

Annual Report 2017

Building a world with more evidence and less poverty





NOVAFRICA

Annual Report 2017

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Foreword

We are very happy to report that, since its creation in 2011, the NOVAFRICA center has produced substantial output in the field of business and economic development in African countries. Specifically, we have undertaken a range of applied research projects, in partnership with governmental and non-governmental institutions, that allowed us to reach and improve the lives of thousands of people.

In the past year, our geographical focus has been countries such as Angola, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya and Mozambique. The areas of specific research and policy interest have been diverse: they include studies on financial inclusion through the use of mobile money, international migration of people, management of natural resources, incentives for education and health workers, adoption of modern technologies in agriculture, entrepreneurial improvement interventions, and civic education and mobilization.

In the context of our projects, we gratefully acknowledge funding received from multiple international donor agencies. These include the 3ie, ATAI program at MIT, International Growth Centre at the London School of Economics, Islamic Development Bank, IZA, Portuguese National Science Foundation (FCT), USAID, and the World Bank. Ongoing collaborations with Carteira Móvel, VIDA NGO, and the World Bank were also crucial to very productive projects in the countries we are working in.

We are confident that keeping the high level of quality in our research projects will enable NOVAFRICA to keep winning internationally competitive research funding. We do, however, value and would like to strengthen our domestic institutional and private sector links in the next few years.

NOVAFRICA's research initiatives allowed crucial investment in our student body that we are very

proud of. Over the last years, we have involved dozens of Nova School of Business and Economics (Nova SBE) students in the fieldwork activities of our projects in Lusophone African countries. We believe this helped create a group of students that has hands-on experience in developing countries, and is eager to use these skills together with their academic background to make an impact in terms of research and in the world at large.

This student field experience is unique in the international arena, as only few research centers in the world have clear capacity in training students in the context of research projects in the area of development. Many of our former students are now working in international organizations related to development or conducting PhDs in the same area at Nova SBE or abroad.

As a consequence, we can proudly report that in a few years we have managed to create a NOVAFRICA family, with a clear sense of common culture, which already allowed multiplying our hands doing research in Africa.

The big challenges ahead are twofold. First, we need to strengthen our faculty body, in the context of the broader strategy of Nova SBE for its international presence. Nova SBE already initiated this process, but this keeps being our primary concern to ensure the growth of our work, while keeping the same high quality standards. Second, through Nova SBE teaching programs, we need to welcome many more African students to NOVAFRICA.

We believe this is the way NOVAFRICA can contribute to transforming Nova SBE in a truly global school in business and economics, with a special connection to Lusophone African countries.

NOVAFRICA Management Team

Introduction

NOVAFRICA

NOVAFRICA is a knowledge center created by Nova SBE in 2011. Its mission is to produce expertise with an impact on business and economic development in African countries. The Center has a particular focus on Portuguese-speaking countries, i.e., Angola, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste.

NOVAFRICA develops research activities in the areas of economics and business management, with the purpose of collecting rigorous evidence that has real impact on people's lives. As a result of these activities, the Center produces academic publications of relevance to the development process, and publications that have a significant applied nature – including publications that contribute to manager training or to the design of public policies. The Center also promotes executive education programs, local capacity building activities such as internships and training initiatives, and offers consulting services in its areas of expertise.

Knowledge created by NOVAFRICA is based on the top-quality economic and management research produced by its members. This research is meant to reach all interested stakeholders through policy recommendations, operational and strategic advice to companies and organizations, consulting and capacity building. Several international institutions have funded NOVAFRICA research projects, including the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, USAID and DFID. Some of these projects have been managed in partnership with peer research centers such as the Centre for the Study of African Economies (University of Oxford), the International Growth Centre (London School of Economics) and Innovations for Poverty Action (Yale University).

The Center includes a resident team of renowned professors at Nova SBE, and a team of established external members based on prominent international institutions, representing a diversity of backgrounds and a broad range of areas of expertise relevant to research on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Central/South America. NOVAFRICA also has an advisory board, which includes several experts on economic development policies in Africa and elsewhere, who support the center in transforming the knowledge it produces into policy impact. The NOVAFRICA Student Group is a student-led initiative that includes many dozens of students from Nova SBE who are interested in economic development in Africa, and who support the center's activities in a variety of ways, including interviews with NOVAFRICA visitors, discussion groups, and social media dissemination of the knowledge produced by the center.

NOVAFRICA organizes events such as conferences, seminars and debates in Lisbon and in various African cities such as Maputo and Luanda, with the purpose of disseminating knowledge produced by the center, and promoting exchanges and the creation of networks among the participants.



NOVAFRICA PARTNERS

NOVAFRICA has several partners from different areas that operate in the private and in the public sector.



3ie strives to improve lives through evidence-informed equitable, inclusive and sustainable development action in developing countries. Since its founding in 2008, 3ie has awarded over 300 grants in over 50 countries.



The Agricultural Technology Adoption Initiative is a collaboration between researchers at MIT's Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab and UC Berkeley's Center of Evaluation for Global Action, supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



The Banco de Moçambique (Bank of Mozambique) is the central bank of Mozambique. Since its creation in 1975, it has been active in developing financial inclusion policy.



The Centre for the Study of African Economies has undertaken research on Africa since 1986, and is part of the University of Oxford. The Center applies modern research methods to economic problems in several developing countries.



The Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (Foundation for Science and Technology) evaluates and funds scientific research activities, in particular in the areas of natural sciences, exact sciences, social sciences and humanities in Portugal.



The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation is a Portuguese institution under private law and of general public utility, perpetual in nature, with its statutory purposes spanning the arts, beneficence, science, and education.



The International Fertilizer Development Center is a science-based public international organization working to alleviate global hunger by introducing improved agricultural practices and fertilizer technologies and by linking farmers to markets.



The International Growth Centre is a research institute that provides advice on economic growth to the governments of developing countries. It is based at the London School of Economics operated in partnership with the University of Oxford.



The IZA – Institute of Labor Economics is a private, independent economic research institute and academic network focused on the analysis of global labor markets. It was founded in 1998 with the support of the Deutsche Post Foundation.



Johnson & Johnson is an American multinational medical devices, pharmaceutical and consumer packaged goods manufacturing company founded in 1886. The corporation includes some 250 subsidiary companies with operations in 60 countries.



The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is a private research university founded in 1861. The MIT is often ranked among the world's top universities.



The Stockholm School of Economics is one of Europe's leading business schools. It offers BSc, MSc and MBA programs, along with highly regarded PhD and Executive Education programs. The School is accredited by EQUIS and is a member of CEMS.



The United States Agency for International Development is an independent agency of the US federal government that is primarily responsible for administering civilian foreign aid and development assistance.



The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to countries for capital projects. It comprises the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Development Association.

