

DIALOGUE

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Editorial

This editorial concerns more than DIAL's latest news and the content of this issue of DIALOGUE. We are sounding the alarm for an African country, Mali, on which our unit's researchers have been working in partnership with local institutions for many years. With the coup d'état on 21 March 2012 and the country split in two, Mali's situation is worrying to say the least: thousands of people have fled the north and are now living in tough conditions elsewhere in the country and in neighbouring countries. The UNHCR reports that over 450,000 people have fled their homes in Mali and more than 265,000 have sought shelter in neighbouring countries such as Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. This situation has hit a particularly vulnerable population already stricken with poverty and malnutrition. The most recent available demographic and health survey conducted in 2006 found that two in five under-fives (38%) were stunted and one in six (15%) was wasted. The children living in the Sahelian area, hence in the north of Mali, are particularly at risk: in the Timbuktu region, nearly 70% of children are abnormally small and 23% are abnormally thin. There are fears that the forced displacement of these people could provoke a dramatic increase in the death rate among these already frail children. The news coming to us today is that living conditions and security in the northern areas of the country are deteriorating fast. And to crown it all, swarming locusts are expected in both the north and along the country's dividing line. Without any possible preventive action in these areas, a food crisis could occur on top of the political and social crisis with potentially disastrous short- and long-term repercussions.

We, as French researchers with Mali as our field of study, consider it our duty to raise the alarm and ask for emergency humanitarian aid to be immediately stepped up throughout the Sahelian zone. To make matters worse for the Malian population as a whole, international bilateral and multilateral cooperation has been on hold since the coup d'état. In research and statistical cooperation, this suspension has cut short most of the statistical monitoring and collection operations, preventing the Malian authorities from securing information on the country's economic and social situation and from effectively helping the populations in need. It has also made it virtually impossible to continue with the scientific cooperation launched with our Malian colleagues due to the inevitably strict restrictions on travel to and from Mali. In the medium term, we fear that this could considerably weaken the community of Malian researchers and put a brake on research on this country. This could seriously undermine the necessary consolidation of the Malian State and its administration.

DIAL Team

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Using statistics to study Sub-Saharan African migration and its impacts

International institutions and national governments in the North and South are turning their attention to the growing number of international migrants worldwide. Significantly, few recent international meetings and summits have not addressed the issue of international migration and its implications in one way or another. These events have pointed up our patchy knowledge of the factors that drive migratory flows, especially flows from Southern countries, and also the role of human mobility as a factor in the transmission of economic and political development.

Our knowledge is particularly thin on the ground when it comes to African migration, which has been studied mainly by monographs on a specific aspect or single national geographic area.¹ And research has been held back by a lack of official data from local statistical systems with often scant financial and human resources and a frequent absence of sampling frames in the form of census and survey data. This has meant that researchers have had to collect their own data.² So in recent years, we have needed to conduct ad-hoc scientific projects co-opting or networking national research centres in the North and South. These projects are key to scientific work to render and respond to the growing complexity of migratory patterns and social pathways, and to power up transnational practices among source and destination countries.

DIAL's researchers have taken this road, designing innovative research systems and methodological tools and organising the collection of new data both locally and internationally, since the globalisation of migratory flows calls for a shift to multi-level surveys.

Today, DIAL researchers working on migratory flows are driven by two main questions: the social determinants of mobility and the impact of remittances and social transfers on the economic and political development of Southern societies. The following developments outline the specific data collection methods used by projects in progress, some of which concern more than just migratory issues.

1. The social determinants of mobility

The social determinants of mobility were one of the first questions put by researchers studying the migratory phenomenon. Neo-classical theories explain mobility in terms of either macroeconomic imbalances between supply and demand on the labour markets or individuals' rational microeconomic choices. These working hypotheses have since been challenged. New Economics of Labour Migration researchers have called for more complex levels, especially the household level, to be taken into consideration. The decision to migrate is not actually an individual (or solely individual) choice, but a group choice made to maximise income and manage the risks within the family unit, irrespective of whether the unit is small or large, as is the case in Africa.

