



UNIVERSITATEA DIN  
BUCUREȘTI  
— VIRTUTE ET SAPIENTIA —



UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCUREȘTI

*Doctor Honoris Causa*  
**Jacky Mathonnat**

JACKY MATHONNAT  
DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA

# Laudatio

## Domini Jacky Mathonnat

Senatul Universității din București a hotărât să acorde Profesorului Jacky Mathonnat titlul de Doctor Honoris Causa.

Această recunoaștere este un motiv de onoare și privilegiu atât pentru Universitatea din București, cât și pentru segmentul învățământului superior economic românesc ce semnalizează astfel o deschidere semnificativă față de domeniul economiei sănătății.

Ceremonia de astăzi statuează legătura puternică dintre cariera profesorului Jacky Mathonnat și dezvoltarea acestui domeniu de vârf al cunoașterii interdisciplinare, situat la intersecția dintre știința economică și sănătatea publică, respectiv între planul cunoașterii teoretice și politicile de dezvoltare cu aplicabilitate directă în îmbunătățirea standardelor de viață în numeroase țări.

Parcursul educațional al profesorului Mathonnat a început la Universitatea din Auvergne, fiind specializat atât în Drept Public, cât și în Economia Dezvoltării, la nivel de programe masterale absolvite în anul 1975, iar la nivel de doctorat în Științe Economice în 1979, respectiv în 1988 pentru teza de abilitare (sub eticheta “Doctorat d’Etat”, ca și condiție pentru a obține un post de profesor). Tot aici debutează și cariera sa academică, la Facultatea de Economie, alături de afilierea de cercetător în cadrul Centrului pentru Studii și Cercetări în Dezvoltarea Internațională (CERDI), cea mai importantă structură la nivelul Franței pe probleme de dezvoltare economică (având distincția de centru de excelență).

Activitatea sa didactică continuă și în prezent la Universitatea din Auvergne, fiind implicat în mod direct în două programe masterale – “Management of Economic Policy” și “Program Management and Development”. În același timp, are o colaborare permanentă cu Universitatea din Bordeaux (Institutul de Sănătate Publică, Epidemiologie și Dezvoltare) și Institutul Pasteur (Paris).

Parcursul său academic se împletește și cu serviciile instituționale, fiind în perioada 2007–2012 prorector responsabil cu relațiile internaționale al

Universității din Auvergne, precum și membru în diverse comisii de specialitate, naționale și internaționale.

Dinamismul său profesional este pe deplin ilustrat de numeroasele poziții internaționale deținute de-a lungul timpului: visiting scholar (Banca Mondială) și visiting professor – Universitatea din Botswana, Gaborone; Școala de Sănătate Publică, Mongolian National University of Medical Science, Ulaanbaatar Weifang Medical College, Universitatea din Shandong, China, precum și la Universitatea din București, în cadrul programului de masterat Economie Comportamentală (unde a susținut în anii precedenți cursul de Behavioral Public Policy, iar în prezent pe cel de Health Economics). În același spirit, domnia sa a avut oportunitatea de a lucra cu decidenți de nivel înalt din numeroase țări (Franța, Africa de Sud, China etc.), fiind invitat în mod frecvent la cele mai prestigioase evenimente și conferințe din domeniul economiei sănătății.

Toate aceste activități conturează una dintre misiunile sale importante – susținerea înființării de nuclee semnificative de cercetare și implementare a practicilor economiei sănătății, atât în perimetrul țărilor în curs de dezvoltare, cât și în Franța unde este creatorul unei astfel de școli, punând în 2003 bazele unui program de master unic la nivel național, în Economia Sănătății și Dezvoltarea Internațională. De subliniat abordarea sa sustenabilă în care focalizarea asupra finanțării sistemelor de sănătate angrenează nu doar alocarea de fonduri, ci și asigurarea funcționalității unor structuri care să gestioneze eficient distribuția acestora pentru a atinge echitate și un acces universal la servicii de sănătate.

Activitatea de coordonare a studenților doctoranzi relevă un alt segment important în care domnia sa dovedește o muncă de pionierat prin cercetările aplicate în zona Africii, Asiei de Sud-Est și a Orientului Mijlociu.

