

PAGE

policy analysis on growth and employment



Migration, Remittances, Labor Market and Human Capital in Senegal

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Presented to

Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP)

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Before you begin

Please consult the following webpages/documents regarding PEP's expectations in terms of:

- [Specific policy issues to be addressed by projects supported under the PAGE programme](#)
- [Scientific content of eligible research project proposals](#)
- [Initiatives to be undertaken by PEP supported research teams in terms of policy outreach](#)

SECTION A – For all projects

1. Abstract (100 to 250 words)

The abstract should state the main research question, the context and its relevance in terms of policy issues/needs in relation to PAGE thematic foci, complete with a brief description of the data that will be used.

In this study, we ask whether and how positive or negative externalities result from migration and remittances in terms of labor market and human capital. We first analyse the impact of internal and external migration on the labor force supply in Senegal. We then assess the differential effect of remittances on expenditures on health and education. As a source of external financing, remittances play an important role in the financing of household budgets and poverty reduction in Senegal. However, the change in labor force status in response to migration and remittances is also likely. The proposal tests this hypothesis in the case of Senegal as well as the hypothesis of human capital effect. The analysis will provide more understanding on potential long-term spillovers effect of remittances to inform policy makers who are faced regularly with the problem of illegal migration and of youth employment. We use the Migration and Remittances Household Survey implemented in Senegal in 2009 by the World Bank and available online. Contrary to previous surveys, the Migration and Remittances Household Survey 2009 fills the information gap by being exclusively devoted to migration and being national representative. To explore the effect of migration and remittances, we use a bivariate probit model for the first objective and the propensity score matching method and the treatment-effects model for the second objective. All these methods account for the potential endogeneity of migration and remittances.

2. Main research questions and contributions

Explain the focus (or key questions) of your research and its policy relevance.

- 2.1. Explain why you think this is an interesting research question and what the potential value added of your work might be (knowledge gaps). You might want to explain

whether or not this question has been addressed before in this context (including key references), and if so, what do you wish to achieve (in addition) by examining the question again?

Migration is one alternative for many young members of Senegalese households who are faced with the problem of unemployment and the labor market that is struggling to absorb the labor supply. In general their hope is based on the fact that migration can alleviate financial household's constraints. By sending remittances, migrants are able to help their family better than if they stay initially at home with the unemployment situation. Remittances are an important source of revenues for migrants' families, particularly for poor households. Recent studies have found that remittances are a useful and effective way of reducing poverty and income inequality (Baruah, 2006; Gupta et al, 2007; Chami et al, 2008). It has been reported that, as the principal source of external financing, remittances play an important role in the financing of household budgets and poverty reduction in Senegal (Mohapatra and Ratha, 2001). Previous studies in Senegal have found a positive effect of remittances on consumption and poverty using different sources of data (Diagne and Diane, 2008; Beye, 2009; Gaye, 2009). However an important implication from these studies is that remittances, as a non-labor source of revenue, might generate a state of dependence reducing thus recipient household's production effort. In this study, we ask whether and how positive or negative externalities result from migration and remittances in terms of labor market and human capital. We first analyse the impact of internal and external migration on the labor force supply in Senegal. According to the literature, recipients in migrant households might change their labor force status in response to remittances (Acosta, 2006; Görlich et al., 2007; Cox-Edwards and Rodriguez-Oreggia, 2009). Studies that focused on the labor market effect of migration and remittances reported mixed results. For example, empirical evidence from Albania show that only salaried non-migrant employees substitute income for leisure when they receive sizeable amounts of remittances (Narazani, 2009), and especially for female both in terms of the probability of working and the hours of work (Kalaj, 2009). Cox-Edwards and Rodriguez-Oreggia (2009) use a Propensity Score Matching method to calculate the average treatment effects of persistent remittances on men and women labor force participation decisions in Mexico. They do not find strong evidence of labor force participation effects. For the same country, Amuedo-Dorantes and Pozo (2012) go

further and model labor supply of remittance-receiving Mexican men and women as a function of both the level and the predictability with which remittances are received. They find that the labor supply response of women to increases in remittance income uncertainty appears significantly larger than the labor supply response of men.

