CBMS development initiative to reap the demographic dividend in the helm of 18th amendment in Pakistan

Developed by a committed team at Research Analytics International (Private) Limited

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Executive summary

This proposal is aimed to develop a CBMS system at grass roots level for the Provincial Governments to regularly monitor the indicators for their effective planning, development and policy making for youth bulge and working age population. This proposal comes under PEP theme of “Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship”. Since there is no already existing CBMS system, this proposal also proposes to integrate MDGs indicators that effect directly or indirectly the youth population. Recent constitutional amendment, called 18th Amendment, in the Constitution of Pakistan make it obligatory for Provincial authorities to plan and implement their own policies. Every Province of Pakistan is different from other Provinces and this rationalizes for the Province-sensitive CBMS development at grass roots level, however this proposal is focused to complete a CBMS pilot project in the Punjab Province. Another important point that encourages the submission of this proposal is based on the fact that unlike the Local Government Ordinance 2002, 18th Amendment is unlikely to be reversed or to be sabotaged due to administrative or political reasons. * The findings of this pilot CBMS in the Punjab Province will be shared with other provincial authorities as well.

This effort is aimed to make it convenient for Provincial Governments to adapt and extend the CBMS system. Before the 18th amendment, many national surveys were limited and dedicated to cover the national plus provincial figures. No evidence exists on Tehsil/Taluka, district and union council level and no development is possible unless CBMS are developed and implemented at grass roots level. For federal level planning and development, unit of concerns were provinces but according to new settings, the unit of analysis shifted to more local level entities i.e. districts, tehsil/talukas, and union councils.

In the best of our knowledge, this CBMS will be the first time initiative to monitor and measure international level indicators at community level that are linked to youth population and youth entrepreneurship. In the perspective of demographic transition, the need and vitalization of this effort reaches at the pinnacle. After dissolution of powers to provinces, the steps towards development and monitoring at community level are not surfaced yet. This proposal is open to collaborate with governments to integrate into their developing CBMS.

All stakeholders are mapped out and effective coordination and communication techniques will be utilized to convey and convince the Provincial Governments on the proposed CBMS model. During the model development, suggestions and endorsements will be taken from respective departments and pilot results will be shared. This model specifically takes into consideration the differences in the economies of provinces. However, each province will be able to know something specific by this model. The development of CBMS system will be specifically sensitized by advocacy and training for provincial and relevant departments. The trainings will include the orientation and in-depth understanding of the relevant government officials who will be dealing with CBMS at government level.
Rationale

Rapid population growth, poor economic performance and lack of long term policy commitments make Pakistan the most challenging country in the world in terms of long term sustainable economic development that can integrate and consume extended working age population. Pakistan currently has more than 46 percent young people (aged: 15-29) of its total population. The population is increasing at the rate of about 2 percent per annum. According to UN population projects, Pakistan’s total population is currently estimated to be 178 million (2012) and expected to reach 240 million in 2030 and 275 million by 2050.

The key important variables differ by province and each province has different economies like Punjab is mostly the agricultural province while Balochistan is mostly arid. In Sindh province, the urban city Karachi being the major urban city of Pakistan as well is the only industrial city but day by day deteriorating security situation created havoc for the city’s economy to grow and even to sustain. Karachi is financial and commercial hub of Pakistan that constitutes about 60% of the total economy of the country (Pak Institute of Peace Studies, 2009). Most of the social and economic experts refer Karachi as an example of the youth bulge not invested on. Street crimes are increasing and most of these criminals are young people who do not have jobs, lack quality education and have increasing responsibilities to earn their sustenance. At the same time, urbanization in Pakistan is also one of the core indicators that have captured experts’ attentions. There is a need to explore the internal migration and poverty patterns for this youth bulge.

18th Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan came as a bright star that may lead to prosperity led by each province. Resources, decision powers and machinery have been transferred to provincial governments. Each province has to devise its own population, development, health, education and economic policies keeping in view the grass roots situation. Unfortunately, in Pakistan, no such data exist that could lead to informed decision making at each province regarding characteristics, situation, economies and specific trends about youth bulge. This is the obvious lack of evidence that can lead to misled decision making and policy decisions. One of the secondary objectives of this proposal is to fill this gap efficiently.

It is unlikely that 18th amendment will reverse as the Local Government Ordinance 2002 reversed as soon as the new government taken its office. Last effort to list the CBMS indicators in Pakistan went in vain due to lack of political commitment and lack of devolution policy sustainability. In the current scenario, it is imperative as well as urgent that public departments have an example of a primary CBMS system that could be extended to a larger extent.

Current economic opportunities are not able to consume Pakistan’s growing young population. There is a need to prioritize areas that are potentially consuming many of the labor force, formal or informal to make essential policy decisions for sustainable consumption of the young labor force along with other initiatives that can boost up the labor force consumption after specific policies are incorporated into the both short and long term planning and development agendas. The youth entrepreneurship in Pakistan,
particularly at community level can be a milestone to indulge young people in the most productive activities leading to economic sustainability at household and at individual level.

