



Event and literature monitoring

2018/07-01

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 16/07/2018

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Congress

Ag Careers Live



At Farmers Weekly we believe agriculture is the best sector to work in, bar none.

At Farmers Weekly we're passionate about food and farming; we think there's no better industry to work in. It's easy to underestimate the huge range of opportunities available in the 21st century in what is the UK's biggest business.

Ag Careers Live is a showcase for some of the most exciting and rewarding career opportunities in food and farming, presented to an audience of the brightest and best talent from both inside and outside the industry.

15/11/2018 - 10am - 3pm

Villa Park, Birmingham

Links : <http://iagre.org/events/agcareerslive2018>

Tags : HRM

Youth Employment in Agriculture as a Solid Solution to ending Hunger and Poverty in Africa

Over sixty percent of Africa's estimated 1.2 billion people are under the age of 25; yet with little job creation currently in the rural areas where the majority of the population resides, there is a growing uncertainty over the continent's preparedness to tap this resource. Tens of millions of jobs will have to be created each year in rural areas for Africa to harness the dividends of this youthful population. Considering agriculture as an essential driver of economic development and an area of great opportunities for young people in Africa, harnessing opportunities in agribusiness entrepreneurship and innovations, including in ICT innovations, along the value chains, contributes to improving the sector's image, increases productivity and returns to investment and provides new employment opportunities, hence attracting more young people.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/youth-in-agriculture/en/>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth, Innovation

World Agri-Tech Summit 2018



Held annually in London and San Francisco, the World Agri-Tech Innovation Summit is an international networking and deal-making event for global agribusinesses, solution providers, entrepreneurs and investors. The goal of the summit is to accelerate the commercialisation of advanced

agricultural technologies by generating global partnerships and collaborations, to forge the right partnerships to take these solutions to market.

'Building Agri-Food Systems Fit for the Global Consumer' is the key theme for the 2018 agenda.

16/10/2018 to 17/10/2018

The Tower Hotel: Guoman St Katharine's Way London E1W 1LD

Links : <http://iagre.org/events/WATS2018>

Tags : Innovation

Call for Papers

35th Annual Conference of AIAEE

The Association for International Agricultural and Extension Education (AIAEE) Scholarly Activities Committee is requesting proposals for refereed abstracts relating to international agricultural and extension education to be presented at the 35th Annual Conference. Topics relating to the conference theme “Linking, Innovating, Motivating, and Engaging for Resilient Agricultural Systems” are encouraged, but all submissions will be given full consideration.

Links : <https://www.aiaee.org/attachments/article/61/AIAEE%202019%20Call%20for%20proposals.pdf>

Publications

A new framework to analyse workforce contribution to Australian cotton farm adaptability

Farmers face many challenges, including climate variability, that require continual adaptation. However, studies of farm adaptation have paid limited attention to the farm workforce, despite changes in farm workforce organisation (i.e. the number, type and forms of employment on farm) being a significant feature of agricultural change globally. To effectively support farmers’ adaptation, it is important to understand farmers’ workforce strategies (i.e. how farm workforce organisation supports the needs and priorities of the farm), how workforce choices are made and the implications for adaptation. This paper progresses a framework for analysing farm adaptability, including the farm workforce. Bringing together theories of livelihoods analysis and strategic human resource management, the farm workforce strategies of 16 case study farms in the Australian cotton production sector are analysed. Cotton production is exposed to major resource constraints, such as irrigation water. We interviewed farmers and collected data on farm business performance, workforce organisation choices, human resource management practices and employees’ experiences of work. We integrated data to characterise farm workforce decision-making and the relationship between workforce strategies and farm adaptability for each farm. A cross-case analysis explored differences between farms. A diversity of workforce strategies was found, involving combinations of workforce options, defined as ‘core’, ‘contract’ and ‘casual’ workers at different levels of skills and experience. Farm workforce strategies were found to influence and be influenced by sources of financial capital, irrigation water availability/holdings, farm remoteness, new farm infrastructure and human resource management practices. The farm workforce was a response option to provide production flexibility, yet high adaptability was associated with some negative consequences for managers and employees. We show for the first time the influence of farm workforce organisation dynamics in adaptation and negative consequences of high farm adaptability. ‘Factoring-in’ the farm workforce in sustainable development studies should therefore be a priority.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13593-018-0514-6>

