



REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER
MINISTERE DES FINANCES
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE
Etablissement Public à caractère Administratif
Observatoire National de la Pauvreté et du Développement Humain Durable

Mesure de l'impact des programmes économiques au Niger à travers un dispositif de suivi à l'échelle communautaire de la pauvreté

Community-Based Assessment of Economic Policy in Niger

Projet de Recherche

Niamey le 15 Août 2013

Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network

Community-Based Assessment of Economic Policy in Niger Duration of the Project Phase (09/01/2013-09/30/2014)

I. Présentation du projet

Measure the impact of economic programs in Niger through a monitoring mechanism at the community level poverty

Project Proponent

- a. Name of Institution Observatoire National de la Pauvreté et du Développement Humain Durable (ONAPAD)
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- g. Brief Profile of the Proponent Institution L'ONAPAD est l'organe de l'Institut National de la Statistique (INS) du Niger en charge des études et activités spécifiques entrant dans le cadre du suivi et de l'évaluation de la pauvreté.

II. Information sur l'administrateur du projet

1. Project Leader/Director Assad Hassane
2. Position in the Institution Chargé d'Etudes
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III. Background

Niger has resumed since 2011 with a prospective and planned approach of development. In this context, several strategies and plans have been or are being developed (Initiative "Nourish Nigeriens Nigerians (3N)," Plan of Economic and Social Development (PDES 2012-2015) primarily) with main corollary the need to provide a reliable mechanism for monitoring, at the lowest level possible, changing of the lives of people.

Among the main objectives of PDES 2012-2015 include:

- A significant improvement in the level of social development;
- Sustainable food security;

- A strong and sustainable economic growth.

However, Niger is a vast country with rapid population growth. In addition, the cultural landscape is very diverse. It consists of ten (10) ethnic groups are subdivided into multiple singularities both nomadic, semi-nomadic and sedentary besides the significant cleavage of place of residence. To all this must be added the physical diversity of landscapes that go from the savannah to arid desert from south to north through the steppes. Even taking into account the dominance of Islam, we should not forget the religious diversity in the country.

Monitoring poverty and living conditions in Niger is based primarily on an organization (ONAPAD) of the National Institute of Statistics (INS) on the institutional level, household surveys (QUIBB [2005] ENBC [2007 / 2008] and ECVMA [2012]) for the collection as well as some tools and document compiling administrative information (Niger-Info, HDR, ...).

The project has two main interests. On the one hand, allow quasi-continuous monitoring of poverty, especially in its multidimensional aspects, that does not allow a series of household surveys of the INS (admittedly more comprehensive and wider coverage). Indeed, the last one had take place in 2012 and the next is scheduled for 2014/15. They are carried out every three years, while it corresponds, for example, to the horizon of PDES 2012-2015. On the other hand, calculate key indicators to a level that does not allow traditional surveys on living conditions while demand in this area is important, especially from non-governmental development actors.

The 2002-012 act adopted since 2002, has defined a decentralization scheme (provided in the 1999 Constitution) in Niger. The basic administrative entity is the “commune” which is administrated by elected mayor and vice-mayor assisted by local staff. Each commune has its own budget and may realize some investments according to its capacity. Indeed, the commune collects some taxes that are taken in account in the budget. Another prerogative of the commune is the formulation of “Communal Development Plan” according to its local reality.

Administrative Subdivision in Niger

The country is subdivided into eight (08) Regions which involve 36 Departments. Departments are also subdivided into 265 communes. Each commune can contains town, village (recognized administratively or not), camp (for non-sedentary populations), hamlet or water point that are all called locality.

In reality, the decentralization process is at the beginning phase and many communes depend on Central Government subvention and also for the providing of some basic services (Education and Health) and security.

An immediate expected impact of the project is the strengthening of local authorities capacities in the production of poverty indicators in order to improve the efficacy of their actions. The possibility for local authority to have at its disposal detailed statistics on living conditions of its population would permit at least:

- i. better formulation of local development plan according to the framework defined by the national plans presented above;
- ii. better targeting of beneficiaries for specific actions (for such public actors than non-governmental);
- iii. more transparency and then confidence (of local population) in local statistics by working as far as possible with local staff.

Of course, this approach is considered by some development actors in Niger but it is especially premises. It is almost non-existent and could both improve the monitoring and evaluation of development plans and programs and strengthen the decentralization process underway.

