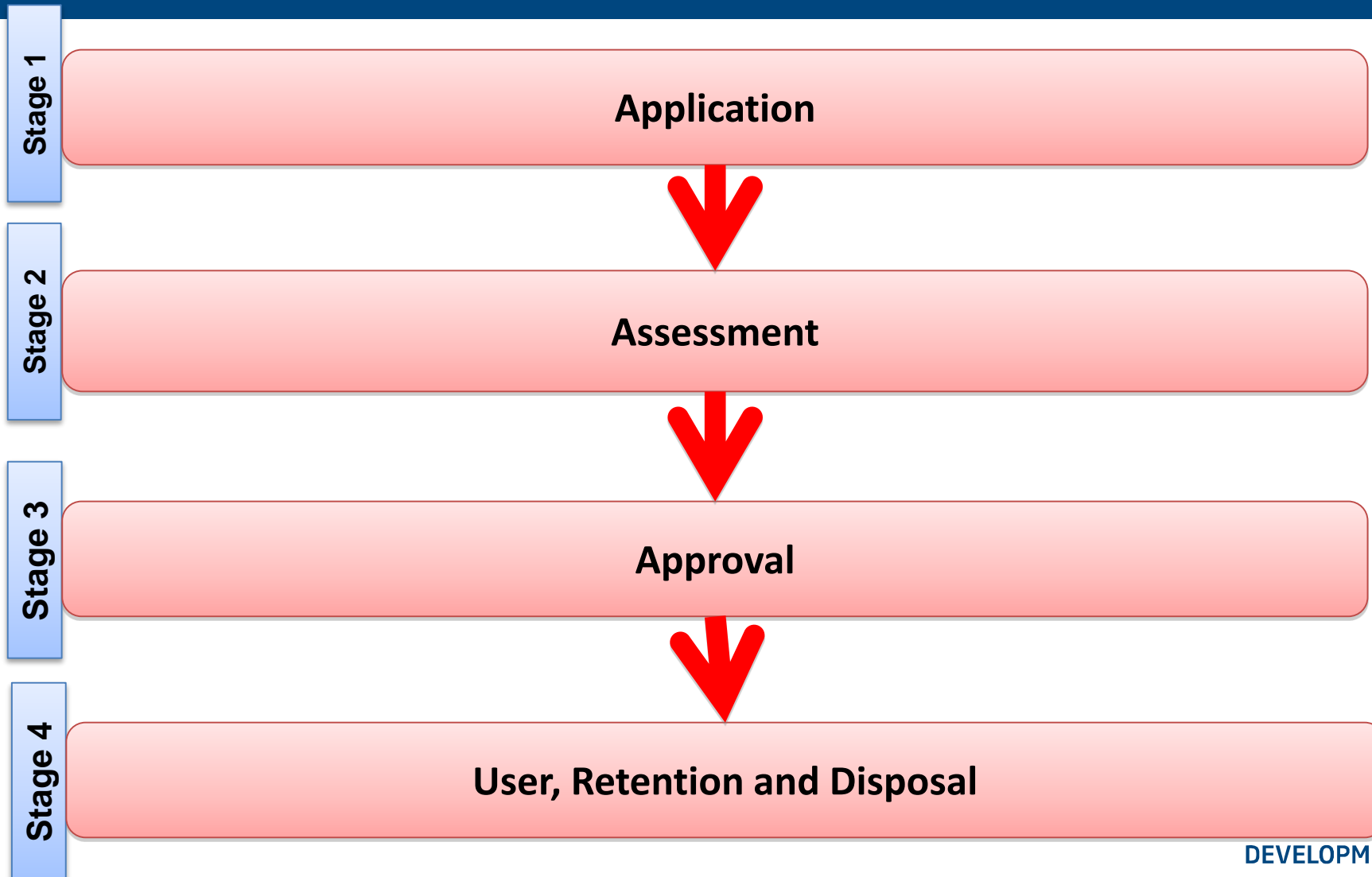
D (iii). Data Protection Principles extracted from Data Protection Act...

Principle	Provisions
Purpose and disclosure	Collect information for lawful purpose
Consent Notice	Collect information with consent from data subjects Data subject shall be informed of the purpose of any collection of information, and of the intended recipients of the information, at the time of collection
Storage	Information should not be kept for a longer period than is necessary for achieving the purpose for which it was collected.
Distribution	Information shall be distributed in a manner that is incompatible with the purpose for which it was collected, with the consent of the person, and subject to any notification that would attract objection

D (iv). Data Protection Principles extracted from Data Protection Act...

Principle	Provisions
Information processing	Reasonable steps shall be taken to ensure information processed is accurate, up-to-date and complete
Security	Appropriate technical and organisational measures shall be taken to safeguard the data subject against unauthorised access, modification, tampering, unlawful destruction, accidental loss, improper disclosure or undue transfer.
Access	Data subjects have a right of access to their personal information and a right to demand correction if such information is inaccurate.

D. (v) Operational Procedures...



E (ii). Comprehensive M&E Framework...

- Registry reporting module should be based on the SP sector M&E framework:
- **Objective/Expected Result.** Objective of the result being measured;
 - **Indicator.** Specific indicator name agreed by sector stakeholders;
 - **Level of disaggregation.** For example by location (sector/district/province)
 - **Indicator baseline.** Baseline indicator value and year of baseline data
 - **Indicator target.** Target and where relevant annual milestones for indicator data value and target dates
 - **Indicator calculation.** This describes how the SP sector expectations on use of the data and mechanism of computing the variables;
 - **Source of data.** This specifies if the data will come directly out of the Single Registry and or other sources e.g. Financial Management System etc.

F. Questions and Answers...

Terima kasih!