



GUIDELINES FOR APPLICANTS AND CALL FOR PROPOSALS

The Impact of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AR4D	Agricultural Research for Development
ARBE	Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CCARDESA	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
CORAF/WECARD	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
DEMETRA	Dynamic Equilibrium Model for Economic development Resources and Agriculture
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FSSIM-Dev	Farm System Simulator Model for Developing Countries
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
JRC	Joint Research Centre
PANAP	Pan-Africa Network for Economic Analysis of Policies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

1. Introduction

Background

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) was formally established in March 2018 at the 10th Extraordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Assembly in Kigali, Rwanda. It is one of the key priorities of the Africa Agenda 2063 and a major step towards African continental economic integration. It also featured highly in the political declaration of the fifth AU-EU Summit of Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. Recently, remarkable progress has been made. Fifty-four of the 55 AU Member States have now signed the Agreement. The Agreement went into force on May 30 and entered its operational phase on 7th July 2019, following the 33rd Extraordinary Summit of the African Union. As of September 2021, 39 member states have ratified and deposited ratification instruments. Trading under the AfCFTA was launched on 1st January 2021 "based on a single rule-book for trade and investment".

The AfCFTA aims at providing a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of people and investments. Its goal is to accelerate Intra-Africa trade through better harmonisation and coordination of trade liberalisation. A dramatic boost to economic growth and the attraction of investments from both within Africa and the world are among the expected outcomes. The potential gains from increased regional and economic integration are substantial, as the continent has the lowest percentage of intra-regional trade. Only 15% of exports take place within Africa, compared with 25% in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and over 60% in the EU. In addition, exports are often limited to natural resources with little added value from other sectors of the economies. The EU, with its extensive experience with creating an internal market, has been supporting the Africa Free Trade Area since its inception in 2015 and remains committed to supporting its ratification and implementation process.

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the African Union Commission (AUC) Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment (ARBE) are currently finalizing an assessment of economic effects of the AfCFTA on African countries with a focus on the agri-food system. The study analyses the economy-wide (continental, regional and national) and distributional impacts of policy and/or structural shocks, sectoral transmission of sector-specific policies for sectors and regions. The output of the study includes projections of GDP, employment, bilateral trade, capital flows, household consumption and welfare. The results of the model will be presented to the Policy Organs including the 4th Specialised Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment in December 2021.

Brief Description of EC-JRC, AUC-ARBE, FARA and PANAP.

Pan-Africa Network for Economic Analysis of Policies (PANAP)

PANAP is a network of academic/research and institutional partners collaborating with the European Commission - JRC in developing research on agricultural economics and policy issues with a focus on Africa. PANAP is part of the Action Agenda of the Political Declaration of the 3rd AU-EU Agriculture Ministerial Conference held in Rome on 21 June 2019 and is conceived in the framework of the Africa-Europe agenda for rural transformation - Task force rural Africa.

PANAP aims to strengthen the liaison between researchers/scientists and policymakers in Africa, and to stimulate their cooperation on selected topics linked to policy priorities that reinforce the stability of agriculture and food sectors in Africa. It also geared towards helping achieving the sustainability of the agri-food sectors to enhance food and nutrition security in alignment with the Malabo Declaration Commitment 3 on ending hunger in Africa by 2025 and Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2 - Zero Hunger).

European Commission-Joint Research Centre (EC-JRC)

EC-JRC is the European Commission's science and knowledge service, which employs scientists to carry out research in order to provide independent scientific advice and support to the EU policymaking process.

African Union Commission-Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment ARBE

The African Union Commission (AUC) Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment (ARBE) is responsible for leading the efforts to promote sustainable environmental management and agricultural development. The mandate of the department includes promoting the implementation of Agenda 2063 Continental Frameworks such as Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), promoting agricultural and rural development, promoting policies and developing strategies and programmes to ensure food security and nutrition, helping Member States to achieve sustainable growth and improved livelihoods through sound environmental and natural resources management. Others include promoting rural community initiatives and transfer of technologies, coordinating efforts to eradicate poverty, promoting efforts to combat desertification and drought, promoting Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), Land Policy Initiative (LPI), Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), promoting policies and strategies to mitigate disasters, and initiating research on climate change, water and sanitation, and land management. The department has five regional technical offices: the AU Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC); AU–Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU–IBAR); Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC); Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC); and Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD).