The PAGE research theme examined is the “Providing of Social Protection to Informal Sector”. Many reasons have guided ONAPAD for the choice of this theme:

- i. the importance of informal sector in Niger;
- ii. the weakness of social protection;
- iii. the low level of human development and the high vulnerability of population to shocks;
- iv. the variety of shocks and the increase of their frequency (particularly those climatic ones);
- v. the weakening of the traditional solidarity practices;
- vi. the knowledge of ONAPAD on social protection questions for being working since 2012 on a National Human Development Report on this theme.

Local approach based on a CBMS can permit to propose light and cheap device necessary for its sustainability in a low income country.

IV. Objectifs

The main goal pursued through this work is to develop a CBMS that can periodically collect the informations necessary to calculate and analyze a number of indicators of poverty (in its multifaceted approach) in order to measure and understand effects of politics and actions against underdevelopment and poverty, particularly those ones that social protection on informal sector could produce.

The main objective induces also many specific objectives:

- (i) Design and pilot test a CBMS in the selected sites of Kanembakache, Dan Kobi and Zaroumey (commune of Kanambakaché) in order to calculate number of poverty indicators in pilote localities and establish poverty profile and map.
- (ii) Quantify the decreasing of welfare for individuals and household of informal sector imputable to absence of social protection. Due to the large scope of social protection, the project will focalize on health, nutrition/food security and basic education because “health and education are priority for households, children and maternal care are important for women”¹. The main idea is to justify the “Providing of social protection” in the local context.

¹ International Labour Office 277th session, March 2000.

- (iii) Estimate amount of losses² for community due to social protection privation. This amount could be a possible pre-estimation of the necessary funds for social protection and an excellent criterion for the estimation of household contribution according to the site poverty profile [see objective ~~iv~~ii]). The final objective is the determination of the autonomy level (without non local supply) for the future fund.
- (iv) Analyze solidarity and strategies that communities, to different levels (individuals, households, community), has developed for facing sinister and social responsibilities in order to conceive a social protection device that would capitalize on good practices already present in the community.
- (v) Assess knowledge and effect of national economic and social programs and actions in the commune of Kanambakaché.

V. Framework of Analysis

The informal sector is an increasing phenomenon in many developing countries around the world³ probably by consequence of demographic growth. This observation is also valid in Niger where this sector is more important than the formal one. Beside of formal definition of this sector, one of its principal characteristic is the lack of social protection for its workers. For the [United Nations Research Institute For Social Development](#), Social Protection is “concerned with preventing, managing, and overcoming situations that adversely affect people’s [well being](#)”⁴.

Immoderate health expenditures weak poor households particularly if invalidity concerns the key breadwinner in the family. Functional, affordable schools of reasonable quality offer to children possibility to break inter-generational transmission of poverty by contributing to increase their human capital and reduce children work⁵. Unmet nutritional and food needs affect children growth, adults economic activities and both health.

However, establishment of classic social protection does not tally with informal sector: expensive, very controlled and difficult to manage for poor and illiterate workers in the majority. International Labor Office⁶ has identified two principal ways of extending social protection to informal sectors:

- i. Expand coverage of statutory social protection schemes, where possible, by removing legal obstacles and making the necessary reforms;
- ii. Establishment or strengthening of innovative schemes, self-funded, group-based for informal sector workers.

² [One principal advantage of social protection, and insurance in general, is the protection of Protected/insured patrimony.](#)

³ International Labour Office 277th session, March 2000.

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_protection

⁵ Mehrotra, Santosh and Mario Biggeri (2002), “Social Protection in the Informal Economy: Home Based Women Workers and Outsourced Manufacturing in Asia”. Innocenti Working Paper No. 97. Florence, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre.

⁶ International Labour Office 277th session, March 2000.

The second way seems to be the best in the case of Niger where magnitude of informal sector is so important. It concerns rural and illiterate persons with very low income sometimes inferior to minimum necessary for alimentary expenditures, women in majority. The best option for this seems to be like the Welfare Fund in India (Mehrotra et al (2002)) or this one of the Indian Association of Independent Women Workers⁷.

For this category of the population, “Ideally, the Fund must provide only such services or benefits that it is capable of providing” as recommended by Mehrotra et al (2002).