NOVAFRICA PRESENCE ON THE GROUND

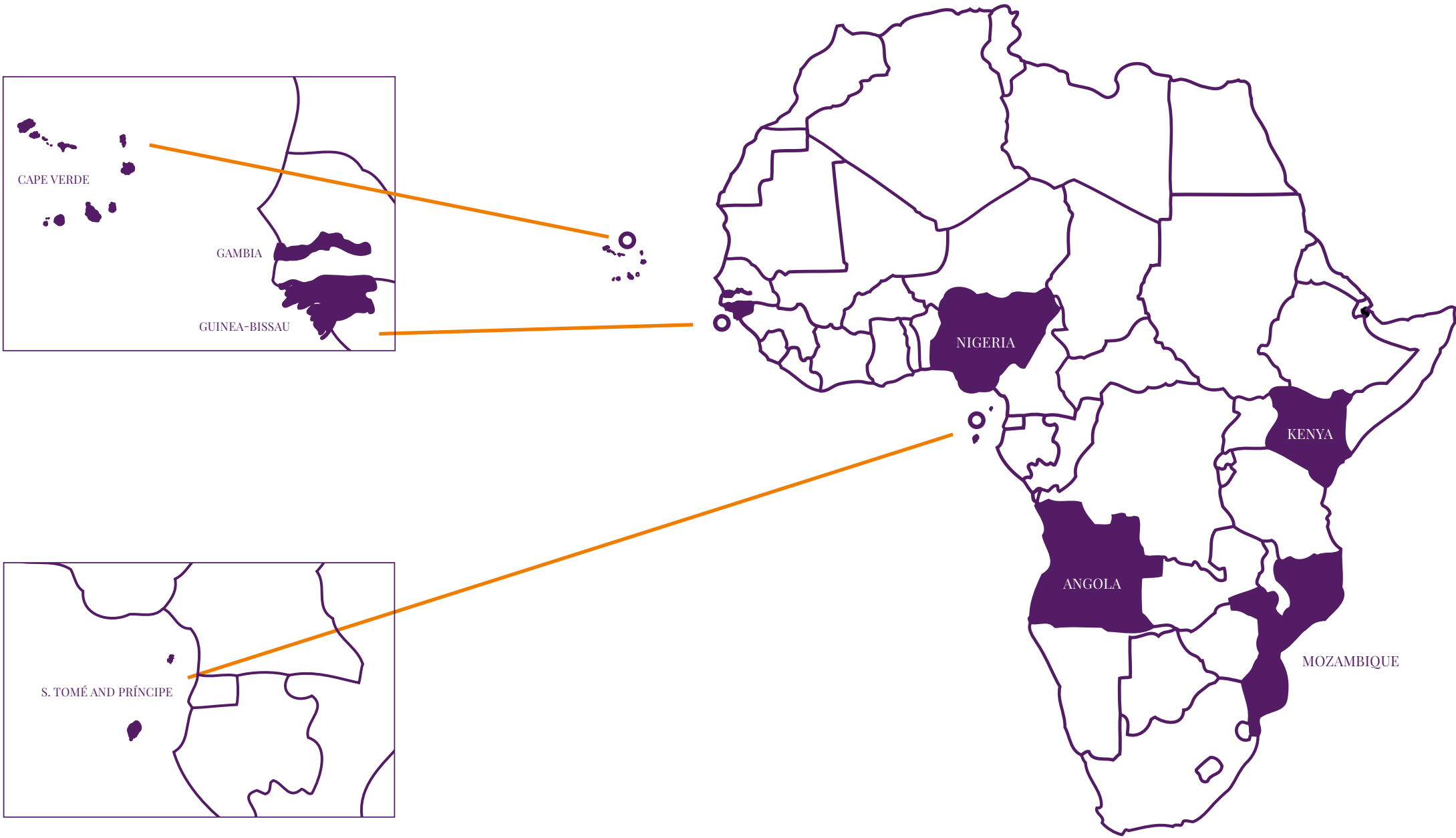
NOVAFRICA has designed and implemented impact evaluations of development interventions in a variety of sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa, including natural resources, education, health, agriculture, financial inclusion, international migration, and civic education.

The typical project entails a partnership with a relevant stakeholder, which is interested in knowing the impact of its innovative activities on indicators of living standards of the beneficiaries. These indicators are collected through surveys, behavioral games, and the analysis of administrative records.

NOVAFRICA typically assesses impact through randomized controlled trials, enabling comparability of treatment and control groups, which constitute state of the art for establishing causality of development interventions.

From its headquarters in Lisbon and its office in Maputo, NOVAFRICA has already designed and implemented more than 30 projects in Angola, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, and São Tomé and Príncipe, which confirms the technical, financial and logistical capacity of the center.

In addition to the staff based in Maputo, the Center also has a pool of field coordinators and teams in different countries that go to the field on a regular basis to collect data and implement development interventions, thus being familiar with firm-level and household surveys, face-to-face semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions.



Summary of activities

Knowledge Dissemination Activities

In line with the Nova SBE's international strategy, NOVAFRICA aims to connect people, their knowledge and skills within the Portuguese-speaking world. This translates into in-country research, teaching and other capacity-building activities. Accordingly, NOVAFRICA organizes an annual conference alternating its location between Lisbon, Luanda and Maputo, enabling the dissemination of the knowledge produced in the center and bringing together researchers working on the frontier of development economics and business management.

The Center also organizes several policy workshops more focused on enhancing the practical impact of the center's research in developing countries.

Additionally, NOVAFRICA organizes frequent seminars where it invites leading international researchers to come to Lisbon to discuss frontier research in development economics. These seminars promote networking among the participants in the Center's activities, and enable the visibility of the knowledge produced in the Center.

NOVAFRICA has also developed a Working Paper Series with the objective of facilitating the public dissemination of the high-quality research by its external and resident members to the interested public.

Finally, NOVAFRICA promotes the gathering of quality datasets and the elaboration of country macroeconomic reports to support policy-making, and provides consulting services closely related to its core expertise in Portuguese-speaking African countries.



KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

NOVAFRICA Seminars in 2017

NOVAFRICA has been holding seminars where it invites leading international researchers to come to Lisbon. These seminars allow dissemination of frontier research, while also promoting the networking among the participants in the Center’s activities, and enabling the dissemination of the knowledge produced in the Center to enhance its visibility.

Several development economists based at the best universities in Africa, Europe and North America, but also at international institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF, are invited to present their papers in various topics twice a month at Nova SBE, facilitating the exchange of ideas and discussions between them and the School’s faculty and PhD students.

The following table summarizes the seminars that have been organized by the Center in 2017.

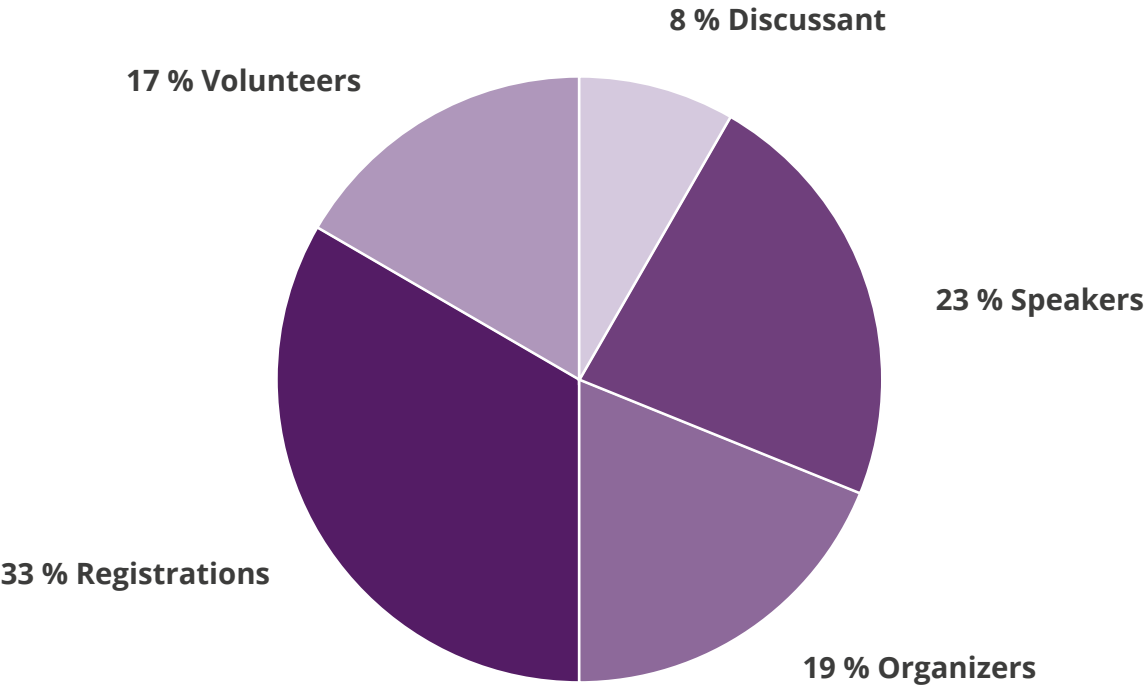
DATE	SPEAKER	TITLE
8 th Nov 17	Sara Lowes <i>Harvard University</i>	<i>Matrilineal Kinship and Spousal Cooperation: Evidence from the Matrilineal Belt</i>
7 th Nov 17	Abhijit Banerjee <i>MIT</i>	<i>The Uses of Development Economics</i>
18 th Oct 17	Lorenzo Casaburi <i>University of Zurich</i>	<i>Film and Market Response to Saving Constraints: Evidence from the Kenyan Dairy Industry</i>
16 th Oct 17	Severine Toussaert <i>London School of Economics</i>	<i>Eliciting Temptation and Self-control Through Menu Choices: A Lab Experiment</i>
25 th Jun 17	Danila Serra <i>Southern Methodist University</i>	<i>Gender Differences in the Choice of Major: The Importance of Female Role Models</i>
7 th Jun 17	Jaime Milián-Quijano <i>University Carlos III de Madrid</i>	<i>Internal Cocaine Trafficking and Armed Violence in Colombia</i>
27 th Apr 17	Francesca Marchetta <i>CERDI</i>	<i>The impact of weather events on work and schooling decisions in Madagascar</i>
26 th Apr 17	Simone Bertoli <i>CERDI</i>	<i>Migration and co-residence choices</i>
29 th Mar 17	Joshua Angrist <i>MIT</i>	<i>Uber vs Taxi: A Drivers Eye View</i>
24 th Mar 17	Paulo Santos <i>Monash University</i>	<i>Not Compromising: Using Experiments to Measure Women’s Power</i>
2 nd Mar 17	Joseph Kaboski <i>Notre Dame University</i>	<i>Growth Policy, Agglomeration and (the lack of) Competition</i>
16 th Feb 17	Christian Dustmann <i>University College London</i>	<i>The Winners and Losers of Technological Change</i>
15 th Feb 17	NOVAFRICA Policy Roundtable at, <i>Economics Viva Conferences 2017</i>	<i>What Paths for Development in Africa</i>
1 st Feb 17	Sylvie Lambert <i>Paris School of Economics</i>	<i>Interpersonal Inequality, Intrahousehold Inequalities and Poverty in Senegal</i>

KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

Workshop on Globalization and Development

On 9th June 2017, NOVAFRICA, the World Bank and Banco de Portugal organized an all-day Workshop on Globalization and Development at Nova SBE. In addition to renowned economics scholars such as Beata Javorcik (University of Oxford), Daron Acemoglu (MIT) or Eric Verhoogen (Columbia University), the Center also had the honor to host the Ministry of Economy of Portugal, Manuel Caldeira Cabral, and the Rector of Universidade Nova de Lisboa, António Bensabat Rendas. The students showed an enthusiastic interest in the discussions, and there was also great participation from the audience in general.

The workshop was attended by:



- It was organized by:**
- Cátia Batista – Nova SBE
 - Luca David Opromolla – Banco de Portugal
 - Susana Peralta – Nova SBE
 - Samuel Pienknagura – World Bank
 - Joana Silva – World Bank
 - Pedro Vicente – Nova SBE

- The workshop was sponsored by:**
- NOVAFRICA
 - World Bank
 - Banco de Portugal

Conference on Community Health and the Reduction of Maternal and Infant Mortality

On 11th December 2017, NOVAFRICA, in partnership with VIDA, organized the Conference on Community Health and the Reduction of Maternal and Infant Mortality at the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

The conference was supported by UNICEF, Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua and Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. In addition to a keynote presentation by Damien de Walque (Word Bank), there were three roundtables dedicated to the Impact of Community Health on the Indicators of Reduction of Maternal and Infant Mortality, Community Health Workers, and Implementation of Community health programmes – case study of Guinea-Bissau. These roundtables included several researchers – such as Andrea Guariso (Trinity College Dublin), Giuliano Russo (Queen Mary University of London) and Luís Varandas (Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical), and practitioners – such as Agostinho N'Dumbá (Ministry of Health of Guinea-Bissau), Carmen Báez (Maternal and Child Health integrated Program (PIMI) in Guinea-Bissau) and Umaro Ba (UNICEF).

NOVAFRICA in Economia Viva Conferences 2017

NOVAFRICA organized two policy roundtables at Economia Viva Conferences 2017 on 15th and 16th February. The Conference's week, managed by Nova SBE's Student Union, is one of the most important in the academic year.

The first roundtable addressed the question What Paths for Development in Africa?, and included Maria Hermínia Cabral (Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation) Miguel Silvestre (Ministry of External Affairs of Portugal), Patrícia Maridalho (VIDA NGO), Paula Barros (Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua), and Pedro Vicente (Nova SBE), being moderated by Ana Paula Gomes (RDP África).

The second roundtable addressed the question Migrations – Bridges or Walls?, and included Cátia Batista (Nova SBE), Christian Dustmann (UCL) and Francisco Seixas da Costa (Ministry of External Affairs of Portugal), being moderated by José Conde Rodrigues (European Movement International).

RESEARCH PROJECTS CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN MOZAMBIQUE

Usage of Electronic Payments by Small Business Owners in Mozambique

Principal investigators:
Pedro Vicente (Nova SBE)
Esselina Macome (Central Bank of Mozambique)

Field coordinator:
Margarida Ortigão (Nova SBE)

Project coordinator:
Aurora Bila (Central Bank of Mozambique)
Rafael Francisco (Central Bank of Mozambique)

Funder:
International Growth Centre

Partner:
Bank of Mozambique

Description:
This study is part of a project concerning Electronic Payments in Mozambique with the purpose of diagnosing the access to banking and electronic payments (POS, Mobile Banking and Mobile Money) by small businesses in the cities of Mozambique.
For this purpose, 1000 small firms were selected in the cities of Maputo and Matola to answer a baseline survey with the goal of analyzing which businesses use these services and what factors, regarding the business and the owner, are more likely to influence their usage.

Farmer participatory experimentation in Mozambique

Principal investigators:
Cátia Batista (Nova SBE)
Gharad Bryan (LSE)
Dean Karlan (Yale University)

Field coordinator:
Timóteo Simone

Funders:
Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development of the Islamic Development Bank and the International Growth Centre

Partners:
Innovations for Poverty Action and Centro de Investigação e Transferência de Tecnologia para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário, an agency of the Ministry of Science and Technology of Mozambique

Description:
The use of improved agricultural technologies (such as fertilizers or improved seeds) is very limited in Mozambique. We conduct a randomized field experiment to evaluate the impact of smallholder farmers’ own experimentation with new agricultural technologies on adoption of these same technologies. More than 5000 farmers in the North of the Zambezia province will be part of this study.



Photo by Martin Noren on Unsplash

RESEARCH PROJECTS CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN MOZAMBIQUE

On the mechanics of the natural resource curse: information and local elite behavior in Mozambique

Principal investigators:
Alex Armand (Universidad de Navarra)
Alex Coutts (Nova SBE)
António Cruz (Universidade Eduardo Mondlane)
Pedro Vicente (Nova SBE)

Field coordinator:
Inês Vilela

Funders:
3ie – Transparency and Accountability Initiative and the International Growth Centre

Partner:
@Verdade (newspaper)

Description:
Mozambique discovered substantial natural resources in recent years. Known gas reserves in the Rovuma basin have the potential to transform Mozambique into a global player in Liquefied Natural Gas exports. Being a recent democracy, and with relatively weak institutions, Mozambique also faces considerable risks of resource and revenue mismanagement in the future, particularly since media independence and penetration are low, and the level of political accountability is not improving. This research project will evaluate the distribution of information about the management of the newly discovered natural gas in the Rovuma basin, and the holding of citizen meetings to deliberate on the main priorities for spending the revenues from these resources. Through the widespread provision of information about the management of natural resources in the country the resource curse can possibly be counteracted.

Entrepreneurship training in Mozambique: the role of business skills vs. aspirations

Principal investigators:
Cátia Batista (Nova SBE)
Julia Seither (Nova SBE)

Field coordinator:
Julia Seither

Funder:
International Growth Centre

Description:
Increasing the productivity of entrepreneurship and transforming micro-enterprises into SMEs in Mozambique is one of the major challenges facing local policy makers, international institutions, and NGOs. The aim of this research project is to provide experimental evidence on the mechanisms and possible solutions to support exactly this objective. For this purpose, a randomized controlled trial will be implemented among 600 small-scale entrepreneurs in the outskirts of Maputo. Specifically, we will provide experimental evidence to answer the following key questions:

- Can entrepreneurship training positively affect productive microenterprises in low-income countries?
- Can the aspirations of entrepreneurs, i.e., the goals they set themselves, be changed in a positive way that leads microenterprises towards efficiency?
- Can synergetic productivity gains be obtained by combining entrepreneurship training with setting positive aspirations of micro-entrepreneurs?



Photo by Rawpixel on Unsplash

RESEARCH PROJECTS CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN MOZAMBIQUE

**Networks and Information:
An Impact Evaluation of Efforts to Increase Political Participation in Mozambique**

Principal investigators:
Macartan Humphreys (Columbia University)
Pedro Vicente (Nova SBE)

Field coordinator:
Tiago Almeida

Funder:
USAID

Description:
This impact evaluation explores two initiatives to increase voter turnout and political participation in Mozambique, a country with low participation rates. One of the possible explanations for low turnout and limited participation is insufficient information about political and public issues. In particular, there is a dearth of newspapers, and newspaper readership is extremely low in Mozambique. As such, this impact evaluation asks if distribution of a free newspaper with information about upcoming elections can increase voter turnout. In addition, given the commonality and effectiveness of voter turnout drives in many countries, Mozambican turnout and other political participation could also be increased through more concerted mobilization efforts. Increased access to information and communication technology offers a low cost and previously unavailable mechanism to promote such participation. As a result, this evaluation asks if SMS campaigns can increase political participation, and, if they can, what type of SMS campaign is most effective.