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) is the apex continental organization responsible for coordinating and advocating for agricultural research for development (AR4D). Headquartered in Accra, Ghana, FARA serves as the technical arm of the Africa Union Commission on matters concerning agriculture science, technology, and innovation. In this capacity FARA led formulation and operationalisation of the CAADP pillar responsible for agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption (Pillar IV)_and subsequently led the formulation of the Science Agenda for Agriculture in Africa—the CAADP framework for strengthening the deployment of science, technology and innovation to achieve CAADP goals. More recently the AUC has mandated FARA to serve as the technical lead institution in the development of the Common Africa Agro Parks (CAAPs) Programme--a mega initiative aimed at strengthening the capacities (infrastructural, knowledge, human, and organizational) along with the policy environment necessary to substantially increase food production, value

addition and free trade of agricultural products, in the context of AfCFTA. FARA serves as the entry point for agricultural research initiatives in Africa designed to have a continental reach or a sub-continental reach spanning more than one sub-region. FARA also serves as the continental platform for African stakeholders and projects Africa's voice in global agricultural research and innovation forums such as the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR).

[The African Continental Free Trade Area \(AfCFTA\)](#)

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is a free trade area founded in 2018, whose trade commenced on 1 January 2021. It was created by the African Continental Free Trade Agreement among 54 of the 55 African Union nations. The free-trade area is the largest in the world in terms of the number of participating countries since the formation of the World Trade Organization. Accra, Ghana serves as the Secretariat of AfCFTA. The general objectives of the agreement are to create a single market, deepening the economic integration of the continent, establish a liberalised market through multiple rounds of negotiations, aid the movement of capital and people, facilitating investment move towards the establishment of a future continental customs union, achieve sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic development, gender equality and structural transformations within member states, enhance competitiveness of member states within Africa and in the global market, encourage industrial development through diversification and regional value chain development, agricultural development and food security, and resolve challenges of multiple and overlapping memberships.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE CALL OF PROPOSALS

Through this call for proposal, the JRC intends to provide technical support to research institutions from AU Member States eligible to participate in AfCFTA to evaluate the possible economic and social and environmental effects of the AfCFTA on the economy in general and on their agri-food sectors at national, regional and farmer-household level. The objective is to produce evidence-based knowledge on the impact of the AfCFTA on AU Member States with a focus on agri-food sectors and food and nutrition security, as well as to support AU Member States in their trade negotiations (e.g., analysis of alternative liberalisation strategies, choice of sensitive products).

For this purpose, JRC proposes to employ a single-country CGE model ([DEMETRA](#)) and/or an individual farm-level model ([FSSIM-DEV](#)) to analyse the intra-national impacts of the agreement at various socio-economic levels. The proposed tools allow to disaggregate impacts on a range of sectors of the economy, at regional level, or even by categories of households (urban vs. rural and/or by income level) or for different type of farmers (see the technical appendix for details of the models and examples of past policy analyses). The combination of those two types of models is particularly relevant since it enables to depict both the economy-wide effects of AfCFTA and for a detailed set of agri-food products, and their heterogeneity for a range of farm holdings. These two models will employ results

produced by the global CGE model ([MAGNET](#)) which will enable a broader characterisation of national liberalisation decisions at continental and global scales.