Two aspects should be taken in account for providing social protection to informal sector in Niger:

- i. The profit that population, principally, women can get with development of such Fund in regard of actual strategies that community has adopted to face some risks. Gain of welfare should be quantify for advocacies to populations themselves for accepting to participate (instead of actual strategies that are not completely efficient) and to LGU and overall central government to help them.
- ii. The approximate amount necessary for such found in order to determine effort that should be done by the different actors for the constitution of the fund.

The Fund functioning should capitalize from actual community solidarity mechanism and this one should be attentively analyzed.

Consequently **two (02) research questions** will be examined:

- a) *Is it necessary to providing social protection to informal sector in Kanembakaché, Dan Kobi and Zaroumey according to present governmental and non-governmental actions and community solidarity strategies for a significant reduction of multidimensional poverty?*
- b) *In case of need, how providing sustainable social protection as endogenous to the community as possible?*

The formulation of responses to the research questions formulated lead to two (02) mains hypothesis according the previous review:

- a) *The providing of social protection to the informal sector of Kanembakaché, Dan Kobi and Zaroumey would reduce significantly the multidimensional poverty in these localities.*
- b) *It is possible to establish a social protection device principally self-supported and which actions transparency and efficacy would be improved by an appropriate CBMS.*

The project takes in consideration the following categories of indicators to achieve the purpose of verification of the hypothesis above:

⁷ 3^{ème} Session du Comité de Réduction de la Pauvreté de la Commission Économique Et Sociale Pour l'Asie et le Pacifique, 2006.

Tab 1: List of indicators retained for the project.

Category	N°	Indicator/Domain
Core indicators	1	Identification/Location
	2	Characteristics of household
	3	Demography
	4	Migration
	5	Education and literacy
	6	Community participation
	7	Health
	8	Agriculture
	9	Food security/Nutrition
	10	Employment/Economic activities
	11	Transportation
	12	Communication
	13	Income, Consumption, Savings
	14	Housing
	15	Water/Sanitation
	16	Patrimony/Possessions
	Social protection	17
18		Calamity/Shocks
19		Coping strategies
20		Self reported/unmeet medical care
21		Self supported/unmeet basic schooling need
22		Population covered by health insurance
23		Programs/Assistance

The principle adopted for this is to determine the needs (unmeet and self-supported) of future beneficiaries in health, education and nutrition combined with their community poverty profile in order to contribute to the designing of eventual welfare fund.

The indicators list presented before is indicative and would be finalized during project's Development of data collection and processing tools step.

Precisely the challenge of the system designing will be to conceive some collect tools that will permit to get effect of social protection presence/privation on informal sector and overall economy of Niger. One option is the elaboration of a rider questionnaire for specific questions related to the research questions.

Since the work of Florentino et al and those made in their extension by Reyes, poverty monitoring systems at the community level seems entirely appropriate in the case of

Niger for the examination of the research questions and verification of hypothesis. Indeed, how to get regular information sufficiently disaggregated on the living conditions of households? How to measure the effects of micro policies and programs or their lack in this precise case, taking into account the specificities (sometimes severe) of the different layers of the population? Are these effects reflected, by gender principally, differently? To what extent and by what mechanisms?

These concerns addressed and treated properly, one can then, perhaps, answer the questions of: policies and programs are effective? Is it possible and how to improve?

VI. Questionnaires

The phase of first data collection will repose on three questionnaires:

- i. Community questionnaire – that will be administered to village/Commune heads/representatives;
- ii. Household questionnaire – which will collect basic data for all members of the households in all households in the selected site/s;
- iii. Rider questionnaire – a sub-module focusing on questions on social protection in the informal sector.

The community questionnaire may be followed by the realization of focus group with heads/representatives (principally on questions relative to community solidarity strategies, social protection...).

VII. Research activities and mobilization

To achieve the objectives, the results of the National Survey on Households Consumption and Budget 2007/08 could serve as a starting point for both the identification of commune target and timing of certain indicators (Cf. Tab 1).

The specific methodology consists into two (02) phases. The first one consists to design a CBMS and testing it in three pilot sites. It will involve three (03) village of Maradi. Maradi is the poorest region of Niger according to ENBC 2007/08. In this region, the department of Mayahi, poorest department of Maradi⁸, has got high level of food insecurity, wich can be considered like a proxy of difficult living conditions, during 2008-2011 period. Proportion of population in food insecurity was 14% in 2011. The village of Kanambakatché is the “chef lieu” (local capital) of the rural commune of Kanambakaché which had the highest percentage of population in food insecurity (17,8%) within all the communes of Mayahi. Dan Kobi and Zaroumeyé are also some important villages of the department in terms of population. In addition, the female exposure to sever food insecurity in the commune of Kanembakaché is one the highest of the department. The villages has an administratively recognized local chief with limited administrative prerogatives but the municipal administration is in Kanembakaché

⁸ Institut National de la Statistique, Enquête Nationale Budget Consommation, Rapport d’Enquête, 2007/08, Niamey.

