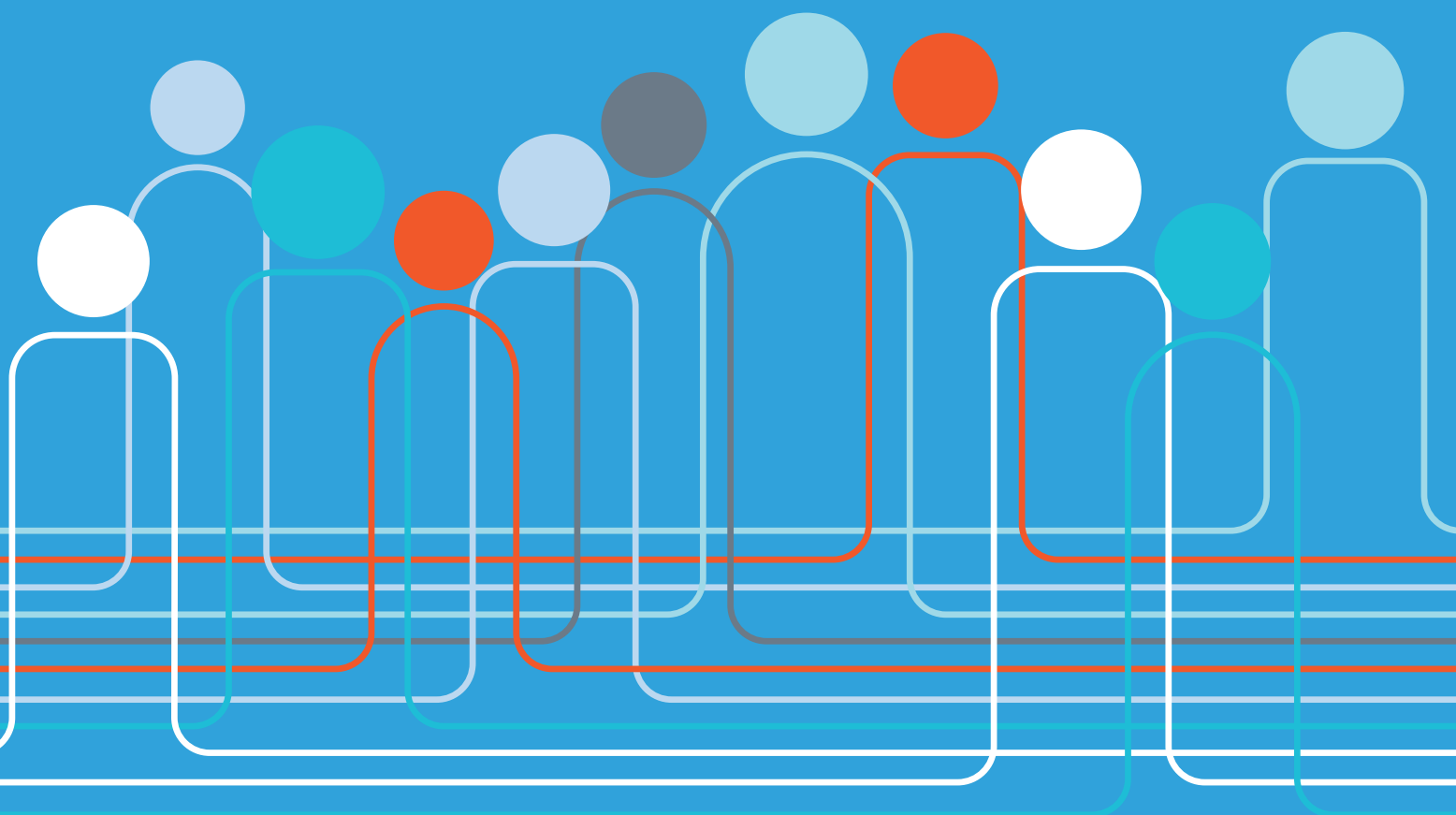


Global Insights on Social Registries

Coverage and Beyond



Melis Guven, Agastya Yeachuri, and Mohamed Almenfi

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Foreword

Social protection and labor programs—such as social assistance, social insurance, or labor and economic inclusion interventions—create pathways to self-reliance, financial inclusion, and financial stability. And when crises hit, they become critical lifelines. Yet, in 2024, nearly 2 billion people still lacked any form of protection and at the current pace, closing the gap would take another two decades. In the context of the polycrisis—including slow economic growth, fiscal pressures, fragility and conflict, food insecurity, escalating climate risks, and the lingering effects of COVID-19—limited social protection coverage is hindering effective responses. Strengthening social protection systems and expanding coverage have therefore never been more urgent.

The World Bank, in collaboration with partners, has committed to support an additional 500 million poor and vulnerable individuals with social protection and labor programs by 2030. This ambitious goal demands innovative and efficient approaches to ensure that available resources are directed to those in need, while minimizing administrative burdens and transaction costs. A key enabler is digital technology, particularly dynamic social registries that can identify beneficiaries and assess their needs, not only in crisis, but also during stable times. If complemented by strong human and institutional capacity, dynamic social registries enable social protection responses that can swiftly adapt to evolving needs and everyday shocks. They help uplift people out of poverty, manage income shocks, and navigate life-cycle income losses.

Gaining a comprehensive understanding of the global landscape of social registries is a key first step in helping governments establish or improve social protection and labor systems that are also shock responsive. This brief provides an overview of this landscape with the aim of fostering dialogue and partnerships as we all work together to help countries build or strengthen social registries and transform them into effective platforms to deliver social protection and support the delivery of labor market services, health and education interventions, and disaster risk management initiatives.

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Establishing the context

The effectiveness of social protection depends not only on the design of benefits and services, but on the strength of the delivery systems that enable such programs to reach the intended population. There is substantial evidence that social protection and labor delivery systems—the processes, methods, and systems that institutions use to implement such programs—are crucial in times of both crisis and stability. The quality and performance of social protection programs largely depend on effective delivery systems (Grosh et al. 2022). The response to the COVID-19 pandemic reemphasized the critical importance of these systems. Over 1.3 billion people were supported through more than 3,000 social protection and labor market programs during the pandemic (Gentilini 2022). This historic response did not happen by coincidence; it was facilitated by years of investment in delivery systems. Countries with well-developed systems, including identification systems, social registries, and digital payment infrastructure, were able to scale up a social protection response more quickly and efficiently (World Bank 2022a).

Although governments presumably aim for social protection programs that are complementary and coordinated, the programs often function in isolation. In many cases, each program has unique operating requirements and procedures, resulting in fragmentation and inefficiency. The fragmentation of programs often leads to the duplication of functions and the proliferation of multiple parallel systems, creating both inefficiencies and administrative burdens. For individuals, this fragmentation translates into the hassle of visiting multiple offices, waiting in long lines, and repeatedly providing the same documents, an

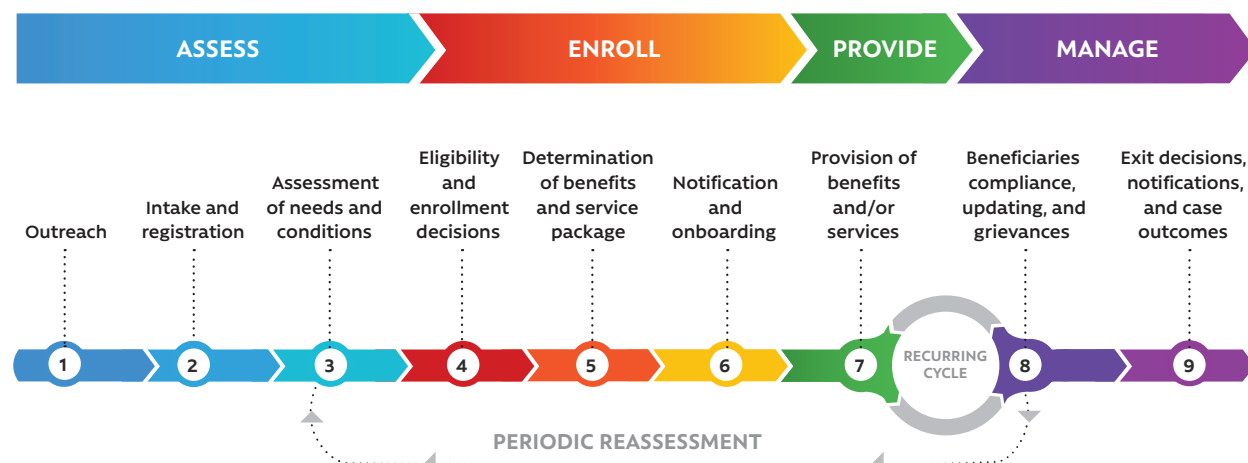
inconvenient and often frustrating process. For governments, it leads to wasted resources and duplicated efforts. In the context of growing food insecurity, climate change, and compounding crises, increased investment in social protection is essential, but the risk of fragmentation and weak coordination threatens to undermine progress.

While fragmentation is still one of the key challenges facing social protection systems, there is a growing trend toward integration across the various phases of the social protection delivery chain. Despite the fragmentation, social assistance programs generally follow the same delivery steps, including outreach, registration, needs assessment, eligibility determination, decisions on enrollment, benefits, and services, and the provision of payments and case management (refer to [figure 1](#)). Many countries are now integrating some of these processes to enhance efficiency and coordination.

A key tool supporting this integration is the social registry. The main purpose of social registries is to reduce fragmentation by streamlining the assessment phase of the delivery chain across multiple programs, specifically outreach, intake, and registration, and the assessment of needs and conditions (refer to [figure 2](#)).¹ This allows individuals and households to apply for

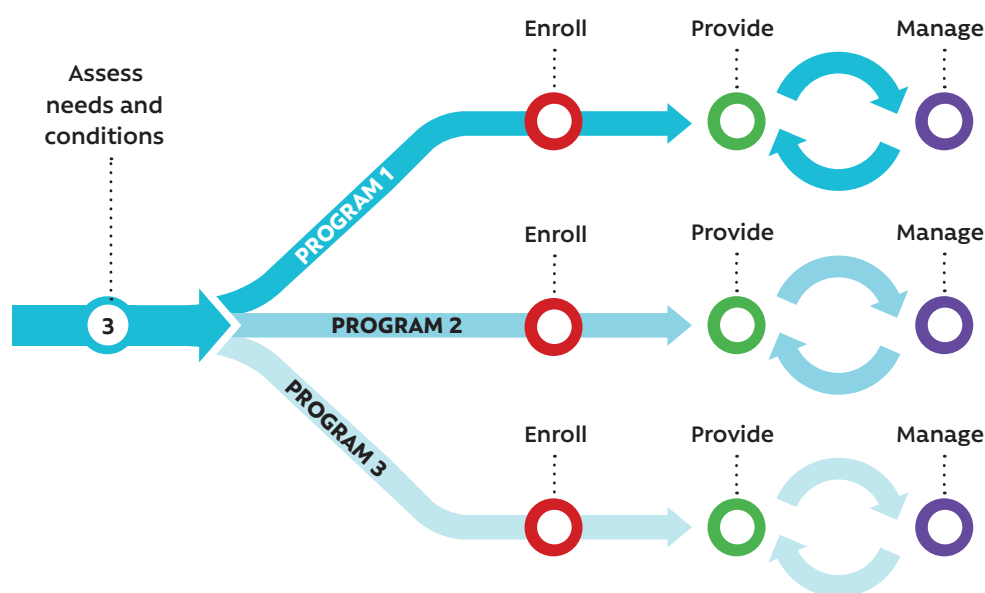
¹ Social registries differ from program management information systems and integrated beneficiary registries in function and coverage. Program management information systems automate program processes. They focus on beneficiary data only. Integrated beneficiary registries compile data from multiple program management information systems to assess coverage and identify overlaps and complementarities across programs and sectors.

Figure 1 Social protection delivery chain



Source: Lindert et al. 2020.

Figure 2 Integrated social registries in support of assessments of applicants for multiple programs



Source: Lindert et al. 2020.

various benefits and services through a single, streamlined application, thereby eliminating the need to provide the same information repeatedly. For governments, it means better resource allocation, improved coordination, and reduced redundancies.

While the function of social registries remains consistent, that is, supporting the intake and assessment

of needs and conditions, the registries vary in form based on several factors, including the method of intake and updating data, the institutional arrangements, and the system architecture. Several countries have static registries, whereby intake is periodical and typically conducted through en masse surveys, while registration is otherwise closed. Countries have subsequently transitioned or are transitioning to the

implementation of dynamic registries, which are characterized by continuous on demand registration or dynamic data updates that rely on interoperability with other databases, thereby either replacing or complementing mass registration. A social registry is also typically structured as a centralized database of socioeconomic information on individuals and households with supporting functionalities of intake, assessment, and so on, as well as integrated social protection systems, an approach observed across several countries in the Europe and Central Asia region (refer to Insight 2). These integrated social protection systems do not store the socioeconomic information required for eligibility determination in a central database, but are able to rely on interoperability to retrieve this information dynamically to support the process as required.

