



Congress and Publications

2020/01

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 11/02/2020

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Congress

Agricultural Safety Summit ‘RAISING SAFETY’

Have you been working as an agricultural risk manager for five years or less? If yes, a unique event is specially designed for you. We encourage you to register for the ASHCA 2020

Agricultural Safety Summit ‘RAISING SAFETY’ (www.ashca.org) and attend a special preconference event for people like you who are charged with safeguarding the agricultural workforce. ASHCA will be hosting an Early Career Ag Risk Managers networking opportunity - at no extra charge to Summit attendees.

Bally’s of Las Vegas

Wednesday, March 18, 2020

4:00 - 6:00 pm

Links : http://ashca.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/OverviewEarlyCareerRiskMgrProg_01-15-2020.pdf

2020 The 4th International Conference on Agricultural and Food Science

ICAFS2020, October 28-30, 2020 Istanbul Turkey

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, it is our great pleasure to welcome you to participate the 2020 The 4th International Conference on Agricultural and Food Science (4th ICAFS 2020) to be held in Istanbul, Turkey during October 28-30, 2020.

For more details, please visit <https://icafs.apaset.org/>

Links : http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/AEABlog/~3/5EOA_NIWwJQ/2020-4th-international-conference-on.html

58º Congresso da SOBER

Bem-vindos ao 58º Congresso da SOBER: Cooperativismo, Inovação e Sustentabilidade para o Desenvolvimento Rural

O 58º Congresso da SOBER será realizado na cidade de Foz do Iguaçu (PR) entre os dias 09 e 13 de agosto de 2020. O tema geral desta edição será “Cooperativismo, Inovação e Sustentabilidade para o Desenvolvimento Rural”.

O diferencial desta edição será utilizar a localização privilegiada de Foz do Iguaçu e incentivar a participação de pesquisadores/estudantes/instituições da tríplice fronteira (Brasil, Paraguai e Argentina), parceiros na organização do evento juntamente com as principais instituições públicas de ensino superior do Paraná, para fazer desta Edição da SOBER referência em termos de organização e participação. Uma das palavras-chave do tema desta edição é o cooperativismo, ou seja, a cooperação entre as instituições será muito incentivada e concretizada no 58º Congresso da SOBER. Além disso, a Comissão Organizadora está fazendo todos os esforços para esta edição do Congresso da SOBER ser mais equitativa em relação aos palestrantes convidados: com palestrantes nacionais, internacionais, do setor técnico-produtivo, de ambos os gêneros, das diferentes regiões do Brasil e de diferentes instituições. Espera-se, com isso, incentivar debates amplos, com diferentes abordagens teórico-práticas.

O objetivo geral do 58º Congresso é constituir um ambiente favorável a discussões que contribuam para o desenvolvimento regional, baseado no Setor Agrícola e nos diversos elos das cadeias produtivas e mercados relacionados.

Links : <https://www.event3.com.br/sober2020/>

IAAE - International Association of Agricultural Economists

31st ICAE - New Delhi, 2021

Update: Conference Dates Announced

Links : <http://www.iaae-agecon.org/conferences/iaae-triennial-conference/31st-icae---new-dehli-2021>

Farm Safety Awareness

Topics and demos covered on the day:

- Overview of farm safety in Ireland
- Livestock handling
- Farm machinery demo
- Chainsaw and quad demo
- Farm accident survivor story

- Kids safety event (afternoon session only)

14 February 2020

Event Time 2pm

Venue Mountbellew Agricultural College, Co. Galway

Links : <https://www.teagasc.ie/news--events/national-events/events/farm-safety-awareness-eve.php>

Tags : Health and decent work

Call for Papers

Écrire le travail

Cette journée d'étude portera sur la question de l'écriture du travail. Elle s'inscrit dans une actualité politique, sociale et historiographique qui donne une acuité particulière à cette question. Le succès d'ouvrages de travailleurs et/ou sur les travailleurs, à l'instar de Joseph Ponthus, À la ligne, montre la diversification des écritures sur le travail à l'épreuve de ses formes les plus contemporaines, comme le développement de l'intérim. Cette journée d'étude accueillera prioritairement mais non exclusivement, et sur toutes les périodes de l'histoire, les communications portant sur les écrits produits par les travailleurs et travailleuses eux-mêmes. Ces écritures peuvent être de nature diverse (carnets, journaux, autobiographies, romans, écrits collectifs...) et revêtir des objectifs eux-mêmes variés, qu'il s'agisse d'écrits à vocation de témoignage, ou d'entreprises de nature philosophique, anthropologique, voire politique, et que leurs auteur.e.s aient cherché à publier ou non.