(village). The average monthly income of households has been estimated by National institute of Statistics⁹ (NIS) for the Program of Support to Local Development (PADEL) to 25 348 FCFA (\$ 52.8) in Kanambakaché commune. It should be mentioned that It is one of the scarce statistics available at this administrative level in the country. At the test level, the system cannot cover a commune, the higher administrative level, because the area scope is too large. This is the reason why only the villages of Kanambakatché, Dan Kobi and Zaroumeye has been selected.

The census of 2001 has estimated the population of these localities to 4612 (558 households) in Kanembakaché, 3972 (480 households) for Dan Kobi and 3441 (417 households) in Zaroumeye. Since the results of 2012 census are not yet available, the population is approximate to 6453 (781 households), 5557 (672 households) and 4814 (583 households) using the 2012 preliminary specific inter-censal population growth rate of the department for a total of 2036 households and 16 824 dwellers.

According to the same NIS survey, activities of Mayahi's dwellers are mainly agriculture of millet niébé and sorghum combined with breeding. Two types of breeding should be identified to distinguish nomad populations for which it is the principal activities and sedentary ones for which it is a placement. It suffers, as all the department, of migration of male active population. De facto, there are many temporal but monoparental families and vulnerability of women chief of household is important. This is the reason why we suppose that women practicing informal activities¹⁰ are numerous in these villages.

The device can repose in the community, as described by Reyes et al (1994) in the Philippines, on the health and education system and municipal authorities (even if embryonic in Niger) in the commune. Then, the data collection will be realized with local members of health and education system. There will have 4 teams on the sites and each team will have 5 enumerators. The operation should cover 20 days plus 5 days of training for enumerators and controllers. With the support that CBMS program will bring to research team, the census will be achieved with mobile-based approach. Successively there will be four (04) displacements of some members of the research team on the pilot sites for the presentation of project and establishment of local advisory committee; pre-test and test of CBMS and for the local workshop of result presentation and enrichment. Two member of the research team will supervise operations on the pilot site.

The process of data validation will be done in the community by the local advisory committee and central advisory committee at this level.

The Database will be managed by ONAPAD, organizations and individuals that will be defined after the stage of designing of the CBMS. It will be updates by one/many member(s) of the local health or education system who has participated to the data collection and that should be endowed for this (training, computer, printer, and

⁹ INS, Situation de reference de la zone d'intervention du sous-programme DELSA du PADEL maradi en 2010, Rapport, 2011.

¹⁰ It seems important to mention that Kanambakaché is a rural area, so that economic activities of its dwellers are mainly agricultural.

generator). There will be a specific agreement with LGU that may have access to the information collected.

The data collected will be analyzed primarily using statistical techniques and econometrics (statistical tests, ANOVA, regression).

VIII. Outreach and dissemination

Advocacy to stakeholders would begin immediately after the definitive approval of the project by the writing of correspondence to potential partners for the project. The partners identified at this stage are the Ministry of Education/Alphabetization/National Languages Promotion; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Interior/ Decentralization/Public Security/ Religious Affairs; UNICEF; UNDP; UNFPA; Programme Filets Sociaux; Association des Collectivités Territoriales du Niger; Mairie de Kanembakaché.

Then a meeting will be organized in Niamey (with stakeholders in presence) and the objectives and outcomes expected of the project will be explained to stakeholders.

Another meeting will be organized with the organizations member of the advisory committees for informing them of what is expected of their participation and for the designation of members. This meeting will take place in Niamey and Kanembakaché.

There will also have a national workshop of presentation and enrichment of the monitoring system designed after the pre-test of an initial draft.

The dissemination of results will be primarily through introductory and enrichment workshops. Specifically, there will have one national workshop and one local workshop.

These activities are primarily intended for policy makers and private actors but also to civil society as well as researchers.