Well-designed social registries can play a critical role in enabling adaptive social protection by supporting timely shock-responsive interventions. Social registries are useful tools for adaptive social protection, particularly if they are dynamic, capture information on household vulnerability to shocks (such as the vulnerability to climate hazards index in the Dominican Republic), are linked to early warning systems (such as, in Uganda, where satellite data and the normalized difference vegetation anomaly index provide the basis for triggering early responses to drought through the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund's cash-for-work program), and can inform postdisaster loss assessments (such as Chile's electronic basic emergency sheet [*ficha básica de emergencia*], which collects and links postdisaster household assessment data to the social registry) (Bowen et al. 2020).

Social registries can also play a critical role in supporting the monitoring and evaluation functions within social protection systems. By providing a centralized source of household socioeconomic data, they enable changes in household conditions to be tracked. If they are linked with program data and complemented with periodic updates, social registries allow for an analysis of who is being reached and what gaps remain. This evidence can inform operational improvements and

broader policy adjustments. In contexts where registries are dynamic and interoperable, they also support real-time dashboards, feedback loops, and outcome monitoring, thereby enhancing transparency, accountability, and learning across programs and institutions.

Social registries can support case management by serving as the foundational layer of information about individuals or households. They thereby inform needs assessments, referrals, and follow-up actions across programs. If integrated with case management systems, social registries can provide access to key socioeconomic data at the point of service. While case management requires active interaction and service coordination, social registries supply the critical baseline data upfront, reducing the need for social workers to collect the same information repeatedly and allowing them to focus on delivering tailored support and services more efficiently.

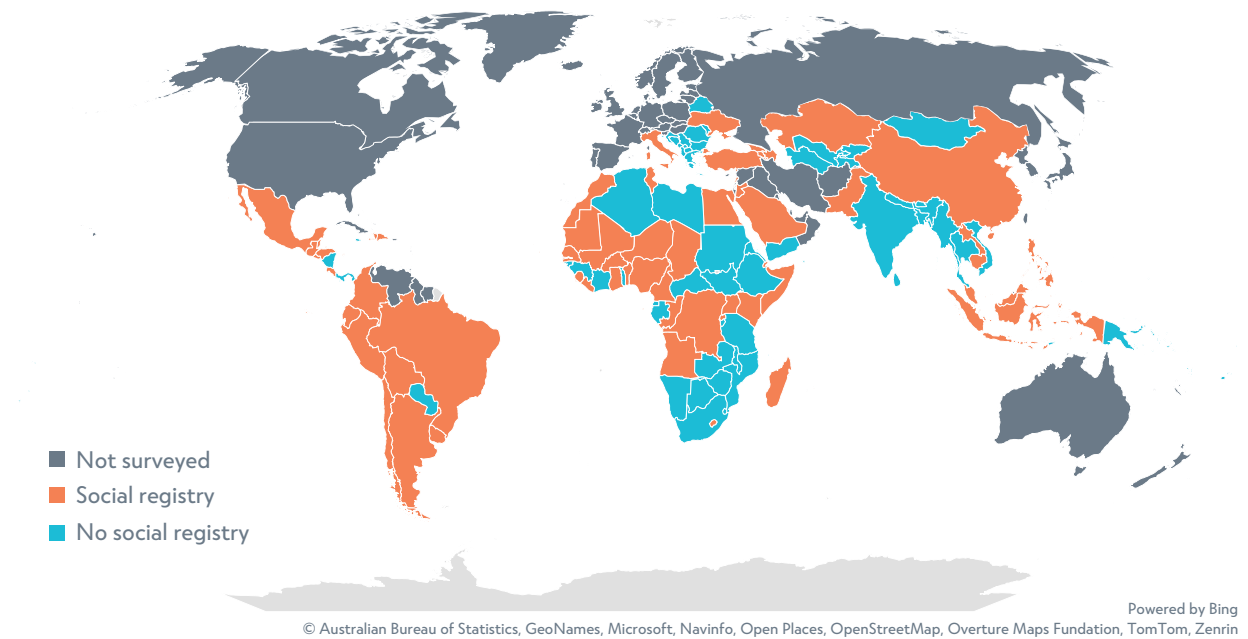
Social registries have been a crucial component of social protection systems for several decades, evolving significantly since their inception. As a result of this evolution, approximately half of developing countries have now established social registries, collectively holding data on more than 1 billion individuals. However, alongside this expansion, significant challenges persist. Many social registries remain static, relying on infrequent and costly census surveys with long time gaps, which often result in outdated information. This static nature increases the risk of exclusion and inclusion errors, ultimately undermining the effectiveness of social protection programs, particularly if timely responses are needed to evolving shocks and responsibilities in the context of adaptive social protection. This raises an important question: what is known about the scale of expansion and the challenges of social registries globally? Experiences and lessons from specific regions have been documented (Barca et al. 2023; Berner and Van Hemelryck 2021; World Bank 2024). Yet, the global status and recent trends in social registries are underexplored in the literature.

Against this background, this brief presents key insights from the largest global database of social registries, developed with data from 131 countries (refer to [map 1](#)).² Information was collected by World Bank teams across the target countries between October 2023 and March 2024 using a short survey questionnaire.

² An initiative of the Delivery Systems Global Solutions Group within the World Bank's Social Protection and Labor Global Practice, this dataset on social registries was primarily compiled from information provided by World Bank regional task teams in collaboration with government counterparts. It was enriched with secondary research where data are available. The information is updated as of May 2024 and may therefore not reflect subsequent changes or updates.

Data were primarily provided by government counterparts. Respondents were subsequently contacted to clarify information and address gaps, and the information was supplemented with secondary research to the extent possible. This comprehensive dataset was analyzed to offer a nuanced understanding of current trends, challenges, and opportunities in the development and utilization of social registries. The insights drawn from this analysis aim to shed light on progress and gaps in the establishment and enhancement of these systems globally. The brief has been prepared as a key knowledge resource, informing the evolving social protection systems agenda.

Map 1 Geographical scope of the Social Registry Database



Note: The data are collected at the national level. Hence, the existence of a social registry is not indicated in the case of countries, such as India, in which social registries have been implemented at the subnational level. Refer to [appendix A](#) for the full list of countries.

Social registries have been evolving since the 2000s

The first wave (1995–2000) began in the late 1990s. Pioneering countries in Europe and Central Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean led the way (refer to [figure 3](#)). These early adopters recognized the potential of social registries to streamline and improve eligibility determination in social assistance programs, laying the foundation for other countries to emulate. Although only three countries—Armenia, Colombia, and Italy—took the early lead, their efforts were important, even if less globally visible compared with countries such as Brazil, which emerged in the following wave.

The second wave (2001–10) saw a surge in social registry adoption, especially across Latin America and the Caribbean, where the model became integral to national social protection strategies. This period also marked the initial take-up in other regions, as governments started to realize the value of these systems in managing and delivering social protection programs more efficiently. Not only did the number of adopting countries grow, but the spread extended beyond the Europe and Central Asia region and the Latin America and the Caribbean region, though the latter still accounted for most of the new adopters. Brazil, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Türkiye were among the countries that expanded social protection frameworks by adopting social registries during this phase.

Brazil's pioneering work in the early 2000s with the establishment of the unified registry (*cadastro único*)

set a global benchmark for social registry systems. This initiative laid the foundation for the adoption of similar systems in other countries, highlighting the potential of social registries in improving the management and delivery of social protection programs. Since then, countries have adopted systems tailored to their unique contexts and capacities.

The third wave (2011–20) represented a critical phase in the global diffusion of social registries, with rapid adoption in the Middle East and North Africa and in Sub-Saharan Africa. These regions, often grappling with challenges in social protection delivery because of climate shocks, food insecurity, and fragility, increasingly depended on social registries to address the needs of vulnerable populations. The Arab Republic of Egypt, Jordan, Nigeria, and Senegal enhanced their social protection systems through social registry innovations, marking significant progress in adapting these systems to diverse contexts. These countries were also among those that effectively used registries to respond to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The fourth wave, emerging post-2020, continues to build on the momentum, with adoption intensifying across Sub-Saharan Africa. The East Asia and the Pacific region and the Europe and Central Asia region are also increasingly incorporating social registries into social protection delivery frameworks. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this trend, highlighting social registries as an effective tool for rapidly scaling up

Figure 3 Trends in establishment of social registries across regions



Source: See [table B.1](#).

a. Refers to the Malaysia National Poverty Data Bank (eKasih).

b. Armenia is transitioning to an enhanced social registry that is currently being piloted and rolled out.

social assistance. Several countries, including Benin, Cameroon, Kazakhstan, and Rwanda, established social registries during or following the pandemic.

In addition to the countries that have already adopted social registries, many others are in the process of planning and implementing these systems, including Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These countries can benefit from technological advancements and the experiences of other countries to leapfrog the traditional learning curve to establish dynamic social

registries that can serve multiple programs and enable scaling up as needed.

These upcoming efforts signal that the global momentum around social registries is far from slowing down. This continued expansion underscores the growing global recognition of social registries and with each new country joining the movement, the potential to enhance the efficiency, reach, and impact of social protection programs continues to grow, offering a pathway for millions more to benefit from social protection benefits and services.

INSIGHT 2

Many developing countries have established social registries

Of the total sample of 218 countries globally, 131 countries were surveyed, of which 62 have established social registries.¹ Nearly half of all developing countries have established social registries (48 percent, or 38 of 82 low- and lower-middle-income countries) (refer to [figure 4](#)). This includes 50 percent of lower-middle-income countries (27 of 54 countries) and 43 percent of low-income countries (12 of 28). Among upper-middle-income countries, 36 percent (19 of 53) also have operational social registries (refer to [appendix A](#) for the full list of countries).² High-income countries are underrepresented in this survey, given that a majority of these countries are not World Bank client countries, and data collection was not feasible.

¹ The list of the countries that have been surveyed excludes several countries. In Europe and Central Asia and in the Middle East and North Africa, the excluded countries include several non-World Bank client countries, while the countries not surveyed in the East Asia and Pacific region and in the Latin America and Caribbean region include several small island states. Information was not available from these countries because of the absence of ongoing World Bank engagements or the difficulties of data collection. A majority of the countries that were not surveyed are high-income countries (72 of 87) that are not World Bank clients.

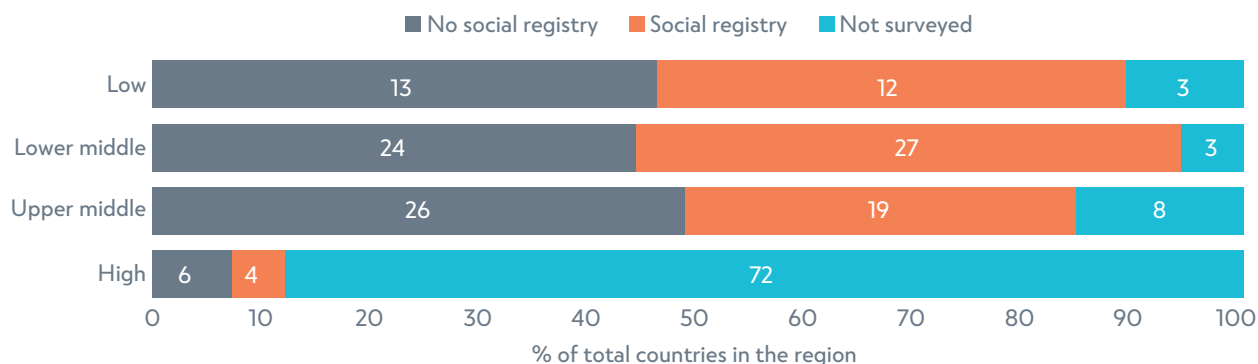
² The percentage statistics also cover countries not surveyed, which include 72 high-income countries, 3 low-income countries, 3 lower-middle-income countries, and 8 upper-middle-income countries.

A regional distribution of this sample indicates that the highest rate of social registries is in Sub-Saharan Africa, with 52 percent of the countries in the region (25 of 48 countries), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, with 38 percent of the countries in the region (16 of 42 countries) (refer to [figure 5](#)). More African countries are expected to develop social registries. All countries in that region have committed to establishing an operational social registry by 2030, according to the 2023 Dar es Salaam Declaration (World Bank 2023).

The South Asia region also has a low prevalence of social registries. Pakistan as the only country with an operational social registry at the national level. Sri Lanka is also at an advanced stage of implementing social registries. Other countries, such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, and Nepal, are in the early stages of the journey. India presents an alternative case. There, social registries are being implemented at the subnational level rather than the national level, reflecting the federalized institutional arrangements for delivering most social protection programs.