4. CONTENT OF THE PROPOSAL

Research Institutes from AU Member States could express their interest in carrying out an ex-ante policy analysis of AfCFTA effects in their country. There will be **two-stage selection processes** to identify the projects to be funded under this call. During the first stage, the interested research institutes are requested to prepare **a three-page maximum research proposal** including the main motivations of the study, a brief literature review, clear research objectives, and a brief analysis of the feasibility related to data. The proposals promoted to the second selection phase will be invited to provide a more comprehensive proposal (not more than 15 pages). The content of the comprehensive proposals must include;

- Short country background
- Short literature review on similar analyses already available on the country
- Review of data availability (Social Accounting Matrix, Input-Output tables, household expenditure survey, farm household survey, LSMS-ISA Living Standard Measurement Survey – Integrated Survey for Agriculture, ...)
- Data related development (SAM update, estimation of elasticities).
- A description of the national sectors and commodities, which are considered to be more sensitive to the trade liberalisation through the AfCFTA.
- An overview of agri-food-related main priorities and possible scenarios (including tariff and non-tariff measures and policies outside the pure AfCFTA such as trade facilitation and other policies aimed at developing the agri-food sector), as well as the type of model that could be used for the proposed simulations (DEMETRA, FSSIM-Dev or both).
- Motivation and main objectives of the study
- Dissemination plan

The final set of proposals selected would receive both financial and technical support from the EU through the JRC. Furthermore, the selected proposals will receive technical support from the JRC through PANAP and also from FARA to carry out the studies. This will include preparation of policy background, data collection, data update and cleaning, running the simulations with the selected model(s), selection of scenarios, analysis of results, policy recommendations, policy advocacy and result dissemination.

5. Knowledge Sharing

JRC is available for knowledge sharing sessions to enable researchers involved in the project to use DEMETRA and FSSIM-Dev models after its conclusion. This will not be formally part of the research proposal and of the project and will be agreed between JRC and the selected research institutes on a bilateral basis.

6. Funding

JRC will fund each winning project with a maximum budget of **€15,000**. The proposal should include a detailed budget section to cover human resources expenditures required to fulfil

the above-mentioned tasks plus any other expenditure strictly related to the completion of the project.

7. WHO CAN APPLY?

This call is open to all African research institutions, or individual, or group of researchers working in relevant institutions settled in a country participating in the AUC and AfCFTA who can undertake such studies. In the case of a research institution, the lead applicant, who will act as legal representative of the institution and with whom a grant contract will be attributed, must meet the following criteria to be eligible for financial support:

- Be part of a recognised research institution in an AU member state with a track record in the domain of food and agriculture.
- be a legal entity, and
- be directly responsible for all the preparation and management of the research to be funded.

In case of individual or a group of individuals, they need meet the following criteria:

- be part of a recognised research institution in an AU member state with a track record in the domain of food and agriculture.
- provide a letter signed by the director of the centre confirming they will participate on behalf of the institution
- be a legal entity, and
- be directly responsible for all the preparation and management of the research to be funded.

8. EVALUATION PROCEDURE

There will be two-stage selection processes to select projects that will be funded under this call. During the first stage, interested research institutions are requested to prepare a 3-page maximum proposal, as stated in Section 4. This research proposal should include the main motivations for the study, a brief literature review, clear research objectives, and a brief analysis of the feasibility related to data.

The evaluation will be conducted using the internal proposal evaluation mechanism available at FARA with technical support from the JRC, AUC, and AfCFTA. The selection of proposals will be a common decision FARA-JRC and other involved stakeholders

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following evaluation criteria will be used to assess the proposals:

- *Problem definition, objectives, and methodology:* The problem being addressed should be defined and described clearly and objectively. The objectives should be described clearly and precisely and be compatible with the proposed duration of the project. The methodology of the work should be as clear as possible. In brief, the project design should be appropriate to address the proposed objectives within the proposed timeframe.

- *Profile of the Applicant and Partners:* At this point, the assessment will focus on the required expertise and experience of the Applicant to lead the research. The research institution should reflect the competencies and experience required to achieve the project objectives of the research within the stipulated time. The experience of the lead applicant in carrying out similar assignment will be assessed.
- *Proposed budget:* the Applicant should provide information on the capacity to manage external funds in particular grants for R&I projects. Structures that have been put in place to ensure effective management of the funds should be stated clearly.

