



# Event and literature monitoring

2018/08-01

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 20/08/2018

<b>CONGRESS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
IX International Conference "Large Farm Management" .....	2
Annual scientific conference 2018 - CGIAR Gender .....	2
LEAF Education and Public Engagement Conference.....	2
VIII Encontro – Rede de Estudos Rurais.....	3
<b>CALL FOR PAPERS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
50th Annual Meeting of the Southern Rural Sociological Association held concurrently with the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists .....	3
<b>PUBLICATIONS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
People in Dairy Action Plan - Ireland .....	4
Considering The Farm Workforce as Part of Farmers' Innovative Behaviour: A Key Factor In Inclusive On-Farm Processes Of Technology And Practice Adoption .....	4
Immigrant workforce and labour productivity in Italian agriculture: a farm-level analysis .....	5
Economic and mathematical modeling of personnel risks in the rural labor market.....	5
Peasant Society in Japan's Economic Development: With Special Focus on Rural Labour and Finance Markets .....	6
Development and validation of a work-related low back pain risk-assessment tool for sugarcane farmers .....	6

Seasonal Work and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Farmers.....	6
Ergonomic conditions in manual harvesting in Swedish outdoor cultivation .....	7
Dynamics of off-farm employment in Sub-Saharan Africa: a gender perspective.....	8
Caring about carework: lifting constraints to the productivity of women farmers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo .....	8
Girls' Work in a Rural Intercultural Setting: Girlhood Studies .....	8
Go west? Emigration intentions of young Bulgarian agricultural specialists .....	9
Rural migration in Senegal.....	9
Migrant integration in rural New Immigration Destinations: An institutional and triangular perspective .....	9
How does finance influence labour market outcomes? A review of empirical studies .....	10
Devenir victime des pesticides. Le recours au droit et ses effets sur la mobilisation des agriculteurs Phyto-victimes	10

## Congress

### IX International Conference “Large Farm Management”

Titled "Agribusiness 2018: AGRO or BUSINESS?", the 9th International Large Farm Management Conference provides a platform for the discussion of developments in practice and fundamentals of farm and agribusiness management. More than 500 top managers and owners of agricultural enterprises, investors as well as representatives of related industries, are expected to attend the event. Key speakers come from all over the world and represent international scientific institutions, food and agribusiness companies, trade industry, Ukrainian and international agroholdings as well as financial organizations.

Links : <https://www.iamo.de/en/events/details/ix-international-conference-large-farm-management/>

### Annual scientific conference 2018 - CGIAR Gender

CCGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research is convening its second Annual Scientific Conference and Capacity Development Workshop on September 25-28, 2018 at the campus of the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Links : [http://gender.cgiar.org/gender\\_events/annual-conference-2018/](http://gender.cgiar.org/gender_events/annual-conference-2018/)

### LEAF Education and Public Engagement Conference

LEAF, supported by Rothamsted Research has undertaken extensive primary research to gain greater insight into how today's young people view farming and to gauge their level of understanding and interest in where their food comes from. The results of this ground-breaking piece of research will be shared at the conference and debated in workshops. There will also be a programme of inspiring speakers sharing ideas and experiences of their work in this area with teenagers.

The event is free to attend. Save the date in your calendar - invitations will be sent out shortly.

**16/10/2018 - Rothamsted Research, West Common, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 2JQ**

Links : <http://iagre.org/events/LEAFConf2018>

## VIII Encontro - Rede de Estudos Rurais

Entre os dias 27 e 30 de agosto de 2018 será realizado o VIII Encontro da Rede de Estudos Rurais nas dependências da UFSC, em Florianópolis/SC. O Encontro terá por tema central: "Concepções de Sociedade e Direitos de Cidadania em Questão: novos desafios para o mundo rural brasileiro".

