



# IAWA Newsletter

## Congress and publications

2019/01

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 01/02/2019

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## Congress

### IV Congreso Uruguayo de Sociología

Desde el campo de producción científica, los cambios en la masificación de la enseñanza universitaria, la difusión y democratización del acceso a los saberes científicos en sociedad. Desde la propia sociedad, cambios sociales drásticos de expansión de la cuestión social ante las recurrentes crisis económicas y sus consecuencias sociales devastadoras, por la persistencia de las desigualdades sociales estructurales, la multiplicación de las desigualdades y fragmentación del tejido social, la visibilización y su creciente incorporación de las desigualdades en la agenda de las políticas públicas, la internacionalización de saberes sociales, entre otras.

En este contexto, el rol del sociólogo/a se enfrenta a nuevos desafíos, una inserción más capilar en diversos ámbitos de la sociedad, una sociología más presente en las políticas públicas, en la opinión pública y en la vida cotidiana de diversos grupos sociales subalternos, que implica más y nuevos desafíos en las prácticas del oficio, en los compromisos sociales y públicos, entre otros.

Personal comments :

**GRUPO DE TRABAJO: Sociología del Trabajo, Organizaciones y Recursos Humanos**

Links : <http://sociologia-alas.org/iv-congreso-uruguayo-de-sociologia-recepcion-de-resumenes-hasta-el-15-de-febrero/>

## Call for Papers

### Extending horizons: Extension's role in climate, rural industries, and community challenges.

For the first time in its 25 years existence, APEN will be holding its biennial conference in the Northern Territory. SKYCITY Darwin will be hosting over 150 delegates from September 12 to 13, 2019. The agenda for this APEN Conference is to provide skill and share learning - as everyone has an interest in ensuring that regional communities do experience change in a positive and supported way. The theme for the 2019 conference is Extending horizons:

Extension's role in climate, rural industries, and community challenges. The conference will include field trips, workshops, keynote speakers from industry leaders, welcome function, a world café, and a gala dinner. APEN is expecting over 150 delegates from across Australia, New Zealand, and South-East Asia to join us in September for the conference

**Abstract Due Date: 5th July, 2019**

Links : <https://www.apen.org.au/static/uploads/files/2019-apen-conference-call-for-abstracts-wfmpnwqxuzto.pdf>

### European Conference on Cognitive Ergonomics

We invite contributions that address the broad spectrum of cognitive ergonomics challenges in the analysis, design, and evaluation of digital technologies.

This includes, but is not limited to, the following topics:

- Cognitive task analysis and modeling
- Decision aiding, information presentation and visualization
- Ecological approaches to human cognition and human-technology interaction
- Human error and reliability
- Human Factors and simulation
- Human-technology interaction in the Internet of Things era
- Methods and tools for studying cognitive tasks
- Motivational/emotional aspects of human interaction with IT artefacts
- Motivation, engagement, goal sharing
- Resilience and diversity
- Trust and control in complex systems
- Situation awareness

Links : <https://www.ulster.ac.uk/conference/european-conference-on-cognitive-ergonomics>

## 171st EAAE Seminar

We invite you to submit a two-page extended abstract (Times New Roman 11 pt, single spaced) that includes a problem statement, research question(s), methods, data, (preliminary) results and conclusion. Citation style should follow the European Review of Agricultural Economics (click here for details)

Please submit your abstract as .doc file via conftool (click here). During the submission process you will have to indicate names, affiliations, and full addresses of the author(s), an e-mail address of the corresponding author and whether the submission is aimed for oral or poster presentation.

There will be awards for the best paper presentation and best poster presentation. The seminar will be held in English.

Links : <https://eaae-seminar-171-switzerland.org/#post-90>

## Workshop - Farming as Lifestyle

Over thousands of years, farming was the usual means to sustain the necessary food supply. Since the invention of social sciences, agriculture has been regarded as an economic sector that should provide a sufficient income for farming families. On September 5/6 2019, a seminar on agricultural incomes will be held in Tänikon (<https://eaae-seminar-171-switzerland.org/>). In a socioeconomic approach, we would like to use the day before the seminar to ask questions that are more basic. What are the important characteristics of farming regarding lifestyle? What drives persons to invest time in food production except income? Could agriculture also be regarded as a hobby activity? May agricultural labour cover some needs for which certain segments in the population may even be willing to pay? Are movements like urban

gardening and community-supported agriculture indicators for a growing willingness of individuals to link with the dynamics of food production, even without the motivation of making money? And how far can all this go? Will it always be a small segment on the fringe of land-use ranges? Or could we conceptualize our entire future food supply on a voluntary base of cooperation? We expect a range of contributions on that day that offers answers to some of the questions.