The evaluation criteria are further detailed in the following scorecard:

Criteria of evaluation	Maximum Score
1. PROBLEM DEFINITION, OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Is the problem clearly defined?</i> - <i>Are the objectives clear? Are they realistic and compatible with the duration of the research?</i> - <i>Is the methodology appropriate/adequate to address the objectives?</i> - <i>Are there clear dissemination plan of the results of the studies?</i> 	50
4. PROFILE OF APPLICANT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Experience in and capacity of undertaking similar studies</i> - <i>Division of roles and responsibilities between researchers and non-researchers to keep a focus on their needs to deliver the outputs of the studies.</i> 	30
5. PROPOSED BUDGET AND CAPACITY TO MANAGE EXTERNAL FUND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Are the activities appropriately reflected in the budget?</i> - <i>Is the ratio between the estimated costs and the results satisfactory?</i> - <i>Does the Applicant have sufficient experience in the management of external funds?</i> 	20
TOTAL POINTS	100

9. DEADLINE AND ADDRESS FOR PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

Proposals developed must be submitted in English. To facilitate the evaluation procedure, proposals developed in French, Portuguese, and Arabic should be translated into English before submission.

FARA and JRC are available for further clarification and can be reached via email at the email listed below. Proposal submission should be done not later than **10th November 2021**. Proposals should be submitted to recruitment@faraafrica.org, kantwi@faraafrica.org and, JRC-PANAP@ec.europa.eu

10. Technical Appendix

DEMETRA

DEMETRA is a development of the STAGE_DEV models documented in (Aragie et al., 2016¹). STAGE_DEV is a variant of STAGE_2 (McDonald, 2015²) that incorporates a series of additional behavioural relationships that better account for economic relationships in developing countries, such as the dual role of semi-subsistent agricultural households, a nested consumption function, the endogeneity of the functional distribution of income, domestic migration and factor market segmentation. The recursive dynamic version of DEMETRA is derived from the STAGE_DYN model and STAGE_DEV_DYN models.

In the recent years, JRC has contributed to ex-ante policy analysis for Kenya (Boulanger et al., 2018³, Nechifor et al., 2020⁴), Senegal (Boulanger et al., 2018⁵) and Ethiopia (Boulanger et al., 2019⁶, Nechifor et al., 2020⁷) using DEMETRA.

DEMETRA is calibrated on a reduced form of a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) conformed to the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). DEMETRA is recursive dynamic, incorporating a series of additional behavioural relationships that capture the structural characteristics of least developed and Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries including subsistence agriculture, domestic **migration**, and labour market rigidities between rural and urban and sectors. DEMETRA analyses the economy-wide and distributional impacts of policy and/or structural shocks, sectoral transmission of sector-specific policies for sectors, agents and regions. The output of DEMETRA includes projections of input-output tables, GDP, employment, trade, capital flows and household consumption and welfare, domestic migration, evolution of agricultural budget. Main outcomes will be similar to those provided by the global model but with a more granular description in terms of number of households and when available in regions within the same country. This will allow understanding the

¹ Aragie, E., McDonald, S., ., Thierfelder, K., 2016. STAGE_DEV http://cgemod.org.uk/STAGE_DEV.pdf.

² McDonald, S., 2015. A Standard Applied General Equilibrium Model: Technical Documentation. STAGE Version 2.

³ P. Boulanger, H. Dudu, E. Ferrari, A.J. Mainar Causapé, J. Balié, L. Battaglia, Policy options to support the Agriculture Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy in Kenya. A CGE Analysis, EUR 29231, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79-85949-6, doi:10.2760/091326.

⁴ Nechifor, V., Ferrari, E., Kihui, E., Laichena, J., Omanyo, D., Musamali, R. and Kiriga, B., COVID-19 impacts and short-term economic recovery in Kenya, EUR 30296 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2020, ISBN 978-92-76-19424-8, doi:10.2760/767447.