Health, Education and Economic Interventions for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Principal investigator:
Dean Yang (University of Michigan)

Field coordinators:
Carolina Salvaterra
Faustino Lessitala

Funder:
USAID and University of Michigan

Description:
The HIV/AIDS crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa has left millions of children orphaned, and millions more suffer direct and indirect effects of the crisis. These children, who are potentially infected with HIV themselves, are highly vulnerable and face a number of serious risks to their health and overall well-being. The U.S. government via PEPFAR is funding a newly established program in Mozambique, “Strengthening Family and Community Support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children” (FCC), which aims to reduce the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS on OVC and their caregivers. The FCC program is carrying out a variety of health and economic interventions to help OVCs and the households in which they live. Health interventions involve a bundle of integrated programs aimed at identifying and referring children to public health centers for HIV testing and anti-retroviral therapy (ART). Economic interventions involve village savings and loan (VSL) programs to improve income, consumption, and risk-coping in OVC households. The objective of this study is to rigorously measure the impact of the FCC program on health care utilization, health outcomes, education outcomes, and household economic conditions. The study will be conducted in the Manica, Sofala, and Zambezia provinces.



Photo by Hanna Morris on Unsplash

RESEARCH PROJECTS CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN MOZAMBIQUE

Promoting Migrant Remittances using Mobile Money: Evidence from a Field Experiment

Principal investigators:

Cátia Batista (Nova SBE)
Pedro Vicente (Nova SBE)

Projects coordinators:

Stefanus Leeffers
Julia Seither
Inês Vilela

Funders:

IZA - Growth and Labour Markets in Low Income Countries Programme

Description:

A collaborative effort with Carteira Móvel and the Central Bank of Mozambique. The introduction of mobile money technology in Mozambique has created a sense of opportunity and interest in the Mozambican society, with the Government and the Central Bank of Mozambique paying close attention to its potential impact. While the success of mobile money experiences in other contexts generates great expectations, there is a lack of causal evidence to provide guidance on the consequences of introducing this new technology, particularly in rural areas without access to traditional banks. This research project implements the first randomized control trial to evaluate the potential impact of mobile money on migrant remittances to rural households in the three southern provinces of Mozambique. It takes advantage of the fact that this technology was still to be introduced in rural Mozambique at the start of the project, and that our partner institution, Carteira Móvel, agreed that we randomly select the rural areas where this technology was and was not be offered for the duration of the project.

The experimental research design allows measuring the impact of introducing mobile payment technology in rural areas on the magnitude and frequency of urban-rural transfers, while also examining substitution patterns in the use of different remittance channels and the motives potentially explaining this substitution – namely reduced transaction costs and increased trust in the remittance channel.



RESEARCH PROJECTS CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN ANGOLA

An impact evaluation of the Fundo de Apoio Social em Angola

Principal investigators:
Vincenzo Di Maro (World Bank)
Pedro Vicente (Nova SBE)
Danila Serra (Southern Methodist University)

Project coordinator:
Miguel Lino Ferreira

Field coordinators:
Bruno Spellanzon
Stefanus Leeffers
Frederica Mendonça
Ornella Dellacio
Timothy Brennan

Funder:
World Bank

Partners:
Fundo de Apoio Social, an agency of the Ministry of Territorial Administration of Angola, and the World Bank

Description:
Fundo de Apoio Social (FAS) provides support to local decision-making institutions while financing local infrastructures (schools, health centers). In collaboration with the Development Impact Evaluation Initiative of the World Bank, we are designing and implementing an impact evaluation project of the capacity building component of the current phase of FAS. This will span across the province Cuanza-Sul, and will include thorough measurements through primary data collection and household surveys. We will be able to advise the government of Angola in very specific terms regarding local development policy options, not only for the future activities of FAS, but also for other local development government and non-governments agencies.

ProFuturo: Evaluating the impact of the technology-based program Aula Digital in primary schools

Principal investigators:
Pedro Vicente (Nova SBE)
Teresa Molina (Nova SBE)
Joana Cardim (Nova SBE)

Field coordinator:
Carine Canonici Costa

Partner:
ProFuturo

Description:
Primary school coverage has been increasing in many developing countries. Angola is no exception. However, learning indicators such as literacy and numeracy rates are not as optimistic. Many programs have been trying to improve education quality in developing countries, some using technology as part of new pedagogical methods. Computer hardware combined with adaptive-learning software can potentially have a strong positive impact on student achievement.

ProFuturo is one of these programs. Through its own pedagogical vision, it goes well beyond the provision of technologic hardware, as it offers an innovative and personalized approach to teaching and learning.

This study aims to evaluate the impact of the ProFuturo – Aula Digital program in the specific context of the capital city of Angola, Luanda, through a randomized controlled trial. The core purpose of the evaluation is to measure the impact of the program Aula Digital, revealing its main strengths, and in which aspects improvements can be made.

In order to reach a comprehensive analysis, we propose to measure not only outcomes that illustrate students' cognitive abilities, such as the ones employing standardized written tests, but also mediating outcomes, namely those related to teacher and student motivation and absenteeism rates, parents' expectations and satisfaction, and students' non- cognitive skills such as confidence, cooperation and self-knowledge.



Photo by Emmanuel Zua on Unsplash

RESEARCH PROJECTS CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

Agricultural intervention: the impact on livelihoods and social capital of subsistence farmers in Guinea-Bissau

Principal investigators:
Pedro Vicente (Nova SBE)
Rute Martins Caeiro (Nova SBE)

Field coordinator:
Rute Martins Caeiro

Funders:
European Union and Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua

Partners:
VIDA, NGO (Voluntariado Internacional para o Desenvolvimento Africano)

Description:
The large majority of Guinea-Bissau population lives in rural areas and is highly dependent on subsistence agriculture.

This research project evaluates the impact of an agricultural intervention program for farmers implemented by the partner organization VIDA, in the northwest of Guinea-Bissau.

The intervention fosters cooperation between farmers, provides agricultural technical training and inputs, and promotes linkages to local markets. The team conducts a randomized field experiment to evaluate the impact of this intervention on the level of social cohesion between farmers, adoption of agricultural technology, production patterns and living standards. Moreover, the team also examines the role of social networks in the agriculture adoption process.

Incentives of Community Health Agents in Guinea-Bissau

Principal investigators:
Pedro Vicente (Nova SBE)
Teresa Molina (Nova SBE)

Field coordinators:
Mattia Fracchia
Melisa Rodrigues

Partners:
VIDA, NGO (Voluntariado Internacional para o Desenvolvimento Africano)

Description:
The health sector in Guinea-Bissau faces a severe shortage of health workers and lack of access to health facilities.

Therefore, the Guinean government and its national and international partners defined a national strategy to reduce maternal, infant and juvenile mortality and to increase access to basic health provisions, in which community health initiatives play a crucial role. In this context, VIDA, together with the Ministry of Health created and organized a system of Community Health Agents (CHA) in the Autonomous Sector of Bissau.

CHA programs are becoming increasingly popular in sub-Saharan Africa. In recent years, community health workers have become an essential part of national and international health strategies on the delivery of health care in the region. At the same time, there is a concern that the low motivation of CHAs may threaten the potential benefits of investing in CHA programs. This study wants to investigate to what extent a model in which non-financial incentives are offered on top of basic

monetary benefits can result in a sustainable and effective system to incentivize CHAs in developing countries. First, we study incentives activating intrinsic motivation of the agents, related to the pro-social characteristics of the CHA role and non-monetary rewards targeting the extrinsic motivation of the agents, such as social recognition in the community. Second, this study wants also to test whether the dissemination of information on CHAs’ work in targeted communities could improve the effectiveness of the program.

Finally, the team will also devote attention to the possible complementarity between the different non-financial incentive schemes and to the complementarity between informed beneficiaries and appropriate incentive schemes.