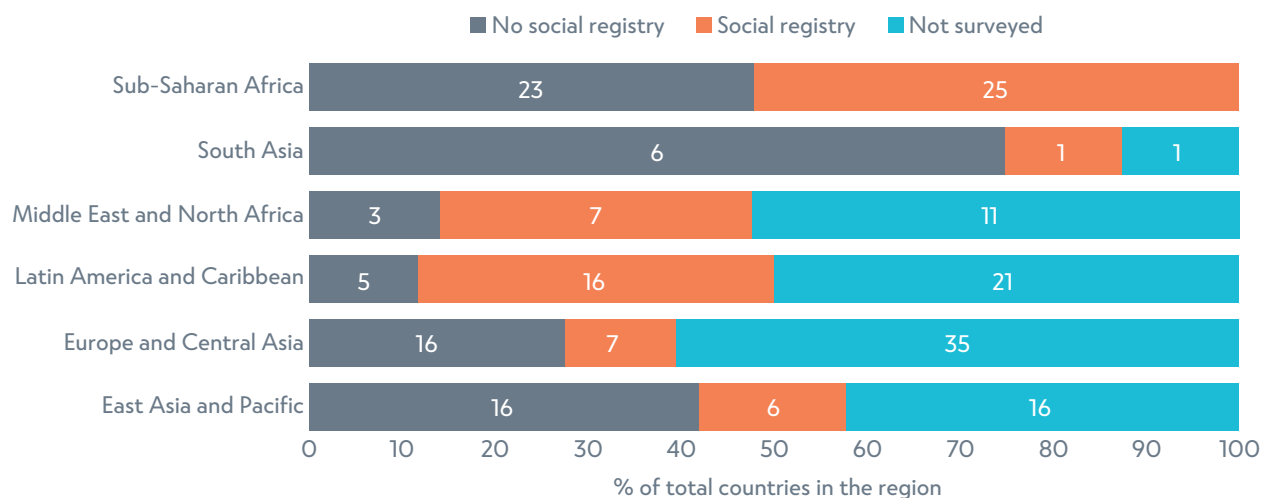
Although social registries appear to be less widespread in the Europe and Central Asia region, the information available on the region is limited. While many countries globally have adopted the approach of establishing social registries by relying on a centralized database that collects socioeconomic data on individuals or households through mass surveys or on demand

Figure 4 Establishment of social registries, by income group classification



Source: World Bank Country and Lending Groups (dashboard), World Bank, Washington, DC, <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>. See [table B.2](#).

Figure 5 Establishment of social registries, by region



Source: See [table B.3](#).

Note: The percentages represent the share of countries in the region (including those that did not respond to the survey) that have established social registries, as a percentage of the total number of countries surveyed.

registration, some countries, particularly in the Europe and Central Asia region, have chosen to develop integrated social protection systems.³ These are classified as social registries in this report because they meet the following criteria: (1) the systems contain data on beneficiaries and applicants; (2) if applicant information

is not in the system, interoperability can be used to source such information from other administrative databases; and (3) legislation enables the storage and retention of applicant information and allows for data sharing across institutions. However, in several countries in Europe and Central Asia, such as Albania, North Macedonia, and Uzbekistan, data privacy and protection laws do not permit the storage and retention of applicant information or data sharing across

³ Similar approaches have been adopted by various sub-national governments in India.

institutions, particularly without the consent of the applicants. This limits the ability of the system to scale up and quickly access comprehensive information from other sources to determine benefit eligibility. Hence, such systems are not classified as social registries.

The case of Serbia illustrates these nuances. In Serbia, the system is not classified as a social registry although the system embodies the technical capacity to use interoperability for horizontal expansion. Legislation allows potential beneficiaries to be identified, but only if the relevant individuals are already in the system (meaning that they have previously applied for a social assistance benefit, received it, or are currently otherwise beneficiaries of social assistance). In such cases, the system sends notifications about additional benefits to which the individuals are entitled. The legal basis for horizontal expansion beyond this pool is available to support shock responses, but such expansion has not yet been operationalized.

The integrated social protection systems approach observed in some countries of the Europe and Central Asia region is a result of the level of formality and digital maturity in these countries. Many individuals are already registered in various databases for tax, vehicle ownership, land, and health systems. This facilitates the access of social protection programs to sufficient information to determine eligibility based on a means test. As a result, institutions responsible for social protection can collect data from multiple databases to create comprehensive individual or household profiles to determine eligibility. Despite differences in how these systems under the two approaches are structured, the ultimate goal remains the same: to access comprehensive data quickly to determine benefit eligibility, enable effective social protection delivery, and expand coverage in response to shocks.

INSIGHT

3

More than 1 billion people are covered by social registries

Social registry coverage across the 62 countries with established registries reaches over 1.1 billion individuals, or an average of about 41 percent of the population. However, coverage varies widely, ranging from less than 1 percent to 100 percent, highlighting significant differences in implementation.

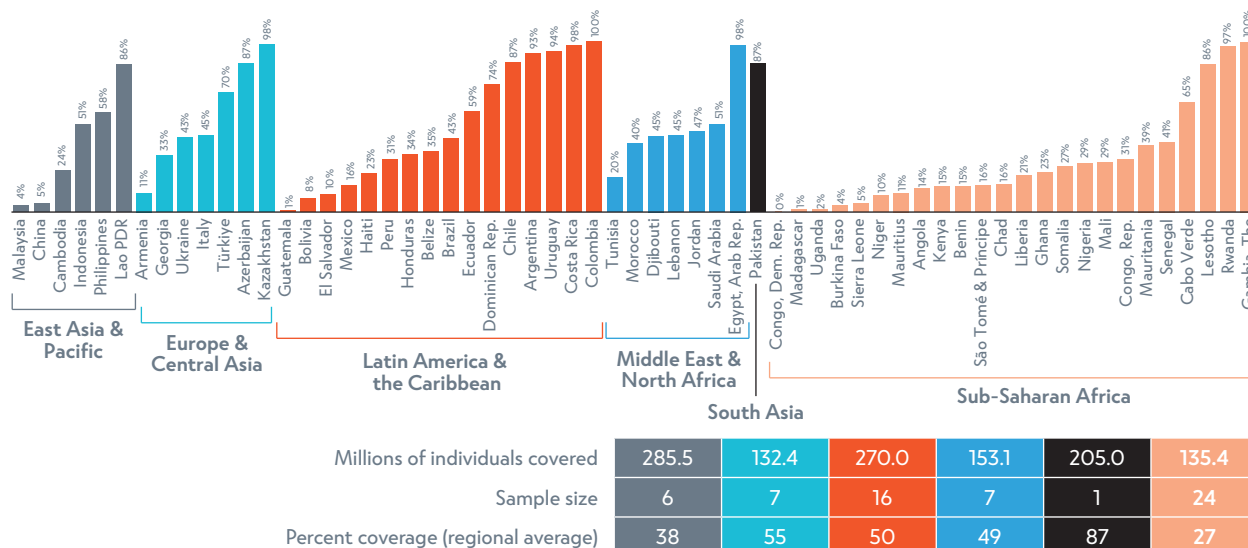
While coverage alone does not determine the performance or effectiveness of a social registry, it is an important factor in assessing a country's ability to identify eligible beneficiaries accurately for social protection programs under normal circumstances or during shocks. Comparisons of coverage across regions or country income groups may be misleading because of differences in sample sizes and other influencing factors, such as the objectives of the registry and the method of updating the contents. Nonetheless, the distribution of the coverage of social registries across the countries surveyed presents a varied picture (refer to [figure 6](#)).

Coverage appears to be broadly correlated with the year of establishment of the social registry because coverage tends to grow. Newer systems typically show less coverage relative to more mature and fully operational registries. This gradual expansion reflects the time and effort required to scale up coverage, often occurring in waves and sometimes driven by significant events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, coverage ranges from less than 1 percent in countries that have recently established social

registries to 100 percent in those with longstanding, well-established systems. However, there are exceptions. Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for instance, exhibit wide coverage although the social registries have been established more recently. This has been attributed to the need to scale up social protection programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These countries have achieved significant levels of coverage by adopting various methods to update the social registry data: Lao PDR relies on en masse surveys, while Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan use administrative databases that rely on interoperability, demonstrating the flexibility of social registry models in adapting to local contexts.

Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Lesotho, Pakistan, Rwanda, Türkiye, and Uruguay have also managed to achieve extensive coverage. Meanwhile, many countries, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa and in Sub-Saharan Africa, show lower levels of coverage. This is often because of challenges, such as data collection costs, limited digital adoption, limited access, and institutional capacity constraints. These factors have hindered the ability of some countries, especially those that introduced social registries in the past two decades, to expand coverage rapidly. However, progress is being made. For instance, countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, such as Kenya and Nigeria, are gradually improving and expanding social registry coverage.

Figure 6 Coverage by social registries across countries, % of population (latest available data 2024–25)



Source: Original figure for this publication based on the Social Registry Database. See [table B.4](#).

Note: The percentages indicated for regions highlight the average coverage (individual, as % of population) of the sample countries in the respective regions, while the numbers indicate total number of individuals covered across the respective regions.

The coverage of social registries is shaped by a country’s specific social protection objectives. Thus, 100 percent coverage may not always be necessary or appropriate. Coverage is context specific and is determined by several other factors, including the country’s social protection objectives, the number and type of programs supported by the registry, the intended target populations, and the method of updating the registry. The goal should be to achieve optimal coverage that aligns with a country’s needs and priorities, rather than simply aiming for wide coverage. For example, if there is a crisis involving internally displaced persons, climate shocks, or energy subsidies, the priority could be to ensure that the registry includes those people most affected by the challenges. Optimal coverage should be tailored to addressing each country’s unique problems, such as poverty reduction, vulnerability to shocks, and specific social protection objectives. For instance, in Brazil, coverage has been deliberately maintained at around 50 percent, aligning with the government’s social protection objectives by focusing on the most vulnerable.

The coverage of dynamic registries can be expected to be lower because not everyone will have a need or an incentive to register, especially those people who do not require social assistance. However, dynamic registries offer the flexibility to scale up coverage rapidly, if necessary, which is a feature countries have used to support social protection responses during shocks. For example, Türkiye had a coverage rate of 50 percent prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, but expanded the rate to 70 percent within weeks, reaching new parts of the population. As countries transition to dynamic registries, they should also consider additional measures to ensure access among groups that may face challenges with on demand registration, such as individuals who face difficulties visiting local offices because of distance, have limited access to technology, or cannot navigate online applications. Thus, Pakistan, which recently transitioned to a dynamic registry, is considering extending outreach at lower levels of government administration to improve access, acknowledging that on demand registration may not capture all individuals as effectively as the previous census sweep approach.

Using social registries for purposes beyond social protection enhances coverage in any case, thereby positioning the registries as strategic national investments with applications across sectors. The broader the range of programs—social protection, health care, education, and beyond—that rely on these platforms to deliver services, the more comprehensive the coverage becomes, as individuals seeking access to these services are required to enroll through the social registry. Chile, Colombia, and Costa Rica serve as examples of this approach. Governments there have expanded

the use of social registries to include a variety of services and benefits and thereby significantly broadened the reach of the registries. Similarly, in Türkiye, about 30 percent of social registry coverage is driven by the integration of the registry with the universal health insurance scheme, which uses the registry to identify households eligible for health insurance premium subsidies, illustrating how cross-sectoral integration can expand coverage.

INSIGHT 4

Countries are shifting from static to dynamic social registries

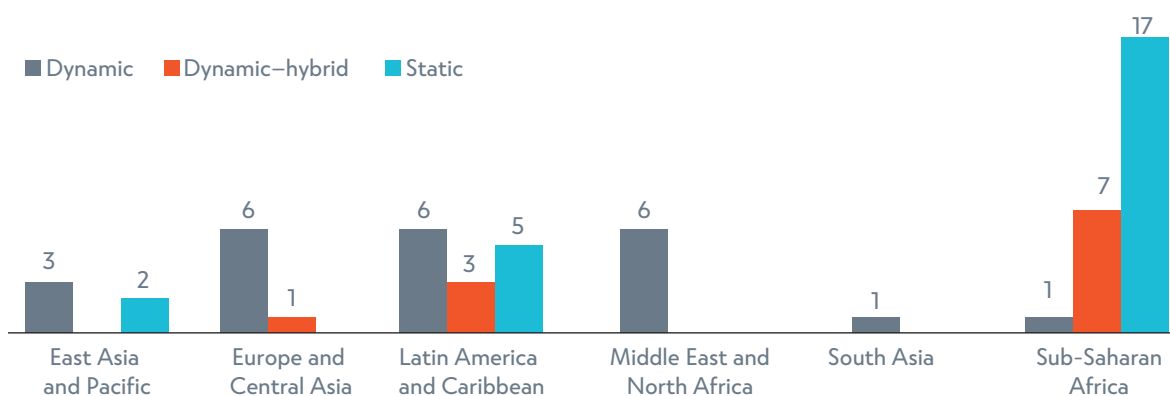
Countries have implemented static, dynamic, or hybrid social registries tailored to their specific objectives and contexts. Dynamic registries are characterized by the on-demand registration of individuals or households or real-time updates sourced from administrative databases through interoperability. They are currently the most prevalent in the surveyed sample, appearing in 23 of 59 countries on which data are available on this metric (refer to [figures 7](#) and [8](#)). They have become more prevalent in upper-middle- and high-income countries and in Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa and least prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa, which may be attributed to the level of digitalization and interoperability, the cost of data collection, and the institutional arrangements in Africa.

In countries with static social registries, data decay poses a major challenge. As household circumstances evolve, registries that are not regularly updated become outdated quickly and fail to reflect the dynamic nature of poverty and vulnerability. This undermines the accuracy of the targeting in social protection programs, resulting in errors of both inclusion and exclusion. To address this, some countries are moving toward more frequent updates or adopting dynamic registries to ensure that data remain relevant and responsive to changing needs.