**Objectives of the study**

1. Analysis of the LFS surveys: This objective is important before we go for the CBMS development because in Pakistan data are available in bulk but analyses lack. The LFS reports just show data trends, frequencies and figures but only at Provincial Level. LFS collects data on employment by age, education and labor force participation by economic sector (both formal and informal).
2. To design and pilot test of CBMS to generate data to be used for the focus study on “youth employment and entrepreneurship” and efforts to scale-up it.
3. To look at the different aspects of Labor Force Participation at grass roots level. This phase will collect specific information on specific indicators of LFS at community level to fill the data gaps particularly for youth bulge at grass roots level.
4. Preparation of the community and household level poverty maps in the selected union councils and villages/circles.
5. To prepare a scientific paper on youth employment and entrepreneurship that can be published at any international peer reviewed journal.
6. To highlight the opportunities for Simulation of Youth Entrepreneurship at local level
7. To look at selected MDGs at grass roots level those are linked directly or indirectly to youth development.
8. To sensitive (by policy informing) local, national and international stakeholders including ILO to invest on [as per findings] sectors of youth employment and entrepreneurship.
9. To enable local stakeholders in management and analysis of data collected through pilot CBMS

These all objectives would be attained by developing CBMS system that will be tested at community level and final results will make it convenient for Provincial Governments to adapt this CBMS system to provide adequate social and economic policy coverage to the communities at grass roots level.

**Board List of indicators for CBMS system**

**Table 1: List of proposed indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eradicate Extreme Poverty</th>
<th>Proportion of households with income less than the poverty threshold</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of household with income below the food threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of 0-5 year old children who are moderately and severally underweight</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of households who eat less than 3 full meals a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal Primary Education</td>
<td>Net primary enrolment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Completion/ Survival rate from grade 1 to grade 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Details on youth entrepreneurships are taken from http://www.ilo.org/youthmakingithappen/PDF/ WP76-2006-Rev.pdf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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</table>
| Improve Maternal Health | Literacy rate  
Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related causes |
| Gender Equality | Segregated Goal 2 by gender |
| Employment | Gauge the employment status of the young and working age population (15-64) for male and female  
Covering six dimensions of decent work (opportunity, freedom, productive, equity, security and dignity)  
Capacity of local institutes to absorb youth in decent jobs (gender-wise)  
Level of satisfaction of employed youth and turn over behaviour  
Future concerns of youth in terms of their career |
| Internal migration | How long has been living in this district? |
| Employment rate | Male and Female employment rates  
Employment by industry  
Employment by formal and informal sector  
Youth employment to population ratio  
Youth unemployment rate  
Ratio of youth to adult population unemployment rate |
| Population of households | Number of males and females per household for all ages  
Exact date of birth of all births in last three years  
Working age population by household  
Number of employed versus number of working age population |
| Education | Level of education by male/female |
| Household utilities and possessions | Percentage of households/youth bulge that is categorized as Poorest or Richest in terms of Wealth Index |
| Youth Competitiveness | Proportion completed primary, secondary, tertiary, and higher education  
Proportion of youth bulge able to use computer effectively  
Proportion of youth bulge having technical education by field  
Proportion of youth bulge who can communicate in English as a Foreign Language  
Proportion of youth bulge seeking particular advance skills/knowledge about their field/employment sector  
Proportion of youth bulge having computer/laptop  
Overall Skill embodied to youth by educational and training institutes |
| Youth entrepreneurship | Issues of promoting decent work for youth i.e. job search, unemployment, wage penalties, long working hours etc in labor market.  
Entrepreneurship by choice or by necessity (gender wise desegregated)  
Entrepreneurship sectors e.g. agriculture, services, and manufacturing etc (gender wise segregated)  
Legal status  
Current situation i.e. critical, consolidated, and growing  
Barrier: social, cultural, financial, technical, public regulations  
Comments on overall entrepreneurship activity  
Agricultural entrepreneurship |

2 This index will be made by using the Principal Component Analysis technique (as utilized by in making of Wealth Index).
- Percent youth in livestock entrepreneurship (including fish farming)
- Percent youth in dairy product entrepreneurship
- Percent youth in Farm Marketing (food processing, nursery, wheat, rice, cotton, edible products, vegetables, fruit farming etc)
- Percent of youth involved in Direct Farm Marketing

Skills gaps and needs of skills of youth in their current entrepreneurship (over-skilled and under-skilled)

Social Entrepreneurship and Development

% of youth having knowledge of at least one past or existing social entrepreneurship programs

Gender wise awareness of these programs and % age of youth engaged in social entrepreneurship at any level

% of male and female youth who studied the social entrepreneurship course during their studies

Number of educational/technical institutes with curriculum on social entrepreneurship

% youth trained in youth-led services projects

% youth who studied basic economic level course ‘Ayesha ka karobar’ at secondary school level

% youth who applied at any level for ‘Skill for Employability’ program of the British Council

% youth who were sensitized and trained on ‘social entrepreneurship’ through British Council’s program

Any youth that is part of the team being funded by British Council in TVET sector

% women youth entrepreneurs who know SMEDA and its program of ‘Women Entrepreneurship Initiatives’

% women youth entrepreneurs who accessed SMEDA’s ‘Women Business Development Centers’

Community Indicators

Number of vocational training institutes/centers by public and private sectors

Availability of the company registration office at district/regional level

Availability of electricity, communication (telephone, cable) and internet services

Number of higher education institutes, IT and training institutes by public/private sectors

Number of public and private health facilities and their functionality

Identification of community influencers

Unlike ‘improve maternal health’ rest of the indicators are directly related to youth bulge. The information on these indicators will fill the gap for the Provincial Governments for effective policy making for youth employment and entrepreneurship.

The Community Questionnaire used by PIDE in 2003-04 CBMS in Pakistan will be replicated to collect data on area-wise prevalent indicators. The above mention indicators will be added to questionnaire in youth entrepreneurship context.
Framework of Analysis

This section deals with the key important questions that will be taken into consideration while progressing on the project. We are themed at “Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship” that best fit in the current context of demographic transition in Pakistan. Following sub-sections provide details on framework of analysis.