The DIAL teams set out to answer these research questions by developing a number of methodologies in partnership with European and African research centres: harmonisation of existing databases in order to launch comparative studies on links between demographic and economic dynamics; retrospective data collection protocols to study individual and household strategies; and panel data collection across large household samples in which the family units are identified.

Database harmonisation and construction

The *Migration, Labour Markets and Demographic Dynamics in Sub-Saharan Africa* (MIMADEM) project was launched in late 2010 in association with CEPS/INSTEAD Social Science Research based in Luxembourg, the Institute for Training and Research in Population, Development and Reproductive Health (IPDSR) at the University Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD), and the national statistics institutes of Cameroon and Mali. The researchers working on this project are taking the analyses based on aggregated national data a step further in a move to re-examine the demographic dividend concept. They have already drawn existing micro-data from available socio-economic and socio-demographic surveys. And, in setting up the MIMADEM research project, they have designed and built a harmonised database using all the statistical household surveys available in the three project countries: Cameroon, Mali and Senegal.

This database construction work gave the researcher community a certain number of challenges in terms of data collection and data harmonisation and dissemination. The first challenge was to gather together the existing data. Although there are many survey catalogues like the International Household Survey Network (IHSN), data are not always online. Never-

¹ However, it is worth mentioning the West African regional surveys in the mid-1990s provided by the REMUAO (*Network of Surveys on Migration and Urbanisation in West Africa*).

² Note, for example, the work by Flore Gubert who surveyed households in eight villages bordering the Senegal River near Kayes in Mali in 1997 in order to quantitatively evaluate the impact of migration and remittances on the families living there. See Gubert F. (2000).

theless, the project did manage to collect together 53 surveys spanning three decades: 17 for Cameroon, 17 for Mali and 19 for Senegal. The second challenge was to harmonise the data found in the different bases for the project researchers to have a “ready-to-use” harmonised database covering all the observations by households and individuals, and containing a set of harmonised variables on different aspects (geographic location, household composition, individual age and gender, education, employment, housing conditions, information on migration, anthropometric data, etc.). Although these variables were not found in all the databases, the researchers managed to build an extensive range of harmonised variables. Today, the harmonised database contains a set of approximately 100 household variables and 120 individual variables. The third challenge was to make this database available to all the project researchers far and wide in their research centres and national statistics institutes in Africa and Europe and, of course, to maintain and update it. This challenge was addressed by building an online data download interface, used to select the databases and variables on which each team wants to work.

The database now offers the possibility of repositioning the demographic dividend on two levels of analysis for real explanatory advances: the micro level, measuring the interaction between the economic and demographic at household and individual level; and the meso level, with the creation of time series of economic and demographic indicators aggregated at sub-national levels. It can also be used for comparative research on long-run migration-related labour market trends (from 1976 to 2006-2008). This is a first in the three countries concerned.

Longitudinal and biographical data collection

For the *Mobility and Economic Insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa* (MOPREAS) project, the scientific team of researchers from DIAL and Joint Research Unit (UMR) 201 on Development and Societies (IRD/University of Paris I-IEDES) looked into how geographic mobility ties in with individual and household strategies to cope with economic insecurity and poverty. Given that mobility is seen as a resource unevenly shared among the different social groups, the project’s first goal was to determine which forms of mobility are the most accessible (investment in international migration, domestic mobility within the country, or seasonal migration) and which social groups make use of them. The second step was to consider the spatial and social aspects of individual economic mobility strategies by conducting a survey on individuals’ support networks (location and use of siblings and social net-

work for mobility or to cope with problems) and on their life pathways.