În prezent, Jacky Mathonnat este Professor of Exceptional Class la Universitatea din Auvergne, Franța. Această poziție este considerată una dintre cele mai prestigioase distincții în ierarhia sistemului academic francez, fiind conferită prin concurs doar unui procent de 10% din categoria profesorilor deplini. Totodată, în anul 2009, a primit distincția Chevalier of the Order of Academic Palms, sub egida Ministerului Educației Naționale din Franța.

Sub aspectul impactului științific, activitatea profesorului Mathonnat a produs de la bun început rezultate excepționale în perimetrul analizei impactului investițiilor străine directe asupra politicilor de dezvoltare economică. Având ca punct de pornire sfera economiei dezvoltării, domeniul său de specializare doctorală, profesorul Mathonnat a devenit treptat interesat de probleme macroeconomice de profunzime, în strânsă legătură cu combaterea sărăciei.

Abordarea focalizată aleasă a fost prin lentila economiei sănătății, domeniu în care, fără a elimina cu totul alte preocupări științifice, și-a adus cele mai semnificative contribuții. Acestea se canalizează pe două direcții principale: finanțarea pe de o parte și măsurarea eficienței sistemelor de sănătate, pe de altă parte.

Ambele componente au generat la nivel de rezultate rafinări importante ale metodologiilor econometrice și analizelor de impact, precum și numeroase propuneri de fundamentare a politicilor de sănătate în spațiul țărilor în curs de dezvoltare (cu studii extinse în China, Mauritania, Coasta de Fildeș, Mali etc.)

Astfel, se remarcă detenta remarcabilă a întregii sale activități spre consolidarea segmentul economiei aplicate în sfera politicilor publice. Deși la nivel declarativ fundamentarea economică a politicilor publice apare a fi un deziderat frecvent, punerea sa în practică este mult prea puțin realizată. Procesul este dificil din cauza poziționării sale la frontiera între înțelegerea profundă a unor metodologii de cercetare complexe și transpunerea lor empirică, adesea în condiții de risc și incertitudine, restricții temporale și financiare, condiționări socio-politice etc. În acest context, profesorul Mathonnat face parte dintr-un grup restrâns de specialiști, capabil să se poziționeze în ambele dimensiuni și să promoveze în mod activ cele două componente pentru realizarea unor progrese reale, cu impact pe termen lung, în design-ul și implementarea politicilor publice.

Publicațiile sale în cele mai prestigioase jurnale ale domeniului – Health System and Policy Research, China Economic Review, Malaria Journal, Vaccine, Revue d'Economie du Développement, Economie Publique, International Journal of Applied Behavioral Economics – alături de cărți, capitole, comunicări la conferințe științifice și diverse rapoarte profesionale de specialitate, reflectă în mod pertinent dimensiunea extinsă a contribuțiilor sale pe multiple planuri.

Nu în ultimul rând, profesorul Mathonnat este un susținător al utilizării principiilor de economie comportamentală în conturarea politicilor publice în general, și a modelelor economiei sănătății în particular. Acesta este, de altfel, și domeniul emergent ce marchează colaborarea cu Facultatea de Administrație și Afaceri, prin programul de master Economie Comportamentală, pe linia cercetărilor ce sporesc înțelegerea interacțiunii dintre medici și pacienți, a proceselor decizionale, dar și a mecanismelor de piață privind serviciile medicale.

Dincolo de interesul pentru probleme teoretice, de o complexitate ridicată în aria cercetării fundamentale, aplecarea sa către planul empiric, „de teren”, este reflectată de susținuta activitate de consultanță. Profesorul Mathonnat a oferit consultanță în mai mult de 20 de țări din Africa și Asia (Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Laos, Mongolia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mali, Madagascar, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, RD Congo,

Senegal, Sao Tome, South Africa, Zimbabwe), pentru organizații internaționale precum Programul Națiunilor Unite pentru Dezvoltare, Organizația Mondială a Sănătății, Banca Mondială, Uniunea Europeană, Agenția Franceză pentru Dezvoltare (AFD), Ministerul francez pentru afaceri externe, Agenția suedeză pentru cooperare și dezvoltare internațională, precum și pentru companii private și ONG-uri internaționale.

În spatele tuturor acestor realizări ce exprimă devotamentul deosebit față de munca de cercetare și o orientare puternic investigativă, se află o personalitate caracterizată de o permanentă deschidere către înțelegerea comportamentului uman, la nivel individual și social. Atât un cititor, cât și un călător avid, profesorul Mathonnat se remarcă în primul rând prin prezența sa caldă, spiritul fin de observație și energia sa mereu în mișcare.