Conditions de soumission

La journée d'études aura lieu le mercredi 1er avril 2020 au Campus Condorcet, à Aubervilliers (métro Front Populaire)

Chaque intervention sera discutée par des professeur.e.s invité.e.s pour l'occasion (les textes devront être transmis une semaine avant aux organisateurs et organisatrices qui se chargeront de les faire parvenir aux discutant.e.s).

Les propositions de communications (moins de 5000 signes) sont à envoyer avant le **15 février 2020**

Links : <https://calenda.org/736002>

VII CBEO

Prazo para submissão: **26/01/2020 a 15/04/2020**

Área Temática

GT01: Redes, Inovações e Organizações

GT02: Comportamento Humano, Organização e Trabalho

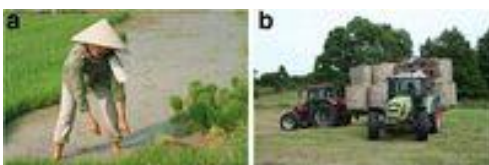
GT03: Análise Reflexiva da Prática Social nas Organizações: Contemplando as Relações Trabalho e Subjetividade

GT04: Casos para Ensino nos Estudos Organizacionais Brasileiros

- GT05: Relações de Trabalho, Tecnologias Produtivas e Subjetividades no Capitalismo Contemporâneo
- GT06: A Vida Social dos Métodos
- GT07: Organização, Política e Cultura
- GT08: Diálogos sobre o Trabalho
- GT09: Ética nas Organizações, Sustentabilidade e Negócios Sociais
- GT10: Gestões da/na Vida Social Organizada
- GT11: Administração Política e Estado Ampliado no Brasil
- GT12: Estado, Sociedade e Organizações: (Re)Articulações Históricas e as Disputas entre Memória Oficial e Memória Silenciada
- GT13: Relações Organização-Natureza no Antropoceno/Capitaloceno: Crise Epistêmica do Antropocentrismo e a Emergência de Novas Biossocialidades
- GT14: Conflitos Socioambientais: Atores, Experiências, Epistemologias e Métodos
- GT15: (Re)pensando a Universidade Contemporânea
- GT16: Gênero, Economia Popular Solidária e Autogestão: Desafios e Contradições à luz dos Estudos Organizacionais
- GT17: Autonomia e Organizações Horizontais: Prefigurando Alternativas
- GT18: Interseccionalidades nos Estudos Organizacionais: Desigualdades de Raça, Gênero, Sexualidade e Classe nos Processos Organizativos
- GT19: Processo de Trabalho e Modo de Produção Capitalista
- GT20: Políticas Públicas e Lutas Sociais: Mudanças, Organização e Perspectivas
- GT21: Movimentos e Lutas Sociais na Sociedade Urbana
- GT22: Desorganizando a Naturalização da Violência na Educação
- GT23: Subjetividade, Organização e Sociedade
- GT24: Diversidades, performatividade, storytelling, fake news: em busca de um diálogo
- Links : <https://www.even3.com.br/viicbeo2020/>

Publications

Insights on work in agriculture



Work in agriculture is a topic of major importance, considering the 1.3 billion of farmworkers (25% of the world active population) and the ongoing climate, market, and digital changes, which raise many planet issues such as food security, biodiversity, greenhouse gas, and water. Employment is more and more one of these core issues, notably in southern countries, because of the migration fluxes, and employment in the rural areas. Agriculture means steering biological processes leading to food and more

frequently non-food production. But it also means men and women, family workers, and wage earners engaged in farming. “Work in agriculture” is indeed a rather imprecise expression, covering various themes and discipline interests, but all dealing with (i) people at work (employment, gender, health, skills and know-how, job satisfaction...) and (ii) farming systems (labor, equipment, practices, off-farm activities, efficiency and resilience, indicators and values) (Darnhofer et al. 2012; Dedieu 2019).