Research theme

Relevance

In Pakistan, basic literature is missing particularly on youth entrepreneurship, mainly due to a topic missing from policy documents and research agenda. There is some research that indirectly link entrepreneurship with economic growth in case of Pakistan. There is a great need for effective policy making regarding entrepreneurship. UNCTAD (2005) document⁴ says, “with technological change and intensified global competition brought about by globalization and economic liberalization, the assumption that fostering entrepreneurship means fostering a country’s competitiveness today appears more valid than ever”. According to Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) (2010)⁵, Pakistan is less enthusiastic towards entrepreneurship and falls under the factor-driven economies. GEM laid its foundations on one of its premises, that is, “an economy’s prosperity is highly dependent on a dynamic entrepreneurship sector and this is true for all stages of development”. GEM does not provide statistics on entrepreneurship by age categories. GEM Pakistan report 2011 report the same TEA rates and reported high gender gaps.

According G. M. Arif (Chief of Research at PIDE) (2009), absorption of growing labor force in Pakistan should be an essential policy for Pakistan. According to his research, a major rise in the young workers (both males and females) is projected to increase to 21 million in 2030 from 17 million in 2010. He further asserted that “if young workers are not targeted now to improve their education and skill levels to adjust them productively in the labor market, Pakistan may miss the one major opportunity emerging from the on-going demographic transition”. The research highlights one among five recommendations that “Self-employment opportunities need to be created by investing in entrepreneurial workshops, vocational and skill trainings”.

No any study is found on youth entrepreneurship in Pakistan and this CBMS pilot will prove to be a multifaceted and multipurpose project that will produce grass roots level data on youth employment and entrepreneurship that would provide a base for further research and policy discussion on the topic.

Below are the key topics that could add up to effective policy making for youth bulge in Pakistan to reap the benefits of demographic transition.

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1. Inequalities in the labor force market for youth bulge in terms of labour force participation, occupation and sector of employment selection, wage inequalities, working hours and regional differences
2. The core obstacles in the way of youth entrepreneurship i.e. lack of access to credit, poverty, need for further education and training
3. Self-employment practices of youth bulge and issues of six dimensions of decent work
4. Effect of formal and informal youth labor force participation on household poverty dynamics (Household poverty measured in terms of Wealth Index—Developed by DHS Measure Inc.)
5. Issues of skill mismatch, level of satisfaction and turnover behaviour of employed youth
6. Development of youth competitiveness index
   i. Level of education (basic, advance, professional, vocational)
   ii. Computer literacy
   iii. Technical courses
   iv. Languages proficiency, and
   v. Acquisition of advance knowledge

Proposed Research Questions

Proposed questions that are given below are an attempt to explore the youth entrepreneurship in the Pakistani context. These and other research questions will be further furnished/developed based on the literature review and identified gaps after analysis of secondary data.

1. Meeting the Youth Entrepreneurship Challenges: What are the challenges of different categories of youth (not participating and participating in labour market), present and future opportunities and what are the policy guidelines to tackle these challenges?
   This research question is the basic need for policy formulation at community level. This will open a closed window for adequate evidence for local, district and provincial governments to promote youth employment and entrepreneurship. No evidence exists on this topic in Pakistan.
2. Is the existing educational system rightly supporting the youth to provide them the right skills and demanded by the labour market?
3. How much local entrepreneurship and labour market is absorbing the youth in decent jobs?
4. Is the local social and financial entrepreneurship is providing significant support to youth in getting education and productive employment?
5. Starting from grass roots level: How Pakistan’s demographic dividend could be reaped?
   Another policy guidelines with empirical support. As growing labor force will be a burden on departments to provide employment with already meager public resources, data on youth entrepreneurship with its effect, impact and scope will highlight the opportunistic way to reap demographic dividend by opening the doors for self-employed and young entrepreneurs.
6. What are the poverty dynamics by entrepreneurship type and by gender? OR "is there any link between youth entrepreneurship inequality and household poverty?"
From across the country studies, see, e.g. Thurik & Carree (2002)\(^6\) for theoretical and empirical discussion on entrepreneurship and economic growth. GEM (2002) also found correlation between overall entrepreneurship activity and economic growth. Based on the findings, we can devise a very strong hypothesis that youth entrepreneurship has contributing effect on overall poverty reduction at household level.

7. How community and household poverty is linked to entrepreneurship activities in rural and urban areas of the Punjab?

This is simply going into detail on the findings of the entrepreneurship and poverty dynamics. This research question will highlight the difference on poverty and economic wellbeing of households segregated by gender and by rural-urban residence.

8. Youth entrepreneurship inequalities and their effect on poverty dynamics at household level?

Gender is very important dimension in the contemporary development paradigm. There is no space to ignore an equal share of female labor force. This research question will endeavor to find answers on gender inequalities in youth employment and entrepreneurship and will see their impact on overall poverty and wellbeing level of households.

**Policy questions**

Pakistan has youth affairs transferred to its federating units i.e. Provinces. Punjab is the biggest province of Pakistan in terms of population. It hosts largest proportion of young people and in June 2012, Punjab Youth Policy\(^7\) was launched by government of the Punjab. The salient objectives of the policy that are linked to entrepreneurship more closely are:

- Local crafts based youth enterprises for income-generation at village and urban-neighborhood level will be established and encouraged and professional assistance for marketing of such enterprise products will be provided.
- Sectoral initiatives in livestock and dairy development i.e. Rehabilitation of Mustahqeeni-Zakat (eligible to receive alms money) by promotion of livestock keeping, training of unemployed youth as veterinary workers, replication of Idara-e-Kissan model, provision of milk cooling tanks and promotion of livestock under the Barani Village Development Project.
- Institute a programme of certification of informally acquired skills by technicians and workers.
- Arrange entrepreneurship and training programme and guide and train youth to do business, to innovate and expand business.