IX. outcomes

Expected results at the end of this work are:

- poverty CBMS (human and physical device) within Kanambakatché, Dan Kobi and Zaroumey localities is established;
- a number of key indicators on the situation of life and existence of the pilot sites available for the National Observatory on Poverty and Sustainable Human Development (ONAPAD) of the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and community poverty profile accomplished;
- At least one publication regarding on modalities and possible fallout of 'Providing social protection to informal sector' by community-based fund in the commune Kanembakatché realized;
- Preparation of household-level poverty maps in Kanembakatché, Dan Kobi and Zaroumey;
- recommendations for improving the effectiveness of development programs and poverty reduction made by ONAPAD;

- recommendations for national extension of the CBMS made by ONAPAD;
- the ability of commune target in the development of projects and actions pro-poor improved.

X. Institutional and personal

The National Observatory on Poverty and Sustainable Human Development (ONAPAD) is a unit of action research from the National Institute of Statistics of Niger. Its main role: i) preparation of periodic reports on the issue of poverty, primarily the National Report on Human Development Report (NHDR) and the Report on Progress towards the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (RNOMD), ii) conducting specific studies on a topic related to poverty and sustainable human development in one of the last date is the study of women's contribution to household expenditure and poverty in the Maradi iii) assessing the impact of policies and programs for development and improvement of living conditions of populations. The data collection step will implicate to associate the Regional Statistics Direction for the selection and training of enumerators and also for data entry.

The proposed research team is composed of 5 members in total (including the project leader).

List of members of the team in charge of the project

N°	Nom et prénom	Structure	Function in the project
1	Hassane Bori Assad	INS/ONAPAD	Coordination
2	Ousmane Maimouna	INS/ONAPAD	Preparation of Research Paper
3	Kamil Halimatou	INS/ONAPAD	Poverty Mapping
4	Mounkaila Issifi Maiga	INS/ONAPAD	Data Collection
5	Issaka Karimou	INS/ONAPAD	Data cleaning, processing and analyzing

Of course, others may be part of the project during its different stages as well as at the community level during the phases of analysis and discussion. This can be more clearly defined after the presentation and enrichment workshop of the first version of the system.

There will have two advisory committees. One “central” committee in Niamey that will compound 5 members:

N°	Structure	Organization
1	National Observatory on Poverty and Sustainable Human Development (ONAPAD)	National Institute of Statistics
2	Direction of Coordination and Development of Statistic (DCDS)	National Institute of Statistics
3	Direction of Statistics	Ministry of Education/Alphabetization/National Languages Promotion

4	Direction of Statistics	Ministry of Public Health
5	General Direction in charge of decentralization	Ministry of Interior/ Decentralization/Public Security/ Religious Affairs

There will also have a local committee.

N°	Structure	Organization
1	Commune de Kanembakaché	Ministry of Interior/ Public Security/ Religious Affairs
2	Commune de Kanembakaché	Ministry of Interior/ Public Security/ Religious Affairs
3		Ministry of Education/Alphabetization/National Languages Promotion
4		Ministry of Public Health
5	<u>Commune de Kanembakaché</u>	<u>Ministry of Interior/ Public Security/ Religious Affairs</u>
6	<u>Commune de Kanembakaché</u>	<u>Ministry of Interior/ Public Security/ Religious Affairs</u>

The composition presented above is only indicative. Many aspects of this phase of the project will be defined at the designing stage.

VIII. Work plan

Measure the impact of economic programs in Niger through a monitoring mechanism at the community level of poverty: Work Plan

Activities	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Phase 1 – Year 1												
I. Development of a CBMS												
a. Review of Existing Monitoring Systems	■	■										
b. Design of the Proposed System		■	■	■								
c. <u>Pre-testing of the CBMS and</u> Presentation of Draft Design				■								
d. Report Writing					■							
e. Dissemination of Results						■						
II. Pilot-Test of the System												
a. Development of data collection and processing tools							■	■				