This virtual issue gathers nine review and research articles published in *Agronomy for Sustainable Development*, providing novel insights on the diverse approaches of work in agriculture. Some of these articles were presented during the 1st International Symposium on Work in Agriculture in Maringa, Brazil, in 2016 (Dedieu and Damasceno 2016).

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13593-019-0601-3>

Employment and farmers’ work in European ruminant livestock farms: A review

Agricultural employment, in sharp decline in Europe, is the subject of little recent scientific work, and few studies focus specifically on livestock farming. Labour and employment factors must be considered to respond appropriately to the livestock farming “crisis” in Europe and to assess the room to manoeuvre of public policies to adapt this sector to the diverse challenges facing it. We have conducted a review to assess the combined effects on ruminant livestock employment and farmers' work at the European level. In the first section, employment in ruminant livestock farms is quantified and the main differences between livestock sectors and regions are identified. We have showed that in France, livestock activities mobilize 41% of the French agricultural workforce at the national level, but due to territorial diversity, there are significant variations across the country. In Europe, while all countries are affected by a reduction in the livestock workforce, employment trends also vary depending on the animal sector. In the second section, we analyse trends in farmers’ work that could explain the evolution of agricultural employment in terms of slowing or accelerating the reduction in the livestock workforce. Our results highlighted supply-driven factors and demand-driven factors tend to increase the number of livestock workers. Some structural and institutional changes play a greater role as both an accelerator and moderator of the decline in livestock workers. The third section focuses on the effects of livestock employment on other industries. We show that the indirect and induced effects of livestock farming vary according to activity sector. Dairy farms have higher induced effects, especially at the national level. The development of processing activities can be limited locally by the low appeal of most of the jobs. In the conclusion, we highlight four major issues concerning employment and work in the livestock sector at the European level.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016719300762?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Rural Employment, Policy

Technology and the future of work in emerging economies

Technological developments are likely to bring many new opportunities, which may be even larger in emerging economies and may allow them to “leapfrog” certain stages of development. Notwithstanding these opportunities, emerging economies face significant challenges associated with rapid technological progress. Many of these challenges are the same as in advanced economies, but differences in starting conditions may result in a greater threat for the emerging world. This study explores the benefits and risks brought by this new technological wave from the perspective of thirteen key emerging economies: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South

Africa and Turkey. In particular, it examines: the risk of automation; whether labour markets are polarising; and the potential benefits (but also challenges) of the platform economy.

Links : https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/technology-and-the-future-of-work-in-emerging-economies_55354f8f-en

Tags : Innovation

Agricultural Technology Transfer Preferences of Smallholder Farmers in Tunisia's Arid Regions

The objective of this research study was to assess the sources of information on two improved agricultural and livestock technologies (barley variety and feed blocks) as well as the efficacy of numerous agricultural technology diffusion means introduced in the livestock-barley system in semi-arid Tunisia. The research used primary data collected from 671 smallholder farmers. A descriptive statistical analysis was conducted, and Kendall's W-test and the chi-squared distribution test were deployed to categorize and evaluate the efficacy of the different methods of technology diffusion used by the Tunisian extension system. To address farmers' perceived opinions and classify the changes from the use of the improved technologies, a qualitative approach based on the Stapel scale was used. Farmer training, demonstration, and farmer-to-farmer interactions were perceived as the most effective agricultural extension methods. The access to technology, know-how, adoption cost of that technology, and labor intensity for adoption influenced its adoption level. Farmers' opinions about the changes resulting from the adoption of both technologies revealed that yield and resistance to drought were the most important impacts of the two technologies. The study recommends empowering the national extension system through both conventional and non-conventional technologies (ICT, video, mobile phones, etc.), given the cost-effectiveness and their impact on the farmers' adoption decisions.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/1/421>