In general studies show that the impact of migration and remittances on the labor supply is conditioned on gender, the nature of remittances and even on the methodologies used. Many of these studies have focused on countries that have an historical culture of migration. However the poor quality of data in many developing countries has often impeded the analysis of matters such as migration and labor. Economic analyses of the implications of migration for the low-income African countries appear to be unavailable (Shaw, 2007). In Senegal we are aware, to our knowledge, only of the recent work of Schumann (2013) that uses the same and new large dataset on migration as in our case. The author shows that the relationship between remittances and employment depends on the level of schooling or the skills that come with acquiring this level. Schuman (2013) finds that more highly educated men are more likely to be self-employed when they receive remittances and less likely to be wage-employed. He finds no evidence for the labor supply responses of lower educated individuals.

We add to the literature in the following way. First, contrary to Schuman (2013) and many other previous studies, we focus on the impact of migration on the labor market instead of remittances. Different effects from migration and remittances are likely. Dermendzhiev (2010) who has investigated the effect of international migration and remittances on labor supply in Albania finds for females and for older males, large and positive coefficients for having a migrant within the family and large and negative coefficients for receiving remittances. Second, we disentangle between internal and international migration as well as rural and urban areas. Most studies deal only with international migration while the welfare benefits of international migration can be quite different from the policy responses needed for internal migration (Taylor, 2006; McKenzie and Sasin, 2007). Simulation results show that outcomes strongly differ for the different migrant destinations. For example an increase in the allocation of labor to continental migration leads to less labor allocated to agricultural and self-employment activities (IFPRI, 2013). Also Binzel and Assaad (2011) show that women living in rural areas and affected by migration are much more likely to be employed in non-wage activities - unpaid family

work – and subsistence work compared to women in non-migrant households. Our second objective accounts for the role of remittances as insurance or as complementary safety nets in Senegalese households receiving remittances. To the best of our knowledge, empirical evidence on that effect is missing in the literature in Senegal. To our knowledge, the available studies have focused on the total consumption expenditures of the households (Diagne and Diane, 2008). We assess the differential effect of remittances on expenditures on health and education. In explaining empirically reasons for inactivity in the labour market in Moldova migrant households, Görlich et al. (2007) find that Young adults in migrant families are much more likely to go to university. Because of the flow of remittances that relieve credit constraints, the influence in schooling decisions is likely. Evidence from the region of Kayes in Mali shows that remittances are used to some extent as an insurance arrangement (Gubert, 2009). Internal and international migrations are a potential crucial insurance function in protecting people from a lack of state-provided social security and basic public services such as education and health care (IFPRI, 2013). We hypothesize that this is the case in the Senegalese households. A report from the same database we use in this study shows that health expenditures seem to weigh more in the budget of households with international migrants than for other households. With respect to the expenditures on education, households with international and internal migrants spend more on their budget than households without migrants (World Bank and CRES, 2009).

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- 2.2. Describe the specific policy issues/needs that your research aims to address; how your potential outcomes/findings may be used in policy making?
- Justify timing of your research in terms of policy and socioeconomic needs/context – e.g. reference to existing/planned/potential policies at the national level.
 - Evidence of previous consultation with potential users (e.g. policymakers and key stakeholders) to help define your research question is strongly encouraged. Include a list of names, institutions and email addresses when possible.

The importance of the microeconomic implications of remittances is particularly relevant in Senegal. Senegal is a country with very high level of migration and where informal circuits of remittances are significantly declining (African Development Bank, 2008). According to Gupta et al (2007), Senegal is in the top ten recipients of remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa: third country in absolute terms of remittances, fourth country with the ratio of remittances to GDP, and fifth country in terms of remittances as a percentage of exports. In the African Franc Zone, Senegal is the first recipient of remittances in absolute terms (Ndiaye, 2010).

However, the potential favorable microeconomic effects of remittances depend on how these resources are used. In Senegal, empirical evidence has revealed that if remittances were reoriented in productive circuits, they would contribute to create 700000 additional employments in the Senegalese economy. In such a case, per capita income that each Senegalese can gain from remittances would be US\$838.5 which is higher than per capita income of US\$532.7 that each Senegalese could have from aid (Ndiaye, 2010). Therefore, the microeconomic impact of remittances is found to be higher than the microeconomic effect of aid.

Unfortunately, recent estimates indicate that in Senegal only 11% of families benefiting from remittances have used these resources to fund productive investments (African Development Bank, 2008). Consequently, in this context, this small part of productive investments in remittances allocation cannot contribute to important employments creation in Senegal, as planned by public authorities who have shown a great concern regarding employment creation.

The issue of employment is particularly important for policy makers in Senegal. The relevance of this issue is related to the fact that Senegal is experiencing deadly illegal migrations and persistent severe youth unemployment. This issue is one of the key priorities of the Senegalese Government which has indicated in the National Strategy for Economic

and Social Development (SNDES, 2012), the ambitious need of creating 500000 employments in the period 2013 to 2017, representing 100000 employments annually, in a context of high and growing level of migration which is mainly motivated by the need for better social conditions.