Tags : HRM

Thinking about the future of farming through different facets of “work in agriculture”. Textual analysis of papers from the first Symposium on Work in Agriculture

Thinking about the future of farming systems requires connecting multiple facets of changes in work in agriculture. The first International Symposium on Work in Agriculture was held in 2016 to discuss a variety

of themes, from employment and health to gender and work organization. Textual analysis of the symposium's proceedings was performed, identifying four research domains: the influences of 1) demographic and rural dynamics and changes on family involvement, 2) technical aspects of work on farm and work organization, 3) changes on work and new skills of agricultural advisors and 4) socio-technical changes on work in agriculture and agricultural models. Among these main domains, agroecological transition emerged as a key entry to study overall changes in farming and food systems. These elements will help to consolidate a vision of current hotspots of changes in work in agriculture and of major figures in research communities.

Links : http://ifsa.boku.ac.at/cms/fileadmin/Proceeding2018/2_Malanski.pdf

Tags : Gender, Identity, Skills and training, Work organisation

Rural Youth and Circulating Labour in South India: The Tortuous Paths Towards Respect for Madigas

This paper explores how young male Dalit labourers negotiate the changes and continuities of labour relations in the construction industry, and power relations in rural Telangana in southern India. It looks at the fluidity between three segments of the classes of labour, namely debt-bonded, unskilled/self-employed and educated labourers. It examines how Dalit youths' experiences and representations of labour circulation and political clientelism shape and are shaped by the articulation between the construction industry and rural leaders, and by class, family, caste and generational relations in the village. Two points are made. First, circulation at the bottom of the labour hierarchy prevents labourers (even educated ones) to accumulate capital and participate in collective action: rather, the total lack of protection at work has brought about renewed and graded forms of dependence and political clientelism. Second, circulation serves as a locus that fosters and segments young male Dalit labourers' quests for respect, but hinders them from getting involved in political competition against rural leaders.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/joac.12196>

Tags : Rural Employment

Institutions and Work Incentives in Collective Farming in Maoist China

This paper challenges the conventional wisdom that assumes widespread shirking and inefficiency in agricultural production under the collective system in Maoist China, and attributes these problems to egalitarianism in labour remuneration and difficulties in labour supervision. Drawing on interviews with 131 former production team members from 16 provinces, this paper re-examines the issue of work incentives by placing it in a historical and social context in which formal institutions, such as the different forms of collective organization, income distribution and state extraction, as well as informal institutions, such as indigenous social networks, communal norms and collective sanction, interacted with non-institutional factors, especially local geographical, demographic and ecological conditions, to constrain and motivate Chinese villagers participating in collective production. The complexity and fluidity of this context gave rise to a multiplicity of patterns of peasant behaviour in team farming, which accounts for the contrasting performances of rural collectives in different areas and periods.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/joac.12183>

Tags : Work organisation

Accounting for the Gender Technology Gap Amongst Smallholder Rice Farmers in Northern Ghana

Narrowing the gender technology gap in agricultural production has become a critical policy issue in sub-Saharan Africa. A better understanding of the gender technology gap is essential for policy formulation and programme planning to ensure equity in resource allocation, and household-level food security in low and middle income countries, such as Ghana. We employ a metafrontier approach to analyse the differences in the efficiency of male and female farmers, recognising the endogeneity of some of the variables in the inefficiency effects model, in particular the credit constraints of the rice farmers under study. Our findings show that while the rice farms themselves are very similar, average yields for male managed farms tend to be significantly higher than female managed farms reflecting higher seeding and fertiliser application rates on male managed farms. However, there is no significant difference between the genders in either land used for rice or total output per farm household. We find some evidence that relative to the metafrontier, male managed farms are less efficient than female managed farms. The results further show gender technology gap amongst the smallholder rice farmers with females' technology gap ratio being significantly greater than that of males, with females operating on a production frontier closer to the metafrontier. Policies that provide females more access to productive resources and other agricultural services could assist in the generation of relatively higher output.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1477-9552.12236>

Tags : Gender, Work productivity

Understanding women's empowerment: A qualitative study for the UN Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women conducted in Adami Tulu and Yaya Gulele woredas, Ethiopia

Empowerment in agriculture is defined as one's ability to make decisions on matters related to agriculture as well as one's access to the materials and social resources needed to carry out those decisions (Alkire et al. 2013). Empowering women is essential for enabling their rights but also to achieve the broader development goals such as economic growth, poverty reduction, health, education and welfare. Particularly, economically empowering women is a win-win that benefits women, families and society as a whole (Golla et al. 2011; IFAD 2012). When women have access to land, water, education, training, extension and financial services and strong organizations/networks, they are able to harness the opportunities around them, thus benefitting themselves, their families and society (IFAD 2012). Owing to this recognition, many governments and development agencies, especially in the developing world, are making efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in order to harness the above benefits.