#### Application

If you would like to participate with a contribution, please submit an abstract of not more than two pages length to Stefan Mann at Agroscope: [email protected]

Abstracts must be submitted by the deadline of **February 22, 2019**. Notifications of acceptance will be given by mid-March

Links : [https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=432:workshop---farming-as-lifestyle&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134](https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=432:workshop---farming-as-lifestyle&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134)

## ERSA 2019 - Special Session: Proposal Drivers of interregional migration: new insights on the role of local labour markets, human capital, personality and (family) networks

The movement of people across space is now considered to be of paramount importance for the dynamics of regional disparities and for the redistribution of labour and human capital in particular. The main aim of this special session is to look at the phenomenon of interregional migration, its determinants and impacts from a variety of perspectives. Each city or region provides its unique products and services to its customers and to other cities. However, what, if some of the cities have a slight advantage in terms of technological progress, higher productivity, wages and the supply of amenities, for instance? Workers

might migrate to these favourable regions and cities, leading to potential losses for the home regions. What does the influx but also the outflow mean to the city or region? Obviously, macroeconomic conditions provide incentives for individuals to move; but there is also a cost of migration at the individual level. Besides direct costs, there are other costs related to the individual's embeddedness in local societies. Those indirect costs of migration might change with age, gender, human capital, family status and even cultural attitude of individuals. What are the benefits and costs of migration at the individual level?

**Deadline for the Call for abstracts : February 28, 2019!**

Links : <https://az659834.vo.msecnd.net/eventsairwesteuprod/production-ersa-public/7e0f6269749b4ad0ac3ce9a64fd8b792>

Tags : Migration

## Epique 2019 (Lyon) - Symposium sur « L'impact des situations à risque sur la charge mentale »

Il s'agit de présenter des travaux de recherche montrant des variations de la charge mentale, voire une surcharge dans des situations à risque, tels que dans les domaines du transport, de la conduite automobile, du contrôle aérien, du nucléaire, de l'industrie chimique, de la médecine, etc. La plupart des situations à risques se caractérisent, entre autres, par leur caractère dynamique. A fortiori, les opérateurs

sont soumis à une pression temporelle plus ou moins intense, nécessitant qu'ils mobilisent leurs ressources mentales pour la gérer, notamment lorsque leur sécurité ou celle du système est engagée. Les opérateurs peuvent alors adopter des stratégies individuelles ou collectives afin d'abaisser leur niveau de charge mentale ou de le maintenir à un niveau acceptable pour mener à bien leur(s) tâche(s).

Au regard de l'évolution actuelle du monde du travail, ce type de situation à risque devient de plus en plus courant. L'étude de l'impact de ces situations sur la charge mentale ainsi que la description des stratégies mises en œuvre par les opérateurs apparaît essentielle pour améliorer la gestion des situations à risque.

Un résumé de 300 mots minimum sera ensuite demandé pour chaque contribution (**dernier délai le 26 janvier 2019**).

Pour les personnes intéressées, merci de contacter Julie Albentosa et Clément Wawrzyniak, co-responsables de la commission « Prise de décision et gestion des risques » de l'association Arpège.

Contact : [clement.wawrzyniak@univ-lille.fr](mailto:clement.wawrzyniak@univ-lille.fr)

Vous pourrez également retrouver plus d'informations sur le site d'Arpege.

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2019/01/14/appele-a-contribution-epique-2019-lyon-symposium-sur-limpact-des-situations-a-risque-sur-la-charge-mentale/>

## Publications

### Questioning the work of farmers, advisors, teachers and researchers in agro-ecological transition. A review

The French Ministry of Agriculture has called for agro-ecological transitions that reconcile farming and the environment. In this review, we examine the transformations of farmers and AKIS (Agriculture Knowledge Innovation System) actors' work during agro-ecological transitions, and argue that the content, organization, and aim of farmers' work are influenced by agricultural training, agricultural development, and discussions between peers, research, and regulations. Our main findings concern those transformations. The first finding was that there is an increasing expression of local particularities (situated ecological processes, micro-climates, etc.) and farmers' singularities (e.g., relationship with nature). These particularities challenge AKIS players' forms of organization and intervention, which used to be built on generic knowledge. Our second finding was that AKIS players have to consider their action as one potential contribution to the development of farmers' experience: Their interventions become part of the flow of the farmer's activities. The question for AKIS players is then: How can farmers' own discovery of their natural and technical environment from new perspectives be facilitated? Thirdly, we found that transformations of work are systemic: The "doing", the knowledge applied, and the values and norms to which subjects refer change. Facilitating transition can no longer be considered as a problem of knowledge availability. Fourthly, production of agronomic knowledge and ways in which it is disseminated are being challenged. Not only does knowledge have to be certified by scientific norms and methods, it has also to be valued by actors if it is to have an impact. The prescriptive relationship of science and AKIS players towards farmers is likewise challenged. This review raises many questions: Do agro-ecological transitions contribute to reorienting the development of farmers' activity? Are agro-ecological transitions conducive to the development of sustainable farm work? What transformations of AKIS players' work are needed to better support agro-ecological transitions?