In such a context, policy makers recognize the importance of supporting and promoting productive investments opportunities from migrants for more domestic employments. The role of migration in employments creation is thus a priority for policy makers in Senegal, as clearly indicated in this national economic policy document (SNDES, 2012).

Our study provides more understanding on the causes of different type of migration and their consequences on the labor market to inform policy actors. This might help to know what policies are needed for the country to maximize the welfare benefits of international and internal migration and whether both policies might be quite different in the urban and the rural area. Also policy actors may be interested to know whether remittance could be used as complementary safety nets and especially in health and education sector. For our second objective, if remittances are found to have a clear positive effect on education and health, policymakers might encourage more investment in these sectors i.e. in private investment in human capital. It has been reported that some communities in Senegal have implemented investment programs with remittances that have a social character. For example, the Soninkés were able to implement investment projects to build schools and health centres (Cerstin and Barro, undated).

3. Methodology

Presentation of the specific techniques that will be used to answer the research questions and how exactly they will be used to do so. Explain whether you will use a particular technique normally used in other contexts or whether you intend to extend a particular method and how you will do so. Explain if these methods have already been used in the context you are interested in (including key references).

To estimate the effect of migration on labor force participation in Senegal (objective 1), we follow Görlich et al. (2007) and Schumann (2013) and estimate the following bivariate probit model:

$$E_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 M_i + X_i' \alpha_2 + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

$$M_i^* = \beta_0 + X_i' \beta_1 + Z_i' + u_i \quad (2)$$

$$\text{With } E_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } E_i^* > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

E_i is a binary observed variable indicating whether individual i is employed (waged or self-employed) or not in the labor market, M_i , the explanatory binary variable of interest taking the value 1 if individual i lives in a household with a member currently abroad (either internal or international migration). X_i is a vector of observable individual and household characteristics such as age, education, ethnicity, composition of the household and whether the respondent is the head of the household, wealth and geographic location.

In equation (1), the variable M_i is potentially endogenous. For example, unobserved individuals or households characteristics might cause both some households members to migrate and some to be inactive or be involve in the labor market. The bivariate probit model as specified above account for the endogeneity of being in a migrant household through equation (2). Z_i are potential covariates for selection adjustment (instruments) and u_i , the error terms. From the literature (Amuedo-Dorantes and Pozo, 2006; McKenzie, 2005) Z_i may include among other variables such as the number of Western Union offices in the region, regional migration rates of migrants or the regional migration networks. In the bivariate probit model, endogeneity is modeled through the correlation between the error terms ε_i and u_i and can be tested.

To estimate the effect of remittances on the outcomes variables expenditures on education and health (second objective), we first follow previous studies by using the propensity score matching method (Cox-Edwards and Rodriguez-Oreggia, 2009). We compare expenditures on education and health in households exposed to no treatment (no remittances) and expenditures on education and health in household exposed to treatment (those receiving remittances). Instead of a direct and simple comparison, we estimate the average treatment on the treated (ATT) that is, the difference in expenditures on education and health between those treated and those with the same probability of being treated. We will estimate the probability of receiving remittances as a function of individual and household characteristics, rank recipient and non-recipient households by their propensity score, pair recipient households, and non-recipients with similar propensity scores, and calculate the average difference in expenditures on education and health across them.

We estimate the following probit model to calculate the propensity score:

$$R_i = \beta_0 + X_i' \beta_1 + u_i \quad (4)$$

With R_i , the binary variable taking the value 1 if the household i receives remittances or not. X_i is a vector of observable individual and household characteristics such as age of household head, education, ethnicity, composition of the household, size of land owned, landlessness, wealth and geographic location. Also additional controls variables related to migrants will be considered in order to comply as possible to the conditional independence assumption that requires that all variables relevant to the probability of receiving treatment may be observed and included in X . The section 5 of the Migration and Remittances Household Survey 2009 in Senegal include relevant pre-treatment variables and individuals information on migrants.

