UNIVERSITÄT HOHENHEIM

Summer term 2024

Research seminar “Policy, Markets and Trade in the Bioeconomy”






By the Chairs 420a, 420b, 420c, 420d and 490b

Time: Wednesdays, 3pm ct – 5pm

Please register in the ILIAS course:

https://ilias.uni-hohenheim.de/goto.php?target=crs_1056670&client_id=UHOH

Please join the zoom-Meeting:

https://uni-hohenheim.zoom.us/j/82321470609?pwd=bGcySTAwYXhuUHhvTzIxclJudVZIQT09

Meeting-ID: 823 2147 0609
Kenncode: VjTKY3

Guests and doctorate students: up to 45 minutes in total for lecture/presentation and discussion (usually 30 minutes presentation and then about 15 minutes for questions)
Master students: up to 10 minutes for proposal presentation; up to 15 minutes for first results presentation
Language: English or German

Coordination: Prof. Dr. Christine Wieck

Date	Topic	Name and affiliation
10.4.	Get-together	
17.4.	1. Sustainable Allocation of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Budgets 2.	420a Yaser Faizabadi
25.4.	*Fakultätsrat - no seminar*	
1.5.	*Public Holiday*	
8.5.	*Senat - no seminar*	
15.5.	1. 2.	**Umzug FG 420c**
22.5.	*Excursion week -no seminar*	
29.5.	*No seminar - talks need to be postponed*	
5.6.	*No seminar*	

Date	Topic	Name and affiliation
		CW, RW travelling
12.6.	1. Food Price Elasticities of Fruit and Vegetable Food Waste in private Households Abstract: Despite numerous studies on private households' food waste behaviour, the effect of food prices on food waste generation is still not well understood. This study provides empirical estimates on the effect of food prices on avoidable fresh fruit and vegetable food waste. This is the first time that results of this kind, based on an extensive and recent dataset, are being presented. We used data on the waste of 35 fresh fruit and vegetable food items documented in food waste diaries by 8,357 observed households in 2016/17 and 2020 in Germany. In an extended version of our mixed-effects model, we disentangled this effect for two kinds of price variation and their association with Food Waste: We distinguish *price differences between* food items and *price changes within* food items over time. 2.	420b Vicky Heijnk
19.6.	1. Short-term Field Structural Change and the Relationship to Farm Structural Change in Lower Saxony, Germany Abstract: Structural changes in agricultural fields, in terms of size, shape, and number of fields, can impact environmental and social landscape outcomes such as biodiversity, total farm production, and income. In this study, we analyze the trend of these changes over 12 years in Lower Saxony, Germany, examine the heterogeneity across regions within the federal state, and compare these changes with farm structural change within the same period. With this comparison, we try to explore how farm structural change (e.g., increase in farm size) correlates to aggregate field structural change (e.g., increase in mean field size). 2. Assessing Management Practices, Challenges, and Policy Needs for the Conservation of Wild Fauna & Flora Habitats: Implications for Agricultural Policy	Damilola Aladesuru (Data Science in Agricultural Economics Group, Institute for Food and Resource Economics, University of Bonn) Esther Amankwah (420d) **RW travelling**
26.6.	*Fakultätsrat - no seminar*	
3.7.	1 The ValueLinks methodology for sustainable value chain development: Putting food system transformation into action Abstract: *ValueLinks* is a methodology to map and quantify the structure of value chains (VC). This is illustrated by the example of the VC for fresh apples in northern Italy. The VC for fresh apples is undergoing an independent evolutionary process that is determined by markets, biophysical constraints, social values, food habits and policies. Each historical phase is characterized by specific innovations. The intervention logic of development policy must take account of the evolutionary nature of economic change. The value chain approach has interesting lessons to offer. 2. Assessing the expansion of irrigation technology in Ethiopia: A meta-analysis Abstract: Irrigation expansion is an important development strategy for Ethiopia to boost agricultural production and fight food insecurity. Many studies address the impact of irrigation technologies on production, input use, and food security. However, these studies differ in many ways, including regional focus, farm type or crops selected, underlying production function, estimation method, sample size, and selected variables. This makes it difficult to interpret findings across studies, especially with respect to policy recommendations regarding potential investment in irrigation infrastructure. This meta-analysis of irrigation technology for Ethiopia considers variations in the literature sample across regions, climate zones, and different production processes. We find that estimated technical efficiency is lower among irrigated systems in comparison to rainfed farms. This impact is comprised of a variation of output crops grown between both modes	Andreas Springer-Heinze (International ValueLinks Association e.V.) 490b Simon Ehjeij

Date	Topic	Name and affiliation
	of production, hence causing a shift in output crops induced by the introduction of irrigation technology. Investments in education and infrastructure are found to be ways to retain higher efficiency levels. Efficiency is also not uniform across the country and varies on a subnational level. Further research is necessary to understand the implications of irrigation expansion for Ethiopia's farm sector at large.	
10.7.	*No seminar*	**CW travelling**