These all points are welcomed but they lack substantially the importance of multi-sectoral approach to tackle the problem of youth employment and to enhance youth entrepreneurship under the auspices of public governance. We believe that while policy was developed, the lack of data was a major factor providing no grounds for policy makers to integrate wide spectrum of entrepreneurship sectors. Policy succinctly accepted the data gap on youth. It says "despite much nuisance and centrality of the youth bulge issue, there is too little data available on youth issues in Punjab" (Punjab Youth Policy, 2012, pp.


\(^7\)Some basic information on the Punjab Youth Policy are given at [http://www.punjabyouthpolicy.pk/Pyp.html](http://www.punjabyouthpolicy.pk/Pyp.html)
13). This CBMS is one of the milestone initiative to provide the painful data gap for effective policy making at Provincial Level.

National Youth Policy
Before the 18th Amendment, there was a Ministry of Youth Affairs at Federal Level. National Youth Policy was developed in 2008 and different national and international stakeholders were implementing programs based on that policy. During first phase of the implementation of the 18th Amendment, all youth related affairs are transferred to respective Provinces and therefore each province worked and finalized their own youth policies and there is no follow-up on National Youth Policy.

Hypotheses
Since this study has objectives to design and pilot CBMS on focus study along with other objectives specified on page 7 of this proposal, we plan to test different hypotheses after complete data are collected under this CBMS pilot. These hypotheses will be further adorned/furnished during and after the briefing paper based on available secondary data is produced. Some broad hypotheses include:

1. Patronaging youth entrepreneurship can boost up micro-level economic development in Punjab
2. Reducing gender gap in the entrepreneurship would reduce gender disparities on income side
3. Community based monitoring of youth employment and entrepreneurship is only option left for Punjab to reap its demographic dividend in the next 40 years.
4. Household poverty levels are lower and micro economic indicators are better among households with youth engaged in self-employment and entrepreneurship activities.
Background

Demographic Transition and Labor Force Scenario: In Pakistan, the demographic transition has made it at Stage 3 according to the classical theory of demographic transition. Figure 1 illustrates the situation in Pakistan. The key message that we are focusing on here is that in future Pakistan need to monitor the key development and youth bulge indicators at grass roots level to make provincial level policies that are sensitive to province wise situations to better adapt policies that ensures and promulgate the social and economic wellbeing.

Currently no data are available at grass roots level about working age population, youth bulge and labor force participation. The need to collect data on grass roots level is rudimentary before Provinces are ready to launch development initiatives as a result of 18th Amendment. For the list of indicators, suggested to be incorporated for this CBMS model please refer to the below sections of this proposal.

![Figure 1: Pakistan and stages of demographic transition](source)


Millennium Development Goals and current scenario: Pakistan is signatory of the Millennium Declaration 2000. However, the situation is not much encouraging as monitoring of the MDGs was being done through federal initiatives. One important argument for the achievement of MGDs is that they should be implemented at every level because ‘unless grass roots level communities are not involved, MGDs cannot be achieved’. There should be inclusiveness. However, the current scenario permits to look at the key and selected MDGs indicators at grass roots level to suggest for their integration into the
CBMS that Provincial Government should annex when they will adopt the community based monitoring system.

Every year, the progress report on MDGs is prepared\(^8\). The data sources used for the monitoring and report preparation of the MDGs report are "Pakistan Social Living Measurement Survey (PSLM)". In the recent years, there were disputes on the poverty levels that are measured from "Pakistan Integrated Household Economic Survey (HIES)" that is part of the PSLM survey. Only in 2006, district wise ranking of the districts of Pakistan based on MDGs was given (MDGs Report, 2006)\(^9\). We consider it in the best of the interest of the Peoples of different Provinces that their governments integrate them into the CBMS to measure grass roots level development indicators. For the list of proposed MDGs that would be monitored at community level, please refer to the below sections of the proposal.

**Provincial, district and community stakeholders and Advocacy**

The basic rationale to foster for the development of ever first CBMS model for provinces is based on the fact that following departments are now responsibilities provincial governments. The following ministries and departments will be the stakeholders in the development of CBMS model development at provincial levels

1. Ministry of Planning and Development
2. Ministry of Local Governments
3. Ministry of Youth Affairs
4. Ministry of Labour and Manpower
5. Ministry of Social Welfare
6. Ministry of Education
7. Community influencers and local political figures

At the start of the project, the Secretaries of above mentioned ministries/departments will be informed through correspondence and project details, indicators, and details of the field work will be shared for the department endorsements. *Executive District Officers* of the respective departments will also be kept abreast of the project phases. This will ensure the acceptability and adaptability of the key stakeholders.

**Advisory Group**

Research Analytics International has contacted informally with the district and union council level representatives to get their approval and intention to be part of the CBMS project Advisory Group. The formal letters notifying them the name of advisory group members, their roles and responsibilities will be issued on formal approval of the project. In Pakistan, we have noted that almost all political parties are campaigning on youth in Pakistan. As the results of the elections will be final at provincial level, the elected representatives will also be integrated into the advisory group.