Prin toată activitatea sa, Profesorul Mathonnat a contribuit la dezvoltarea generală a economiei sănătății la nivel instituțional, ca și creator de școală, precum și la nivel internațional prin excepționala activitate de cercetare și proiectele de impact implementate în diverse regiuni ale lumii.

Acordarea titlului de *Doctor Honoris Causa* domnului Profesor Jacky Mathonnat, este un demers ce încununează în mod simbolic contribuțiile merituose ale domniei sale la dezvoltarea economică internațională, onorează și inspiră întreaga comunitate academică a Universității din București.

# *Laudatio*

## *Domini Jacky Mathonnat*

The Senate of the University of Bucharest decided to award Professor Jacky Mathonnat, University of Auvergne, with the title of Doctor Honoris Causa.

This recognition represents a great privilege and an honor both for the University of Bucharest and for the entire branch of economic higher education in Romania, in the sense of marking a significant moment of scientific openness for the field of health economics.

Today's ceremony highlights the strong link between the career of Professor Jacky Mathonnat and the development of this cutting edge interdisciplinary area, situated at the intersection of economics with public health, as well as the intersection of theoretical knowledge with public policies targeting the increase of living standards in many countries.

The educational route of Professor Mathonnat has started at the University of Auvergne, where he has obtained a master's degree in Public Law and Development Economics in 1975 and a PhD in Economics in 1979 (on investment codes and the promotion of private foreign direct investment), with a follow-up habilitation thesis in 1988 (under the French label "Doctorat d'Etat", as a prerequisite for a professor title). His academic career also started there, at the Faculty of Economics, being affiliated as a researcher at the Center for Studies and Research in International Development (CERDI), considered the most important research structure in France with respect to international development (it bears the distinction "center of excellence").

In addition to his current teaching activity at the University of Auvergne in two master degrees – "Management of Economic Policy" and "Program Management and Development" – professor Mathonnat also serves as sessional professor at the university of Bordeaux (Institut de Santé Publique, Epidémiologie et Développement) and at the Institut Pasteur (Paris).

The academic dimension was accompanied by institutional service at the high level of Vice-rector of the University of Auvergne for the period 2007–2012, in charge with international relations. This is moreover complemented by the consistent participation in numerous national and international committees (elected member of the Board of CERDI, member of the Board of the French Health Economics Association during 2010–2016, member of the Regional Committee on Ethics in Health Policies, member of the Working group “Plan Cancer”, Health Regional Agency, Auvergne, France etc).

His highly dynamic demeanor is laid out by the multiple visiting professorship positions hold in time: visiting scholar at the World Bank in Washington, visiting professor at the University of Botswana, Gaborone (in charge of the course Health Economics in the Master degree in Public Health), visiting professor at Weifang Medical University, China, visiting professor at the School of Public Health, Mongolian National University of Medical Science, Ulaanbaatar and visiting professor at the Faculty of Business and Administration, University of Bucharest, Romania (in charge of the courses Behavior Public Policy and Health Economics within the Behavioral Economics master program). Under similar circumstances he had the opportunity to work with high-level decision makers in several countries (including France, South Africa and China for example), being invited to speak at some major events and conferences.

All these activities converge in expressing one of its core missions – supporting the creation of research groups, formal and informal, aimed at extending the empirical work so much needed in health care, especially in developing countries. Nonetheless, the same applies to France where professor Mathonnat founded in 2003, a master program, unique at a national level, in Health Economics and International Developments. It is important to mention that his pioneering work also has a sustainable dimension: the focus surpasses the initial natural interest on how health is financed and looks at identifying proper mechanisms that may assure an efficient distribution of funds, always correlated with the final outcomes of equity and universal access for health services. In a “pay it forward” philosophy, professor Mathonnat also serves as guidance and inspiration for an important number of PhD students, with varied background and interest in applied work in Africa, South-East Asia and Middle East.

In the present, Jacky Mathonnat is Professor of Exceptional Class at the University of Auvergne, France. This position represents one of the most prestigious distinctions in the French Academia and it is granted by competition only to 10% of the full professors category, at a national level. In the same vein, Professor Mathonnat has received in 2009 the distinction Chevalier of the Order of Academic Palms from the Ministry of National Education, France.