Links :

https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/95857/fao_unjp_report.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y

Tags : Gender

Moving for prosperity: global migration and labor markets

This Policy Research Report (PRR), *Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets*, is an attempt to address this tension between the academic research and the public discourse by focusing on the economic evidence. The authors suggested a labor market-oriented, economically motivated rationale to the political opposition to migration. Global migration patterns lead to high concentrations of immigrants in certain places, industries, and occupations. For example, the top 10 destination countries account for 60 percent of global immigration. Four states host half of all immigrants in the United States, and 10 counties host half of the immigrants in these four states. Immigrants are further concentrated in a narrow set of industries and occupations in specific geographic regions. The same pattern repeats itself in almost every major destination country. It is these geographic and labor market concentrations of immigrants that lead to increased anxiety, insecurity, and potentially significant short-term disruptions among native-born workers. Furthermore, the positive effects and benefits in the destination labor markets tend to be more diffuse whereas the costs are more concentrated and easily attributable to immigration. This PRR aims to inform and stimulate debate, contribute to better policies, facilitate further research, and identify prominent knowledge and data gaps. It presents key facts and findings, research methods and data sources on economic migration and refugees, the determinants of their decisions, and their impact on labor markets in both source and destination countries. The labor market focus of the PRR is motivated not only by the fact that important development and poverty implications of migration—the World Bank’s operational and analytical focus—work through these labor market channels. This focus also reflects space and time constraints, and the absence of rigorous research in certain other areas, which simply do not allow an all-encompassing report that covers every dimension of migration. We believe many of the social, cultural, and political dimensions are highly important; and we are certain future analytical work within and outside the World Bank will address these shortcomings

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/213751530086130618/policy-research-report>

Tags : Migration

Conservative outlook, gender norms and female wellbeing: Evidence from rural Bangladesh

Following Identity Theory proposed by Akerlof and Kranton (2000), we conceptualize the interactions between conservative outlook and female wellbeing through influencing gender norms. Conservative households often prefer women to stay home, which correlates to female employment and decision-making autonomy, affecting female physical mobility and female nutrition. Finding a suitable indicator for conservative outlook is difficult as we typically lack household-level ‘value survey’. In the fast modernizing context of rural Bangladesh, wearing burqa (veil) is often perceived as an indicator of socially conservative outlook. Using this insight, we process the data from the second wave of the Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey (BIHS) for 2015 to test the statistically robust association between household-level conservative outlook and gender-sensitive wellbeing indicators such as female employment, body mass index, and decision-making autonomy for the population of ever-married females aged 15-49 years old. After controlling for individual, household, and regional characteristics, and using sub-regional fixed effects, our findings suggest that living in conservative households is associated with lower probability of female employment. Females from conservative households are less likely to be in wage work or salaried jobs. The probability of being overweight is also higher for the females in conservative households as compared to non-conservative households.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18302080>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment, Family work

Contract Farming in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Survey of Approaches, Debates and Issues

The paper provides a selective survey of the most significant literature on the rise of contract farming in developing countries, with a focus on sub-Saharan Africa. The review of the literature illustrates ideological debates around the meaning and significance of contract farming and whether it is good or bad for small-scale farmers. The paper then divides the review of the literature into three key themes. First, it addresses the quantitative significance of contract farming in Africa, which may not be as important as it is often portrayed. Second, the paper highlights the substantial diversity of contract farming in Africa and problems with excessive generalizations. Third, it discusses the various drivers fuelling the spread of contract farming, which reflect new production conditions and existing constraints, tendencies and counter-tendencies, and both economic and political responses to changes in production and market conditions in the era of liberalization and globalization. The variety of drivers is substantial and defies generalizations about the emergence of contract farming. Finally, it briefly suggests research questions that tend to be absent in most of the literature on contract farming, and which are important in order to understand the current dynamics of agrarian change and transitions to capitalism in African countries.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1471-0366.2011.00337.x>

Tags : Entrepreneur

What Happens to the Farm? Australian Farmers' Experiences after a Serious Farm Injury

Objectives: To investigate the experiences of farmers on returning to farming following a serious farm-related injury.