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Sexe: Féminin

Situation Matrimoniale : Mariée

Ingénieur Statisticienne Economiste

Expériences professionnelles

-
- ✓ **Depuis Juin 2011:** Ingénieur Statisticienne Economiste (ISE) à l'ONAPAD / Institut National de la Statistique (INS)
 - ✓ **13/12/2010 - 12/06/2011:** Assistante qualité à Atlantique Télécom Niger
 - ✓ **22/02/2010 - 27/05/2010:** Stage de quatre mois (Sujet: Amélioration du système de management de la qualité par des outils qualité et statistiques) à Savoy Moulage de Tanger (Maroc), filiale de Savoy Moulage France.
 - ✓ **15/07/2009 - 15/09/2009:** Stage de deux mois à l'institut national de la Statistique du Niger, direction économique. Thème : Gestion des erreurs des données et l'analyse des grandeurs macro-économiques dans l'industrie de 2005 à 2007
 - ✓ **01/07/2008 - 30/09/2008:** Stage de trois mois en Maintenance informatique à la Société nigérienne de communication d'informatique et de bureautique à Niamey/ Niger

Formation

Novembre 2010

Formation d'auditeur qualité interne

2007 – 2010

Université Abdel Malek Essaadi, Tanger (Maroc)

Ingénierat en Statistiques et Informatiques Décisionnelles

Mention Bien

2005 – 2007

Université Moulay – Ismaïl, Er-Rachidia

Deug en Mathématiques – Physiques, option Mathématiques

Mention Assez – bien

Juillet 2005

Lycée Mariama de Niamey (Niger)

Baccalauréat Scientifique Série C

Mention Assez – bien

Compétences

Statistiques

- ✓ Statistiques descriptives, Statistiques de l'assurance, Statistiques de la finance
- ✓ Méthode de
- ✓ multiple (Modélisation des modèles linéaires)
- ✓ Inférence statistique: (Estimation des paramètres, Tests d'hypothèse)
- ✓ Etude des séries chronologiques
- ✓ Analyse de la variance réduction et d'analyse de données : Analyse en composantes Principales (ACP), Analyse factorielle des correspondances (AFC), Analyse en Composantes Multiples (ACM), Classification
- ✓ Régression linéaire: (Anova, Tests non paramétriques, Analyse de la covariance)
- ✓ Plans d'expérience
- ✓ Sondage (Techniques d'échantillonnage), Conception traitements de questionnaires
- ✓ Analyse discriminante, Dataming (Arbre de décision, Réseaux de neurones)

- √ Maîtrise Statistique des Procédés(MSP) : diagramme de Pareto, D'Ishikawa, Cartes de Contrôle, indice de capabilité, Méthodologie Six-sigma
- √ Etude des processus stochastiques et des files d'attente

Logiciels statistique: StatGraphics, Uniwin, Language R, Matlab, SPSS, Nemrowd, Sphinx, Tanagra

Informatique

- √ Langages de programmation: C, C++, VB, C sharp (création d'interfaces)
- √ Technologie web HTML, PHP (Mysql)
- √ Merise, UML (IBM Rational Rose), SQL, MDX, OLAP (SQL Serveur Data Analysis Services),

Langues : Français (Excellent) ; Anglais (Moyen); Espagnol (Notions)

Autres

- √ Management de la qualité (5S, 5M, 8D, QRQC, R&R, AMDEC,....), Management des projets, Gestion d'entreprise
- √ Simulations numériques, Méthode de Monte-Carlo, Optimisation (Méthode du simplex)

Quelques projets réalisés:

- √ Gestion du tableau de bord, des plans d'actions des processus
- √ Rapport National sur les progrès vers l'atteinte des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD)
- √ Etudes sur les stratégies de sortie des crises alimentaires
- √ Etude sur la contribution des femmes aux dépenses des ménages et la pauvreté : région de Maradi
- √ Rapport National sur le Développement Humain

Centres d'intérêts

Sports et Loisirs: Actualités, Lecture

AIM

Analyze, define and implement statistical and computational tools for the collection, management and treatment of data in a specific study or a research project to optimize the creation and/or management and monitoring of a company, a project/program, economic and/or social policy through the provision of tools to assist decision makers for reliable decision.

DEGREE

- Ingénieur d'Application de la Statistique (IAS) option Economie Appliquée (Engineer in Applied Statistics with specialisation in Applied Economics);
- Baccalauréat C.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Since September 2011: Economic and Statistical analyst at National Observatory on Poverty and Sustainable Human Development (ONAPAD) of National Institute of Statistics (INS);

From November 10 to December 30 2012: Municipal Supervisor of the Niger General Census of People and Housing 2012;

From February 1st to May 31st 2011 : training period at Cameroon National Insurance Fund on 'Human Ressources Indicators and Individual Performance Factors' ;

From July 12 to September 29 2010 : training period at National Institute of Statistics (INS) of Niger on 'Socio-cultural Factors in Fertility and Contraceptives Practices ' ;

From August 15 to July 15 2009 : training period at Statistics Departement of Niger Ministry of Justice.