A data collection protocol was accordingly set up for rural Senegal at the Niakhar population observatory 150 kilometres from Dakar.³ The survey contains the main following modules: a description of the housing and its occupants (age, gender, family relationship, education, etc.) accompanied by a census of the periods of time spent in the surveyed housing; and a census of temporary moves by usual residents, their residential patterns and their professional practices over the past year, along with professional practices over the life cycle for a sub-sample of this population. These modules are rounded out by questions on the family and community networks, on civil sector and political commitments, and on food habits and food and livestock management.

Given that this retrospective, biographical approach takes in different forms of mobility (multi-residential and seasonal), the survey protocol adds to our understanding of the determinants of mobility. It paints quite a detailed picture of domestic mobility (international mobility is marginal in the region studied). The protocol can also be used to compare individuals’ geographic mobility with the management of goods (especially food) in rural areas and social capital mobilisation processes by studying the geographic spread of siblings, relatives and the social network at large (see Chung E., Guénard C (2012), *forthcoming*).

Panel data and family units

A third research project, entitled *Poverty and Family Structure* (PSF), was conducted in partnership with the Applied Economics Laboratory at the Paris School of Economics and Senegal’s National Statistics and Demographics Agency (ANSD). The main purpose of this project was to study the links between the structure of Senegalese households and their economic environment (see De Vreyer P., Lambert S., Sylla M. and Safir A. (2008)). In an environment of dysfunctional insurance and credit markets, households have few possibilities of insuring themselves against exogenous shocks that can undermine their welfare. The family and, more broadly, the social network may then form the main way of finding resources to ease the negative effects of these shocks.

The PSF project set out to answer three questions. To what extent does the household adjust its structure to the changes in its economic environment? Which family structures prove most resilient to

³ Similar surveys were conducted in urban areas in Latin America (METAL project) and Sub-Saharan Africa (West African Mobility (MOBOUA) project; FSP Migrations; Ouagadougou French Cooperation and Cultural Action Office financing).

shocks? Who bears the weight of the adjustment? “Family units” were identified in what can be very large households, made up of more or less distant relatives and also non-family members (fostered children, home helps, etc.), in order to pinpoint the individuals whose characteristics place them the most at risk of poverty. This data collection protocol for Senegalese families could improve public policy targeting to help people in need.

The PSF project also included a panel component to study how households may adjust to exogenous shocks by changing their structure. Panel data are key to accurately identifying the individuals who bear the weight of the adjustment. A panel of individuals can be used to obtain information on changes in the average situation of all the source household members rather than just those who did not leave the household between the two rounds of the survey.

A nationally representative random sample of 1,800 households was drawn for the first wave in 2006-2007. Then, for the second wave in 2010-2012, each of the 14,379 individuals interviewed in the first round were found and interviewed again along with their households, provided their residence had remained in Senegal. The project first looked for the Wave 1 households based on their address and the GPS coordinates recorded when they were first interviewed. Once at least one person from the initial household had been found, a skilled interviewer put his or her household a questionnaire. Questions were also asked about household members interviewed in 2006-2007, but absent when the second round was taken. A “tracking” questionnaire was then filled in and sent to the survey managers in charge of assigning the field teams people to be “tracked”. All the households identified as being the household of at least one person seen by Wave 1 were put the same questionnaire. Experience has shown that, even four years apart, a nationally representative panel of individuals can be put together in a low-income country. Information was found on the whereabouts of 99.7% of the 14,379 initial interviewees and 83.6% of them were actually found and interviewed a second time.

The nationally representative sample gave the project the first ever overall snapshot of population movements within Senegal and socioeconomic relations between domestic migrants’ source households and host households.

2. Impact of remittances and social transfers on economic and political development

In recent years, research centres and bilateral and multilateral agencies have been turning more attention to the impact of migrants’ remittances on the

economic development of their home countries. The scientific agenda has been driven to extend to these long-neglected private financial transfers on account of their growing volume and critical importance in financing local economies.