With regard to the scientific contributions dimension, it is noteworthy to observe the significant results of Professor Mathonnat obtained from an early stage on the emergent issues of foreign investment, attractiveness policies and their effects on some aspects of development. Tackling different explanatory frameworks, ranging from pressing phenomenas like indebtedness and debt crises, macroeconomic policies and fiscal adjustment, to the focus on poverty and human development, Professor Mahonnat has gradually development a tailored research strategy subscribed to development economics but strongly marked by the instruments and models of health economics. Thus, his research outputs have obtained an increased representativeness for this segment and they can be categorized into two main preoccupations: one the one hand the financing of health care systems and, on the other hand, the measurement of health care systems efficiency. Both lines of research have generated important refinements in regard to econometric methodologies and impact analysis, along with multiple public policy proposals (in countries like China, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Mali etc.)

Thus, the underlying theme of his entire activity follows this desiderate of using more applied economic insights into public policies. While this may seem a common declarative objective on many agendas, actually putting it into practice is a very different story that does often not receive the necessary amount of attention and effort. This makes the dedication of professor Mathonnat much more praiseworthy since he is part of one narrow group of specialists capable of understanding both the technical intricacies of economic research and the pragmatic settings of translating them into real life, under a lot of risk and uncertainty, financial constraints, social and political pressures etc. His activity manages to produce concrete outcomes due to the very balanced approach of promoting both the theoretical and the empirical direction, with the clear target on real and long-term progress in the design and implementation of public policies.

On the scientific side, the quality of his publications, present in the most prestigious journals of the field – Health System and Policy Research, China Economic Review, Malaria Journal, Vaccine, Revue d'Economie du Développement, Economie Publique, International Journal of Applied Behavioral Economics – along with books, chapters, conference presentations and technical professional reports, speak for themselves and highlight a distinct voice in health economics.

Not lastly, his avant-garde outlook is articulated also in supporting the use of behavioral economics principles and insights for improving our understanding of medical and patient decision-making (in terms of information, incentives, number of choices etc), the mechanisms of health insurance and health care

demand dynamics. This follows the emerging trend of behavioral foundations of public policies and complements perfectly his previous evidence-based approach. And most importantly, this is the main area of expertise that he shares with the colleagues from the Business and Administration Faculty and students from the Behavioral Economics master program.

On the empirical side, his consultancy activity is equally impressive, having worked or participated in projects in more than 20 countries in Africa and Asia (Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Laos, Mongolia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mali, Madagascar, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, RD Congo, Senegal, Sao Tome, South Africa, Zimbabwe), for the United Nations, World Health Organizations, World Bank, European Union, the French Agency for Development, the French Ministry for External Affairs, the Swedish Agency for Cooperation and International Development, as well as many other private and non-profit organizations.

Behind all these remarkable accomplishments that primarily illustrate an out of the ordinary commitment for disciplined work and a rare capacity to formulate the most investigative research questions, the personality of Professor Mathonnat is in itself a statement of broad-mindedness and eagerness to truly understand human behavior, individually and collectively. Both a voracious reader and traveler, he always manages to pinpoint the essential of any experience and to distinguish himself, beyond erudition, through his warm presence, keen observation and active energy.

In summary, the entire activity of Professor Mathonnat stands out as an extremely valuable contribution to development of health economics, at an institutional level through all the initiated courses and programs, and an international level through the effects of his work in so many parts of the world.

The award of *Doctor Honoris Causa* granted today to Professor Jacky Mathonnat symbolically acknowledges his meritorious work, honors and inspires the academic community of the University of Bucharest.

Jacky Mathonnat  
Speech on the occasion of receiving the honorary  
Title of *Dr. Honoris Causa*

It is a great honor for me to be awarded with the title of *Doctor Honoris Causa* of the University of Bucharest that owes to the high quality of its educational and research programs and to its dynamism, to enjoy a wide visibility in the international academic world. There are days that are particularly important in a professional career. This one is one such important day for me, and I express my deepest thanks to the Senate for this award I receive with pride and emotion.

I remember my surprise when about a year ago Dean Prof. Razvan-Mihail Papuc informed me of his intention to propose me as Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Bucharest. I think I was stammered at the moment. I was touched by his proposal and I want to thank him very much. I am all the more sensitive to this honor that I greatly appreciate the confidence that he and his colleagues Prof. Druica and Prof. Ianole have been testifying to me for a number of years, inviting me to teach at the Master's level and to participate to several highly stimulating international conferences they organized.