Os Encontros da Rede de Estudos Rurais reúnem pesquisadores e estudiosos de distintas formações disciplinares, profissionais de instituições públicas de pesquisa e extensão e demais interessados nas diversas temáticas relacionadas ao mundo rural. A VIII edição dará continuidade à experiência bem sucedida da Rede e terá repercussão direta nos debates que a comunidade acadêmica vem realizando.

Links : <http://www.redesrurais.org.br/8encontrorede/>

## Call for Papers

### 50th Annual Meeting of the Southern Rural Sociological Association held concurrently with the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists

"Pathways for Equity in Development: Exploring the Past and Informing the Future through the Rural Social Sciences"

Rural social scientists have long been engaged in applied development research, evaluation, and policy, focusing attention on a wide range of issues. These include but are not limited to education, workforce development, health, food, agricultural, forestry, aquaculture, and natural resources, among many others. Addressing these diverse areas, repeated themes of concern entail human rights, justice, and equity across racial, ethnic, nationality, age, sex and gender, and spatial boundaries. The Southern Rural Sociological Association will be celebrating its 50th Anniversary Meeting in Birmingham, AL in 2019, an appropriate place for this historic meeting given the city's role in the Civil Rights Movement. In addition to open general submissions, interested rural social scientists are invited to submit abstracts for posters, paper presentations, and panel sessions to explore the various equity-related challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned from historic and contemporary development efforts in the southern United States and beyond. Scholars working on projects concerning other regions and countries are welcome, especially those that concern the Global South or that are comparative in nature.

Persons wishing to participate in the 2019 meeting are invited to submit a title, a list of authors and affiliations, and an **abstract of 150 words by October 10, 2018**. Paper, poster, and panel submissions are welcome.

Links : [https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=375:call-for-abstracts---the-50th-annual-meeting-of-the-southern-rural-sociological-association-held-concurrently-with-the-southern-association-of-agricultural-scientists&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134](https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=375:call-for-abstracts---the-50th-annual-meeting-of-the-southern-rural-sociological-association-held-concurrently-with-the-southern-association-of-agricultural-scientists&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134)

## Publications

### People in Dairy Action Plan - Ireland

Increased scale, as well as increased milk production per cow, has been major drivers of increased export value. There were 1.4 million dairy cows milked in Ireland in 2017, up from 1.05 million in 2010. Importantly, nearly half of all dairy cows are now milked in herds of >100 cows (as of 2016). The industry has seen a big change in structure as well as scale over a relatively short period of time. While this expansion was inevitable as a result of the milk quota break on production being removed, the industry now faces a big human capital challenge. Further growth will require the industry to review how it attracts, up-skills and retains people - both future farm employees and future successors. Teagasc research indicates that approximately 6,000 people will need to join Irish dairying between 2016 and 2025. This demand for people is occurring at a time when the unemployment rate nationally has fallen below 6% for the first time in a decade. Careers in Irish dairying are in direct competition with other career offerings.

Links : <https://www.teagasc.ie/media/website/publications/2018/People-in-Dairy-Action-Plan.pdf>

### Considering The Farm Workforce as Part of Farmers' Innovative Behaviour: A Key Factor In Inclusive On-Farm Processes Of Technology And Practice Adoption

The literature identifies multiple factors that can affect the adoption of new technologies and practices in agriculture to support farm innovation, such as farmers' socio-economic characteristics and the characteristics of the promoted technology, among others. It has, however, scarcely contemplated the role of the farm workforce in technology and practice adoption. The objective of this study is (i) to describe innovative behaviour and its relation with farmers' ability to collaborate with the workforce in the adoption process; and (ii) to associate this description with the level of adoption of certain technologies and practices. Structural equation modelling (bifactor model) was used to identify the components of innovative behaviour, and correlation analysis was used to determine the relationship between these components and adoption level. The results show that relevant components of innovative behaviour are farmers' ability to generate and implement new ideas, to extend their networks and to involve the workforce in the adoption process. Worker involvement proved to be a key factor within the definition of farmers' innovative behaviour, which additionally shows a positive and significant correlation with the level of adoption of technologies and practices. A main theoretical implication is that research on technology and practice adoption needs to move beyond looking at single owner-managers of (family) farms and incorporate workers into the unit of analysis. The practical and policy implications are that innovation support programmes should give more attention to workforce management, training and skills

of owner-managers as transformative and inclusive leaders, as these are essential for technology and practice adoption, and more broadly for innovation capacity.