Methods: Patients who had sustained major trauma on a farm in Victoria, Australia, were identified using the Victorian State Trauma Registry (VSTR). In depth, semistructured phone interviews were conducted with 31 participants. Interview data were subjected to thematic analysis to identify important recurring themes. Interviews continued until data saturation was achieved.

Results: Interviewees included self-employed full-time farmers, part-time farmers with a supplementary income, and agricultural employees. Analysis of participant responses connected to returning to farming after a serious farm-related injury identified five major interconnected themes: (i) effect on farm work, (ii) farming future, (iii) safety advocacy, (iv) changes to farming practices, and (v) financial ramifications.

Conclusion: Farmers who have sustained a serious farm-related injury are an important resource; their experiences and perspectives could assist in the development of educational and transitional support services from recovery back to working at a preinjury level, while ensuring farming production is sustainable during this period. Furthermore, farm safety programs can be enhanced by the engagement of farmers, such as participants in this study as advocates for improved farm safety practices.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2017.1422836?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Chronic Health Risks in Commercial Fishermen: A Cross-Sectional Analysis from a Small Rural Fishing Village in Alaska

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to evaluate chronic health risks before and during the fishing season in a sample of commercial fishermen, addressing the NIOSH priority of Total Worker Health™.

Methods: Gillnet license holders in Cordova, Alaska (n = 607) were contacted to participate in a preseason survey (March 2015) assessing health behaviors. A mid-season survey (July 2015) was also conducted. Physical exams and additional assessments were performed on a subset of these fishermen.

Results: Sixty-six fishermen participated in the preseason survey and 38 participated in the mid-season survey. The study population was overwhelmingly white males with an average age of 49. The average BMI was 27 with 70% of the participants overweight or obese. Nearly 80% of the sample considered their health good or better. Participants reported longer working hours, less sleep, and less aerobic exercise during the fishing season ($P < .05$). FitBit™ monitoring (n = 8) confirmed less sleep and fewer steps during fishing season. In one exam (n = 20), 80% of participants showed measured hearing loss at 4 kHz (conversation range), and 70% had one or more upper extremity disorders, including 40% with rotator cuff tendonitis.

Conclusions: The prevalence of hearing loss, upper extremity disorders, and sleep apnea risk factors were higher than in the general population both before and during the fishing season. Occupational factors including exposure to noise, the upper extremity demands of gillnetting, and long working hours while fishing exacerbate these chronic health conditions. Health promotion programs targeted toward these conditions may present opportunities for improving total worker health.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1425172?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Effect of Time Elapsed since Last Pruner Maintenance on Upper-Extremity Biomechanics during Manual Flower Cutting

Objective: Manual flower cutting imposes large biomechanical demands on workers' upper extremities. Solutions are required to reduce these demands. This study investigated the effect of time elapsed since the last pruner maintenance on the biomechanical demands of the upper extremities during flower-cutting operations.

Methods: Sixteen experienced workers were recruited. All workers performed flower cutting 1, 15, and 30 days after standard pruner maintenance, including cleaning, adjustment, and sharpening. The outcomes included kinematics of the wrist, elbow, and forearm; muscular activity of the extensor carpi radialis, extensor carpi ulnaris, flexor carpi radialis, flexor carpi ulnaris, biceps and medium deltoids of the dominant arm; and self-reported effort.

Results: On average across muscles, a 15-day delay (from 1 to 15 and from 15 to 30 days) in the execution of pruner maintenance increased over 8% the median recorded muscular activity as measured by the percentage of the maximum voluntary contraction of the root mean square signal. An increase in time since last pruner maintenance resulted in an increase in the 90th percentile pronation-supination posture (larger excursion toward pronation); the median and the 90th percentile velocity of the wrist and elbow; and the 90th percentile acceleration in the pronation-supination direction. There was an increase in perceived effort as measured by a Borg scale as time since last maintenance increased from 1 to 15 days.