On average, data in static or hybrid social registries are updated every 3.7 years. The range is from 2 to 6 years. The average is based on the data from 22 countries, including 3 in East Asia and Pacific (average: 4.3 years), 6 in Latin America and the Caribbean (average: 3.8 years), and 13 in Sub-Saharan Africa (average: 3.5 years). However, even if updates are planned within these intervals, financial and logistical constraints often lead to delays, extending the actual frequency of updates. Despite this, the 3.7-year average in this sample aligns with findings from other studies, such as the 3 to 5 year update frequency reported in some Latin American countries (World Bank 2024) and the 2- to 4- year range across 6 countries in West Africa (Barca et al. 2023). While more frequent updates are preferable to maintain data accuracy, the associated costs and operational challenges underscore the strong case for transitioning to a dynamic social registry model.

By facilitating on demand registration and integrating data sources to assess needs and conditions, dynamic registries may enhance data quality, accuracy, and efficiency, leading to significant administrative cost savings. By centralizing and combining data from various sources through interoperability across administrative and program databases, social registries enable improved resource allocation and coordination by streamlining business processes, improving data accuracy, and reducing administrative costs (Leite et al. 2017).

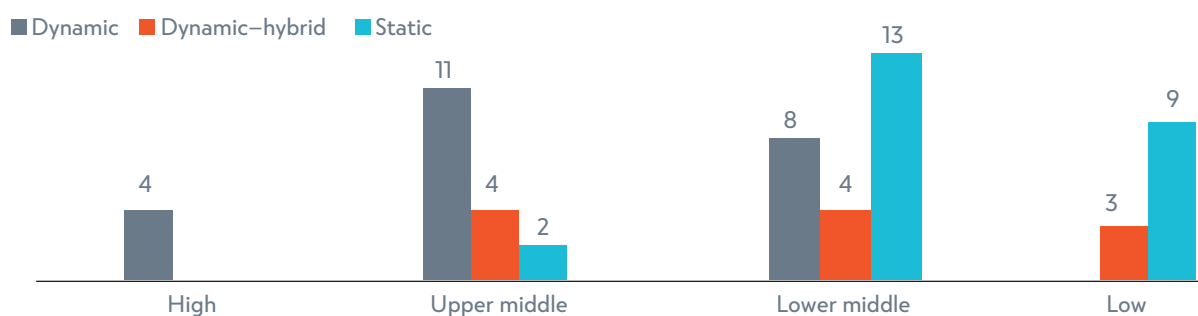
Figure 7 Method of updating data in social registries across regions, by number of countries



Source: See [table B.5](#).

Note: Dynamic—hybrid refers to a combination of en masse updates and on demand registration.

Figure 8 Method of updating data in social registries across income groups, by number of countries



Source: See [table B.5](#).

Note: Dynamic—hybrid refers to a combination of en masse updates and on demand registration.

Recognizing the effectiveness of dynamic registries, several governments, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, have begun to transition from static to dynamic registries by adopting a hybrid approach. Ten countries have implemented some form of on demand registration or established interoperability to draw information from other administrative databases. This strategy complements en masse survey-based data updates. The success of Chile, Colombia, Pakistan, and Rwanda in achieving high coverage rates illustrates the effectiveness of this transitional approach. These countries demonstrate that a satisfactory baseline level of coverage can be achieved through survey-based updates, paving the way for the introduction of on demand registration mechanisms.

The evolving landscape of social registries underscores the significance of the initial conditions. Not all countries possess the necessary infrastructure or institutional capacity to implement a dynamic registry from the outset. Consequently, countries must factor in the preconditions, while developing their vision and strategic plan for establishing a social registry by either beginning with a static approach and transitioning to a dynamic registry as conditions evolve or starting with low-coverage dynamic registries and scaling up the on demand registration mechanisms and establishing interoperability with other databases. This progressive shift enables countries to build on existing systems, ensuring that they can adapt to a changing socio-economic environment, while enhancing the social protection framework.

INSIGHT
5

Interoperability fosters social registries as integrated gateways

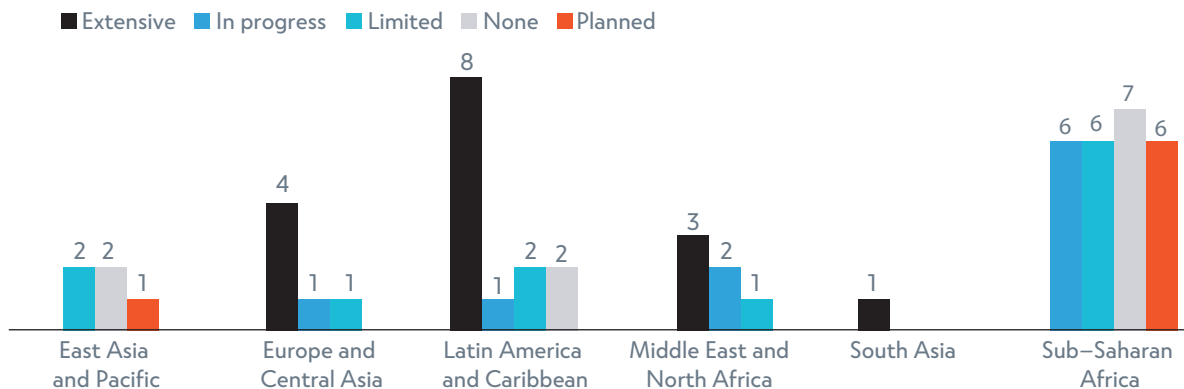
Interoperability is a crucial tool in enabling a social registry to serve as a one-stop shop for the delivery of social protection programs as well as health care and education programs, subsidies, and so on. Almost half the countries surveyed (26 of 56 countries on which data on interoperability are available) have established limited or extensive interoperability (refer to [figure 9](#)).¹ Interoperability is most advanced in Europe and Central Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean, where dynamic registries are most prevalent. The Middle East

and North Africa is making important progress. Nearly half the countries in the region demonstrate extensive interoperability. Sub-Saharan Africa exhibits low interoperability on average, although several countries use social registries to support multiple social protection programs, often relying on static or hybrid registries. However, many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are currently planning to promote interoperability in social registries, which could facilitate a transition to hybrid or fully dynamic social registries.

¹ Extensive interoperability is achieved if the social registry has an interface with five or more administrative or program databases for data exchange. Limited interoperability is achieved if the social registry has an interface with less than five administrative or program databases for data exchange.

Interoperability is a cornerstone of effective dynamic social registries, enabling them to exchange data with other key government databases and services. Implementing interoperability in social registries depends on the availability and technological com-

Figure 9 Level of interoperability of social registries, by region, by number of countries



Source: See [table B.6](#).

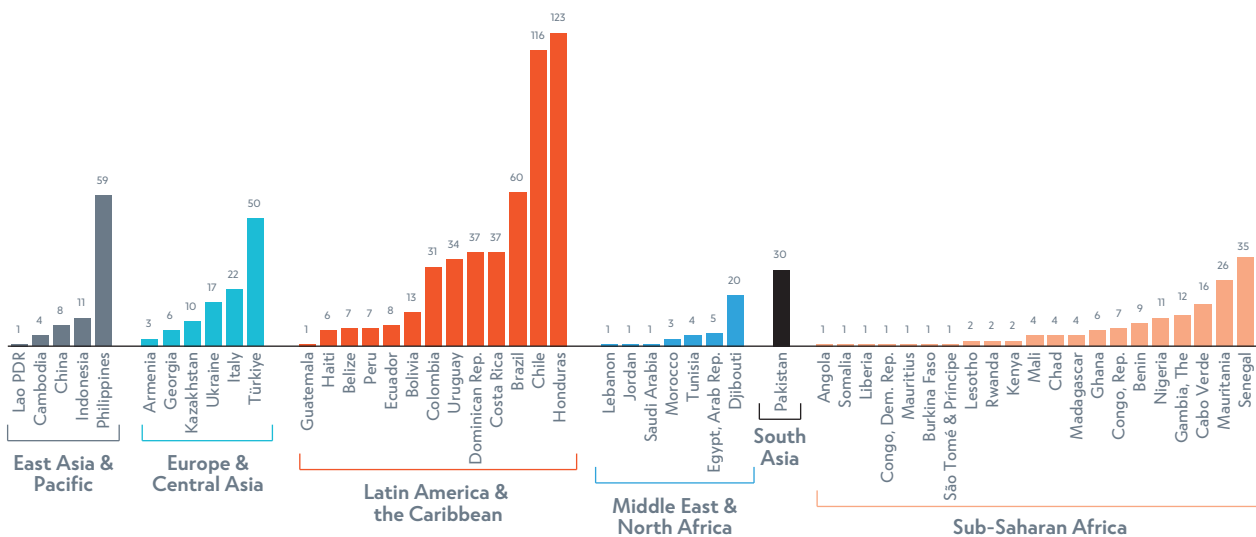
patibility of other systems, such as ID systems and administrative databases (for instance, tax systems or vehicle or land registries), as well as the quality of data in these databases. Experience has shown that a clear vision and strong political ownership are critical for successful data sharing. Once this vision is established at the highest levels, institutions become more cooperative in sharing data and improving their databases to comply with data quality guidelines for social registry integration. Over time, institutions that share data with the social registry can also access data from the registry for their own objectives, based on two-way data-sharing protocols, creating a win-win scenario for all parties involved. Developing these data-sharing protocols upfront is essential in facilitating secure and efficient data exchange, while respecting data protection and privacy regulations.

In line with their objectives of supporting economies of scale for intake and registration and the assessment of needs and conditions, social registries often serve multiple programs. This highlights their crucial role as integrated gateways for identifying eligible beneficiaries across a broad range of social protection programs and programs beyond social protection in some cases (refer to [figure 10](#)). Supporting multiple programs brings

efficiency gains, benefiting administrators and applicants by reducing the need for individuals to provide the same information in applying for separate programs.

Countries in Europe and Central Asia and in Latin American and the Caribbean stand out because of the wide range of programs supported by social registries, which underpins the need for extensive interoperability to facilitate streamlined and secure data exchange. However, it has been reported that countries in Europe and Central Asia often face legal restrictions (stemming from data privacy and protection considerations) that inhibit the sourcing of income or income-proxy data from other administrative databases to determine eligibility. Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean typically use dynamic registries to support eligibility determination for multiple programs and rely extensively on interoperability to source data for intake and assessments and to share information on eligible beneficiaries across programs (World Bank 2024). In Cabo Verde, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, and Türkiye, social registries are also used beyond social protection to support the implementation of initiatives in areas such as health care, education, and energy. In these cases, interoperability across systems serves as a key enabler.

Figure 10 Number of programs supported by social registries, by country



Source: See [table B.6](#).

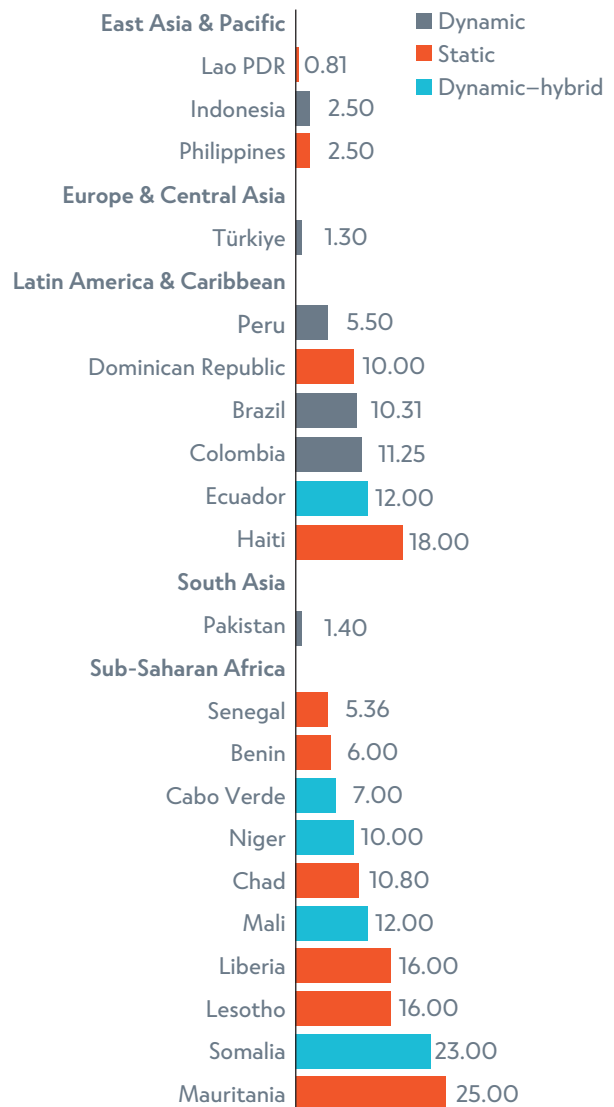
INSIGHT
6

Dynamic social registries show lower data collection costs

The average data collection cost across the sample reflects a wide range and highlights the efficiency gains achieved by some countries in social registry data collection, while also underscoring the significant potential for cost reductions in other countries. The survey does not define and disaggregate the data collection costs based on individual cost components (such as household survey costs, data processing costs, and administrative costs) or other factors, such as intake modalities. Consequently, the costs are not strictly comparable across countries or regions, but are presented to showcase broad trends and variances.