Links : <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/experimental-agriculture/article/considering-the-farm-workforce-as-part-of-farmers-innovative-behaviour-a-key-factor-in-inclusive-onfarm-processes-of-technology-and-practice-adoption/83172BC0E79CCD6E97B5A0EF3AF747C8>

## **Immigrant workforce and labour productivity in Italian agriculture: a farm-level analysis**

The objective of this paper is to detect stylized facts and put forward testable hypotheses on the presence and role of immigrant workforce in Italian agriculture. This research focuses on professional agriculture as represented by the Italian FADN over the period 2008-2015. Descriptive statistics show that immigrants are an important component of the workforce employed in professional agriculture over this period, even with wide disparities between regions, sectors and classes of economic size. Immigrants are concentrated in larger and more productive farms and their presence is positively correlated with farm's labour productivity (LP). To understand whether they are more productive, or they are just occupied by more productive farms, the relationship between LP and their contribution to agricultural production, in terms of Annual Working Units (AWU), is modelled at the farm level, by assuming alternative model specifications. Results emphasize that, in many cases, statistically significant relationships between the contribution of immigrants and farm-level LP can result from model misspecifications. Accounting for farms' heterogeneity can greatly influence the dimension of this link. Moreover, when assuming persistence of LP with a dynamic specification, this relationship disappears.

Links : <http://www.fupress.net/index.php/bae/article/view/23340/21006>

## **Economic and mathematical modeling of personnel risks in the rural labor market**

Transformations of the agrarian economy predetermine the formation and development of the rural labor market, and together with it generate scientific problems related to the study and measurement of personnel risks. Adequate economic and mathematical assessment of labor risks is the most important prerequisite for effective management of the labor force in the agrarian sector and improving the quality of its use in the rural economy. The modeling of risks in the labor market is associated with the alleged underutilization of the workforce due to the availability of able-bodied individuals released from organizations and enterprises, the growth in the number of unemployed and increasing the number of unemployed, and the duration of unemployment. In addition, personnel risks are caused by the inefficient functioning of district municipal employment services, probable labor and material losses due to the fault of managers and specialists of enterprises. At the same time, the degree of risk is expressed in a multiplicative way, depending on the expected damage and the likelihood that it will occur. In this connection, the issues of economic, mathematical and statistical modeling of these processes become especially topical. The article substantiates the scientific approach to the modeling of the rural labor market, taking into account the cyclical nature of its functioning, including the calculation of risks from underutilization of the workforce, the unemployment rate, and the decline in the efficiency of labor activity

Links : [https://www.rjpbcs.com/pdf/2018\\_9\(3\)/\[108\].pdf](https://www.rjpbcs.com/pdf/2018_9(3)/[108].pdf)

## Peasant Society in Japan's Economic Development: With Special Focus on Rural Labour and Finance Markets

This study aims to discuss the significant role of peasant society in understanding the economic history of both modern and early modern Japan. Independent peasant households proliferated in Japan in the seventeenth century, and from around the turn of the eighteenth century onwards they underwent a transformation into entities called *ie*, which owned family properties and bore responsibility for conveying these properties to the next generation. Although the development of the market economy also contributed to maintaining and activating the peasant society, the function of the labour market was strongly influenced by the strategy of peasant households to pursue the optimal utilization of slack labour generated by the seasonally fluctuating labour demand from agriculture. Under these constraints, peasant households tended to deliver non-agricultural employment opportunities to their members, forming a kind of barrier against mobilizing family workers outside the household. These barriers were supported by region-based industrial development such as a weaving industry adopting the putting-out system most suitable to the requirements of peasant households. Rural-based capital accumulation together with the workings of the regional financial markets contributed to maintaining particular peasant household behaviours by supporting region-based industrial development, which featured in Japan's path of economic and social development from the early modern to the modern period.