Researchers have also pointed up that, in order to fully appreciate the complexity of these transfers, we have to bear in mind that they are not just financial, but also social in that they give rise to the circulation of standards and practices between source and host countries. Migrant involvement in their home countries therefore has a potential impact on such aspects as systems of governance and the production of local public goods, in addition to the private effects of their transfers on the source household.

The research focus on migrants’ transnational practices has generated methodological innovations that are important to the study of migration. DIAL has developed new methods to factor in the many levels with which these practices connect: matched surveys between host and source country; the inclusion of mesoeconomic survey modules in national protocols; and multi-location surveys combining quantitative and qualitative methods.

Matched data

The *International Migration and Development: An Analysis of Matched Data on Migrants and Families of Origin in Senegal* (MIDDAS) project was conducted in association with the Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull’Immigrazione (FIERI) based in Italy, the National Statistics and Demographics Agency (ANSD) in Senegal, and the universities of Nouakchott in Mauritania and Cocardy-Abidjan in Côte d’Ivoire. The project’s brief was to improve our knowledge of the links between international migration, remittances and development based on a case study of Senegal.

The project’s originality is found partly in the data collected: multi-site survey data from Senegalese migrants in four host countries in Europe and Africa (France, Italy, Mauritania and Côte d’Ivoire). Starting with the host countries, samples were matched with their source households using tracking surveys in Senegal based on the abovementioned full PSF survey questionnaire.

In the first phase, multi-site surveys were put to representative samples of migrants in the host countries, with sampling based on the latest population censuses and random contacts in public places. The second phase conducted tracking surveys of source households based on the contacts provided by the migrants. The family recontact rate varied a great deal from one migrant country of residence to the next. Senegalese migrants in France and Italy were so reluctant to answer the family of origin questions

that the contact details they provided were often either vague or deliberately false. This meant that only one-third of the families of origin of Senegalese migrants interviewed in France and just one-fifth of those interviewed in Italy were able to be recontacted and interviewed. The particularly low recontact rate for Italy is probably due to the huge distrust that the Senegalese in Italy showed toward the survey. This wariness was itself due to the particularly negative view of migration that prevailed in Italy at the time. The family of origin questions appeared to give Senegalese migrants in Mauritania less of a problem on the whole, probably due to the two countries' geographic proximity and more frequent "physical" contacts with members who have stayed in the country. This less suspicious attitude showed through in the quality of the information provided. Over 50% of the migrants' families of origin were able to be found and interviewed. However, the families of migrants interviewed in Côte d'Ivoire were not tracked for lack of budgetary resources.

This type of set-up means that we can now study hitherto uncharted or virgin research territory where previously we did not have enough suitable data, especially on the measurement of any information asymmetries between migrants and their families of origin. Yet it also sheds new light on the subject with its comparative take on questions already addressed by other researchers, particularly on the nature and extent of transnational solidarity practices (see *Chort I., Gubert F., Senne J-N., (2012)*). It is moreover designed to deepen our understanding of the selection of migrants within the household and to study the returns to migration at family level in line with the New Economics of Labour Migration.

Meso-economic studies

The *Migrant Associations, Governance and Local Public Goods in Mali and Senegal* (GLAMMS) project conducted with Mali's National Statistics Institute (INSTAT) studies the impact of migration on source countries from a mesoeconomic angle. In addition to transfers to the family, migrants frequently contribute to the development of their home village or community by funding local public goods (schools, health centres, cooperative shops, wells, etc.). These operations are generally managed by migrant associations of people originally from the same village or same community. This method of organisation is particularly common among people who have emigrated from Mali and Senegal. Yet although anthropologists in both France and Italy have shown an interest in the immigrant association dynamic, the phenomenon appears to have passed unnoticed by economists and researchers in other disciplines. No comparative studies have hitherto

been made of associative practices among immigrants in different host countries.