Photo by Martin Noren on Unsplash

RESEARCH PROJECT CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN THE GAMBIA

Understanding Willingness to Migrate Illegally: Evidence from a Lab in the Field Experiment

Principal investigators:

Tijan L Bah (Nova SBE)
Cátia Batista (Nova SBE)

Field coordinator:

Tijan L Bah

Funder:

Nova SBE/NOVAFRICA

Description:

Illegal migration to Europe through the sea, though risky, remains one of the most popular migration options for many Sub-Saharan Africans. This study aims at improving our understanding of the determinants of the willingness to migrate illegally from West Africa to Europe.

We implemented an incentivized lab-in-the field experiment in rural Gambia with a sample of male youths aged 15 to 25 years old.

According to our data, potential migrants overestimate both the risk of dying en route to Europe, and the probability of obtaining legal residency status. The preliminary results from our study indicate that the migration decisions of potential migrants are likely to actively respond to relevant information.



Photo by Marcus Dall Col on Unsplash

RESEARCH PROJECT CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN KENYA

Testing Classic Theories of Migration in the Lab

Principal investigators:
Cátia Batista (Nova SBE)
David McKenzie (World Bank)

Project coordinators:
Rui Mascarenhas

Funder:
World Bank

Description:
We use incentivized laboratory experiments to investigate how potential migrants make decisions between working in different destinations in order to test the predictions of different classic theories of migration.

We test theories of income maximization, migrant skill-selection, and multi-destination choice and how the predictions and behavior under these theories vary as we vary migration costs, liquidity constraints, risk, social benefits, and incomplete information. We show how the basic income maximization model of migration with selection on observed and unobserved skills leads to a much higher migration rate and more negative skill-selection than is obtained when migration decisions take place under more realistic assumptions. Second, we find evidence of a home bias, where simply labelling a destination as “home” causes more people to choose that location.

Thirdly, we investigate whether the independence of irrelevant alternatives (IIA) assumption holds. We find it holds for most people when decisions just involve wages, costs, and liquidity constraints. However, once we add a risk of unemployment and incomplete information, IIA no longer holds for about 20 percent of our sample.

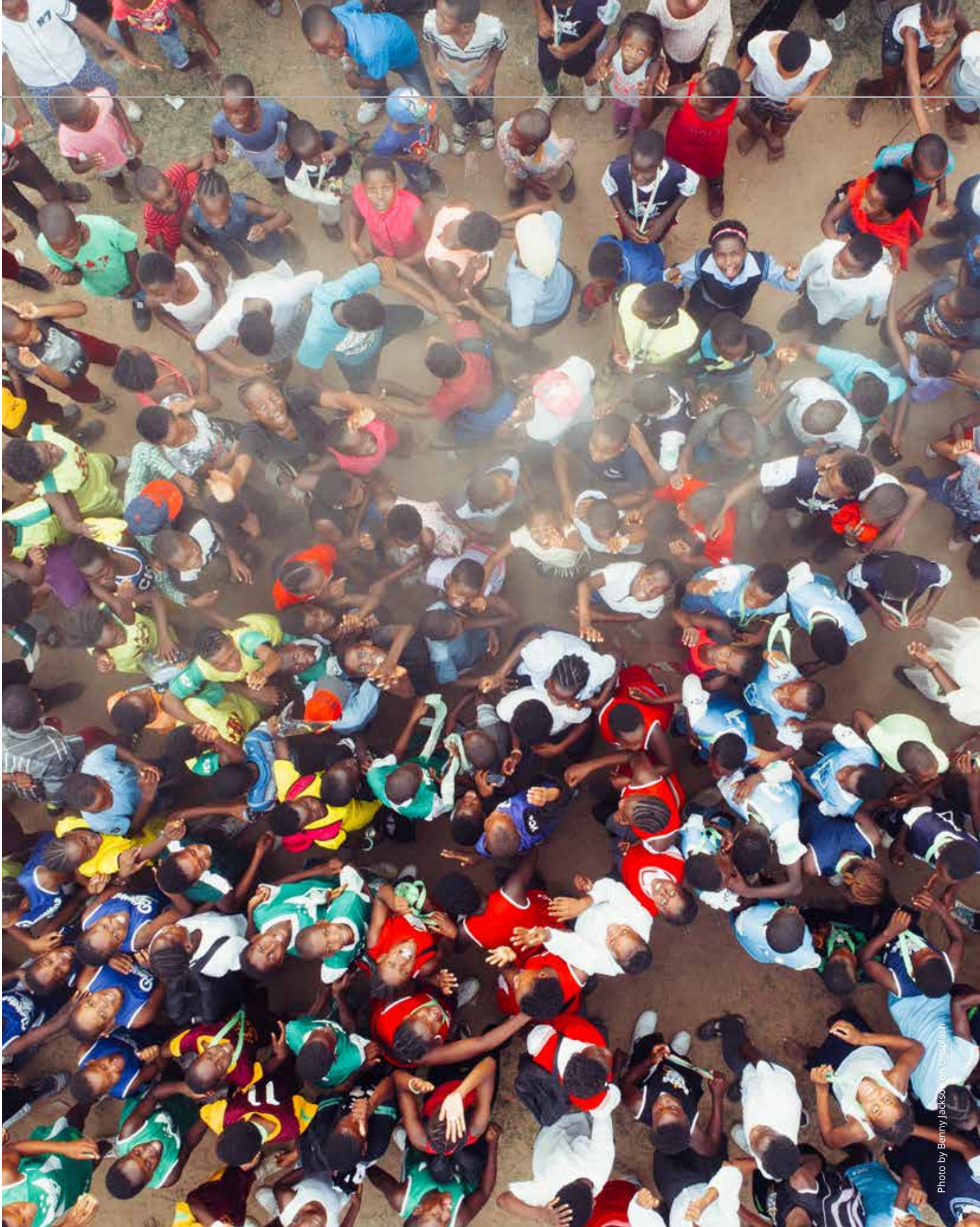


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NOVAFRICA RESEARCH INTERNSHIPS IN 2017

Following the successful experience of the NOVAFRICA research internship program initiated in 2012, several students from Nova SBE worked in several research projects in the field from July to September 2017. These research interns contributed to the successful implementation of the research projects by integrating the local teams that conducted fieldwork.

Specifically, in the summer of 2017 there were ten Nova SBE students working in Angola (two), Guinea-Bissau (five) and Mozambique (three), integrating the research teams of the following projects:

“An Impact Evaluation of the Fundo de Apoio Social of the Government of Angola” in the Cuanza-Sul province, Angola;

“Entrepreneurship Training in Mozambique: The Role of Business Skills vs. Aspirations” in Maputo, Mozambique;

“On the Mechanics of the Natural Resource Curse: Information and Local Elite Behavior in Mozambique” in the Cabo Delgado province, Mozambique;

“Farmer Participatory Experimentation in Mozambique” in the Molumbo district (Zambezia Province), Mozambique;

“Incentives of Community Health Agents in Guinea-Bissau” in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau;

“Agricultural intervention: the impact on livelihoods and social capital of subsistence farmers in Guinea-Bissau” in Susana, Guinea-Bissau.

The feedback of the NOVAFRICA research interns over the past years highlights how this experience contributes to developing their sensitivity to the needs and specificities of local development strategies, ultimately helping the interns to develop their research skills and to strengthen their motivation to contribute towards promoting local businesses and fostering economic development at large.

CONSULTING PROJECTS

The partnership between Banco Millennium Atlântico (BMA) and NOVAFRICA aims to transform AGE – Atlântico Global Economics into a top-tier research center in southern Africa with a strong technical and analytical capacity. The objective is to make BMA the leader in the production of knowledge about the evolution, prospects and opportunities of the Angolan economy in an international context.

All the deliverables are the result of close and ongoing collaboration between the NOVAFRICA members based in Lisbon, and their BMA colleagues based in Luanda, thus creating a single team work. While NOVAFRICA ensures the scientific and executive coordination of the project given the expertise of its members in the production of international macroeconomics analyses, BMA uses its capacity to bring local information together with access to institutional data sources.

The AGE team produces quarterly reports about the Angolan economy, plus a series of short texts about specific issues. The partnership was initiated in March 2016 and will last at least two years, with an option to renew the agreement.

Lusophone Management Development Institute (MDI) for Health Care Organizations

NOVAFRICA organized the first Lusophone Management Development Institute (MDI), which is a one-week intensive training designed to enhance the leadership, management and governance skills of program managers and leaders of sub-Saharan organizations, governmental and non-governmental, that are devoted to delivering health care services to underserved populations. The program has been designed to specifically assist African ministries of health in implementing their particular national health priorities. To extend the geographical reach of the program and meet the leadership and management needs of Lusophone Africa, the MDI was launched in Mozambique in December 2017, in partnership with the Global Business School Network and supported by Johnson and Johnson. This was the first Portuguese edition of a program that already exists in Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and South Africa.