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\(^8\) Reports are prepared by “Center for Poverty Reduction and Social Policy Development: Planning Commission of Pakistan.

The proposed advisory group will be based on the following members:

1. Project Director of Research Analytics International
2. PIDE
3. District Coordination Officers
4. Executive District Officers of Every Department mentioned above
5. Elected Political Representatives (Member of Provincial Assembly)
6. Director Planning District Development Authorities
7. Secretaries of Union Council

We are planned to integrate into our stakeholders map the Tehsil Administration, particularly during the data collection phase. The results of the Pilot CMBS study will be shared with all stakeholders. 18th Amendment\(^\text{10}\) brought some very important aspects to the constitution, for example, for education sector. Quality of higher education is the responsibility of the federal government. Primary, secondary and tertiary along with technical and vocational education is the responsibility of provinces. The decision making at provincial level on these aspects of education should aim to attain the important milestones in terms youth competitiveness for the effective and productive participation in the labor market by inflicting their participation powered with quality basic and technical education. The matter of education, first time in the history of constitution of Pakistan, education is now judiciable\(^\text{11}\). This is just one of the stories of one of the many ministries that evolved to provinces.

Advocacy is an integral part of this project. We believe that without advocacy and integration of the key and relevant stakeholders, it’s not possible to achieve the objectives. It will be first time in the history of advocacy activities in Pakistan that we will collect and disseminate information collected on an untouched topic to the policy makers, right with their help. That should make a breakthrough towards the monitoring of important indicators that will ultimately empower departments to reap the once-shine demographic dividend.

Most important aspect of this CBMS development is the integration and advocacy of community influencers/notables and political leaders. It is certain fact that unless community itself is not ready to adapt development initiatives, development cannot be imposed and it cannot be sustainable.

**Existing CBMS**

Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) had completed a CBMS system during 2003-04\(^\text{12}\). The research methodology and survey tools used will be replicated particularly for indicators at

\(^{10}\) For more details on 18th Amendment, please visit http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/amendments/18amendment.html


\(^{12}\) PIDE final report uploaded at pep-net.org has been downloaded. The report contain the methodology and questionnaires used
community and household level and new questions for indicators for youth entrepreneurship and MDGs will be added. The tools are available in the final report submitted by PIDE at PEP-NET.

PIDE CBMS study was not scaled up and institutionalization lacked due to many administrative and political reasons. This CBMS study is aimed to collect data on MDGs and Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship at the community level. There is a time now to inflict a system that has invaluable worth for the new Provincial Governments to make the development for their people who were never talked about in policy documents. Provincial governments are in planning and development phase after power for planning and development has been devolved to them through 18th Amendment.

During a meeting with PIDE officials on their experience of CBMS, it was observed that main challenge remain the capacity of the government departments to scale-up this program. This proposal is striving to tackle this issue first by sensitization (Advocacy) activities, by providing comprehensive training to departmental staff and by trying to indulge as much private sector as possible to make it a priority development issue in Pakistan.

**Methodology**

**The project approach**

This project will run through three phases. First phase is based on the analysis of the secondary data i.e. different episodes of Labor Force Survey (LFS) and other regional and national level surveys. The findings will be complemented with the board literature review and Meta Analysis of the similar studies carried out in different parts of the Asia. This phase will be complete in first three months. The first quarterly report will comprise findings from this phase of the project. This phase will generate the findings through a systematic literature review. The key findings will highlight the gaps and will provide the background information for the focus group conduction at community level.

In Pakistan, the advance analysis of the LFS lacks and therefore most of the policy decisions are blind. PEP-NET is the only platform that provides the impetus to research for policy recommendations.

Second phase is the collection of primary data on indicators mentioned for CBMS. This phase will highlight the list of core indicators and will annex to the already short listed and absent indicators from the first phase of the study. If possible, the employment projections will also be made in order to inform policy makers about the future need of the job creation initiatives and revitalization of the key economic sectors to consume growing labor force. The second phase will laps for about six to seven months. This phase include findings on Pilot and actual data collection on CBMS.

During the first phase of the project, tools for CBMS will be developed and shared with stakeholders. Before going for the pilot project, a final meeting with all stakeholders will be done. Results of the pilot study are expected to be ready in first quarter of the project.
Third phase will be based on coordination, dissemination, informing and sensitizing policy makers to integrate the core indicators that are essentially important and sensitive to provinces for regular monitoring in an effort to reap the demographic dividend. Planning and development departments will be given briefing presentations on the findings and importance of the indicators will be stressed for long term sustainable province wise economic policies.

The CBMS done by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) have used the tools to do the census at household level. While developing the tools for youth employment and entrepreneurship, the PIDE tools will be integrated, particularly on parts that collects the information on household members and on indicators that are common.

Data collection methodology

We are aimed to collect information about youth bulge from The Punjab Provincial districts i.e. from Faisalabad district\(^{13}\) (Rural Union Council) and, and Mandi Bahuddin district (Urban Union Council). The complete census will be done in all villages of the rural Union Council and in all blocks of urban union councils.

The one questionnaire will be for male member of the households and one for females. To get community data, a community profile questionnaire will be design that will collect information on educational sector, main employment sectors by industry and others.

Selected areas

Union council wise data of both Faisalabad and Mandi Bahuddin districts has been obtained from Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. The data contains the name of rural and urban union councils, name of villages, housing units and total population. The data is based on 1998 census and it is being taken into notice that actual statistics may vary because no census has been done after 1998. In order to better understanding the union council wise current statistics, estimated population and housing units are calculated by using the population growth rate of respective districts in 1998. Faisalabad population was growing at the rate of 2.51% and Mandi Bahuddin district’s population growth rates was 1.88% in 1998. Keeping in view the limited resources, the union councils that has the lower number of housing units and less population size than average are considered. Below are the chosen Union Councils along with other basic statistics and estimated population and housing units.