The GLAMMS project was set up to evaluate the impact of these associations' projects on development in the regions of origin. To this end, the researchers conducted a broad-based census of the Malian and Senegalese associations working in France and Italy and analysed their *modus operandi*.

The project's first challenge was to understand the internal and external governance of migrant associations, i.e. their relations with institutional authorities and civil society players "at home and abroad", how they work with source communities, and the changes if not breaks they generate in these communities. The second challenge was to assess the impact of these associations on the availability of local public goods in the source countries. Here, specific modules were grafted onto the nationally representative survey conducted each year by INSTAT (*Continuous, Modular Household Survey – EMOP*). The survey was conducted on a sample of 7,176 households in Mali from July to September 2011, well before the coup d'état (see the current situation in Mali in the editorial). Three GLAMMS project modules were added to the modules on household members' demographic characteristics, education, health and consumption. These included one module on migration put to households and two community modules: one on the characteristics of the household's commune of residence and the other on the characteristics of its village of residence, since Mali's rural administrative communes are subdivided into villages. These questionnaires were then put to 597 villages in 373 rural communes.

The full survey measures both domestic and foreign migratory phenomena in Mali. It also paints a representative picture of the fabric of associations working in the country, the availability of public goods such as water supply points, healthcare centres and schools in these rural communities, and the spatial distribution of these goods. Taking the information on the management of these civil society structures and on the running and composition of the town and village councils, the researchers will be able to evaluate the weight of the migrant associations in the Malian associative fabric, their role in the availability of public goods, and the involvement of return migrants in national and local political life in Mali (GLAMMS-DIAL Team, 2012).

Multi-location "exit poll" surveys

Last but not least, we turn to the multidisciplinary POLECOMI (POLitical ECONomy of MIGration) project on the political economics of international migration and its effects on the source countries of Senegal and Mali. The project associates DIAL with Mali's National Statistics Institute (INSTAT) and the

EHESS Higher College of Social Sciences' Social Research Institute (IRIS) and Maurice Halbwachs Centre (CMH). The researchers set out to understand how migration and migrants' collective transfers influence the political economy of their home countries. Although there is a large body of scientific literature on the economic effects of migration and migrants' transfers in source countries, little attention has been paid to their political repercussions with the exception of a few studies on Mexico and, more recently, India (Fitzgerald D., 2009; Kapur D., 2010).

To study the influence that migrants have on governance in their home countries, the researchers set up a new survey protocol for the 2012 Senegalese elections. The protocol was new in terms of its being a multi-location survey combining quantitative and qualitative methods. In the months leading up to the presidential elections, the team conducted an ethnographic survey of the main Senegalese parties with branches in France and the United States.⁴ Questionnaires were then put at the exit to the polling stations in the first rounds of the Senegalese presidential and legislative elections in the source and host countries. This protocol was designed to understand the migrants' political transnationalism practices and to gauge their influence on the political behaviour of their families back in their home countries. The questionnaire put to the migrants comprised four main modules: voters' socio-demographic characteristics; the nature and extent of their links with Senegal, associative, union and political engagement in their host and home countries; and transfers of standards and practices. In the first round of the Senegalese presidential elections, 354 migrants were interviewed in France and 199 in the United States. Violence in the run-up to the elections prevented the mirror-survey from being conducted in Senegal. In the first round of the legislative elections, the survey concentrated on just one host country, with 207 Senegalese migrants interviewed in Paris and 163 voters interviewed in Dakar.

The data collected highlight the Senegalese people's strong electoral engagement and the social transfers made between source and host country, especially in terms of civil standards, electoral practices and social assets (Chauvet, L., Dedieu J-P., Gubert F., Mesplé-Somps S., 2012).