I am also very pleased to emphasize that the many discussions I had with Prof. Druica and Prof. Ianole have fueled my interest in behavioral economics, which brings crucial insights for the research topics I am working on. I will add that the courses I am in charge of at the Faculty of Business and Administration since several years are for me very stimulating because of the excellent atmosphere and the tonicity of students interventions. In short, this collaboration was, is, more than a pleasure!

I would like to share briefly with you some reflections in connection with elements of my professional career which have been kindly pointed out. Several are echoing my collaboration with the Faculty of Business and Administration.

The first point concerns the importance that, in my opinion, must be given to the contribution of other disciplines in understanding the issues at the heart of economics. For example, history, institutions, social norms, psychology and so on, can make an important contribution to the explanation of many individual

or collective economic behaviors. To mention but a few, thinkers as different as Aristotle, Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Joseph Schumpeter already told us how important it is, long before the Nobel Prize rewarding Sundstein and Thaler in 2017. This has become today more or less a commonplace among many academics, but looking at many papers, we can observe that there is still a long road ahead...

It is not a matter of making here adventurous proselytism in favor of inter-disciplinarity. But what is clear is that neglecting the potential contribution of history, sociology, political science and psychology, etc. in investigating numerous economic fields, can lead to naive analyzes, (despite their high level of technical sophistication), disconnected from reality, and drive seemingly relevant economic policies to dead ends or to results far from what was expected to be achieved.

That is why giving a prominent place to Behavioral Economics into the teaching of the foundations of public policy, as it is done within the Faculty of Business and Administration, is crucial to contribute to technically sound, socially acceptable and politically feasible decisions. This is obviously true for public policies, but also for some spheres of business activity. It can be illustrated, for example, by research in fields as diverse as the role of governance in economic growth and the role of payment of service providers based (as health) on performance. Still with regards to the contribution of other disciplines, I believe that there is probably not enough collaboration between economists and operational research specialists.

However economists must not depart from rigor in the use of their own specific instruments of analysis. An economist is neither a historian, nor a sociologist, nor a psychologist. To borrow a metaphor from biology, economists must be very careful not to try to break the "barriers between species".

The second point on which I would like to share with you these few insights is related to the role of academic economists in society. Are they only expected to provide analytical tools for a thorough understanding of situations, or *also* to provide decision makers with prescriptions, recommendations, "effective drugs"? In some cases the question does not arise. But regarding the part of economics related to public policy, the question matters. The answer is not as simple as one might think a priori. My economist colleagues will have recognized here some aspects of the debate on positive economics (analyzing what is) and normative economics (what should be and therefore what must be done). The argument for academics to be confined to a positive economics position is based on the criticism of libertarian paternalism: academic experts will inevitably

integrate in their recommendations underlying orientations or preferences, but nothing tells us that they will conform to what individual or collective preferences really are. The academic economist is then supposed to be capable of identifying the measures likely to improve the well-being of individuals and of orienting individuals and policy makers towards « good choices ». Doing this, economists become *de facto* the voice of individual or collective preferences. We must recognize that it is a true issue. For my part, I chose in my professional career a combination of the two approaches, positive economics and normative economics, trying with modesty to combine analytical rigor and decision-oriented analysis, as it has been pointed out in the laudatio. This orientation has really structured my career path around the triptych “research-teaching-expertise”, each element feeding on others. I must say here that in my approach I have been much influenced by the work of Amartya Sen on human development in order to try to bring my small stone to the construction of our common house on this earth.

However, this being said, it must be recognized that today we are living in a period of doubt as to the ability of economists to give useful effective advice to governments and other decision-makers. This may be just a mirrored effect of a general relativism in our society where the word of any expert is more or less discredited by those who tinker with a self-proclaimed individual truth. Maybe that is part of the story, but we must question the reasons for this mistrust. I would like to quickly mention here five reasons which contribute to explain these doubts. The first four refer to issues that behavioral economics can deeply help us better understand.