Research work completed in 2011–2017

Research work completed in 2011–2017

A selection of international quality research on topics relevant to emerging economies in Africa conducted by resident faculty at Nova SBE in 2011-2017 follows:

PUBLISHED ARTICLES

- Aker, J., Collier, P. and Vicente, P. (2017). Is Information Power? Using Mobile Phones and Free Newspapers during an Election in Mozambique. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 99 (2): 185-200.
- Batista, C., Lacuesta, A. and Vicente, P. (2012). Testing the ‘Brain Gain’ Hypothesis: Micro Evidence from Cape Verde. *Journal of Development Economics*, 97 (1): 32-45.
- Batista, C. and Narciso, G. (Forthcoming). Migrant Remittances and Information Flows: Evidence from a Field Experiment. *The World Bank Economic Review*, 32 (1): 203–219.
- Batista, C., Silverman, D. and Yang, D. (2015). Directed Giving: Evidence from an Inter-Household Transfer Experiment. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 118: 2-21.
- Batista, C., McIndoe-Calder, T. and Vicente, P. (2017). Return Migration, Self-Selection and Entrepreneurship. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 79 (5): 797-821.
- Batista, C. and Potin, J. (2014). Stages of Diversification in a Neoclassical World. *Economics Letters*, 122 (2): 276–84.
- Batista, C. and Potin, J. (2015). International Specialization and the Return to Capital. *B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics (Advances)*: 15 (2): 467-508.
- Batista, C., and Vicente, P. (2011). “Do Migrants Improve Governance at Home? Evidence from a Voting Experiment,” *World Bank Economic Review*, vol. 25(1), 77-104;
- Batista, C. and Umblijs, J. (2014). Migration, Risk Attitudes, and Entrepreneurship: Evidence from a Representative Immigrant Survey. *IZA Journal of Migration*, 3 (17).
- Batista, C. and Umblijs, J. (2016). Do Migrants Send Remittances as a way of Self-Insurance? *Oxford Economic Papers*, 68 (1): 108-130.
- Collier, P. and Vicente, P. (2012). Violence, Bribery, and Fraud: The Political Economy of Elections in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Public Choice*, 153 (1-2): 117-147.
- Collier, P. and Vicente, P. (2014). Votes and Violence: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Nigeria. *The Economic Journal*, 124 (574): 327-355.
- Coutts, A. (Forthcoming). Good News and Bad News are Still News: Experimental Evidence on Belief Updating. *Experimental Economics*.
- Cunha, M.P., Fortes, A., Gomes, E., Rego, A. and Rodrigues, F. (Forthcoming). Ambidextrous leadership, paradox and contingency: Evidence from Angola. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*.
- Delavande, A., Hurd, M.D., Martorell, P., Langa, K. (2013). Dementia and out-of-pocket spending on health care services. *Alzheimer's & Dementia*, 9 (1), 19-29;
- Delavande, A., Kohler, Hans P. (2016). HIV/ AIDS-related expectations and risky sexual behaviour in Malawi. *Review of Economic Studies*, 83 (1), 118-164;
- Delavande, A. and Kohler, H.-P. (2012). The Impact of HIV Testing on Subjective Expectations and Risky Behavior in Malawi. *Demography*, 49(3): 1011-1036;
- Delavande, A., Lee, J., Menon, S. (2017). Eliciting survival expectations of the elderly in low-income countries: Evidence from India. *Demography*, 54, 673-699;
- Delavande, A., Manski, C.F. (2015). Using elicited choice probabilities in hypothetical elections to study decisions to vote. *Electoral Studies*, 38, 28-37;
- Delavande, A., Rohwedder, S. (2017). Changes in spending and labor supply in response to a Social Security benefit cut: Evidence from stated choice data. *Journal of the Economics of Ageing*, 10, 34-50;
- Delavande, A., Sampaio, M., Sood, N. (2014). HIV-related social intolerance and risky sexual behavior in a high HIV prevalence environment. *Social Science and Medicine*, 111, 84-93;
- Delavande, A., Zafar, B. (Forthcoming). Information and anti-American attitudes. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 149, 1-31
- Delavande, A., Zafar, B. (2015). Stereotypes and Madrassas: Experimental evidence from Pakistan. *Journal Of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 118 (SI), 247-267
- Fafchamps, M. and Vicente, P. (2013). Political Violence and Social Networks: Experimental Evidence from a Nigerian Election. *Journal of Development Economics*, 101: 27-48.
- Fafchamps, M., Vaz, A. and Vicente, P. (Forthcoming). Voting and Peer Effects: Experimental Evidence from Mozambique. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*.

BOOK CHAPTERS

- Glaister, A., Liu, Y., Sahadev, S. and Gomes, E. (2014). Externalising, Internalising and Fostering Commitment: The Case of Born-Global Firms in Emerging Economies. *Management International Review*, 54 (4): 473-96.
- Gomes, E., Vendrell-Herrero, F., Mellahi, K., Angwin, D. and Sousa, C. (Forthcoming). Testing the self-selection theory in high corruption environments: Evidence from African SMEs. *International Marketing Review*, 35 (5): 733-759.
- Gomes, E., Sahadev, S., Glaister, A. and Demirbag, M. (2015). A comparison of international HRM practices by Indian and European MNEs: evidence from Africa. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 26 (21): 2676-2700.
- Hurd, M.D., Martorell, P., Delavande, A., Mullen, K. and Langa, K. (2013). Monetary costs of dementia in the United States. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 368 (14), 1326-1334;
- Kaufmann, D., and Vicente, P. (2011). "Legal Corruption," *Economics and Politics*, vol. 23(2), 195-219.
- Leeffer, S. and Vicente, P. (Forthcoming). Does Electoral Observation Influence Electoral Results? Experimental Evidence for Domestic and International Observers in Mozambique. *World Development*.
- Macedo, J.B., Martins, J.O. and Rocha, B. (2014). Are Complementary Reforms a 'Luxury' for Developing Countries? *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 42 (2): 417-435.
- Vicente, P. (2014). Is Vote-Buying Effective? Evidence from a Field Experiment in West Africa. *The Economic Journal*, 124 (574): 356-387.

- Batista, C., Narciso, G. and Newman, C. (2013). Remittance flows to developing countries: trends, importance and impact. In: Brennan, L. (ed.) *Enacting Globalization: Multidisciplinary Perspectives on International Integration*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Batista, C., Seither, J. and Vicente, P. (Forthcoming). International Migration and the Transfer of Political Norms: Examples from Cape Verde and Mozambique. In: Chauvet, L., Gubert, F., Jaulin, T. and Mesplé-Soms, S. (eds.) *Migrants: Agents of Political Change in Africa?* Brussels, Belgium: DeBoeck.
- Gomes, E., Angwin, D., Peter, E. and Mellahi, K. (2013). HRM Practices Throughout the Mergers and Acquisition (M&a) Process: A Study of Domestic Deals in the Nigerian Banking Industry. In: Newenham-Kahindi, A., Kamoche, K., Chizema, A. and Mellahi, K. (eds.) *Effective Management of People in Africa*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Gomes, E., Cohen, M. and Mellahi, K. (2013). When Two African Cultures Collide: A Study of Interactions between Managers in a Strategic Alliance between Two African Organizations. In: Newenham-Kahindi, A., Kamoche, K., Chizema, A. and Mellahi, K. (eds.) *Effective Management of People in Africa*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Vicente, P. (2011). Oil, Corruption, and Vote-buying: A Review of the Case of São Tomé and Príncipe. In: Susan Rose-Ackerman & Tina Søreide (ed.), *International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption*, Volume Two, chapter 12, Edward Elgar Publishing.