Tags : Extension, Innovation

Returns to Education in Different Job Locations for Off-Farm Wage Employment: Evidence from China

In this study, we explore the returns to education among different job locations for off-farm wage employment using nationally representative samples from rural China. Through a series of robustness checks, we conclude that there is heterogeneity in returns to education for different job locations within the rural labor force. Specifically, we have found that the returns to education for laborers in big cities are significantly higher than those for laborers working both in ordinary cities and within counties. That is to say, the utility of education is better-reflected in big cities. We conclude that the returns to education in big cities are 5.4 percent, while the returns to education are no more than 1 percent in ordinary cities and within counties. These results suggest that labor markets in the underdeveloped regions of China have factors that undermine the productivity effect of human capital

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/2/455>

Tags : Rural Employment, HRM

Public and Private Standards in Crop Production: Their Role in Ensuring Safety and Sustainability

From the comparison of regulations and/or standards for the organic, conventional and/or integrated citrus production method and a voluntary certification, it emerges that farms certified with voluntary non-regulated certification systems, such as the IFA FV GLOBALG.A.P, are obliged to take into account the highest number of aspects, reported in a more complete register, than the organic ones. Moreover, this is also supported by a continuous-time planned process of revision and updating of the applicable versions of the standard. The environmental impact of the food production, the safety aspects of food products, as well as the health, ethics, and safety aspects of workers, are largely considered and inspected in the GLOBALG.A.P., while the organic system, despite the IFOAM suggestions and indications, is only considered partially. This means that, from a practical point of view, the organic product can be considered “clean and safe”, but not more environmentally friendly than the GLOBALG.A.P. products.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/2/606>

Tags : Health and decent work, Value chains

Work-related Musculoskeletal Symptoms among Agricultural Workers: A Cross-sectional Study in Iran

Objective: In Iran, as in most developing countries, agriculture is considered a hazardous industry. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) have been shown to be the most common occupational injury among farmers. The present study was carried out among agricultural workers of Fars province, Iran to determine the prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms and to assess working postures and ergonomic working conditions to identify the major risk factors associated with MSD.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 1501 randomly selected Iranian agricultural workers with at least 1 year of job tenure. Data were collected using demographic/occupational questionnaire, Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire (NMQ), Quick Exposure Check (QEC) technique, and ergonomic working conditions checklist.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 41.39 ± 13.64 years. The results of NMQ showed the highest prevalence of MSD symptoms was related to lower back (59.3%), knees (36.9%), and upper back (36.6%). Indeed, the QEC score was high or very high (action levels 3 and 4) in 83.1% of the farmers. Moreover, the ergonomic working conditions checklist revealed that the participants' “working postures” index had the lowest mean, indicating poor ergonomic conditions, while “hand tools” had the highest mean, indicating proper ergonomic conditions.

Conclusions: The results demonstrated the high prevalence of MSD symptoms among Iranian agricultural workers. Elimination of harmful working postures was recommended to improve working conditions.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1713273?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Decomposing Differences in Poor Self-rated Health between Those in Agriculture and Natural Resource Occupations and the Rest of the Labor Force

Objective: Occupations in agriculture and natural resources persistently have some of the highest rates of injury and illness. Additionally, these fields are dominated by segments of the population known to demonstrate poorer health, such as those with less education, lower family income, and more irregular labor force participation. Thus, it is unclear if health disparities between those in these sectors and the rest of the labor force are unique to these occupations, or a reflection of their demographic composition. The objective of this study was to determine how much of the difference in self-rated health between those who work agriculture and natural resource occupations - meaning farming, forestry, fishing, hunting, and resource extraction - and the rest of the labor force was due to demographic characteristics versus unexplained factors unique to the occupations.

Methods: Using the National Health Interview Survey from 2008 to 2017, a two-way Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition of linear probability models predicting poor self-rated health between those reporting agriculture and natural resource occupations and other working adults with sociodemographic characteristics was performed.