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs13593-018-0524-4#enumeration>

Tags : Extension

## Successful succession planning through effective family communications

The average age of farmers in the United States continues to increase each year. Data suggest that many current farmers and landowners are or should be considering the transition of their businesses - ownership and management - to the next generation. In addition, many are concerned about sharing their legacies with children, grandchildren, friends, and others, where legacy covers a lifetime of achievements and the context in which that lifetime will be remembered.

Extension specialists in many U.S. states offer programming to assist farm families with transition planning. More than 300 farmers and ranchers recently participated in estate and succession planning workshops conducted by Colorado State University. Assessment questions were asked at the beginning, end, and throughout the workshops using a personal response system to collect anonymous answers.

Responses suggest that less than half reported engaging in intra-family discussions about succession planning. Many heirs had not been told about their parents' wishes regarding the future of the farm business. Members of both generations (parents and children) admit that they have not discussed end-of-life plans, even further confounding the problem.

There are two basic types of meetings for families operating a business: (1) family council meetings and (2) family business meetings. There may also be a need for business managers to meet to make decisions not directly affecting the family; such as what crops to grow or when to market grain or livestock.

Family Council Meetings are intended to provide a communication forum to keep the broader family informed of what is going on in the family business as well as the current and anticipated role of the family. These meetings are typically comprised of the broader family, including spouses, in-laws, children, grandparents and grandchildren whether active or non-active in the family business.

Family Council Meetings should be held when there is sufficient time available for discussion and few interruptions and in a neutral, non-family related location. There should be an agenda, a person to lead the discussion, someone to record meeting minutes, and other common features of a business meeting. A non-family member, trained as a facilitator, may be desired to keep the discussion flowing smoothly, to quiet talkative, over-bearing family members, to encourage less talkative people to share their thoughts, and to create a safe environment.

Family Business Meetings are dedicated meetings for family members who are working together in the business to deal with the interaction between the family and business. The agenda of the meeting can be primarily business issues or primarily family issues or both.

Farm families holding regular family council meetings and family business meetings report: (1) greater family harmony, (2) greater comfort with who will take over the family business, (3) increased understanding about the extent of the retiring generation's financial needs and resources, and (4) smoother management and ownership transitions. By taking a proactive approach to succession planning, individuals and families can help ensure that they are remembered in the best possible light and that their life's work will more successfully transition to future generations.

Links : <http://www.ifma22.org/2406>

Tags : HRM



## Farmer attitude towards advisory services in Sweden

At the very core of a transition towards farm sustainability is the individual decision-maker. An increased awareness, knowledge, participation and capacity among farmers are keys to sustainable development of agriculture. Clearly, it is the farmer that will take both strategic and operative decisions that bridge between theory and practice while balancing a desirable future with what is feasible. Advisory services have and will be a major contributor in the realisation of a sustainable development, both on farm and societal level. Being an intermediary in the knowledge system, advisors should not only provide scientific and relevant knowledge, but also tailor their activities to the farmers' needs. No doubt, advisory services are an important part of farm development.

Given that farmers struggle with an increased and international price-pressure, a need to work with objectives on different system levels simultaneously (i.e., viability, animal welfare, environmental targets, social situation), and higher demands on competence and capacity (individual and organisational), we have over the last years seen an emergence of alternative models in agricultural extension. In this respect, advisory services are called upon in new roles. However, conventional advisors encounter difficulties in taking over new roles and becoming professional coaches and facilitators.

Today's development of advisory services (agricultural extension) is quite radical. New societal and market challenges forces advisors to rethink much of what has been taken for granted earlier. The technological development gives rise to both new opportunities and challenges. In this sense advisors need to work both transformative (transcend the farmers visions of what is possible) as well as integrative (adapt their advice to the unique situation in which farmers live and act).