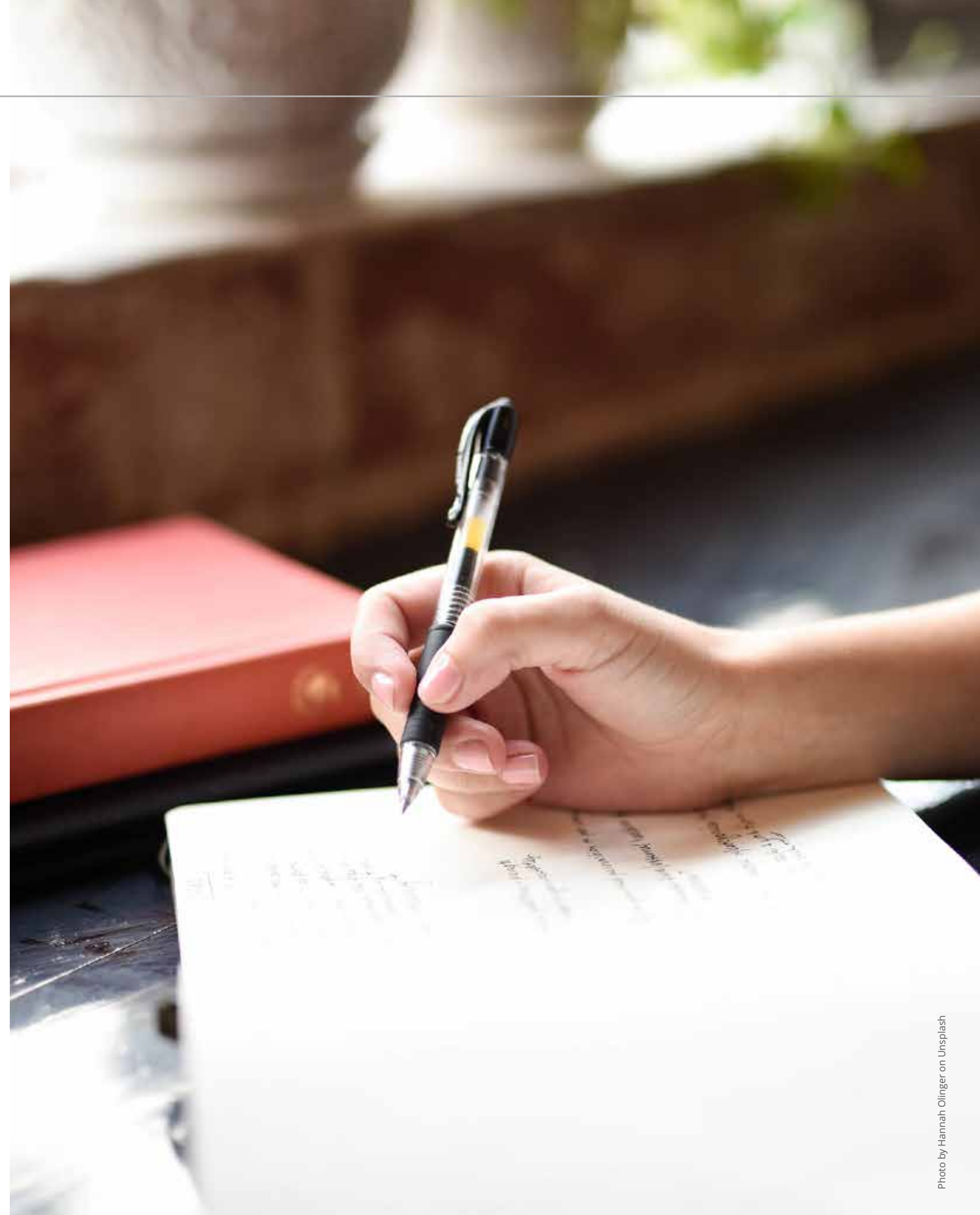
POLICY REPORTS

- Batista, C., Bryan, G. and Karlan, D. (2017). Lessons from a pilot randomized impact evaluation of farmer participatory innovative agricultural practices. *International Growth Center Policy Note*.
- Batista, C., Fafchamps, M. and Vicente, P. (2016). The diffusion of mobile money: Evidence from a lab experiment in the field. *International Growth Center Policy Note*.
- Batista, C. (2013). Primary Sector in São Tomé and Príncipe – Challenges and Opportunities for International Trade Integration. In: Cadot, O. (ed.), *Diagnostic Trade Integration Study*. Washington, DC: The World Bank.
- Batista, C. and Narciso, G. (2013). Beyond Migrant and Community Networks and the 'Homogeneous' Migrant: Different Migrants, Multiple Agents and Differential Roles. *Migration: New Developments*, 19.
- Batista, C. and Umblijs, J. (2013). Experimental design and measurement strategies. *Migration: New Developments*, 20.
- Batista, C., Vicente, P. and Simione, F. (2012). International Experiences of Mobile Banking Regulation. *International Growth Center Policy Note*.
- Batista, C., Vicente, P. and Vilela, I. (2012). A Randomized Impact Evaluation of the Introduction of Mobile Banking in Mozambique. *International Growth Center Policy Note*.
- Batista, C., Wells, C. and Yang, D. (2012). Mobilizing Migrant Remittances for Agricultural Modernization in Mozambique. *International Growth Center Policy Note*.



NOVAFRICA WORKING PAPERS

- Batista, C. and Vicente, P. (2017). Improving Access to Savings through Mobile Money: Experimental Evidence from Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1705.
- Leeffers, S. and Vicente, P. (2017). Does Electoral Observation Influence Electoral Results? Experimental Evidence for Domestic and International Observers in Mozambique. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1704.
- Coutts, A. (2017). Good News and Bad News are Still News: Experimental Evidence on Belief Updating. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1703.
- Millán, T.M. and Macours, K. (2017). Attrition in Randomized Control Trials: Using Tracking Information to Correct Bias. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1702.
- Batista, C., Seither, J. and Vicente, P. (2017). Migration, Political Institution and Social Networks. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1701.
- Batista, C. and Cestari, F. (2016). Migrant Intentions to Return: The Role of Migrant Social Networks. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1602.
- Batista, C. and Costa, A.I. (2016). Assessing the Role of Social Networks on Migrant Labor Market Outcomes. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1601.
- Ortigão, M., Macome, E. and Vicente, P. (2015). Electronic Payments in Mozambique: A Baseline on their Adoption in Maputo and Matola. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1503.
- Delgado, J.A.R., Franco, F., Monteiro, S.C. and Silva, P.C. (2015). Exchange Rate Pressure in Angola. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1502.
- Cunha, M.P., Fortes, A., Rodrigues, F. and Rego, A. (2015). Leadership Paradoxes in Angolan Organizations. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1501.
- Batista, C. and Umblijs, J. (2014). Do Migrants Send Remittances as a Way of Self-Insurance? NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1402.
- Batista, C., McIndoe-Calder, T. and Vicente, P. (2014). Return Migration, Self-Selection and Entrepreneurship. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1401.
- Batista, C. and Narciso, G. (2013). Migrant Remittances and Information Flows: Evidence from a Field Experiment. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1306.
- Caeiro, R. and Vicente, P. (2013). Vitamin A Deficiency and Training to Farmers: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Mozambique. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1305.
- Aker, J.C., Collier, P. and Vicente, P. (2013). Is Information Power? Using Mobile Phones and Free Newspapers during an Election in Mozambique. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1304.
- Fafchamps, M., Vaz, A. and Vicente, P. (2013). Voting and Peer Effects: Experimental Evidence from Mozambique. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1303.
- Batista, C., Silverman, D. and Yang, D. (2013). Directed Giving: Evidence from an Inter-Household Transfer Experiment. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1302.
- Batista, C. and Vicente, P. (2013). Introducing Mobile Money in Rural Mozambique: Evidence from a Field Experiment. NOVAFRICA Working Paper No. 1301.



NOVAFRICA ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

NOVAFRICA Highlights Between 2011-2017

○ Organization of 50 + seminars on economic development with top international academics and practitioners such as:

Joshua Angrist, *MIT*

Abhijit Banerjee, *MIT*

Emily Breza, *Columbia University*

Paul Collier, *Oxford University*

Christian Dustmann, *University College London*

Marcel Fafchamps, *Stanford University*

Cláudio Ferraz, *PUC-Rio*

Jessica A. Goldberg, *University of Maryland*

Eliana La Ferrara, *Bocconi University*

Horacio Larreguy, *Harvard University*

Karen Macours, *Paris School of Economics*

Jeremy Magruder, *University California-Berkeley*

David McKenzie, *World Bank*

Sandra Sequeira, *London School of Economics*

Jakob Svensson, *Stockholm University*

Alessandro Taroza, *Universitat Pompeu Fabra*

○ Organization of annual international conference on economics development

200 + submissions following international open calls for papers.

75 + speakers from academia, private sector and policy making, including a Nobel Prize Winner.

200 + participants from Europe, US, Africa and other international regions.

○ Various partnerships in Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Angola

With Universities, Government, Private Sector, Independent Foundations and NGOs, which strengthen relations and help generate strong local impact.