Conclusion: Increasing the frequency of pruner maintenance procedures can effectively reduce workers' mechanical exposures during manual flower-cutting operations. Companies should implement daily maintenance programs considering their implementation capacity and expected benefits.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2017.1423250?af=R>

Tags : Hired work, Health and decent work

Investigation of UK Farmer Go/No-Go Decisions in Response to Tractor-Based Risk Scenarios

Objectives: Tractors are a source of injury and fatality in agriculture. Despite this farmers continue to engage in risk-taking behaviors, including operating tractors without appropriate equipment. In order to change behaviors and attitudes toward safety, it is important to understand how farmers approach different types of risk relevant to tractor use. The current study used a qualitative approach to investigate farmer perception of four types of tractor-based risk related to self, equipment, lack of safety features, and environment.

Method: A sample of 148 farmers from the United Kingdom and Ireland was recruited from farming forums to take part in an online scenario-based qualitative study. Participants were presented with 12 tractor-based scenarios, three from each category of risk, and asked to indicate if they would proceed to use the tractor (go) or not (no-go), then report their reasoning. Thematic analysis was used to identify data patterns.

Results: Farmers appeared to assess the consequences of risk in broader terms than the risk of injury to themselves; they also evaluated risk in terms of potential costs (e.g., repair bill) and losses (e.g., delay). Analysis indicated that financial risk was considered with more caution than personal risk in many cases. Farmers also considered usability, such as the functionality of tractor seat belts, indicating the importance of ensuring all safety equipment is fit for purpose.

Conclusion: The management of agricultural risk should consider farmer priorities (such as financial costs) in order to develop effective messaging that focuses on those priorities, with the aim of reducing risk-taking behaviors

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2017.1423000?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

The importance of the advisor's relational and professional competence and formal power in meetings with farmers

Purpose: The aim of the paper is to explore how advisors' relational and professional competence influences inter-subjectivity and farmers' perceptions of farm visits in a setting where advisors have formal power. **Methodology:** Advisors from the dairy company Tine, which is owned by farmers in collaboration, visit farmers at least once a year. The aim of the visit is to assist farmers in managing the farm and to control the production conditions in the cowshed. In a case study, we attended 10 such mandatory advisor visits and interviewed both farmers and advisors. **Findings:** Together with advisor style, our findings show that the power relation leaves room for advisors to define their roles widely, ranging from inspector to coach. Advisors have different perceptions of what their jobs are and when they have done a good job. These differences determine the degree of inter-subjectivity and how satisfied farmers are with visits. Furthermore, advisors' relational and professional competencies are crucial for achieving high inter-subjectivity and satisfied farmers. **Theoretical implications:** This paper contributes to the theory by identifying factors that influence farmers' perceptions of advisor visits, as well as by showing the importance of the advisor's relational and professional competence in a setting where they have formal power. **Practical implications:** Partly as an outcome of this study, Tine has started a process to separate the control function from farm visits. Tine has also decided to let farmers choose advisors themselves. **Originality/value:** The power relation in our study differs from most consultant-client interactions in the literature.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1389224X.2018.1479280?af=R>

Tags : Identity, Extension

The Importance of the Back-office for Farm Advisory Services

Advisory services must deal with new challenges. On the one hand, there is increasing uncertainty as to which agronomic systems and practices can enable farmers to integrate environmental and food safety issues e.g. pesticide use reduction, and to secure the economic performance of their farms. On the other hand, European agriculture is still characterised by a huge structural diversity in terms of farm size, level of specialisation or diversification, pluriactivity of agricultural households, etc. Such farm diversity generates a need for a variety of adapted technical solutions even when farmers are confronted with a similar problem, e.g. how to cope with the diversification of crop rotation constraints. Thus, it is crucial to provide the diverse groups of farmers with empirical evidence on the effectiveness of alternative practices in their specific context of production. This article merges debates on the investments needed to produce relevant and robust evidence with those concerning the ongoing transformation induced by the privatisation of agricultural extension systems. It argues that if networking and brokering are key elements of the functioning of these systems, stronger attention should be given to back-office activities e.g. technology monitoring, training advisors, and production, collection and storage of technical knowledge.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Labarthe%2C+Pierre>