Table 2: CBMS Selected Union Council by housing and population statistics

|----------|--------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|

\(^{13}\) The selection of district is based on fact that Faisalabad is the hub of textile industry and Mandi Bahuddin being the agricultural district
Field Enumerators

Four teams comprising eight persons (four males and four females) will be hired and given training on survey tools and methodology. Hiring, training and data collection will take about one to two months. Per day interviews, given 10 interviews per enumerator, will be [Interviews x teams x team-members] i.e. 10x8x4=320. By this momentum, the census in 7396 household units will be completed in about 23 days. The number of rider questionnaires is based on the number of young people (1-29 years of age) indulged in self-employment and entrepreneurship activities that will appear after the census is complete.

Data collection, processing, and management

This project will do census of all households in the selected areas. This census will be done on a census questionnaire that will also identify self-employed youth population (by gender). The census questionnaire will collected all basic data on household members per household. Once census data is collected, the every identified young entrepreneurs will be interviewed in the selected areas.

The questionnaire on youth employment and entrepreneurship will collect data from indentified youth male and female members of the households. Male interviews will be done by male interviewer and female interviewer will interview female respondents. To get community data, a community profile
questionnaire will be designed to collect information on educational sector, main employment sectors by industry and others.

The following questionnaires will be developed for census:

1. Census questionnaire
2. Main questionnaire on youth employment and entrepreneurship
3. Community questionnaire

Field teams will be hired by advertising at the local level. Those who are unemployed and have at least graduate level qualification in social sciences subjects will be hired. If such people will be unavailable, graduate students will be selected from the local educational institutes. The opportunity will be given to those who are enrolled in social sciences at graduate level. Three day training will be given to selected field team members on CBMS tools and interviewing techniques. This training will ensure high quality data collection. Since female labor force in Pakistan is always low, the female field teams will be preferred.

As long as the data being started to reach the data management center, data editing will start and coding (the questionnaires will be mostly pre-coded on questions but the parts that collect responses on open ended questions will be categorized and codes will be developed). After editing and coding is complete, the data entry will start in CsPro\(^\text{14}\) software. After data entry is complete, we will process the data into SPSS\(^\text{15}\) for further analysis.

SPSS and other statistical programs have data validation tools. Before we go for the analysis part, data cleaning exercise will be done to ensure that soft data entries are matching with the physical copies of the questionnaires. The physical copies of the data will be secured into locked cupboards for future references and validations.

In order to ensure that data collection is a fair play, principal researcher along with other team members will supervise and monitor the data collection process in the supervision of project director.

Soft copies of data will be available in Excel, CsPro and SPSS formats.

**Informed consent**

Since the project is intended to utilize the collected data on multiple purpose research and data will be available to local and international researchers, the confidentiality of the data will be discussed with the respondent through an ‘informed consent’ that enumerators will read aloud to the respondents and will further proceed on his/her permission to carry on.

The informed consent will specify the objective of the study; will ensure the respondent that his personal data like 'name' will be kept secret at every level of the analysis; will seek permission to share this data with local and international researchers.

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\(^{14}\) The software developed and used by US Census.

\(^{15}\) Our expertise includes data analysis in SPSS, STATA and R. We will do all or part of the analysis into all these analysis softwares.
On the project site

The government departments at district level work under the instruction of District Coordination Officers. The important character at department level is of Executive District Officers. Political figures include Members of Provincial Assembly and Members of National Assembly. In the chosen site, we will have one MPA and one MNA, both belong to same political party. Secretary of the Union Council is the key governing entity that interact with all government and private departments as representative of a Union Council and his main responsibilities include to collect and maintain vital data of population at Union Council Level. Proposal has already planned to interact with all these entities regarding project.

Data Validation

The data collected through pilot will be presented to the community. Two community engagement workshops will be done in each union council, one for males and one for females. These community engagement workshops will provide the opportunity for the community to validate the data collected from their households. The findings of these community engagement workshops will be reflected in the project findings reports.

Community engagement for scaling up of CBMS

The role of community is very important to scale up the CBMS that will be developed. The project specifically intended that local government departments are specifically trained to understand the project design and are trained for the management of project data for their effective coordination, planning and policy making. District Coordination Officers play very important role by ensuring the implementation of the projects at district level. EDO office has the role to ensure that projects are practically implemented. For this they need capacity to carry out the project and this project will provide them trainings for this purpose. The local stakeholders will also be invited at local dissemination seminars.

The department of Youth Affairs has a key role to play as the main department with need to have CBMS system on youth. As the Punjab Youth Policy 2012 highlights the need of data from grassroots level required for policy formulation, the Secretary of the department will be given presentation on the findings of the project and its vitality for the reformulation of the Punjab Youth Policy. UNFPA collaborates with the department of Youth Affairs to keep updates on the youth policy, therefore UNFPA officials at Federal and Provincial Levels will be given presentation and will be share the findings of the project. The project has also the intentions to present the findings of the project in one of the sessions on youth in the Provincial Assembly with the help of the local political figures.