The average data collection cost across the sample is \$9.56 per household in nominal terms, reflecting a wide range, from \$0.81 to \$25.00. While there are data limitations and comparability issues, the available information suggests that the per household cost of data collection tends to be high in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Sub-Saharan Africa, with average costs of \$11.18 and \$13.12, respectively (refer to [figure 11](#)). Lao PDR has the lowest cost, at \$0.81 per household, followed by Türkiye, at \$1.30, and Pakistan, at \$1.40. In contrast, Mauritania has the highest cost, at \$25.00 per household, followed by Somalia, at \$23.00, and Haiti, at \$18.00. The range of costs is broadly in line with secondary sources (Aiken, Ohlenburg, and Blumenstock 2023; Grosh et al. 2022). This highlights the efficiency gains achieved by some countries in social registry data collection, while also showing the

Figure 11 Cost per household of social registry data collection, by method of update (nominal \$)



Source: See [table B.7](#).

significant potential for cost reduction. The relatively high costs in Haiti and Somalia may be partly attributable to the fragile country contexts.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, costs do not vary significantly based on the method used to update social registries. The high data collection costs in Sub-Saharan Africa appear to be attributable to the method of updating. Census-based data collection is typically more expensive than on demand data collection.

However, Mauritania and Senegal present an interesting contrast. Although both countries use social registries to support a similar number of programs, the costs differ substantially. A review of secondary literature indicates that other factors have an impact on the data collection costs (Alberro Encinas and Geschwind 2025). These factors include the question count in a harmonized intake questionnaire and the intake modalities. Home visits are adopted in Mauritania, while, in Senegal, data are collected at temporary registration sites.

Costs savings and efficiency gains can be achieved by accelerating the transition toward dynamic social registries by, for example, introducing on demand registration and subsequently enhancing interoperability with other administrative and program databases. The transition to dynamic registries also unlocks the potential for social registries to support more programs, which contributes to cost savings. If more programs use the social registry, the data collection costs decrease in relation to the delivered benefits, effectively reducing costs by avoiding duplicate data collection (Alberro Encinas and Geschwind 2025). This is particularly applicable in countries facing resource constraints, such as in Sub-Saharan Africa.

INSIGHT 7

Social registries are crucial in emergencies and for adaptive social protection

Social registries played a vital role in identifying beneficiaries during social protection emergency responses to COVID-19 across all regions. Among the 62 countries with social registries, governments in 34 used the systems to deliver social assistance benefits in response to COVID-19, while 10 did not, and information is unavailable on the remaining 18 (refer to [figure 12](#)). Among these countries, 16 of 34 adopted survey-based methods to collect information to expand coverage during the pandemic, while 7, including Brazil, Chile, and Türkiye, employed a combination of survey-based methods and sourcing from administrative databases.

Some governments were unable to use social registries in COVID-19 response because of outdated information (the Philippines, Uganda) or inadequate coverage (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, The Gambia, and Nigeria). The social registry had not yet become operational in The Gambia at the time. In Nigeria, a rapid response register of beneficiaries was created with mobile technology to deliver COVID-19 response.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many governments significantly expanded the coverage of social registries using various methodologies. Of the 35 countries that used social registries during the pandemic, 28 expanded the coverage of social registries.¹ Brazil, Indonesia, and Peru achieved significant coverage

¹ Coverage expansion numbers are only available on 17 of the 28 countries of which the governments indicated social

expansion. Approximately 40 million individuals were added in both Brazil and Indonesia, and about 31 million individuals were registered in Peru² (refer to [figure 13](#)). This expansion was accomplished by relying on interoperability to source data from administrative systems or program management information systems or through in-person, phone, or online survey-based registration.

While countries with robust social registries were able to scale up coverage rapidly for pandemic response, some countries, including the Democratic Republic of Congo and Togo, innovatively explored the use of novel data sources, such as satellite and mobile phone data, to support the identification of potential beneficiaries for emergency responses during the pandemic, to circumvent the absence of a social registry or inadequate coverage (Lawson et al. 2023; Okamura, Ohlenburg, and Tesliuc 2024). Governments also relied on new enrollment campaigns, using other databases, such as informal worker registries, civil registries, social security and tax registries, and so on (Gentilini 2022). In some countries with comparatively mature systems,

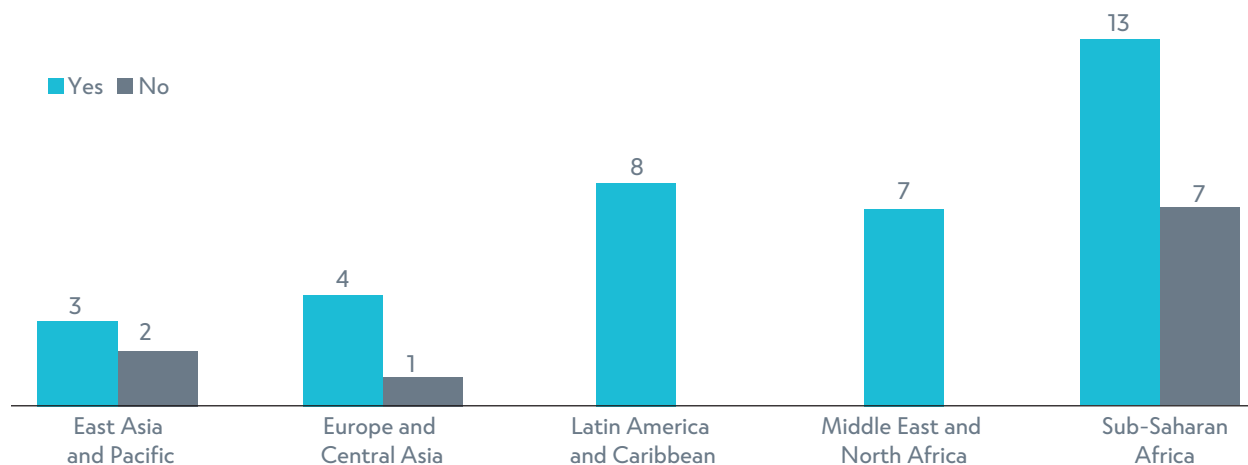
registry coverage was expanded in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

² The registry for COVID-19 social assistance beneficiaries was created by leveraging various administrative databases, and the legal framework for the registry was limited to the context of the pandemic response. In this context, this is not to be treated as a conventional expansion of the social registry, as the COVID-19 response registry is inactive.

weaknesses in social registries undermined the ability to respond rapidly to the crisis, particularly in the coverage of new beneficiaries (horizontal scale-up). For example, in the Philippines, despite the maturity and widespread coverage of the 4Ps Program, the

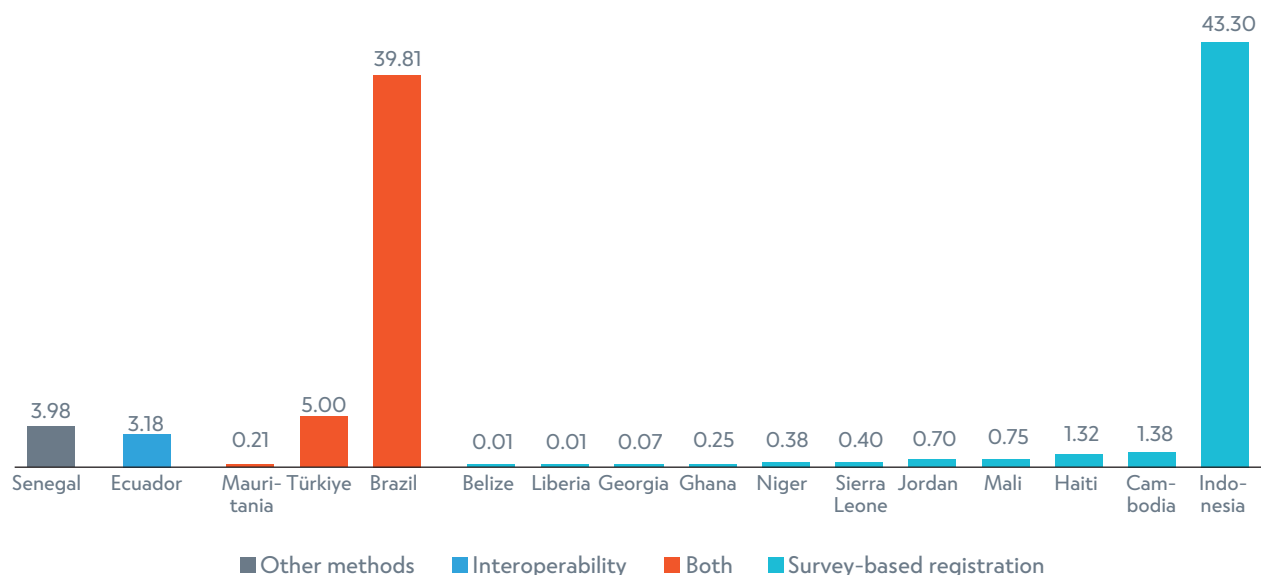
horizontal scale-up in response to COVID-19 was initially quite challenging because the social registry was outdated and beneficiaries had to be registered manually using paper forms (Gudmalin et al. 2024; World Bank 2022b).

Figure 12 Number of countries using social registries to support beneficiary identification and COVID-19–related social assistance, by region



Source: See [table B.8](#).

Figure 13 Coverage expansion (number of individuals, millions) of social registries during the pandemic, by method of data collection



Source: See [table B.8](#).

Note: Coverage expansion in Belize, Cambodia, Georgia, Haiti, and Senegal was reported in terms of households and were converted to individuals using the Database on Household Size and Composition 2022, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/household-size-and-composition>.

INSIGHT
8

Most social registries are administered by central institutions

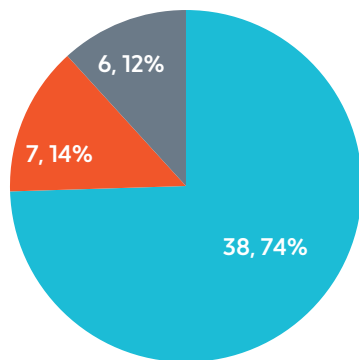
The social registries in a majority of countries are managed by a central social agency (38 of 52 countries), such as a social ministry. Examples across regions include Chile, Djibouti, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, and Türkiye (refer to [figure 14](#)). This entails a responsibility to host, manage, and operate the social registry with the designated central social agency. In most cases, these central agencies also share information from the social registry with other user programs and partner agencies through data-sharing agreements.

A variation of this approach has been adopted in several countries whereby the social registry resides with

the central social protection agency, but responsibility for implementation lies with a different agency, such as the national information technology agency (7 of 52 countries). For example, in Jordan, the Ministry of Social Development oversees the social registry, while the National Aid Fund and the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship manage implementation. Similarly, in Egypt, the Ministry of Social Solidarity has authority over the social registry, but the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology manages technical aspects and implementation. In Brazil, the unified registry relies on the extensive network of social assistance reference centers in all municipalities to registering information on the poorest among

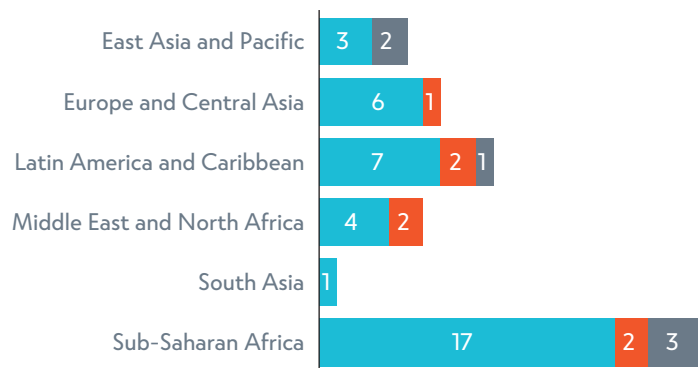
Figure 14 Use and distribution across regions of types of institutional arrangements for social registries

a. Number and % of types of arrangements used



■ Managed and operated by central social agency
 ■ Managed by central social agency, implemented by separate operating agency
 ■ Managed centrally, implemented in decentralized manner

b. Number of arrangements used by region



Source: See [table B.9](#).

the population. The registry is currently used in various municipal, state, and federal social programs to identify and profile potential beneficiaries.

Six countries—Angola, Cabo Verde, China, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Peru—have adopted decentralized institutional arrangements for social registries. All these countries use en masse or hybrid methods combining en masse updates with on demand registration to update registries. The decentralized arrangements likely help facilitate more effective data collection

by relying on the capacities of local and subnational government agencies, which are often more well positioned to manage community-level data gathering to ensure more effective outreach. The broader governance and administrative structure in these countries might have also influenced the adoption of such an approach.