Second we will complement the propensity score matching method by using Treatment-effects model given that endogeneity and heterogeneity problems are most likely from remittances data and also that propensity score matching method does not deal with unobserved heterogeneities. For this purpose, the general model is as follow:

$$\text{Expend}_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 R_i + X_i' \alpha_2 + \varepsilon_i \quad (5)$$

$$R_i^* = \beta_0 + X_i' \beta_1 + Z_i' + u_i \quad (6)$$

Expend_i are either expenditures on education or expenditures on health of a household i . Z_i are exclusions restrictions (instruments) and u_i and ε_i , the error terms. The STATA's `treatreg` command uses maximum likelihood methods to estimate the probit treatment equation (6) and linear outcome equation (5) simultaneously with the assumption that ε_i and u_i are jointly normally distributed. As long as this hypothesis holds, the treatment-effects model is more efficient than the IV method even without exclusion restrictions and closely related to the IV method with valid exclusion restrictions.

Finally, for the objective 1 and objective 2 of our research, the conditional mixed process estimator (CMP) is an ultimate alternative which is more suitable for multiple equations estimations involving different types of dependent and independent variables (see Roodman, 2009). By applying this command, we will be able to jointly estimate the system of reduced and structural equations (equations 1 to 3 for objective 1 and equations 5 and 6 for objective 2).

4. Data requirements and sources

This is a critical part of the proposal. The key issue is to explain the reason for the use of the particular data. You must establish that they are ideal for the question you wish to address. Please consult the "[Guide for designing a research project proposals](#)" for more detail.

We take advantage from the Migration and Remittances Household Survey implemented in Senegal in 2009 by the World Bank and available online. The poor quality of data in Sub-Saharan countries has often impeded the analysis of matters such as migration and labor. Contrary to previous surveys, the Migration and Remittances Household Survey 2009 addresses among other questions, the motives for migration, and the estimated remittances sent through formal and informal channels, the remittances sent by former and non-former household members, and return migration. As such this survey fills the information gap by being exclusively devoted to migration and being national representative. 17878 individuals and 1953 households were interviewed in 11 regions of Senegal (36% of households with no migrants, 30% with internal migrants and 34% with international migrants). Particularly relevant for our analysis in the survey is information on Migration and internal and international transfers received from former household members, Internal and international migration and remittances received from people who have never been members of the household. The survey also provides information on the labor market status of the members of households.

5. Policy influence plan (or research communication strategy)

- Identify potential users of your research findings, including policymakers and other key stakeholders. Provide a list of institutions and, whenever possible, specific individuals to be targeted for effective policy influence. Please also indicate whether you have already made contacts within the institution
- How, in the elaboration and execution of your project (from design to dissemination), will you consult/communicate with these users to both gather their inputs and keep them informed of your project (expected contributions and uses), in order to increase chances of your findings to be taken-up into policymaking?

You can refer to [PEP's research communications strategy and guidance](#) to have a better idea of what is expected in terms of activities for policy outreach and dissemination.

Institution	Contact	Target
Presidency of the republic	Papa Saer Guèye, papasaergueye@yahoo.fr Tel. : 77 644 58 15	Special Advisor
DAT/SGPR	Souleymane Sonko datech@orange.sn Tel. : 33 822 79 70	Chargé de programme Codev/PAISD
CEPOD	Aliou Faye alioufayes@yahoo.fr	Director

National Agency for Statistics and Development (ANSD)	Abdoulaye Tall ablay_tall@yahoo.fr Tel. : 77 501 20 30	Chef du Bureau Méthodes et analyses
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Former SENAT	Amadou Barry amabarry27@yahoo.fr Tel. : 77 515 05 62	Former Président réseau parlementaire migrations
ENDA	Badara Ndiaye banjaye@gmail.com Tel. : 77 315 39 11	Chargé de programme Migrations et diaspora
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CRES (Consortium pour la Recherche Economique et Sociale)	Abdoulaye Diagne cres@ucad.sn Tel: 33 864 77 57	Director
DPPE (Direction de la Prévision et des Etudes Economiques)	Serigne Moustapha Sène : serignesene@yahoo.fr Tel : 77 640 88 59	Economist
Direction de l'Appui au Secteur Privé (DASP)	Mamadou Makhtar Diagne makdiagne@yahoo.fr Phone : +221338691590	Director

Moving forward in the research process, policy actors will be engaged throughout the research. Policy actors engagement will be considered in each phase of the research. During the preparation of the full research proposal, we will contact a majority of policy actors to inform about the research objective, our expectation and ask for collaboration. At this stage, we will discuss on the research objective and the data. We will also be provided secondary data and documentation by the policy actors upon their agreement. During the phase of the research (once the proposal is accepted), again we will meet the policy actors to discuss on the preliminary results. At this stage, it may be possible to organize a seminar where some of the actors involved in migration and labor issues will be invited to discuss on the preliminary results. The meeting with the policy actors at this stage will offer opportunity to review our work in progress.