Databases

The data collected through this CBMS system will be handed over to DCOs (District Coordination Officers) who will then nominate the district departmental officials who will be given training on database management and analysis. This activity will also be mentioned to Secretaries of the relevant departments like Youth Development, Social Welfare and others mentioned above.
Expected outputs and outcomes of the project

1. Securitization of existing data sources on youth employment and entrepreneurship in Pakistan—
   A policy brief or white paper highlighting the data gaps (output)—first phase.
2. Development of community and household level CBMS poverty maps of selected areas.
3. A complete grass roots level piloted Community Based Monitoring System for government
   departments, local authorities and other stakeholders (outcome)
4. The list of important and tested indicators (outcome)
5. Mapping of opportunities, obstacles and optimal policy options for youth employment and
   opportunities at grass roots level (output)
6. Household poverty levels by type of youth employment (public/private, formal/informal and by
   entrepreneurship) (output)
7. Scientific paper on youth employment and entrepreneurship at grass roots level in Pakistan
   (output)
8. Community level data (output) and project reports that will remain available on “Research
   Analytics International (Pvt.) Limited” website (output).

Dissemination strategy

We are planned to integrate key stakeholders from the start of the project and once project has
collected grass roots level information, a more detailed advocacy campaign will be started. In order to
make it cost effective, we are planned to develop a specific website section with a link from our
company’s website having details on the findings, links to download brochures informing on the key
indicators.

One national dissemination will be organized at the time when pilot CBMS is complete and findings are
available. This dissemination meeting will include all stakeholders along with all interested audiences,
departments, members from NGOs/CBOs and academicians, but not limited.

Target use of the research findings are for Particularly for Provincial Governments to adapt the CBMS
system developed by us and to streamline their planning and development policies in the special
perspective of youth employment and entrepreneurship. CBMS data will be available with us, with PEP
and with interested stakeholders to do further analysis of their own choice. However, Research Analytics
International is particularly intended to use this data in future to write peer review academic/journal
papers, to present findings at different local, national and international platforms. The lessons learned
will make the future work more synthetic and streamlined both for Provincial Governments and all
stakeholders.

Since the findings of the study will be Province Sensitive because not all provinces are equal in terms of
their economies, social and economic profiles. Pilot CBMS finding will provide adequate information and
evidence for Provinces to plane and do budgeting at local level. Since Provinces are at their stage of
development of policies, this CBMS will be instrumental for them to allocate resources to youth employment and entrepreneurship.

A dissemination meeting will also be organized at the Provincial level for public sector stakeholders and a dissemination meeting will be organized in each union council (where the data were collected) to inform the local stakeholders and community participants so that they can follow the progress towards policy development at Provincial/District level for them.

Publications in the form of soft copies and hard copies will be available. During workshops/conferences, the copies of the findings will be available for stakeholder as well as for participants. Soft copies will be available at website for downloads.

Other mediums of Dissemination

1. Series of opinion articles: We are aimed to start writing on this important topic right from start of the project in national English/Urdu dailies. This series will then move to empirical evidence.

2. Series of lectures: We are also aimed to deliver series of lectures based on findings of this research at different universities and colleges.

**Possible Future Collaborations**

Research Analytics International (Private) Limited is eager to collaborate with both public and private sector stakeholders. We believe that collaboration should result in tangible benefits for the target communities. We can collaborate to the following public and private sector institutes:

1. Iqra University, Islamabad Campus ([www.iqraisb.edu.pk](http://www.iqraisb.edu.pk))
2. Public Sector Research and Development Institutes, as suggested by Provincial Governments
3. Youth Advocacy Network
4. Youth Parliament, Pakistan

The collaboration will be open for all relevant organizations that will be encouraged and determined to put something invaluable to the project.

We are also determined to sign MOUs with major, if not all, public and private organizations to use the CBMS data for their program development initiatives and to look at perspectives to replicate/characterize it up.

In Pakistan, social entrepreneurship has been introduced by YES Network Pakistan and there are other programs run by different stakeholders. In this regard, we are making efforts to make this possible to sign MoUs with all willing partners to use this CBMS data for their program developments, to contribute into further analysis and to look at perspectives to replicate the pilot.

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16 Provided funds are available for printing of bulk copies of the reports.

17 We have not contacted yet to these institutes. The call for collaboration will be sent to all relevant organizations/departments/institutes after the need of collaboration is obvious.
Research Analytics International Inc. also sent application to join the group of civil society and research organizations organized and managed by PILDAT (Pakistan Institute of Labour and Transparency) to remove the gap between parliamentarians and civil society.

The Youth Parliament is a platform where youth discuss their policies, make pressure groups and strive for better future. Research Analytics International Inc. has also decided to work closely with Prime Minister of Youth Parliament to highlight the research and output of this pilot CBMS.

Institutional Arrangements

The company itself is an example of Youth Entrepreneurship and is dedicated to make a difference for youth bulge in Pakistan by any legal means. The profile of “Research Analytics International (Private) Limited” is available as the annexure to this proposal.

Team composition: Team composition will be as follows:

Project Director

Mr. Nadeem Akhtar (Also Director of the Recipient Institute) (CV is attached). He will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project, coordinating with CBMS team at PEP-NET and stakeholders. He will also be responsible for the development of policy briefs, finalization of project reports, monitoring the project and overseeing data validation, advocacy and dissemination of the project. He will work closely with the team to poverty profiles and other deliverables.