This review of our surveys and their mechanisms points up the strong statistical action that has driven the DIAL team in recent years. The different projects generated by these data collection measures are helping to improve our understanding of

migration and the demo-economic dynamics at work on the African continent, especially in West Africa. Yet these rich, original data also open up a huge window of opportunity for future research. They provide the possibility for a more in-depth analysis of the determinants and impacts of migration (Malian and Senegalese in particular), and also for the promotion of the involvement of expatriates in the development of their home countries.

Jean-Philippe Dedieu
Charlotte Guénard

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⁴ The study was conducted in association with Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA).

NOPOOR

The kick-off meeting for the NOPOOR project coordinated by DIAL was held at the Ministry for Higher Education and Research in Paris from 11 to 13 June 2012.

The five-year European NOPOOR project was launched on 1 April 2012 with the aim of **building our knowledge in order to improve and make poverty reduction policies more effective**. The NOPOOR research work will use a range of approaches (econometrics, political economics, sociology, etc.) and methodologies (polls, econometric studies, case studies, etc.) to identify the key mechanisms behind the persistence and exacerbation of poverty in Southern countries.

Two key objectives of the NOPOOR project, in addition to the scientific production brief, are to build the research capacities of Southern partner teams (training for PhD students and young researchers, and setting up a permanent network of national statistics institutes) and to disseminate the scientific findings to politicians and civil society.

Representatives of the 20 international teams involved in the NOPOOR project gathered in Paris in June 2012 to discuss their research work in this partnership for the next five years. The entire DIAL team turned out to meet them.

The meeting was opened by Laurent Batsch, President of the University of Paris-Dauphine. The first day presented the research work packages (WPs) and gave each team the opportunity to present its contribution to the project and establish links between packages and partners. NOPOOR comprises some one hundred research programmes on different aspects of poverty, the impact of aid and globalisation on poverty, and other focuses contained in eight scientific work packages. Attention on the second day turned to relations with policymakers in Southern partner countries and the European Union in order to find the tools to make poverty reduction policies more effective and move toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The NOPOOR project will also contribute to the

definition of new MDGs. A public session closed the day with presentations from project members (Jean-Philippe Platteau and Ashwini Deshpande) and the *Advisory Board* (Brazilian Senator Eduardo Suplicy).

The project's first General Assembly meeting was held on the third day to decide on a governance structure. The General Assembly makes and approves important decisions while the Project Executive Board is responsible for implementing decisions and overseeing activities. The Coordinator, assisted by the Project Management Officer and a coordination team (made up of DIAL researchers), is responsible for the project's day-to-day management and supervision.

Over the next five years, all the partners will hold one or more NOPOOR scientific events in their countries.

Each partner has undertaken to rally its country's stakeholders and policymakers to join in this thinking on poverty reduction policies. These encounters will facilitate teamwork and comparative analyses.

NOPOOR Consortium: 20 institutions in 17 countries: seven European countries (France, Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria), four Latin American countries (Peru, Brazil, Mexico and Chile), four African countries (Senegal, Ghana, South Africa and Madagascar) and two South-East Asian countries (Vietnam and India).

The Project Executive Board met in Namur on 22 October 2012. All the Work Package coordinators sit on the PEB. The meeting endorsed the project's first amendment, which authorises the few changes that some partners had asked to be made to their packages and budget allocation. The PEB discussed the draft Consortium Agreement, especially intellectual property rights. The Agreement stipulates that the knowledge and data collected by the NOPOOR project shall be made available to all the partners. A special tool, the Data Warehouse, has been developed to smooth data sharing.