The following Communication/dissemination plan is expected during the final stage of the

research:

- Organization of a seminar to present the research among the various actors
- Send final report to the various actors, along with brief papers summarizing the key findings of the research and its policy implications
- Presentation of the research in conference, workshops
- Publication of the research in peer review journals: national, African and international
- The key findings of the research and its policy implications will be also made available on websites
- Organization of a Policy round table
- Interaction with media

6. List of team members

Indicating their age (or whether they are under 30), sex, as well as relevant/prior training and experience in the issues and research techniques involved (start with lead researcher).

Note that PEP favors gender-balanced teams, composed of one senior (or experienced) researcher supervising a group of junior researchers, including **at least 50% female researchers** contributing substantively to the research project. PEP also seeks gender balance in team leaders and thus positively encourages female-led research teams. (Each listed member must post an up-to-date CV in their profile on the PEP website – refer to [“How to submit a proposal”](#))

Name	Age	Sex (M,F)	Training and experience
Ameth Saloum Ndiaye	37 years	M	He holds a PhD in Economics. He is currently Assistant Professor at the Department of Economics of the University of Dakar in Senegal. He is also currently Research Fellow working at the <i>Centre de Recherches Economiques Appliquées (CREA)</i> based in the University of Dakar in Senegal. He has also worked as Research Economist in the <i>Centre d'Etudes de Politiques pour le Développement (CEPOD)</i> which is affiliated with the Senegalese Ministry of Economy and Finance. He has a good publication record. He has presented research works in international conferences in several countries. He has been the Team Leader of a CREA's team to carry out case studies administered by international institutions

			such as: the Global Development Network (GDN), the Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR), and the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC). He has 8 years of research experience.
Sènakpon Fidèle Ange Dedehouanou	37 years	M	PhD in Development Economics obtained at KU Leuven, Belgium. He is lecturer and researcher at the Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Abomey Calavi in Benin. He has been involved in several research projects in Senegal. He has already published several papers. He has strong quantitative skills and he has a thorough understanding of econometric techniques. He is a researcher network member of institutions such as the Economic Research Consortium (AERC), The Global Development (GDN) and the Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR), and has undertaken several studies with these institutions. He has presented research works in several international conferences.
Oumoul Khayri NIANG-MBODJ	62 years	F	She holds a research Master in Anthropology and a professional Master in International Relations. She has a good publication record and presented research articles in several national and international conferences. She has consulting experience with international institutions like: the World Bank, International Development Research Centre (IDRC). She has worked in several institutions: technical advisor in the Ministry of Health of Senegal, the Ministry of Family, Female Entrepreneurship, Microfinance and Children of Senegal, and in the Embassy of Netherland in Senegal; Researcher in the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD); Director of the Relations with the Associations of African and Foreign in the

			Ministry of Family, Female Entrepreneurship, Microfinance and Children of Senegal; Coordinator of the Regional Research Programme (Réseau Africain pour le Développement Intégré) in partnership with IDRC. He has several years of research experience in Anthropology, migration and labor, since 1979.
Ya Cor Ndione	26 years	F	She is a PhD Student and a Research Assistant working on Economic Policy, Development Practice. She has Research experience on Employment (Rural and Urban). Since 2009, she is involved in research activities.
Mariama Kesso Sow	27 years	F	She is a PhD Student and a Research Assistant working on Human Resources Economy, Finance. She has Research experience on Rural and Urban Labor Market. Since 2008, she is involved in research activities.
Erick Abel Sessinou Dedehouanou	27 years	M	Master in Economics obtained at University of Abomey Calavi, Benin. He is lecturer in Economics in Secondary schools and is currently research assistant on a project commissioned by PASGR on the relationships between Universities and think tanks. He has an experience on survey, data cleaning and data analysis using Stata.

7. Expected capacity building

Description of the research capacities that team members (and potentially their affiliated institutions) are expected to build through their participation in this project.

This is an important aspect in the evaluation of proposals and should be presented in some detail. What techniques, literature, theories, tools, etc. will the team and their institutions learn (acquire in practice) or deepen their knowledge of? How will these skills help team members in their career development? Also indicate which specific tasks each team member would carry out in executing the project.