*Let's start* with the most optimistic or comfortable explanation for us, economists: often, our advice is not followed or it is poorly implemented. *Secondly*, it is not uncommon that recommendations from economists do not take sufficiently into consideration the complexity of situations because economists can be prisoners of intellectual patterns that are too reductive and imbued with intellectual or political dogmatism. But Deng Xiao Ping, the successor of Mao Tse Doung, gave us an interesting lesson in operational pragmatism as he used to say more than thirty years ago, “No matter whether the cat is black or gray, what is important is that it catches the mouse”. *The third reason* is that often economist advices differ, giving the impression of a cacophony. Moreover economists do not explain properly that part of these divergences comes from the assumptions and the vision of society that underlie their analyzes and which are not the same. *Fourth*, most economic policy measures produce winners and to some extent, losers directly or indirectly affected by the measure taken. We all know that political sociology has shown that in democracies it is the losers who make themselves

heard while the winners remain silent. This accredits to the public opinion the dangerous idea for the authorities in place that the measure implemented was a mistake. The repetition of this uncomfortable situation leads them to consider with circumspection and political caution the advices given by economists, whose heart of analysis is often difficult to understand for many politicians. *Finally*, and to be fair, it needs also to be said that the recommendations of the most competent economists may be out of sync with reality because of the occurrence of the famous “black swans”, events having a rather low probability of occurrence, but with a high impact, leading to domino effects and cascading repercussions that are difficult to correct in the medium term.

Should we deduce from all this, to refer to a joke attributed to Joseph Schumpeter, that a good economist should never answers “yes” or “no”, but “it depends”? May be... But, is it really a joke?

Thank you.  
Jacky Mathonnat

# Curriculum Vitae

## Jacky Mathonnat

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Lead, Health Program, Fondation pour les Etudes et la Recherche sur le  
Développement International (FERDI)

### QUALIFICATION

- PhD in Economics; Doctorat in Development Economics, Master in Public Law

### FIELDS OF INTEREST

- Health economics in developing countries (including: health systems regulation; health financing; universal health coverage; health care demand; efficiency of health systems and facilities)
- Public policy related to social policies and public finance.
- Evaluation of policies, programs and projects

### ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- Former Vice-President of the University of Auvergne, in charge of the International Development Policy (2007–2012)
- Former director of the Master degree “Health Economics and International Development” (2003–2016) that I have created in 2003 at the School of Economics of the University of Auvergne
- In charge of the module “Health Economics” in the Master degree “Management of Economic Policy” at the CERDI, University of Auvergne
- Visiting Professor, Faculty of Business and Administration, University of

- Bucharest, Romania; In charge of the course Health Economics and Behavior Public Policy in the Master degree Public Policy since 2014
- Visiting Professor at the University of Botswana, Gaborone; In charge of the course Health Economics in the Master degree in Public Health
- Visiting Professor, Weifang Medical University, China
- Visiting Professor School of Public Health, Mongolian National University of Medical Science, Ulaanbaatar
- Former Visiting Scholar, World Bank, Washington

#### ▪ *Other*

- Elected member of the Board of the CERDI (Conseil de Laboratoire)
- Member of the PhD Committee of the School of Economics, University of Auvergne
- PhD supervisor
- Member of the Board of the French Health Economics Association (2010– 2016)
- Member of the Regional Committee on Ethics in Health Policies
- Member of the Working group “Plan Cancer”, Health Regional Agency, Auvergne, France
- Peer reviewer for international journals (Revue d’Economie du Développement; Revue d’Economie Politique; Journal of Human Development; Bulletin of the World Health Organisation; Health Policy and Planning; Journal d’Economie Médicale; Revue d’Epidémiologie et de Santé Publique; Revue Economique; Sciences Sociales de la Santé; Social Science and Medicine; The Lancet)

### **CONSULTING** (selection; as team leader or consultant)

- Ministry of Health (France)
- AFD (Agence Française de Développement), French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs, European Union, UNDP, WHO, World Bank, national and foreign private consulting companies
- In several countries, including France, Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, RD Congo, Sao Tome, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe

### **SELECTION OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

#### ▪ *International Journals (with peer review)*

- [2018] Barroy H, Sparkes S, Dale E, Mathonnat J, Can low-and-middle income countries increase domestic fiscal space for health: a mixed-methods approach to assess possible sources of expansion, *Health Systems and Reform*, Vol 4:2



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- [2016], Audibert M, Huang X, Huangfu X, Mathonnat J., Pélissier A. et L. Petitfour, Réformes de l'assurance maladie et de la politique pharmaceutique en Chine rurale, *Perspectives Chinoises*, 16/4
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- [2015], Pélissier A, Mathonnat J, Efficiency of Health centers in Cambodia: Case study in Takeo province, *Health System and Policy Research*, Vol. 2, No 1:11
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