

Agricultural economics

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Intitulé	<i>Economie du travail et politiques de l'emploi</i>
Intitulé en anglais	<i>Agricultural Economics</i>
Enseignant	Cécile Aubert
Volume horaire	15h CM
Année d'étude	Master 2 : « Analyse des politiques publiques » Master 2 : « Conception et Conduite des Projets de Développement et d'urgence » Master 2 : « Economiste Analyste des Données du développement »
Objectifs et compétences développées	<p>Objective: Introduce students to the various and important stakes associated to agriculture all over the world, and especially in Developing Countries. Agricultural households represent the majority of households worldwide and are primarily affected by market imperfections (prices and speculation, lack of access to credit and insurance, vulnerability due to interlinked markets). Understanding the sources and consequences of these imperfections is essential to understanding the potential impact of various public policies. Competence: Understand economic models of transaction costs, access to credit and microfinance, dual models of production and labor in agriculture. Understand some methods to evaluate the impact of natural or policy shocks on agricultural households and on resource scarcity.</p>
Contenu	<p>1 – Introduction: The role of agriculture in development [Agricultural households are the most numerous population group in the world, constitute a first building block of social interactions and concentrate poverty]</p> <p>2 – Peasant households [Peasant households must make cultivation decisions but also hired labor decisions. Moreover, because of their family structure, internal decision-making and the bargaining power of different household members play a role in understanding uneven impacts of poverty.]</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2.1. Labor and cultivation decisions in dual models 2.2. Decision-making within the household and poverty 2.3. External sources of empowerment within the household (time permitting)</p> <p>3 – Market imperfections and transaction costs [Market inefficiencies transform into productive inefficiencies and perpetuate poverty]</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">3.1. Informational and institutional constraints 3.2. Reputation and migration 3.3. Non-separabilities between markets 3.4. Limited access to credit</p> <p>4 – Some solutions to inefficiencies [Traditional societies have developed informal institutions to solve some problems that arise from transaction costs and imperfect information. Newer tools have appeared and complement them]</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">4.1. Share-cropping and interlinkage in labor 4.2. Informal credit and insurance 4.3. Microfinance institutions, RSCAs, tontines...</p>

	4.4. Index insurance in agricultural markets
Pré-requis	Microeconomics (M1)
Modalités d'évaluation	Contrôle continu : exams écrits.
Outils, support de cours et références bibliographiques	Support: slides. Références principales : Research articles.