CURSUS

From October 2007 to June 2011 : Applied Statistics Engineering (IAS) at Sub-regional Institute of Statistic and Applied Economics (ISSEA) of Yaoundé (CAMEROON), Engineer in Applied Statistics (IAS) with specialisation in Applied Economics degree;

From January 15 2005 to June 30 2006: Student at Mathematics and Physics Section of Abdou Moumouni University (UAM) Faculty of Science Niamey (NIGER);

From October 2001 to July 2004: Secondary school at Lycée Privé Bosso (LPB) Niamey (NIGER), Baccalauréat C;

SKILLS

- **Statistics methods:**
 - Sampling;
 - Survey conception and realisation (organisation and processing);
 - Tests of hypothesis (parametrical and non-parametrical);
 - Analyse of Variance (parametrical and non-parametrical);
 - Factorial analyse and classification technics;
 - Applied specifics statistics (Education, Health, Labour, Agriculture, Price).



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- **Econometrics:**
 - Simple Linear Model;
 - Qualitative (non ordered and ordered, binomial non hierarchic/hierarchic and polynomial) and counting dependants variables models (Logistic, Probit Poisson models);
 - Censored and Truncated Models (Tobit);
 - Simultaneous Equations Models;
 - Univariate time series analyses (ARIMA, ARCH, GARCH);
 - Errors Correction Models;
 - Mutlvariate time series analyses (VAR, VEC);
- **Applied mathematics:**
 - Operational research;
 - Convex Optimisation.
- **Applied Economics :**
 - Microeconomics, Macoeconomics, International Economics;
 - Monerarian, Rural, Public, Development and Labor Economics;
 - Project monitoring and evaluation;
 - Financials calculations.

BOOK

Performance au travail et mesure: cas de la Caisse nationale de Prévoyance Sociale du Cameroun, Editions Universitaires Européennes, Sarrebruck, 2011.

REPORTS AND PROJECTS

- **Women contribution on household expenditures and poverty in Maradi region**, INS, Niamey, 2012;
- **Advanced Analyses of strategies against food insecurity in Maradi region**, INS, Niamey, 2012.
- **National Report on Millenium Development Goals**, INS, Niger, 2012.
- **Socio-cultural Factors in Fertility and Contraceptives Practices** , training period report, Niamey, 2010.
- **Human Capital and Economic Growth: Case of Cameroon and Tunisia**, academic project report, Yaoundé, 2011.
- **Survey on Yaoundé consumers confidence**, Academic project report, Niger, 2010.
- **Effect of household standard of live, chief age and instruction on alimentary expenditure in Mali**, Academic project report, Yaoundé, 2009.

LANGUAGES

	Read	Write	Speak
French	Proficient	Proficient	Proficient
English	Working knowledges	Working knowledges	Limited

HOBBY

Drawing

VOLUNTARY SERVICE

Participation since 2008 to a mathematics web forum « l'île des mathématiques »;

Participation from 2007 to 2008 to a Texas Instruments Users web forum .

- Windows™ environnement : XP© , Vista© and 7©;
- Office 2003 and Office 2007© : Proficiency on Word, Excel, Access and Publisher;
- Good skills on Open Office™;
- Proficiency on some statisticals and econometricals processing softwares: SPSS™, R®, CPro®, Stata™, E-Views™, SPAD™, Statgraphics™ and EPI INFO®;
- Proficiency in Relational Database Conception and Management, good skills on MySQL and Power AMC;
- Programming Languages: C, HTML, PHP and VBA .

REFERENCES

- **Moctar SEYDOU**, Coordonnateur de l'Observatoire National de la Pauvreté et du développement Humain Durable de de l'Institut National de la Statistique du Niger
Cél: (+227) 90 53 53 34
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- **OUMAROU Sani.**, Directeur des Statistiques et des Etudes Démographiques et Sociales de l'Institut National de la Statistique du Niger
Cél: (+227) 96 96 07 72
E-mail: soumarou@ins.ne
- **AMBOMBO Jean Claude Elysée**, Chef de Service de la Formation et de l'Evaluation à la DRH de la Caisse National de Prévoyance Social du Cameroun (CNPS)
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I certify accurate informations provided above and make myself available to prove their veracity and am, again, at your disposal for any further information.