Links : <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-journal-of-asian-studies/article/peasant-society-in-japans-economic-development-with-special-focus-on-rural-labour-and-finance-markets/B3DA556855193F3B420041DB069F9D75>

## Development and validation of a work-related low back pain risk-assessment tool for sugarcane farmers

This cross sectional study developed and validated a LBP risk-factor screening scale for use with sugarcane farmers. The scale was developed from a synthesis of LBP risk factors, pretested with 30 sugarcane farmers and administered to five hundred and forty sugarcane farmers to test its psychometric properties. Results indicated construct validity for three factors; physical factors (19 items) with factor loadings of 0.406 to 0.881 and communalities between 0.471 and 0.991; psychological factors (7 items) with factor loadings of 0.635 to 0.821 and communalities between 0.444 and 0.714, and third, working environment factors (2 items), with factor loadings between 0.345 and 0.347 and communalities between 0.946 and 0.953. The content validity index was 0.90 with reliability index of 0.87. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value and accuracy were 82.02%, 30.49%, 62.65% and 54.40% respectively. The area under the receiver operating characteristic was 0.56. The scale's high specificity and sensitivity and comprehensive three risk-factor dimensions should make it a very useful screening tool in primary health care for early detection of LBP and for LBP risk-reduction and prevention advice. Future studies could focus on confirming content and predictive validity in other settings to assess generality of its usage.

Links : [https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/indhealth/56/4/56\\_2017-0184/article/-char/en](https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/indhealth/56/4/56_2017-0184/article/-char/en)

## Seasonal Work and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Farmers



**Background:** Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death and hospitalization in the rural United States. Midwestern farmers are integral to rural communities, but little is known about the effect of occupational variability of seasonal work and technology use on their cardiovascular disease risk.

**Aims:** This study describes the relationships of health behaviors and cardiovascular disease risk in 40 Midwestern farmers during peak and off-peak farming seasons.

**Methods:** Objectively measured physical activity and self-report of demographics, diet, and health-related quality of life were collected during each farming season.

**Results and Conclusions:** Farmers in this study were physically active, ate consistent diets, and reported high health status ratings throughout the year. Cardiovascular disease risk was positively correlated with age and body mass index ( $P < .01$ ), and half of young and middle-age farmers reported anxiety and depression problems. Cardiovascular disease risk reduction interventions for farmers should address both physical and emotional aspects of farming.

Links :

[https://journals.lww.com/jcnjournal/Abstract/2018/07000/Seasonal\\_Work\\_and\\_Cardiovascular\\_Risk\\_Factors\\_in.21.aspx](https://journals.lww.com/jcnjournal/Abstract/2018/07000/Seasonal_Work_and_Cardiovascular_Risk_Factors_in.21.aspx)

## Ergonomic conditions in manual harvesting in Swedish outdoor cultivation

**Introduction and objective:** Ergonomic problems in manual labour in agriculture are well known worldwide. This study investigates the ergonomic conditions during manual work in Swedish outdoor vegetable/berry cultivation.

**Material and methods:** A questionnaire on work and health conditions was sent to all growers of vegetables and strawberries in Sweden. Workplace studies with video recordings and observations of work operations and positions at harvest were performed. Calculations of back compression and risk assessment for harmful impact of work were made. Employers and employees were interviewed.

**Results:** Working standing/walking instead of kneeling when harvesting vegetables was shown to decrease lumbar compression. Using a conveyor belt instead of carrying a plastic box into the field for the harvested vegetables reduced harmful forward bends and the risk of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD). When strawberries were grown in pots, the work position was a straight back and neck, with lowered arms. When grown on raised beds, the work position was either kneeling or bending forward with straight legs. When kneeling, the back was often bent or rotated, frequently with the arms far from the body. Bending forward with straight legs caused a harmful level of lumbar compression.