List of 2012 working papers

These papers can be downloaded from the DIAL website

(www.dial.prd.fr)

- DT 2012-01 **Confiance et scolarisation des enfants en milieu rural à Madagascar.**
Nelly Rakoto-Tiana
- DT 2012-02 **The location choices of multinational firms: the role of internationalization experience and group affiliation.**
Alexandre Gazaniol
- DT 2012-03 **The impact of outward FDI on the domestic perimeter of manufacturing groups.**
Alexandre Gazaniol
- DT 2012-04 **Un nouvel indice du développement financier.**
Rafael Cezar
- DT 2012-05 **The 1987-89 Locust Plague in Mali: Evidence of the Heterogeneous Impact of Income Shocks on Education Outcomes.**
Philippe De Vreyer, Nathalie Guilbert, Sandrine Mesplé-Somps
- DT 2012-06 **How beliefs about the impact of immigration shape policy preferences: Evidence from Europe**
Jérôme Héricourt, Gilles Spielvogel
- DT 2012-07 **Does poverty trap rural Malagasy households?**
Anne-Claire Thomas
- DT 2012-08 **Brazilian states' domestic-foreign export capacities and market orientations in the 1990s**
Ayçil Yücer
- DT 2012-09 **Heterogeneity and the Distance Puzzle**
Elizaveta Archanskaia, Guillaume Daudin
- DT 2012-10 **Travailler dans le secteur informel : choix ou contrainte ? Une analyse de la satisfaction dans l'emploi au Vietnam**
Mireille Razafindrakoto, François Roubaud, Jean-Michel Wachsberger
- DT 2012-11 **Economie informelle, crise et politiques publiques au Vietnam**
Jean-Pierre Cling, Mireille Razafindrakoto, François Roubaud
- DT 2012-12 **Informal versus Formal: A Panel Data Analysis of Earnings Gaps in Madagascar**
Christophe J. Nordman, Faly Rakotomanana, François Roubaud
- DT 2012-13 **Vocational Education, On-the-Job Training and Labour Market Integration of Young Workers in Urban West Africa**
Christophe J. Nordman, Laure Pasquier-Doumer
- DT 2012-14 **Partenaires émergents : quels enjeux pour la soutenabilité de la dette africaine ?**
Dieudonné Bleossi Dahoun, Marc Raffinot.
- DT 2012-15 **Le transnationalisme politique. Une analyse des élections présidentielles sénégalaises en France et aux Etats-Unis.**
Lisa Chauvet, Jean-Philippe Dedieu, Flore Gubert, Sandrine Mesplé-Somps, Etienne Smith
- DT 2012-16 **Mobilités, vulnérabilité et capital social: une analyse en milieu rural sénégalais.**
Elisabeth Chung, Charlotte Guénard
- DT 2012-17 **Taille des villes, urbanisation et spécialisations économiques : Une analyse sur micro-données exhaustives des 10 000 localités maliennes.**
Claire Bernard, Sandrine Mesplé-Somps, Gilles Spielvogel



Call for Papers

Institutions and Development

International conference hosted by DIAL

Université Paris-Dauphine and Institut de Recherche pour le Développement

Paris, 27 & 28 June 2013

The Université Paris-Dauphine (UPD) and the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) are jointly holding their second international conference on development economics. This conference will take place in Paris to discuss theoretical and empirical innovations in the field of institutions and development. Interested researchers are invited to send papers on developing countries in the following suggested areas:

- Institutional and market functioning
- History of the institutions and colonisation
- International institutions
- Governance and corruption
- Informal institutions and networks

Speakers invited:

Jean-Philippe Platteau (CRED, Université de Namur) and Ragnar Torvik (Norwegian University of Science and Technology).

Papers may be submitted their draft versions. Abstracts alone will not be accepted.

Please submit your contributions in PDF format on the conference [website](#) with keywords and an abstract (150 words) by **15 February 2013**.

The Scientific Committee will examine all proposals on the basis of originality, analytic rigour and economic policy relevance. The results of the selection process will be announced by **4 April 2013**.

Organisation Committee:

Florence Arestoff (UPD), Anne Boring (Institute of Political Studies, Paris), Anda David (UPD), Philippe DeVreyer (UPD), Flore Gubert (IRD), Charlotte Guénard (Université Paris I), Emmanuelle Lavallée (UPD), Marion Mercier (PSE) and Marc Raffinot (UPD).

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