○ Organization of other conferences, seminars and workshops in Angola, Mozambique and Portugal

With international speakers from academia, private sector, public regulators and governmental officials.

○ Strong development research network

Research collaboration with a number of leading academic scholars working on development economics and based at institutions such as the London School of Economics, Oxford University, Stanford University, Yale University or the World Bank, among others; these collaborators are affiliated to NOVAFRICA as external fellows or belong to its advisory board. In 2017, 12 PhD candidates were directly working in NOVAFRICA projects.

○ African macroeconomics research project

Partnership between Banco Atlântico and NOVAFRICA that aims to create a top-tier macro research center in southern Africa with a strong technical and analytical capacity.

○ 50+ Internships in Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique

Research Internships where several students from Nova SBE, local and international universities participate yearly in NOVAFRICA research projects, developing research skills that promote local businesses and foster economic development. Professional Internships in collaboration with local private companies, NGO's or public institutions, that aims the exchange of different experiences and bring added value and new dynamics to existing businesses.

NOVAFRICA ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

NOVAFRICA Highlights Between 2011-2017

○ Research projects, typically randomized impact evaluations measuring changes in the life and business of thousands of Mozambicans, Guinean and Angolans

Funded with more than 5 million Euro by *USAID, World Bank, International Growth Center, Institute for the Study of Labor, Islamic Development, MIT, 3ie (International Initiative for the Impact Evaluation), AFD (African Development Bank), ATAI (Agriculture Technology Adoption Initiative, Fundación “La Caixa” / Telefonía* and other international donors.

Employing several dozens of recent graduates from Mozambican universities and Nova SBE graduate students.

○ 30 + publications of scientific articles Various partnerships in Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Angola

33 Published articles in top peer-reviewed scientific journals (such as the *Review of Economics and Statistics, Economic Journal, Journal of Development Economics, World Bank Economic Review, Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Oxford Economic Papers* and *Public Choice*)`

18 Working Papers

5 Book Chapters

8 Policy Reports



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NOVAFRICA people

NOVAFRICA People

MANAGEMENT TEAM



Cátia Batista

Associate professor of economics at Nova SBE, co-founder and scientific director of NOVAFRICA.

Cátia has conducted research including randomized and lab-in-the-field experiments on topics related to mobile money and financial innovation, international migration and remittance flows, entrepreneurship and technology adoption, including agricultural modernization, in countries such as Cape Verde, the Gambia, Ireland, Kenya, Portugal, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. Her research has been published in international peer-reviewed development journals such as the Journal of Development Economics, or the World Bank Economic Review.

Cátia holds a PhD in Economics from the Department of Economics of the University of Chicago. She is affiliated as a researcher with CReAM (University College London, UK) and IZA (University of Bonn, Germany). Previously, Cátia has taught at the University of Chicago, University of Oxford, Trinity College Dublin and Notre Dame University. She has worked as a consultant for the International Growth Centre and for the World Bank.



Pedro Vicente

Associate professor of economics at Nova SBE, co-founder and scientific director of NOVAFRICA

Pedro researches on development economics, with an emphasis on political economy issues, and a special interest in Africa. He designed and conducted field work (including a number of randomized field experiments) in Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Nigeria, and São Tomé and Príncipe. He has published articles in top journals such as the Review of Economics and Statistics, the Economic Journal, and the Journal of Development Economics. Pedro holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Chicago, an MSc in Economics from the London School of Economics, and a BSc in Economics from Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Pedro is affiliated with BREAD (Duke University, USA) and with the CSAE (University of Oxford, UK). He is Lead Academic for Mozambique at the International Growth Centre, and a consultant for the World Bank.



Miguel Lino Ferreira

Executive director of NOVAFRICA

Miguel has managed and conducted fieldwork (including randomized field experiments) in Angola and Mozambique. Miguel holds an MSt in Diplomacy from the University of Oxford, and a BSc in Economics and a BSc in Management, both from Nova SBE. Miguel is affiliated with the Oxford University Foreign Service Programme (Oxford, UK). He is also a consultant for the World Bank in Africa and the Middle East



Raquel Fernandes

Coordinator of NOVAFRICA

Raquel Fernandes has worked in Luanda as Human Resources Director, coordinating the HR department in companies with interests in various business areas. In Mozambique, Raquel has collaborated with the NGO Equipa d'África in the field of health and education. Raquel holds an executive master in Management from Nova SBE – Executive Education. She has a BSc in Clinical Psychology from the Instituto Superior de Psicologia Aplicada.

ADVISORY BOARD

The NOVAFRICA Advisory Board includes a number of experts in implementing and advising on policies that promote sustainable economic development in Africa. The board provides overall strategic guidance and supports the implementation of activities in research, capacity building and policy outreach.

As of 2017, the advisory board members were the following:

Luís Amado
Former Foreign Affairs Minister of Portugal and Organizer of the 2007 Africa-EU Summit.

Paul Collier
Professor of Economics at the University of Oxford.

Luísa Diogo
Chairwoman of Barclays Mozambique, Former Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Mozambique.

Jorge Braga de Macedo
Professor of Economics at Nova SBE and Former Finance Minister of Portugal.

José António Ferreira Machado
Vice-Rector of Universidade Nova de Lisboa and Former Dean of Nova SBE.

Roger Myerson
Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago and Nobel Prize in Economics laureate 2007.

José Octávio Serra Van-Dúnem
Professor of Philosophy and Sociology of Law at the Faculdade de Direito da Universidade Agostinho Neto.

EXTERNAL MEMBERS

With a diversity of backgrounds and areas of expertise, the NOVAFRICA external members are the network of researchers outside of the Nova SBE who collaborate in the implementation of NOVAFRICA's activities.

As of 2017, the external members were the following:

Adeline Delavande
Professor at the University of Essex.

Ana Margarida Fernandes
Senior Economist at the Development Research Group of the World Bank.

Dean Karlan
Professor at Northwestern University and President of Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA).

Dean Yang
Professor at the University of Michigan.

David McKenzie
Lead Economist in the Development Research Group, Finance and Private Sector Development Unit of the World Bank.

Elsa Morais Sarmento
Principal Evaluation Officer at the African Development Bank.

Marcel Fafchamps
Senior Fellow at the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law, Stanford University.

Paulo Santos
Lecturer at Monash University.

Pedro Carneiro
Professor at the University College London.

Pedro Silva Martins
Professor at Queen Mary, University of London.

Sandra Sequeira
Lecturer at the London School of Economics.

Tilman Brück
Founder and Director of International Security and Development Economics at IGZ.

RESIDENT MEMBERS

With a diversity of backgrounds and areas of expertise, NOVAFRICA resident members are the core of researchers affiliated with Nova SBE who collaborate in the implementation of NOVAFRICA activities.

As of 2017, the resident members were the following:

João Amador
Cátia Batista
Filipa Castanheira
Alexander Coutts
José Crespo de Carvalho
Miguel Pina e Cunha
Cláudia Custódio
Francesco Franco
Sofia F. Franco
Emanuel Gomes
Miguel Lebre de Freitas
Carmen Lages
Luís Filipe Lages
José Mata
Guido Maretto
José Mata
Teresa Molina Millán
Pedro Neves
Susana Peralta
Luís Brites Pereira
Ana Balcão Reis
Giuliano Russo
Maria do Carmo Seabra
André Castro Silva
Daniel Traça
Pedro Vicente

NOVAFRICA STUDENT GROUP

The NOVAFRICA Student Group (NSG) is managed by post-graduate students from Nova SBE and its main objective is to promote a fruitful connection between those junior researchers/students and the Center, by encouraging participation in the internships, and by promoting and supporting the Center's activities and projects.

The group organizes discussion series on a biweekly basis with Nova SBE professors, allowing them to discuss relevant issues in development economics and frontier research in related topics. The aim is not only to serve as a platform for knowledge sharing, but also to increase networking between faculty members and all types of students interested in the field of economics.

As of 2017, the resident members were the following:

Sara Almeida
Tijan Bah
Rute Caeiro
Joana Cardim
Ornella Dellaccio
Riccardo D'Ercole
Mattia Fracchia
Matilde Grácio
Ana García Hernandez
Stefan Leeffer
Frederica Mendonça
Julia Menge
Carolina Nogueira
Matteo Ruzzante
Julia Seither
Xaver Schenker
Carine Spellanzon
Bruno Spellanzon
Fabio Stohler
Inês Vilela

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