**Conclusions:** Harmful work postures arise during manual harvesting in Swedish outdoor cultivation. The risk can be reduced using mechanized work tools and optimal cultivation methods. Adequate work training, including instructions about optimal working postures and movements, may reduce the risk of MSD, but will most likely not eliminate it completely.

Links : <http://www.aaem.pl/Ergonomic-conditions-in-manual-harvesting-in-Swedish-outdoor-cultivation,93334,0,2.html>

## Dynamics of off-farm employment in Sub-Saharan Africa: a gender perspective

Off-farm income constitutes a significant share of the household livelihood portfolios across Sub-Saharan Africa. Yet, the determinants and dynamics of individuals' participation in off-farm employment activities have not received adequate attention due to the weaknesses in individual-level data collection and the lack of longitudinal studies. This paper uses national panel household survey data from Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda; provides empirical evidence on individual-level off-farm (wage and self) employment participation rates; analyzes the extent and drivers of entry into off-farm employment and continued employment; and conducts the analysis by gender and rural/urban location. A significant share of the rural and urban working-age individual population is found to participate in off-farm employment, ranging at the national level from 34 percent in Ethiopia to 58 percent in Malawi. Men participate in wage and self-employment to a significantly greater extent compared with women across time as well as within and across countries, apart from women's participation in non-farm enterprises being more common in Nigeria and Tanzania. The population weighted cross-country gender difference in off-farm employment stands at 9 percentage points, but this has declined over time in most countries. A substantial share of the population, amounting to about 39 million individuals across the five countries, is estimated to have entered and exited employment between 2010 and 2016, pointing to the dynamic nature of off-farm employment. Drivers of entry into off-farm employment and continued employment are country- and gender-specific, with demographic factors, occurrence of shocks, and job characteristics emerging as the most important determinants.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/445771533566076752/pdf/WPS8540.pdf>

## Caring about carework: lifting constraints to the productivity of women farmers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Women farmers in the Western Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) bear the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work. Women spend less time than men on their plots and more time on domestic work. The authors use a combination of consultations in the field, desk research, and primary data collection to understand the patterns of time allocation in rural households in Western DRC. The gender differences in time allocation are striking where the female plot managers do 1 hour and 52 minutes more of domestic work per day than male plot managers. The gender differences are higher in male-headed households, and female plot managers spend significantly more time taking care of children when farming or going to market than their male counterparts. The agricultural productivity of female plot managers is on average twenty six percent lower than that of male plot managers. Having young children is associated with lower productivity for women but not for men. With the support of various stakeholders, the authors will pilot the provision of childcare services in the targeted region. The authors will rigorously evaluate the importance of these services on women's time allocation to productive activities, as well as their productivity.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/711851533108583530/pdf/129119-WP-PUBLIC-CaringAboutCareworkMemovfull.pdf>

## Girls' Work in a Rural Intercultural Setting: Girlhood Studies



In this article I explore the meaning of work for girls in rural northeastern Argentina as formative experience that forges their identity as peasants in the contemporary world. Based on ethnographic research conducted from 2008 to the present in rural areas of San Ignacio (Misiones), I examine, from the perspective of regulatory definitions regarding children's work, the ways in which young girls gradually participate in the social reproduction of families. Girls' participation in these activities should not be romanticized as part of a socialization process, but, rather, critically considered as formative experience in which class, age, gender, and ethnic distinctions define certain tasks as girls' peasant skills. Using data from participant observations made on three farms, I show how girls have an active role in the appropriation of knowledge through shared activities with boys, although such learning is overshadowed by the prevailing socio-historic construct of male dominance.