Results: Results show more than the total difference in the probability of poor self-rated health between the two groups (0.0173) can be explained by demographic composition (0.0303). If the agriculture and natural resource workforce had the average demographic composition between them and the rest of the labor force, they would have lower rates of poor self-rated health than the broader labor force.

Conclusion: While agriculture and natural resource occupations are hazardous, the prevalence of poor self-rated health in the labor force is not unique to these occupations, but appears common among all occupations dominated by those with low income and education.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1713275?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

A Cross-sectional Study of Gender-related Differences in Reporting Fatigue and Pain among Latino/A Migrant Farmworkers

Objectives: Migrant farmworkers face many hardships in both their working and living environments including dangerous and demanding tasks, long hours, and inadequate rest. This study sought to explore gender differences in the reporting of fatigue and pain and to identify predictors of fatigue and pain among migrant farmworkers in Nebraska (n = 241).

Methods: Bivariate tests were used to assess associations among study variables. Linear and generalized linear mixed effect models were used to assess gender as a predictor of fatigue and pain respectively while controlling for covariates.

Results: Females reported significantly higher levels of fatigue (M score = 15.5, SD = 6.1 compared to M score = 12.8, SD = 4.3) than their male counterparts. Females were also more likely to report pain (56.9% of females compared to 36.3% of males). Being female, pain, hours of sleep, and job demands were significant predictors of fatigue. Fatigue and job-related injury were the only significant predictors of pain.

Conclusions: There are gender-related disparities in the reporting of fatigue and pain among Latino/a migrant farmworkers. Extra precautions need to be taken to protect worker health and safety and reduce fatigue, particularly for female workers. Implications for employers, supervisors, and healthcare providers are discussed.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1713272?af=R>

Tags : Migration, Health and decent work

Rural youth employment and agri-food systems in Kenya A rapid context analysis

This rapid context analysis has been developed in the inception stage of the third phase of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Integrated Country Approach programme (ICA programme) for boosting decent jobs for youth in the agri-food system.

The ICA programme supports countries in adopting and implementing youth-inclusive and employment-centred agri-food system development policies, strategies and programmes.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7341en/CA7341EN.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth

Emploi rural des jeunes et systèmes agroalimentaires au Sénégal Analyse rapide du contexte

Cette analyse rapide du contexte a été élaborée au stade du démarrage de la troisième phase du programme Approche-pays intégrée (API) pour l'intensification de la création d'emplois décents pour les jeunes dans les systèmes agroalimentaires (2015-2020) de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO).

Le programme API aide les pays à adopter et à mettre en œuvre des politiques, stratégies et programmes de développement de systèmes agroalimentaires intégrant les jeunes et axés sur l'emploi.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7411fr/ca7411fr.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth

Agriculture-related Injuries: Discussion in Canadian Media

Objectives: This study examined news media reporting on farm injuries in Canada for the occurrence of prevention messages and factors related to whether an event was reported in more than one article.

Methods: This study used a media database maintained by the Canadian Agricultural Safety Association (CASA), which stores publicly available news media reports of agricultural injuries and fatalities in Canada. Media reports were obtained for the years 2010 through 2017. Reports were coded as whether they reported a fatal or non-fatal injury, age and gender of those affected, urban or rural media, as well as whether they involved machinery, or were in French. Logistic regression was used to determine which variables predicted an event being reported more than once, and whether a report included a prevention message.

Results: The database identified 856 relevant articles. Only 6.3% of the articles included a prevention message, and 34.7% were duplicate articles. Fatal injuries were more likely to be reported in multiple articles (odds ratio: 2.44). There was also significant variation in the occurrence of multiple reports across the years of the study. Prevention messages were more likely to occur when at least one child or female victim was involved in an event. However, only year of publication remained significantly associated with the occurrence of a prevention message in multivariable regression (odds ratio: 0.85).

Conclusion: Prevention messages are rare in media reporting of farm injuries and are decreasing over time. Improved reporting is needed to aid in farm injury prevention.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1720881?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work