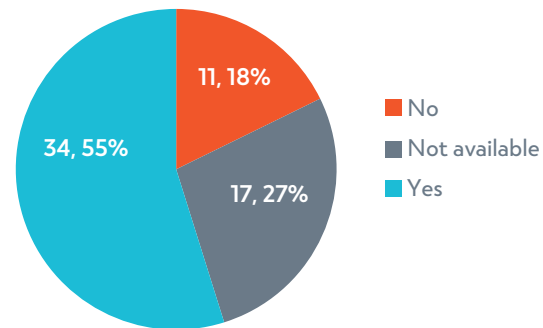
INSIGHT
9

Data protection and privacy mechanisms are not universal

Data protection and data privacy are critical considerations because of the extensive personal information stored in social registries. Social protection programs are typically associated with large repositories of sensitive household income, consumption, and asset-related information. As governments come increasingly to rely on the integration and interoperability of social registries to link them to tax systems, civil registries, vehicle databases, social security institutions, unemployment offices, and more, data exchanges among these systems become essential for more robust and efficient implementation and in effectively assessing the needs and conditions of individuals and households. However, expanding system integration involves the challenge of maintaining the integrity of larger datasets. While the integration is useful, even necessary, it is crucial to be prepared to mitigate any risks to data protection or privacy while confronting the broader challenges in data management.

In the sample of countries with social registries that were surveyed, more than half instituted data privacy and protection mechanisms (34 of 62 countries with social registries) (refer to [figure 15](#)). No data-sharing and privacy arrangements exist in 11 of the countries, and information is not available on the remaining 17 countries. The importance of safeguarding the personal data contained in social registries is amplified as the registries increasingly become interoperable and share data and information with other systems

Figure 15 Existence of data protection and privacy mechanisms, countries with social registries



Source: See [table B.10](#). n = 62.

where they become accessible to a broader audience, thereby raising the potential for misuse.

The survey indicates countries are adopting a wide range of data protection and privacy mechanisms. This typically involves one or more of the following methods: (1) compliance with national data privacy and protection legislation (Brazil, Chile, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco, the Philippines, Peru, Rwanda), (2) establishment of dedicated institutions (such as the Personal Data Protection Agency in Benin), (3) agency-specific regulations governing social registries (Angola, Lao PDR, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone), (4) formal data-sharing agreements among agencies (Haiti, Liberia, Mali), (5) system-level access controls (the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya), and (6) memorandums of understanding with beneficiaries (Nigeria).

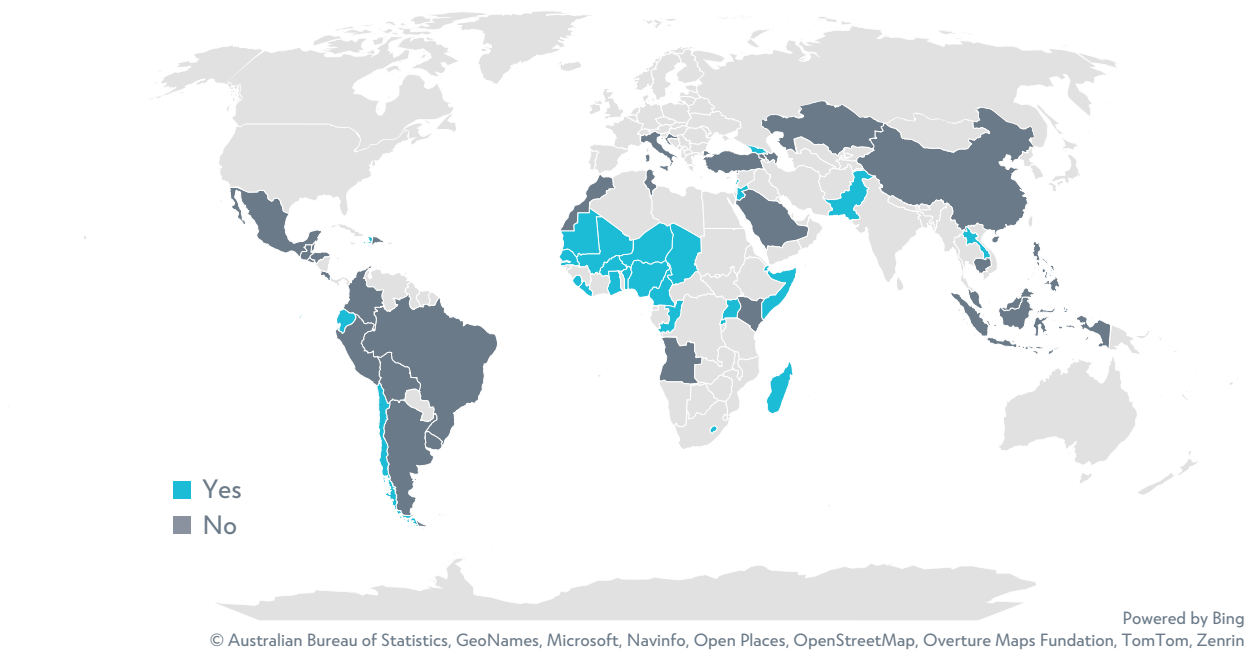
INSIGHT
10

External financing supports social registries in many countries

Half the countries that have implemented social registries have relied on external financing and technical assistance from development partners (refer to [map 2](#)). A majority of these countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa, where 22 of the 25 governments surveyed received such support. The support encompasses financing and technical assistance in developing and rolling out the social registries and in registry data collection.

A majority of these countries receive support from the World Bank (30 of 31 countries), in collaboration (cofinancing) with other development partners, including the Agence française de développement, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, the European Union, the United Nations Children’s Fund, and the World Food Programme.

Map 2 Countries receiving external support to implement social registries



East Asia & Pacific		Europe & Central Asia		Latin America & the Caribbean		Middle East & North Africa		South Asia		Sub-Saharan Africa	
1	5	1	6	3	13	3	4	1	0	22	3

Bringing it all together

The data and analysis in this report represent an overview of the progress, developments, and opportunities experienced in countries in the process of planning, establishing, or upgrading social registries. The aim is to highlight issues to consider in designing and implementing social registries, as follows:

- The rich history of country experiences in realizing social registries spans more than three decades. This represents a valuable repository of lessons that countries now embarking on this journey can use to shorten the learning curve.
- Achieving 100 percent coverage of the population in a social registry may not always be necessary or appropriate. The focus might be more profitably on achieving optimal coverage that aligns with a country's needs and priorities, such as reaching the target populations of the programs supported by the registry, ensuring inclusion of the poor and vulnerable, balancing the cost and feasibility of data collection, and meeting the need for rapid scale-up in the face of shocks.
- Dynamic social registries are increasingly important in the context of adaptive social protection to support rapid scale-up during shocks. The experiences of the Dominican Republic, Pakistan, and others underscore the effectiveness of social registries in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic response and climate-related shocks (Guyen et al. 2024; Williams and Gonzalez 2020). Countries are increasingly establishing dynamic registries, motivated by various objectives, including better shock-responsiveness, expanding program use, greater cost efficiencies, improved accuracy and timeliness of data, and reductions in the burdens on applicants and administrators. Investing in the creation of physical interfaces for continuous on demand registration may be considered over the short and medium terms, followed by interoperability over the medium and long term. It is important also to recognize the limitations in digital readiness and in the availability of administrative databases that characterize some countries.
- Investing in interoperability between the social registry and other administrative and program databases can help unlock the potential of the registry to support more robust and efficient intake and assessment processes that the coverage of multiple programs may require, including social protection programs and beyond.
- Data protection and privacy considerations should always be at the forefront given the sensitive nature of the information typically contained in social registries, the advances in technology, and the expanding interoperability of systems. If national data protection and privacy laws have not yet been enacted, agency-specific regulations may be introduced to govern the operations of social registries. Agreements with other agencies are also useful in facilitating data sharing in a streamlined and secure manner. Such investments are important in building trust in the system and promoting transparency and accountability.

Social registries form a cornerstone in the World Bank's approach to supporting countries in addressing the social protection coverage gap: 2 billion people are not covered or are inadequately covered by social protection programs (World Bank 2025). The World

Bank is committed to working closely with countries through lending operations and technical assistance to help develop and enhance social registries in alignment with the objective of reaching an additional 500 million beneficiaries of social safety net programs by 2030.

It is important to recognize, however, that social registries do not exist in isolation. They are essential during the assess phase of the social protection delivery chain, but effective social protection requires a holistic approach encompassing all four phases: assess, enroll, provide, and manage (refer to [figure 1](#)). Each phase must be integrated and supported by digital technologies, including functional systems, such as social registries, program management information systems, and integrated beneficiary registries, working in conjunction with foundational digital public infrastructure. Equally important is investment in human capacity and front-line service delivery to ensure these systems are effectively implemented and accessible to those who need them most. This integrated ecosystem provides a comprehensive overview of benefit distribution, enhancing efficiency, accuracy, and the development of informed social policies and programs.

Even if robust delivery systems are available, it is crucial constantly to assess and enhance all components of the delivery chain to maximize social protection program impact and ensure that systems remain relevant, inclusive, and responsive. Key elements to consider are the following. First, effective communication and outreach are essential to including all targeted populations, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, and to addressing the digital divide that may widen with the spread of digitalization. Second,

strengthening the mechanisms needed to allow beneficiaries and stakeholders to voice their opinions through grievance redress systems will enhance transparency and accountability. Third, fostering continuous learning through rigorous monitoring and evaluation, supported by systematic data collection and analysis, enables governments to make informed improvements and more effectively meet the needs of beneficiaries, with a particular focus on ensuring the inclusion of the poor and the vulnerable.

Finally, countries can leverage social registries as a springboard for integrated “one-stop-shop” service platforms. By linking social registries with labor market information systems, public employment services, skills programs, case management services, financial inclusion initiatives, health and education interventions, and other relevant services, governments can streamline service delivery through a single entry point. Such integration not only improves the user experience—reducing time and transaction costs for individuals—but also enhances delivery efficiency, strengthens coordination across agencies, and helps close gaps in social protection, financial inclusion, and employment. In doing so, social registries can evolve beyond intake and assessment tools into dynamic hubs that connect people to the full suite of services they need to improve their self-sufficiency, inclusion, and employability—and better prepare them for jobs.

Appendixes

Appendix A: The geographical scope of the Social Registry Database

Region	Economy	Income group	Availability of social registry
East Asia and Pacific	American Samoa	High income	Not surveyed
	Australia	High income	Not surveyed
	Brunei Darussalam	High income	Not surveyed
	Cambodia	Lower middle income	Social registry
	China	Upper middle income	Social registry
	Fiji	Upper middle income	No social registry
	French Polynesia	High income	Not surveyed
	Guam	High income	Not surveyed
	Hong Kong SAR, China	High income	Not surveyed
	Indonesia	Lower middle income	Social registry
	Japan	High income	Not surveyed
	Kiribati	Lower middle income	Not surveyed
	Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	Low income	Not surveyed
	Korea, Rep.	High income	Not surveyed
	Lao PDR	Lower middle income	Social registry
	Macao SAR, China	High income	Not surveyed
	Malaysia	Upper middle income	Social registry
	Marshall Islands	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Lower middle income	No social registry
	Mongolia	Lower middle income	No social registry
Myanmar	Lower middle income	No social registry	
Nauru	High income	No social registry	
New Caledonia	High income	Not surveyed	
New Zealand	High income	Not surveyed	
Northern Mariana Islands	High income	Not surveyed	

Region	Economy	Income group	Availability of social registry
East Asia and Pacific	Palau	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Papua New Guinea	Lower middle income	No social registry
	Philippines	Lower middle income	Social registry
	Samoa	Lower middle income	No social registry
	Singapore	High income	Not surveyed
	Solomon Islands	Lower middle income	No social registry
	Taiwan, China	High income	Not surveyed
	Thailand	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Timor-Leste	Lower middle income	No social registry
	Tonga	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Tuvalu	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Vanuatu	Lower middle income	No social registry
Viet Nam	Lower middle income	No social registry	
Europe and Central Asia	Albania	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Andorra	High income	Not surveyed
	Armenia	Upper middle income	Social registry
	Austria	High income	Not surveyed
	Azerbaijan	Upper middle income	Social registry
	Belarus	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Belgium	High income	Not surveyed
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Bulgaria	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Channel Islands	High income	Not surveyed
	Croatia	High income	No social registry
	Cyprus	High income	Not surveyed
	Czechia	High income	Not surveyed
	Denmark	High income	Not surveyed
	Estonia	High income	Not surveyed
	Faroe Islands	High income	Not surveyed
	Finland	High income	Not surveyed
	France	High income	Not surveyed
	Georgia	Upper middle income	Social registry
	Germany	High income	Not surveyed
Gibraltar	High income	Not surveyed	

Region	Economy	Income group	Availability of social registry
Europe and Central Asia	Greece	High income	No social registry
	Greenland	High income	Not surveyed
	Hungary	High income	Not surveyed
	Iceland	High income	Not surveyed
	Ireland	High income	Not surveyed
	Isle of Man	High income	Not surveyed
	Italy	High income	Social registry
	Kazakhstan	Upper middle income	Social registry
	Kosovo	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Kyrgyz Republic	Lower middle income	No social registry
	Latvia	High income	Not surveyed
	Liechtenstein	High income	Not surveyed
	Lithuania	High income	Not surveyed
	Luxembourg	High income	Not surveyed
	Moldova	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Monaco	High income	Not surveyed
	Montenegro	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Netherlands	High income	Not surveyed
	North Macedonia	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Norway	High income	Not surveyed
	Poland	High income	Not surveyed
	Portugal	High income	Not surveyed
	Romania	High income	No social registry
	Russian Federation	Upper middle income	Not surveyed
	San Marino	High income	Not surveyed
	Serbia	Upper middle income	No social registry
	Slovak Republic	High income	Not surveyed
	Slovenia	High income	Not surveyed
	Spain	High income	Not surveyed
	Sweden	High income	Not surveyed
	Switzerland	High income	Not surveyed
	Tajikistan	Lower middle income	No social registry
	Türkiye	Upper middle income	Social registry
	Turkmenistan	Upper middle income	No social registry