Links : <https://www.berghahnjournals.com/view/journals/girlhood-studies/11/2/ghs110208.xml?>

## Go west? Emigration intentions of young Bulgarian agricultural specialists

Western Europe is one of the main destinations for young emigrants coming from Eastern Europe. While most migrants want to move into urban areas, this paper explores in detail the motivational make-up of those targeting international rural destinations. Specifically, we look at the motivation behind the intentions of soon-to-graduate students of agriculture in Bulgaria to move into rural areas in Germany for high-skilled farm work. The formation of migration intentions is depicted along the lines of the Theory of Planned Behavior in a Structural Equation Model. The paper takes a pioneer step in identifying, operationalizing and analyzing the background factors driving the international migration decisions of high-skilled farm specialists. The quantitative survey results highlight general economic motives, such as the desire for better earnings and to avoid unemployment at home, as crucial for the attractiveness of a possible move. With regard to their future career in agriculture, the respondents wished to learn how to run their own farm, take managerial responsibility for a farm, and saw emigration as an opportunity to work with animals. Non-economic aspects such as the desire to escape corruption, or lifestyle considerations were overall not significant, although migration decision-making is influenced by the opinion of the core family. The main perceived barriers for potential migration are a lack of language skills and fear of difficult integration in the host country

Links : [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016716303849?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016716303849?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

## Rural migration in Senegal

Infographic in pdf.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca0236en/CA0236EN.pdf>

## Migrant integration in rural New Immigration Destinations: An institutional and triangular perspective

- We probe how receiving societies are coping with new patterns of migration.
- Strategies used by civil society organisations are often unable to identify structural remedies.
- The role of kin-based or instrumental networks is crucial for work opportunities.

- Defining characteristics of NIDs are identified.

Links : [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718300676?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718300676?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

## How does finance influence labour market outcomes? A review of empirical studies

This paper reviews empirical research on finance and labour markets. Preliminary themes in the literature follow. Finance may interact with labour market institutions to jointly determine labour outcomes. Highly leveraged firms show greater employment volatility during cyclical fluctuations, and leverage strengthens firm bargaining power in labour negotiations. Bank deregulation may have mixed impacts on labour depending upon the state of bank regulations and labour markets. Leveraged buyouts tend to dampen acquired firm job growth as they pursue labour productivity gains. The shareholder value movement may contribute to short-termism among corporate managers, which can divert funds away from firm capital accumulation toward financial markets, crowd out productive investment and fuel unemployment. Declining wage shares in OECD countries may be driven in part by financial globalisation. The financial sector contributes to rising concentration near the top of the income distribution. Finance is linked to increased reallocation of labour, which may either enhance or impede productivity growth. Finally, there is limited evidence that rising interest rate environments and homeowners with mortgage balances that exceed their home's value may reduce labour mobility rates.

Links : <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/d8651803-en.pdf?expires=1533200896&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=DCACA1EF5FEC072FCAF356C77A4D95FC>

## Devenir victime des pesticides. Le recours au droit et ses effets sur la mobilisation des agriculteurs Phyto-victimes

Cet article analyse les effets du recours au droit sur la mobilisation des travailleurs agricoles victimes des pesticides. Il repose sur une enquête qualitative auprès des membres de l'association Phyto-victimes, qui réunit ces agriculteurs, ainsi qu'auprès de leurs proches et des professionnels du droit avec lesquels ils interagissent. À partir de ce matériau, nous retraçons les parcours suivis par les agriculteurs pour obtenir une reconnaissance de leur statut de victimes des pesticides. Nous rendons compte des effets ambigus du droit sur les parcours individuels et collectifs des exploitants exposés aux pesticides en vue de se faire reconnaître comme « victimes ». Nous montrons comment le droit aide ces derniers à prendre conscience de leur statut de victimes et à se représenter leur maladie comme un préjudice devant être indemnisé. Nous suggérons également que le recours au droit limite l'exploration des responsabilités en jeu, et risque d'enfermer les agriculteurs dans un face-à-face réducteur avec les fabricants de produits phytosanitaires.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/sdt/2235>