Name	Task
Ameth Saloum	Overall Team Leader for the assignment with responsibility

Ndiaye	for ensuring quality and timely delivery of the project activities, overall coordination of this research project, Participation in the development of Methodology, Model Estimation, Results Analysis and Policy implications, Report Writing and logistics. The project will help him have a better understanding of the microeconomic effects of remittances in Senegal.
Sènakpon Fidèle Ange Dedehouanou	In this project, he will be in charge of data analysis. He will focus also on the policy implication from the results and will help the team leader in the redaction of the report. This project will help him to develop more skills in policy engagement and deepen his knowledge on migration and remittances issues.
Oumoul Khayri NIANG-MBODJ	Participation in the development of Methodology, Model Estimation, Results Analysis and Policy implications, Report Writing. The project will help her have a better understanding of the microeconomic effects of remittances in Senegal.
Ya Cor Ndione	Data Collection, literature review, participating in methodology development, model estimations and Results Analysis. This project will help her to improve her skills in Research Methods, Proposal Writing and Structure, and to reinforce her capacity in econometric modelling.
Mariama Kesso Sow	Data Collection, literature review, participating in methodology development, model estimations and Results Analysis. This project will help her to improve her skills in Research Methods, Proposal Writing and Structure, and to reinforce her capacity in econometric modelling.
Erick Abel Sessinou Dedehouanou	He will be in charge of data cleaning and data analysis. He will focus also on the literature review on remittances. This project will help him to reinforce his capacities in micro econometric analysis in particular and in research in general (written and presentation skills for example). As he plans to involve in doctoral studies, this project will help him to be prepared for that.

8. List of past, current or pending projects in related areas involving team members

Name of funding institution, title of project, list of team members involved

Name of funding institution	Title of project	Team members involved
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Nairobi, Kenya	"Capital Flight: Measurement and Drivers"	Ameth Saloum Ndiaye

African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Nairobi, Kenya	"Capital Flight from the Franc Zone: Exploring its Impact on Economic Growth"	Ameth Saloum Ndiaye
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Nairobi, Kenya	"Capital Flight and its Determinants in the Franc Zone"	Ameth Saloum Ndiaye
Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR), Nairobi, Kenya	"Think Tank-University Relations in Senegal and in Benin"	Ameth Saloum Ndiaye & Sènakpon Fidèle Ange Dedehouanou
Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR), Nairobi, Kenya	"The Role of Governance in Explaining the Performance of the Non-State Social Protection Services in Senegal"	Ameth Saloum Ndiaye & Sènakpon Fidèle Ange Dedehouanou
Global Development Network (GDN), New Delhi, India	"Effect of Governance on Public Service Delivery in the Water Sector in Senegal"	Ameth Saloum Ndiaye & Sènakpon Fidèle Ange Dedehouanou
Centre for Institutions and economic performance (LICOS), KU Leuven, Belgium	High-Value Supply Chains, Food Standards and Rural Households in Senegal	Sènakpon Fidèle Ange Dedehouanou
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Nairobi, Kenya	Institutional Arrangements and Education Service Delivery in Primary Schools in Mali	Sènakpon Fidèle Ange Dedehouanou
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Nairobi, Kenya	Are high-value agri-food supply chains participants better insulated from shocks? Evidence from Senegal	Sènakpon Fidèle Ange Dedehouanou
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Nairobi, Kenya	Asymmetric Shocks and Adjustment in West African Monetary Union	Sènakpon Fidèle Ange Dedehouanou
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	« Les droits économiques des Femmes : le cas du droit à l'eau à usage productif en Mauritanie, au Niger et au Sénégal »	Oumoul Khayri NIANG-MBODJ
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)	« Incidences de la Modernisation de l'Agriculture sur le Rôle et	Oumoul Khayri NIANG-MBODJ

	le Statut des Femmes »	
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)	« Systèmes Alimentaires et Société dans trois zones : Côte d'Ivoire – Sénégal – Burkina Faso »	Oumoul Khayri NIANG-MBODJ
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Travail, Emploi, inégalités de Genre	Oumoul Khayri NIANG-MBODJ
World Bank	Projet GIRMAC pour la prise en compte du genre dans les Projets du Secteur de la Pêche	Oumoul Khayri NIANG-MBODJ
Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR)	Emploi des Jeunes ruraux et Migration en Afrique de l'Ouest (EJMAO)	Ya Cor Ndione & Mariama Kesso Sow
PERACOD and GIZ	Etude des stratégies d'adaptation des populations du village de Sambandé face à la sécheresse	Ya Cor Ndione

9. Describe any ethical, social, gender or environmental issues or risks that should be noted in relation to your proposed research project.

<i>Insert your text here</i>