HASSANE BORI A.

Ousmane Maïmouna Ali Boulhassane

Age : 33 ans

Sexe : Féminin

Situation matrimoniale : Mariée

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Expériences professionnelles

- **Economiste** à l'Observatoire Nationale de la Pauvreté et du Développement Humain Durable (ONAPAD), l'**Institut National de la Statistique du Niger de 2010 à ce jour.**
- Formation en analyse de données pour planificateur de développement (INS), Dakar, Sénégal ; Novembre 2011.
- Stage à la Direction Nationale de BCEAO Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, Avril 2010.
- Séminaire de formation au cadrage macroéconomique des Dépenses Publiques à Moyen Terme (CDMT), CIRES Abidjan, février 2010.
- Formation sur la Bourse des Valeurs Mobilières, Abidjan, Mars 2010.
- Séminaire de formation en conception suivi et évaluation de projet et en Ms Project, CIRES, Abidjan, septembre 2009.
- **Chargée des Etudes Economiques** à la direction des études et de la programmation (DEP) au Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Habitat et du Cadastre du Niger de **2004-2009.**
- atelier de formation sur la Gestion Axée sur les Résultats (GAR), Niamey, octobre 2008; participation à la quatrième conférence de l'AFREA sur les thèmes «générer des connaissances sur les systèmes d'évaluation conduite par les pays », Niamey janvier 2007
- séminaire de formation sur le Développement Régional et Local (Rapporteur de la commission chargée de réfléchir sur l'élaboration du Schéma Directeur du Développement Régional), Niamey, mars 2006.
- Séminaire de formation sur la macro modélisation de la Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté (SRP), Niamey, octobre 2005.



Cursus Universitaire

- **2010, Diplôme des Hautes Etudes en Gestion de la Politique Economique, DESS-HE-GPE, Mention Bien,** Université de Cocody, Abidjan.
- **2008, Master II en Calculs Economiques et Planification, option: « Suivi et Evaluation des projets, Programmes et Politiques Publiques », Mention Bien,**
- Institut de Stratégie, d'Evaluation et de Prospective (ISEP), Niamey.
- **2005, Maîtrise en Sciences Economiques,** option Economie Générale, Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey.

2004, Licence en Sciences Economiques, option Economie Générale, Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey.

Curriculum vitae

- 2003, **Diplôme Universitaire d'Etudes Economiques Générales**, Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey.
 - 2000, **Baccalauréat série D**, option Mathématiques et Sciences de la Vie et la Terre, Niamey.
-

Domaines de Compétence

Economie, Statistique et Planification.

- Conception, Suivi et Evaluation des Projets et Programmes de développement; Analyse Financière, Programmation Financière, Cadrage Macroéconomique, Finances Publiques.
 - Conception, Mise en Œuvre, Analyse et Gestion des Politiques Economiques.
 -
-

➤ ***Réalisations***

- Rapport National sur le Développement Humain (RNDH).
 - Rapport National sur les Progrès réalisés vers l'atteinte des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (RNOMD).
 - Etude sur la pauvreté et la Contribution des femmes aux dépenses des ménages dans la région de Maradi.
 - Etude sur Stratégies de sorties de crises alimentaires dans la région de Maradi
 - Mémoire Professionnel: *Dette extérieure et croissance économique. • cas de L 'UEMOA.*
 - Dossier de Politique Economique . • *Dette extérieure et croissance économique. • cas de la Côte d'Ivoire.*
 - Dossier Projet. • *Evaluation du niveau de scolarisation de la jeune fille au Burkina Faso.*
 - Dossier de Programmation Financière: *Programme financier de la Côte d'Ivoire de 2009-2011*
 - Mémoire de fin d'études: *Analyse du financement de l'enseignement primaire au Niger.*
-

Connaissances Linguistiques et Informatiques

Français : très bonne maîtrise;

Anglais : Passable.

Haoussa : parlé couramment;

- Djerma: parlé couramment;
- Logiciels Bureautique : WORD, EXCEL, POWERPOINT et ACCES S.
- Logiciels d'Analyse économétrique et de traitement des données: EVIEWS, STATA, SPSS, Epi Info.
-
- ***Je jure sur l'honneur de l'exactitude de ce curriculum vitae et j'assume pleinement la responsabilité.***
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