Tags : HRM, Extension, Skills and training, Innovation

Decision Making of Non-Agricultural Work by Rural Residents in Weifang, China

Since the 1990s, the rapid urbanization of China has been fueled by the massive movement of workers from the countryside to cities. Using descriptive statistics and binary regression analysis, we investigate the factors underlying rural residents' decision making to seek non-agricultural work, their work time, and work location based on data collected in Weifang, a city in the Shandong Province of China. The results show that economic factors play a pivotal role in rural residents' decision making to seek non-agricultural employment, full-time non-agricultural employment, or employment outside of their home county. Non-economic factors such as age, gender, social ties, education, access to arable land, geographical location, neighborhood effects, and self-perception are also significant factors in the decision-making process. The findings of this study shed light on future research regarding the impact of urbanization on rural residents. It also provides knowledge for future policy making on rural development and management

Links : <http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/10/5/1647>

The production of the rural landscape and its labour: The development of supply chain capitalism in the Swedish berry industry

Increased commercial interest in wild berries in Northern Sweden's resource periphery has connected places and people to a global berry supply chain that produces goods for world markets. As a part of a wider global food chain, every link in this chain is deeply insecure and partly marked by secrecy and

mystification. Contemporary representations of the Norrlandic landscape tend to obscure and hide economic conflicts and power relations connected to resource exploitation and corporate concentration, neglecting workers and local communities. This paper examines how globalization, neoliberal policies and the development of supply chain capitalism drive changes in labour markets and migration policies, which in turn shape/and are shaped by both material and immaterial aspects of the Norrlandic landscape. While many studies of global food chains have focused on abstract patterns of chain governance, business economics and logistics, we analyse the wild berry industry by centring on migrant workers and the production of a distinct spatiality through interconnectedness and historical conjuncture, with a starting point in a particular place in the interior of Norrland. We thereby contribute to a different narrative of the Norrlandic landscape, making visible power and labour relations

Links : <https://www.degruyter.com/view/j/bog.2018.40.issue-40/bog-2018-0015/bog-2018-0015.xml>

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration

Financialization of work, value, and social organization among transnational soy farmers in the Brazilian Cerrado

This article describes the financialization of work, value, and social organization in a transnational community of soy farmers in the Brazilian Cerrado. This community originally migrated from the US Midwest to the Brazilian Cerrado in search of large tracts of cheap and productive land. While these farmers migrated to Brazil in pursuit of the reproduction of farming livelihoods and values, they adopted new forms of work, new values of farming, and new social organization on the farm. Based on fourteen months of ethnographic research on two transnational soy-farming communities in Brazil, this article analyzes the operations of capital and the emergence of financialized farming. US family farmers purchased massive tracts of Brazilian farmland for soy production, often financed by neighboring farmer-investors, and transitioned from mid-scale farmers to large-scale farm managers. This transition entailed a shift in forms of work from the field to the office and a corporatization of the farm decision-making process, shifting from family centered to investor centered. Consequently, farmers placed less value on traditional measures of a good farmer, such as yield, and greater value on financialized measures of a good farmer, including return on investment, land acquisition, and accounting practices. This research supports the framework of financialization as a situated process that emerges out of practice and reworks economic and social organization.

Links : <https://anthrosource.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/sea2.12123>

Food safety knowledge, practices and attitudes of fishery workers in Mar del Plata, Argentina

In order to identify training needs in food handling, the present study evaluates the theoretical knowledge, practical knowledge and attitudes of 221 food handlers working in fishing industries in Mar del Plata, Argentina. A written questionnaire of 45 questions was designed to collect the data on the demographic characteristics of the respondents, food contamination and bacterial growth, high-risk foods, type of hazards, personal hygiene practices, cleaning and disinfection and attitudes towards training on food safety. The results show that the food handlers have acceptable level for theoretical knowledge, practical knowledge and attitudes, with average score of 6.08 ± 2.69 (from a range of 0-10), 16.05 ± 2.19 (from a range of 0-20) and 7.28 ± 2.31 (from a range of 0-10), respectively. However, some unawareness was observed regarding to the term cross-contamination, the range of temperature that

favors bacterial growth, the recognition of biological hazards, the proper duration of hand-washing and the necessary supplies in a washbasin. The majority of the participants showed a positive attitude towards the importance of training in hygiene practices. The theoretical knowledge level of the respondents showed a significant association with the level of education, the amount of training in food handling and the attitudes. The results reinforce the importance of continuing the training of food handlers by the use of teaching methodologies adapted to their level of education.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0956713518301324?via%3Dihub>