⁵ Boulanger, P., Dudu, H., Ferrari, E., Mainar Causapé, A., Angelucci, F., Baborska, R. and Meilland, T., Allocations budgétaires optimales et options de réformes pour le secteur agricole dans le Plan Sénégal Emergent 2019-2023, EUR 29574 FR, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79-98401-3, doi:10.2760/729645.

⁶ Boulanger, P., Ferrari, E., Mainar Causapé, A., Sartori, M., Beshir, M., Hailu, K. and Tsehay, S., Policy options to support the rural job opportunities creation strategy in Ethiopia, EUR 29949 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-11265-5, doi:10.2760/76450.

⁷ Nechifor, V., Boysen, O., Ferrari, E., Hailu, K. and Beshir, M., COVID-19: socioeconomic impacts and recovery in Ethiopia, EUR 30484 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2020, ISBN 978-92-76-27015-7, doi:10.2760/827981

synergies and trade-off created by the trade shocks within the country, filling a typical gap of the global analysis.

DEMETRA is calibrated on a Social Accounting Matrices (Mainar et al., 2018⁸). For each case study, a SAM can be either produced, if and only if at least a recent Input Output Table or Supply Use Table is available from the national statistical office (as for the cases of Kenya (Mainar et al., 2017⁹), Ethiopia (Mengistu et al., 2019¹⁰), Senegal (Boulanger et al., 2017¹¹), Ghana (Ferreira et al., 2021¹²) and Côte d'Ivoire (Ferreira et al., 2021¹³). If this is not possible, a SAM can be retrieved from the literature and adapted to the needs of the project. Any newly produced SAM could also be employed in the context of the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP - <https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/>), to improve current representation of African countries within the global database.

The results of the model can be then disseminated within the JRC Data platform as for the case of the [Rural Job Opportunity Creation Strategy \(RJOCS\) in Ethiopia](#), the [Plan Sénégal Emergent 2019-2023](#) and the [Agriculture Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy in Kenya](#).

FSSIM-Dev

FSSIM-Dev is a comparative static non-linear optimization model that operates at the farm-household level. Based on Positive Mathematical Programming (PMP) approach, FSSIM-Dev maximizes an objective function subject to a set of resource, consumption, and policies constraints (Louhichi et al, 2020¹⁴). It is calibrated on actual observations of farmer decisions (crop allocation) generally obtained from household survey samples, such as the LSMS-ISA (Living Standards Measurement Survey – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture) or similar dataset. FSSIM-Dev can be used to model *ex-ante* the impacts of agri-food policies and technological innovations on a large set of indicators, such as agricultural production, income,

⁸ Mainar Causapé, A., Ferrari, E. and Mcdonald, S., Social Accounting Matrices: basic aspects and main steps for estimation, EUR 29297 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79-89846-4, doi:10.2760/010600.

⁹ Mainar Causapé, A., Boulanger, P., Dudu, H., Ferrari, E., Mcdonald, S. and Caivano, A., Social Accounting Matrix of Kenya 2014, EUR 29056 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2017, ISBN 978-92-79-77708-0, doi:10.2760/852198.

¹⁰ Mengistu, A., Woldeyes, F., Dessie, E., Ayalew, Z., Yeshineh, A., Mainar Causapé, A., Ferrari, E., Caivano, A. and Castro Malet, J., Ethiopia Social Accounting Matrix 2015/16, EUR 29902 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-12389-7, doi:10.2760/974668.

¹¹ Boulanger, P., Dudu, H., Ferrari, E. and Mainar Causapé, A., Matrice de comptabilité sociale désagrégée de l'économie sénégalaise en 2014, EUR 28979 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2017, ISBN 978-92-79-77209-2, doi:10.2760/563430.