Region	Economy	Income group	Availability of social registry
Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	Lower middle	Social registry
	United Kingdom	High	Not surveyed
	Uzbekistan	Lower middle	No social registry
Latin America and Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	High	Not surveyed
	Argentina	Upper middle	Social registry
	Aruba	High	Not surveyed
	Bahamas, The	High	Not surveyed
	Barbados	High	Not surveyed
	Belize	Upper middle	Social registry
	Bolivia	Lower middle	Social registry
	Brazil	Upper middle	Social registry
	British Virgin Islands	High	Not surveyed
	Cayman Islands	High	Not surveyed
	Chile	High	Social registry
	Colombia	Upper middle	Social registry
	Costa Rica	Upper middle	Social registry
	Cuba	Upper middle	Not surveyed
	Curaçao	High	Not surveyed
	Dominica	Upper middle	Not surveyed
	Dominican Republic	Upper middle	Social registry
	Ecuador	Upper middle	Social registry
	El Salvador	Lower middle	Social registry
	Grenada	Upper middle	No social registry
	Guatemala	Upper middle	Social registry
	Guyana	Upper middle	Not surveyed
	Haiti	Lower middle	Social registry
	Honduras	Lower middle	Social registry
	Jamaica	Upper middle	No social registry
	Mexico	Upper middle	Social registry
	Nicaragua	Lower middle	No social registry
	Panama	High	No social registry
	Paraguay	Upper middle	No social registry
	Peru	Upper middle	Social registry
Puerto Rico	High	Not surveyed	

Region	Economy	Income group	Availability of social registry
Latin America and Caribbean	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	High	Not surveyed
	St. Kitts and Nevis	High	Not surveyed
	St. Lucia	Upper middle	Not surveyed
	St. Martin (French part)	High	Not surveyed
	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Upper middle	Not surveyed
	Suriname	Upper middle	Not surveyed
	Trinidad and Tobago	High	Not surveyed
	Turks and Caicos Islands	High	Not surveyed
	Uruguay	High	Social registry
	Venezuela, RB	Not classified	Not surveyed
	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	High	Not surveyed
Middle East and North Africa	Algeria	Lower middle	No social registry
	Bahrain	High	Not surveyed
	Djibouti	Lower middle	Social registry
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Lower middle	Social registry
	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Lower middle	Not surveyed
	Iraq	Upper middle	Not surveyed
	Israel	High	Not surveyed
	Jordan	Upper middle	Social registry
	Kuwait	High	Not surveyed
	Lebanon	Lower middle	Social registry
	Libya	Upper middle	No social registry
	Malta	High	Not surveyed
	Morocco	Lower middle	Social registry
	Oman	High	Not surveyed
	Qatar	High	Not surveyed
	Saudi Arabia	High	Social registry
	Syrian Arab Republic	Low	Not surveyed
	Tunisia	Lower middle	Social registry
	United Arab Emirates	High	Not surveyed
	West Bank and Gaza	Lower middle	Not surveyed
Yemen, Rep.	Low	No social registry	

Region	Economy	Income group	Availability of social registry
North America	Bermuda	High	Not surveyed
	Canada	High	Not surveyed
	United States	High	Not surveyed
South Asia	Afghanistan	Low	Not surveyed
	Bangladesh	Lower middle	No social registry
	Bhutan	Lower middle	No social registry
	India	Lower middle	No social registry
	Maldives	Upper middle	No social registry
	Nepal	Lower middle	No social registry
	Pakistan	Lower middle	Social registry
	Sri Lanka	Lower middle	No social registry
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola	Lower middle	Social registry
	Benin	Lower middle	Social registry
	Botswana	Upper middle	No social registry
	Burkina Faso	Low	Social registry
	Burundi	Low	No social registry
	Cabo Verde	Lower middle	Social registry
	Cameroon	Lower middle	Social registry
	Central African Republic	Low	No social registry
	Chad	Low	Social registry
	Comoros	Lower middle	No social registry
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	Social registry
	Congo, Rep.	Lower middle	Social registry
	Côte d'Ivoire	Lower middle	No social registry
	Equatorial Guinea	Upper middle	No social registry
	Eritrea	Low	No social registry
	Eswatini	Lower middle	No social registry
	Ethiopia	Low	No social registry
	Gabon	Upper middle	No social registry
	Gambia, The	Low	Social registry
	Ghana	Lower middle	Social registry
	Guinea	Low	No social registry
	Guinea-Bissau	Low	No social registry
	Kenya	Lower middle	Social registry

Region	Economy	Income group	Availability of social registry
Sub-Saharan Africa	Lesotho	Lower middle	Social registry
	Liberia	Low	Social registry
	Madagascar	Low	Social registry
	Malawi	Low	No social registry
	Mali	Low	Social registry
	Mauritania	Lower middle	Social registry
	Mauritius	Upper middle	Social registry
	Mozambique	Low	No social registry
	Namibia	Upper middle	No social registry
	Niger	Low	Social registry
	Nigeria	Lower middle	Social registry
	Rwanda	Low	Social registry
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Lower middle	Social registry
	Senegal	Lower middle	Social registry
	Seychelles	High	No social registry
	Sierra Leone	Low	Social registry
	Somalia	Low	Social registry
	South Africa	Upper middle	No social registry
	South Sudan	Low	No social registry
	Sudan	Low	No social registry
	Tanzania	Lower middle	No social registry
	Togo	Low	No social registry
	Uganda	Low	Social registry
Zambia	Low	No social registry	
Zimbabwe	Lower middle	No social registry	

Appendix B: Data tables

Table B.1 Trends in social registries across regions, by year of establishment

Region	Country	Income group	Year of establishment
East Asia and Pacific	Malaysia	Upper middle	2008
	China	Upper middle	2021
	Cambodia	Lower middle	2006
	Indonesia	Lower middle	2011
	Philippines	Lower middle	2008
	Lao PDR	Lower middle	2021
Europe and Central Asia	Croatia	High	Not available
	Armenia	Upper middle	1999
	Georgia	Upper middle	2006
	Ukraine	Lower middle	Not available
	Italy	High	1998
	Türkiye	Upper middle	2010
	Azerbaijan	Upper middle	2018
	Kazakhstan	Upper middle	2022
Latin America and Caribbean	Guatemala	Upper middle	2023
	Bolivia	Lower middle	2011
	El Salvador	Lower middle	Not available
	Mexico	Upper middle	2015
	Haiti	Lower middle	2013
	Peru	Upper middle	2004
	Honduras	Lower middle	Not available
	Belize	Upper middle	2011
	Brazil	Upper middle	2001
	Ecuador	Upper middle	2008
	Dominican Republic	Upper middle	2004
	Chile	High	1979
	Argentina	Upper middle	Not available
	Uruguay	High	2010
	Costa Rica	Upper middle	2013
	Colombia	Upper middle	1995

Region	Country	Income group	Year of establishment
Middle East and North Africa	Tunisia	Lower middle	Not available
	Morocco	Lower middle	2021
	Djibouti	Lower middle	2017
	Lebanon	Lower middle	2021
	Jordan	Upper middle	2019
	Saudi Arabia	High	2017
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Lower middle	2015
South Asia	Pakistan	Lower middle	2010
Sub-Saharan Africa	Cameroon	Lower middle	2022
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	2021
	Madagascar	Low	2023
	Uganda	Low	2020
	Burkina Faso	Low	2022
	Sierra Leone	Low	2015
	Niger	Low	2022
	Mauritius	Upper middle	Not available
	Angola	Lower middle	2020
	Kenya	Lower middle	2021
	Benin	Lower middle	2023
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Lower middle	2024
	Chad	Low	2019
	Liberia	Low	2020
	Ghana	Lower middle	2015
	Somalia	Low	2023
	Senegal	Lower middle	2015
	Nigeria	Lower middle	2016
	Mali	Low	2018
	Congo, Rep.	Lower middle	2019
	Mauritania	Lower middle	2015
	Cabo Verde	Lower middle	2018
	Gambia, The	Low	2021
Lesotho	Lower middle	2010	
Rwanda	Low	2024	

Table B.2 Establishment of social registries across income groups

Income group	No social registry	Social registry	Not surveyed	Total
High	5	5	72	82
Upper middle	26	19	8	53
Lower middle	24	27	3	54
Low	13	12	3	28
Not classified	0	0	1	1
Total	69	62	87	218

Table B.3 Establishment of social registries across regions

Region	No social registry	Social registry	Not surveyed	Total
East Asia and Pacific	16	6	16	38
Europe and Central Asia	15	8	35	58
Latin America and Caribbean	5	16	21	42
Middle East and North Africa	3	7	11	21
South Asia	6	1	1	8
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	25	0	48
Total	69	62	84	215

Table B.4 Coverage of social registries across countries

Region/country	Average of coverage as % of population	Region/country	Average of coverage as % of population
East Asia and Pacific	38	Morocco	40
Malaysia	4	Djibouti	45
China	5	Lebanon	45
Cambodia	24	Jordan	47
Indonesia	51	Saudi Arabia	51
Philippines	58	Egypt, Arab Rep.	98
Lao PDR	86	South Asia	87
Europe and Central Asia	55	Pakistan	87
Armenia	11	Sub-Saharan Africa	27
Georgia	33	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0
Ukraine	43	Madagascar	1
Italy	45	Uganda	2
Türkiye	70	Burkina Faso	4
Azerbaijan	87	Sierra Leone	5
Kazakhstan	98	Niger	10
Latin America and Caribbean	50	Mauritius	11
Guatemala	1	Angola	14
Bolivia	8	Kenya	15
El Salvador	10	Benin	15
Mexico	16	São Tomé and Príncipe	16
Haiti	23	Chad	16
Peru	31	Liberia	21
Honduras	34	Ghana	23
Belize	35	Somalia	27
Brazil	43	Nigeria	29
Ecuador	59	Mali	29
Dominican Republic	74	Congo, Rep.	31
Chile	87	Mauritania	39
Argentina	93	Senegal	41
Uruguay	94	Cabo Verde	65
Costa Rica	98	Lesotho	86
Colombia	100	Rwanda	97
Middle East and North Africa	49	Gambia, The	100
Tunisia	20	Global average	41

Table B.5 Method of updating data in social registries across regions and income groups

Region	Country	Income group	Type of update (static/dynamic)
East Asia and Pacific	Malaysia	Upper middle	Not available
	China	Upper middle	Dynamic
	Cambodia	Lower middle	Dynamic
	Indonesia	Lower middle	Dynamic
	Philippines	Lower middle	Static
	Lao PDR	Lower middle	Static
Europe and Central Asia	Armenia	Upper middle	Dynamic—hybrid
	Georgia	Upper middle	Dynamic
	Ukraine	Lower middle	Dynamic
	Italy	High	Dynamic
	Türkiye	Upper middle	Dynamic
	Azerbaijan	Upper middle	Dynamic
	Kazakhstan	Upper middle	Dynamic
Latin America and Caribbean	Guatemala	Upper middle	Static
	Bolivia	Lower middle	Static
	El Salvador	Lower middle	Static
	Mexico	Upper middle	Dynamic—hybrid
	Haiti	Lower middle	Static
	Peru	Upper middle	Dynamic
	Honduras	Lower middle	Not available
	Belize	Upper middle	Not available
	Brazil	Upper middle	Dynamic
	Ecuador	Upper middle	Dynamic—hybrid
	Dominican Republic	Upper middle	Dynamic—hybrid
	Chile	High	Dynamic
	Argentina	Upper middle	Static
	Uruguay	High	Dynamic
	Costa Rica	Upper middle	Dynamic
Colombia	Upper middle	Dynamic	
Middle East and North Africa	Tunisia	Lower middle	Not available
	Morocco	Lower middle	Dynamic
	Djibouti	Lower middle	Dynamic

Region	Country	Income group	Type of update (static/dynamic)
Middle East and North Africa	Lebanon	Lower middle	Dynamic
	Jordan	Upper middle	Dynamic
	Saudi Arabia	High	Dynamic
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Lower middle	Dynamic
South Asia	Pakistan	Lower middle	Dynamic
Sub-Saharan Africa	Cameroon	Lower middle	Dynamic—hybrid
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	Static
	Madagascar	Low	Static
	Uganda	Low	Dynamic—hybrid
	Burkina Faso	Low	Static
	Sierra Leone	Low	Static
	Niger	Low	Static
	Mauritius	Upper middle	Dynamic
	Angola	Lower middle	Static
	Kenya	Lower middle	Dynamic—hybrid
	Benin	Lower middle	Static
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Lower middle	Dynamic—hybrid
	Chad	Low	Static
	Liberia	Low	Static
	Ghana	Lower middle	Static
	Somalia	Low	Dynamic—hybrid
	Senegal	Lower middle	Static
	Nigeria	Lower middle	Static
	Mali	Low	Static
	Congo, Rep.	Lower middle	Static
	Mauritania	Lower middle	Static
	Cabo Verde	Lower middle	Dynamic—hybrid
	Gambia, The	Low	Static
	Lesotho	Lower middle	Static
Rwanda	Low	Dynamic—hybrid	