Tags : HRM

Eliminating child labour in fisheries and aquaculture - Promoting decent work and sustainable fish value chains

Today, 152 million children worldwide are engaged in child labour. The vast majority (71 percent) of these boys and girls are in the agricultural sector, including fisheries and aquaculture. Some 48 percent undertake hazardous work, likely to harm their health, safety or morals. Nearly half of these children are in the youngest age group (5-11 years), and 42 percent are girls. Appropriate action is required to address this critical issue and generate decent employment opportunities that will sustain agriculture, increase food security and help families and communities transcend out of poverty.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/CA0177EN/ca0177en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour

Youth employment in Nepal

Promoting the smooth integration of workers into the labor market and ensuring their early success has increasingly emerged as an important economic and social development goal around the globe. The Nepal government sees addressing the social and economic challenges of youth, and leveraging their social and economic prospects, as critical for the country's economic growth and development. There has been limited systematic, policy-oriented empirical research conducted on labor and livelihoods in Nepal. Dedicated examinations of Nepalese youth labor are rarer still. The book Youth Employment in Nepal aims to improve understanding of the labor conditions, behaviors, and outcomes of Nepalese youth, which it examines in relation to both Nepal's domestic labor market and labor migration by Nepalese youth to India and other countries. Such migration includes the temporary "foreign employment" of Nepalese workers under bilateral labor agreements between Nepal and destination countries. The book seeks to present insights and implications for research and public policy, with the goal of improving the labor prospects of Nepalese youth. The findings in the book point to three directions for orienting public policies and programs. First is raising rural labor productivity, urban labor demand, and urban worker-job matching efficiency. Second is supporting the labor market integration of rural youth migrating to urban parts of Nepal and of youth labor migrants returning from India and other countries. Third is improving the orientation and efficacy of labor skill training.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/816461530076091272/Youth-employment-in-Nepal>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth, Migration, Skills and training, Work productivity

Rising employment overshadowed by unprecedented wage stagnation

Economic growth is picking up and unemployment has reached record lows in some OECD countries but wages continue to stagnate. Unless countries can break this cycle, public belief in the recovery will be undermined and labour market inequality will widen, according to a new OECD report.

The OECD Employment Outlook 2018 says that the employment rate for people aged 15-74 in the OECD area reached 61.7% in the OECD area at the end of 2017. For the first time there are more people with a job today than before the crisis. The employment rate in the OECD is expected to reach 62.1% by the end of this year and 62.5% in the fourth quarter of 2019. Some of the strongest improvements occurred among disadvantaged groups, such as older workers, mothers with young children, youth and immigrants.

Links : <http://www.oecd.org/employment/rising-employment-overshadowed-by-unprecedented-wage-stagnation.htm>

L'attribution de terres domaniales irriguées aux jeunes ruraux en Tunisie : création d'emplois durables ou mise en place d'exploitations non viables ?

Le chômage des jeunes, particulièrement dans les zones rurales, est un problème que l'État tunisien cherche à résoudre depuis l'Indépendance. Il a ainsi mobilisé une partie des terres domaniales irriguées pour installer des jeunes. À Gaâfour, 98 jeunes agriculteurs ont reçu des lots irrigués de 2,5 ou 3,5 ha. Les résultats montrent que 50 % d'entre eux n'exploitent pas directement leur lot et le cèdent en location. Bien qu'illégales, ces sous-locations ont permis d'assurer la continuité de la production et de valoriser les aménagements hydro-agricoles. Elles ont aussi permis de créer de l'emploi pour d'autres exploitants, qui sont dans leur majorité également des jeunes. Elles ont enfin permis à d'autres attributaires d'étendre leur exploitation et de la rendre viable. Pour que l'attribution de terres domaniales à des jeunes puisse être une source d'emploi plus efficace, les conditions d'attribution devraient être révisées et les services de l'État devraient être plus actifs en termes d'accompagnement technique et financier et de suivi.

Links :

https://www.cahiersagricultures.fr/10.1051/cagri/2018026?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+edp_cagri+%28Recent+articles+published+in+%27Cahiers+Agricultures%27%29&utm_content=FeedBurner

Tags : Youth, Policy