Researchers

a. Ms. Fatima Yamin (CV is attached). She will be responsible to work closely with Project Director on all aspects of the project, particularly on development of White Paper, validating data of female population, quarterly and final reports.

b. Mr. Maqsood Sadiq (CV is attached) will be dealing with development of tools, training on database and analysis to government officials, validation of male population data and data analysis for reports AND providing data analysis for research paper.

c. Ms. Ruhma Amin (CV attached). She will provide support on preparation of briefing paper, will help in literature review and support for field teams, data validation and data processing. She will also work on questionnaire designing, manual preparation and data cleaning.

d. Aadil Wasim: Working on data collection through tablets and poverty mapping.

2. Consultants

a. Dr. Shujaat Farooq, Research Economist at PIDE will be consultant on framework of analysis including research questions, indicators and questionnaire design as well as provide inputs in the preparation of the research paper on youth employment and entrepreneurship.
b. Mr. Irfan Masood will be the consultant for short period of time to prepare CsPro data entry application and to import data into SPSS format. He has more than ten years of experience of dealing with surveying data entry into CsPro. He will also provide assistance for data analysis for research paper.

c. Field team members will be hired from local communities for household interviews.

d. Mr. Zubair Majeed Butt will be working as consultant website development and assisting in mapping.

e. Mr. Birjees Tipu Qadir will be working as Admin & Accounts Officer

**Work Plan**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>First phase*</th>
<th>Month 1</th>
<th>Month 2</th>
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<th>Month 4</th>
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<td>First quarterly report (mentioned with highlighted indicators for CBMS)</td>
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<td>Final report (white paper/policy brief) based on secondary data analyses</td>
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**Second phase**

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<th>Liaising with provincial planning and development departments</th>
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<td>Development of questionnaire for second phase</td>
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<td>Presentation of Design of CBMS</td>
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<td>Data Processing (encoding, map digitization and consolidation)</td>
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<td>Data management and analysis</td>
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<td>Submission of 2nd quarterly report</td>
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<td>Development of Research Questions for Advance Analysis</td>
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<td>Report writing</td>
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<td>Scientific paper on youth employment and entrepreneurship</td>
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Annexure A: Other Youth Projects

1. Research Analytics International (Private) Limited has been applying for the “UN-HABITAT Youth Fund” announced to support the young people on the following themes:

- Training in Governance & Democracy
- Urban Planning and Design
- Urban Economy (employment, job and business training)—CBMS findings can be used
- Urban Basic Services
- Housing and Slum Up gradation (that directly links to RAI’s work on slum population of Islamabad)
- Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
- Research and Capacity Development—CBMS findings can be used

Research Analytics International (Private) Limited considers the CBMS project as an imperative for provincial governments to scale up the CBMS to ensure timely and effective policy planning AND CBMS project findings will also guide the private sector to invest effectively in youth employment and entrepreneurship.

2. A new proposal to “Institute of New Economic Thinking” has been put. The topic of the proposal is directly linked to Youth Bulge and their economic wellbeing in Pakistan.

19 More information on UN-HABITAT Youth Fund is available at http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=11853&catid=637&typeid=6
Halimatou Amadou Garba
BP: 1146 Niamey Niger
GSM: (+227) 94000418 / (+227) 91494949
Email: hkamil@ins.ne / halidougou@yahoo.fr
Age : 26 ans,
Sexe: Féminin
Situation Matrimoniale : Mariée

Ingénieur Statistique Economiste

Expériences professionnelles

- **Depuis Juin 2011:** Ingénieur Statistique 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.
- **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)
  Ingéniorat en Statistiques et Informatiques Décisionnelles
  Mention Bien
- **2005 – 2007**
  Université Moulay – Ismail, 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
Curriculum Vitae

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 Resources 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 Department of Niger Ministry of Justice.

CURSUS


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;
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;
- Multivariate time series analyses (VAR, VEC);

Applied mathematics:
- Operational research;
- Convex Optimisation.

Applied Economics:
- Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, International Economics;
- Monetarian, Rural, Public, Development and Labor Economics;
- Project monitoring and evaluation;
- Financials calculations.

BOOK


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.


Human Capital and Economic Growth: Case of Cameroon and Tunisia, academic project report, Yaoundé, 2011.


LANGUAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Write</th>
<th>Speak</th>
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<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Proficient</td>
<td>Proficient</td>
<td>Proficient</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Working knowledges</td>
<td>Working knowledges</td>
<td>Limited</td>
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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.
COMPUTER SKILLS

- 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 statistical and econometric processing softwares: SPSS™, R®, CSPro®, 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
  E-mail: smoctar@ins.ne

  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)
  Cél: (+237) 77 94 42 94
  E-mail: ambomboelisee@yahoo.fr

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

BP: 11866Niamey–Niger
Tel : (00227) 96982776/91169926
Email: mousmane@ins.ne; maimou79@yahoo.fr

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), CIERES 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, CIERES, Abidjan, septembre 2009.
- Séminaire de formation sur la macro modélisation de la Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté (SRP), Niamey, octobre 2005.

Cursus Universitaire

- **2005, Maîtrise en Sciences Economiques**, option Economie Générale, Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey.
2004, Licence en Sciences Économiques, option Economie Générale, Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey.
Curriculum vitae

2003, Diplôme Universitaire d’Études 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 Économiques.

Réalisations

- Rapport National sur le Développement Humain (RNDH).
- Étude sur la pauvreté et la Contribution des femmes aux dépenses des ménages dans la région de Maradi.
- Étude 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 Économique. • 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

Connaissances Linguistiques et Informatiques

- Français : très bonne maîtrise;
- Anglais : Passable.
- Haoussa : parlé couramment;
- Djerma: parlé couramment;
- Logiciels Bureautique : WORD, EXCEL, POWERPOINT et ACCESS 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.