Table B.6 Level of interoperability of social registries across regions and number of programs covered

Region	Country	Income group	Level of interoperability	Number of programs covered
East Asia and Pacific	Malaysia	Upper middle	Not available	0
	China	Upper middle	Limited	8
	Cambodia	Lower middle	None	4
	Indonesia	Lower middle	Limited	11
	Philippines	Lower middle	None	59
	Lao PDR	Lower middle	Planned	1
Europe and Central Asia	Armenia	Upper middle	Limited	3
	Georgia	Upper middle	Extensive	6
	Ukraine	Lower middle	In progress	17
	Italy	High	Extensive	22
	Türkiye	Upper middle	Extensive	50
	Azerbaijan	Upper middle	Not available	0
	Kazakhstan	Upper middle	Extensive	10
Latin America and Caribbean	Guatemala	Upper middle	In progress	1
	Bolivia	Lower middle	Extensive	13
	El Salvador	Lower middle	Extensive	Not available
	Mexico	Upper middle	Not available	Not available
	Haiti	Lower middle	None	6
	Peru	Upper middle	Limited	7
	Honduras	Lower middle	Not available	123
	Belize	Upper middle	None	7
	Brazil	Upper middle	Extensive	60
	Ecuador	Upper middle	Limited	8
	Dominican Republic	Upper middle	Extensive	37
	Chile	High	Extensive	116
	Argentina	Upper middle	Not available	Not available
	Uruguay	High	Extensive	34
	Costa Rica	Upper middle	Extensive	37
Colombia	Upper middle	Extensive	31	

Region	Country	Income group	Level of interoperability	Number of programs covered
Middle East and North Africa	Tunisia	Lower middle	Not available	4
	Morocco	Lower middle	In progress	3
	Djibouti	Lower middle	In progress	20
	Lebanon	Lower middle	Limited	1
	Jordan	Upper middle	Extensive	1
	Saudi Arabia	High	Extensive	1
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Lower middle	Extensive	5
South Asia	Pakistan	Lower middle	Extensive	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	Cameroon	Lower middle	Planned	0
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	None	1
	Madagascar	Low	None	4
	Uganda	Low	Limited	Not available
	Burkina Faso	Low	Planned	1
	Sierra Leone	Low	None	0
	Niger	Low	None	0
	Mauritius	Upper middle	None	1
	Angola	Lower middle	Planned	1
	Kenya	Lower middle	Limited	2
	Benin	Lower middle	Planned	9
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Lower middle	In progress	1
	Chad	Low	In progress	4
	Liberia	Low	None	1
	Ghana	Lower middle	Limited	6
	Somalia	Low	Planned	1
	Senegal	Lower middle	Planned	35
	Nigeria	Lower middle	In progress	11
	Mali	Low	Limited	4
	Congo, Rep.	Lower middle	In progress	7
	Mauritania	Lower middle	Limited	26
	Cabo Verde	Lower middle	Limited	16
Gambia, The	Low	In progress	12	
Lesotho	Lower middle	None	2	
Rwanda	Low	In progress	2	

Table B.7 Data collection costs per household, social registries, by update method (\$)

Region	Country	Dynamic	Static	Dynamic—hybrid
East Asia and Pacific	Lao PDR		0.81	
	Indonesia	2.50		
	Philippines		2.50	
Europe and Central Asia	Türkiye	1.30		
Latin America and Caribbean	Peru	5.50		
	Dominican Republic		10.00	
	Brazil	10.31		
	Colombia	11.25		
	Ecuador			12.00
	Haiti		18.00	
South Asia	Pakistan	1.40		
Sub-Saharan Africa	Senegal		5.36	
	Benin		6.00	
	Cabo Verde			7.00
	Niger			10.00
	Chad		10.80	
	Mali			12.00
	Liberia		16.00	
	Lesotho		16.00	
	Somalia			23.00
	Mauritania		25.00	

Table B.8 Social registries: beneficiary identification, COVID-19 assistance, and coverage expansion

Region	Country	Income group	Sr coverage expansion during covid	Coverage expansion (individuals)	Method of expansion
East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	Lower middle	Yes	1,383,000	Survey-based registration
	Indonesia	Lower middle	Yes	43,300,000	Survey-based registration
	China	Upper middle	Yes	Not available	Not available
	Lao PDR	Lower middle	No	Not available	Not available
	Malaysia	Upper middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Philippines	Lower middle	No	Not available	Not available

Region	Country	Income group	Sr coverage expansion during covid	Coverage expansion (individuals)	Method of expansion
Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	Upper middle	Yes	68,400	Survey-based registration
	Türkiye	Upper middle	Yes	5,000,000	Both
	Armenia	Upper middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Azerbaijan	Upper middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Italy	High	Yes	Not available	Survey-based registration
	Kazakhstan	Upper middle	No	Not available	Not available
Latin America and Caribbean	Belize	Upper middle	Yes	9,090	Survey-based registration
	Haiti	Lower middle	Yes	1,321,320	Survey-based registration
	Brazil	Upper middle	Yes	39,811,465	Both
	Peru	Upper middle	Yes	31,140,000	Interoperability
	Argentina	Upper middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Bolivia	Lower middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Chile	High	Yes	Not available	Both
	Colombia	Upper middle	Yes	Not available	Not available
	Costa Rica	Upper middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Dominican Republic	Upper middle	Yes	Not available	Both
	Ecuador	Upper middle	Yes	3,180,000.0	Interoperability
	El Salvador	Lower middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Guatemala	Upper middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Honduras	Lower middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Mexico	Upper middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
Uruguay	High	Not available	Not available	Not available	
Middle East and North Africa	Jordan	Upper middle	Yes	700,000	Survey-based registration
	Djibouti	Lower middle	Yes	Not available	Both
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Lower middle	Yes	Not available	Not available
	Lebanon	Lower middle	Yes	Not available	Survey-based registration
	Morocco	Lower middle	Yes	Not available	Not available
	Saudi Arabia	High	Yes	Not available	Not available
	Tunisia	Lower middle	Yes	Not available	Not available
South Asia	Pakistan	Lower middle	Not available	Not available	Not available

Region	Country	Income group	Sr coverage expansion during covid	Coverage expansion (individuals)	Method of expansion
Sub-Saharan Africa	Liberia	Low	Yes	14,855	Survey-based registration
	Mauritania	Lower middle	Yes	210,000	Both
	Ghana	Lower middle	Yes	247,761	Survey-based registration
	Niger	Low	Yes	375,000	Survey-based registration
	Sierra Leone	Low	Yes	396,750	Survey-based registration
	Mali	Low	Yes	746,588	Survey-based registration
	Senegal	Lower middle	Yes	3,983,600	Other methods
	Angola	Lower middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Benin	Lower middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Burkina Faso	Low	No	Not available	Not available
	Cabo Verde	Lower middle	Yes	Not available	Not available
	Cameroon	Lower middle	No	Not available	Not available
	Chad	Low	Yes	Not available	Survey-based registration
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	No	Not available	Not available
	Congo, Rep.	Lower middle	Yes	Not available	Both
	Gambia, The	Low	No	Not available	Not available
	Kenya	Lower middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Lesotho	Lower middle	Yes	Not available	Survey-based registration
	Madagascar	Low	No	Not available	Not available
	Mauritius	Upper middle	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Nigeria	Lower middle	No	Not available	Not available
	Rwanda	Low	Yes	Not available	Not available
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Lower middle	Yes	Not available	Survey-based registration
Somalia	Low	Not available	Not available	Not available	
Uganda	Low	No	Not available	Not available	

Table B.9 Types of institutional arrangements for social registries, including distribution across regions

Region	Country	Income group	Institutional arrangements
East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Indonesia	Lower middle	Managed centrally, implemented in decentralized manner
	China	Upper middle	Managed centrally, implemented in decentralized manner
	Lao PDR	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Malaysia	Upper middle	Not available
	Philippines	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Türkiye	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Ukraine	Lower middle	Managed by central social agency; implemented by separate operating agency
	Armenia	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Azerbaijan	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Italy	High	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Kazakhstan	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
Latin America and Caribbean	Belize	Upper middle	Not available
	Haiti	Lower middle	Managed by central social agency; implemented by separate operating agency
	Brazil	Upper middle	Managed by central social agency; implemented by separate operating agency
	Peru	Upper middle	Managed centrally, implemented in decentralized manner
	Argentina	Upper middle	Not available
	Bolivia	Lower middle	Not available
	Chile	High	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Colombia	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Costa Rica	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Dominican Republic	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Ecuador	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	El Salvador	Lower middle	Not available
	Guatemala	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Honduras	Lower middle	Not available
	Mexico	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
Uruguay	High	Not available	

Region	Country	Income group	Institutional arrangements
Middle East and North Africa	Jordan	Upper middle	Managed by central social agency; implemented by separate operating agency
	Djibouti	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Lower middle	Managed by central social agency; implemented by separate operating agency
	Lebanon	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Morocco	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Saudi Arabia	High	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Tunisia	Lower middle	Not available
South Asia	Pakistan	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
Sub-Saharan Africa	Liberia	Low	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Mauritania	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Ghana	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Niger	Low	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Sierra Leone	Low	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Mali	Low	Managed by central social agency; implemented by separate operating agency
	Senegal	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Angola	Lower middle	Managed centrally, implemented in decentralized manner
	Benin	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Burkina Faso	Low	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Cabo Verde	Lower middle	Managed centrally, implemented in decentralized manner
	Cameroon	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Chad	Low	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	Not available
	Congo, Rep.	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
Gambia, The	Low	Managed and operated by central social agency	

Region	Country	Income group	Institutional arrangements
Sub-Saharan Africa	Kenya	Lower middle	Not available
	Lesotho	Lower middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Madagascar	Low	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Mauritius	Upper middle	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Nigeria	Lower middle	Managed centrally, implemented in decentralized manner
	Rwanda	Low	Managed and operated by central social agency
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Lower middle	Managed by central social agency; implemented by separate operating agency
	Somalia	Low	Managed and operated by central social agency
	Uganda	Low	Not available

Table B.10 Availability of data privacy and protection mechanisms, countries with social registries

Region	Country	Income group	Data sharing and privacy arrangements
East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	Lower middle	No
	Indonesia	Lower middle	No
	China	Upper middle	Yes
	Lao PDR	Lower middle	Yes
	Malaysia	Upper middle	Not available
	Philippines	Lower middle	Yes
Europe and Central Asia	Georgia	Upper middle	Yes
	Türkiye	Upper middle	Yes
	Ukraine	Lower middle	Yes
	Armenia	Upper middle	Not available
	Azerbaijan	Upper middle	Not available
	Italy	High	Yes
	Kazakhstan	Upper middle	Not available
Latin America and Caribbean	Belize	Upper middle	Yes
	Haiti	Lower middle	Yes
	Brazil	Upper middle	Yes

Region	Country	Income group	Data sharing and privacy arrangements
Latin America and Caribbean	Peru	Upper middle	Yes
	Argentina	Upper middle	Not available
	Bolivia	Lower middle	Not available
	Chile	High	Yes
	Colombia	Upper middle	Yes
	Costa Rica	Upper middle	Yes
	Dominican Republic	Upper middle	Yes
	Ecuador	Upper middle	Yes
	El Salvador	Lower middle	Not available
	Guatemala	Upper middle	Not available
	Honduras	Lower middle	Not available
	Mexico	Upper middle	Not available
	Uruguay	High	Not available
Middle East and North Africa	Jordan	Upper middle	Yes
	Djibouti	Lower middle	Not available
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Lower middle	Not available
	Lebanon	Lower middle	Yes
	Morocco	Lower middle	Yes
	Saudi Arabia	High	Yes
	Tunisia	Lower middle	Not available
South Asia	Pakistan	Lower middle	Not available
Sub-Saharan Africa	Liberia	Low	Yes
	Mauritania	Lower middle	No
	Ghana	Lower middle	Yes
	Niger	Low	No
	Sierra Leone	Low	No
	Mali	Low	Yes
	Senegal	Lower middle	Yes
	Angola	Lower middle	Yes
	Benin	Lower middle	Yes
	Burkina Faso	Low	Not available
	Cabo Verde	Lower middle	Yes
	Cameroon	Lower middle	No

Region	Country	Income group	Data sharing and privacy arrangements
Sub-Saharan Africa	Chad	Low	No
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	Yes
	Congo, Rep.	Lower middle	No
	Gambia, The	Low	Yes
	Kenya	Lower middle	Yes
	Lesotho	Lower middle	No
	Madagascar	Low	Yes
	Mauritius	Upper middle	No
	Nigeria	Lower middle	Yes
	Rwanda	Low	Yes
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Lower middle	Yes
	Somalia	Low	Yes
	Uganda	Low	No

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