¹² Ferreira, V., Almazán-Gómez, M.Á., Nechifor Vostinaru, V. and Ferrari, E., Social Accounting Matrix for Ghana 2015, EUR 30720 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021, ISBN 978-92-76-38077-1, doi:10.2760/432014

¹³ Ferreira, V., Almazán-Gómez, M.Á., Nechifor Vostinaru, V., Ferrari, E. and Diallo, S.S., Social Accounting Matrix for Côte d'Ivoire 2015, EUR 30784 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021, ISBN 978-92-76-36180-0, doi:10.2760/875449

¹⁴ Louhichi, K., Tillie, P., Ricome, A. and Gomez-Y-Paloma, S. Modelling Farm-household Livelihoods in Developing Economies: Insights from three country case studies using LSMS-ISA data, EUR 30112, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2020, ISBN 978-92-76-16671-9, doi:10.2760/241791.

rural poverty alleviation, inequalities, or food security. One of the main strengths of FSSIM-Dev is to capture the full heterogeneity of impacts, since it simulates the likely behaviour of each farmer in the sample when faced to changing economic conditions or policy. FSSIM-Dev has been so far utilized to analyse effects of a variety of policy measures in several Sub-Saharan countries including support to farmers' inputs (fertilizers and seed) in Senegal. (Ricome et al, 2020¹⁵) and in Sierra Leone (Louhichi et al, 2013, 2014) ,¹⁶ reform of tax on farms' output in Tanzania (Ricome et al, 2020¹⁷) support to mechanization in cotton-based farming systems of Cote d'Ivoire (Tillie et al, 2018, 2019¹⁸) support to small irrigation in Niger (Tillie et al, 2019¹⁹), and support to farmers commercialization in Ethiopia (Louhichi et al, 2019²⁰).

¹⁵ Ricome A., Elouhichi K., Gomez Y Paloma S. (2020) Subvention des intrants agricoles au Sénégal. Analyse comparative de trois modes d'interventions à l'aide d'un modèle de ménage agricole, JRC Science for Policy report, EUR 30238 FR.

¹⁶ Louhichi K., Gomez y Paloma S. (2014) A farm household model for agri-food policy analysis in developing countries: application to smallholder farmers in Sierra Leone, *Food Policy*, V. 45, April 2014, Pages 1–13.

Kamel Louhichi, Sergio Gomez y Paloma, Hatem Belhouchette, Thomas Allen, Jacques Fabre, María Blanco Fonseca, Roza Chenoune, Szvetlana Acs and Guillermo Flichman, 2013, *Modelling Agri-Food Policy Impact at Farm-household Level in Developing Countries (FSSIM-Dev). Application to Sierra Leone*, JRC Scientific and Policy Reports, EUR 25962 EN.

¹⁷ Ricome, A., Elouhichi, K., Gomez y Paloma, S (2020) Impacts of agricultural produce cess (tax) reform options in Tanzania, JRC Scientific and Technical Research Report (JRC116791).

¹⁸ Tillie P.; Elouhichi K., Gomez Y Paloma S., 2018, La culture attelée dans le bassin cotonnier en Côte d'Ivoire: Analyse et modélisation des impacts d'un programme de relance de la culture attelée, JRC Science for Policy Report, EUR 29429. P. Tillie, K. Louhichi and Gomez-Y-Paloma, S., Impact of farming techniques for cotton production in Côte d'Ivoire. A farm-level modelling approach. 2019 Sixth International Conference, September 23-26, 2019, Abuja, Nigeria. African Association of Agricultural Economists (AAAE)

¹⁹ Tillie, P., Louhichi, K. et Gomez-Y-Paloma, S., Impacts ex-ante de la Petite Irrigation au Niger. Analyse des effets microéconomiques à l'aide d'un modèle de ménage agricole, 2019. EUR 29836 FR. JRC Science for Policy Report.

²⁰ Elouhichi K., Temurshoev U., Colen L., Gomez Y Paloma S. (2019) Upscaling the productivity performance of the Agricultural Commercialization Cluster Initiative in Ethiopia, JRC Technical Report, 29950 EN.