To be able to address these issues from the right angle we decided to map the overall attitudes among farmers towards advisory services using a questionnaire as a point of departure in our project "Learning and communication in Swedish Agriculture - Advisors role in bridging between research and practice". We wanted to know how well the advisory services fulfil the farmers needs and requirements. The hope was to be able to identify areas, such as disciplines and/or type of production where the advisory services are sufficient and up-to-date and where there are gaps and a need for improvement. To do this we decided to do a survey among farmers from all over Sweden across production types. The questionnaire was sent out to 2000 farmers.

The results show that the farmers that use advisory services to a large extent also are the ones most content with the services. Larger farms use a bigger range of advisory services and have a clearer aim for profitability. We can also see that the services provided varies across the country.

A questionnaire gives us an overall picture of the situation at the moment. But it can't provide depth and detail, therefor this study will continue using other methods interviews and focus-groups towards farmers. We will also direct our attention towards the advisors in the quest for a best practice in advisory services - what work and why?

Links : <http://www.ifma22.org/2400>

Tags : Extension

## Measuring Farm Labor: Survey Experimental Evidence from Ghana

This study examines recall bias in farm labor by conducting a randomized survey experiment in Ghana. Hours of farm labor obtained from a recall survey conducted at the end of the season are compared with data collected weekly throughout the season. The study finds that the recall method overestimates farm



labor per person per plot by about 10 percent, controlling for observable differences at baseline. Recall bias in farm labor per person per plot is accounted for by the fact that households in the recall group report fewer marginal plots and farm workers, denoted here as listing bias. This listing bias also creates a countervailing effect on hours of farm labor at higher levels of aggregation, so that the recall method underestimates farm labor per plot and per household and overestimates the labor productivity of household-operated farms. Consistent with the notion that recall bias is linked to the cognitive burden of reporting on past events, the study finds that recall bias in farm labor has a strong educational gradient.

Links : [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?menuPK=64187510&pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&siteName=WDS&entityID=090224b0868b86a8\\_1\\_0](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?menuPK=64187510&pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&siteName=WDS&entityID=090224b0868b86a8_1_0)

## The Canadian family farm, in literature and in practice

Many sociologists and food policy activists are preoccupied with the fate of the family farm. In this paper we ask whether tacit normative beliefs among scholars regarding the family farm as an imagined site of resistance to industrialization and its ills holds up to empirical scrutiny? Using a grounded theoretical approach, we build an understanding of the relationship structures defining the contemporary family farm in its wider assemblages and food system relations. We engage 36 self-identified family farmers in Canada in qualitative interviews from which we constitute a definition of the contemporary family farm and its role in food politics. Our interviews reveal incredible variation in labour arrangements, production styles and strategies as well non-uniform commitments to sustainability among farmers. The interviews also, perhaps most crucially, reveal some of our participants trading upon normative conceptions of “family farm” and mobilizing what we claim is a “floating signifier” (Laclau, 1989) for a variety of food system interests, some arguably unsustainable.

Links : [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718310246?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718310246?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

Tags : Family work, Work organisation"

## Heterogeneous welfare impacts of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Evidence from Andhra Pradesh, India

We use a three-round, 4013-household panel from Andhra Pradesh, together with administrative data and village and population census data, to explore the welfare effects of India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) on direct beneficiaries. NREGS participants in districts that had been exposed to the program for one year only significantly increased protein and energy intake while in districts with two-year exposure, participants were able to accumulate more nonfinancial assets. The benefits are most pronounced for scheduled casts/scheduled tribes and for the poor, in particular female headed households and households with disabilities. We also find that increased income from casual labor is the primary channel through which the effects are realized. We find no evidence that NREGS participation has resulted in higher private investment in land improvement.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18304480>

Tags : Rural Employment

## AG help wanted: guidelines for managing agricultural labor

Ag Help Wanted is an educational guidebook designed to assist every person who currently manages or expects to manage human resources on farms, ranches, nurseries, dairies, and other agricultural operations. The book can be used as a source of ideas for improving management policies or practices, an occasional reference in coping with problems that arise, or a base for systematic study of human resource management in agriculture. It presents principles, practical examples, regulatory considerations, and leads to more references that all help equip managers to make choices that are reasonable, legal, and ultimately effective for both their businesses and the people they employ.

Ag Help Wanted components include: the Ag Help Wanted guidebook in both printed and digital (PDF) formats and an online companion website ([AgHelpWanted.org](http://AgHelpWanted.org)) that provides: links to book content, content highlights (English/Spanish), support links to federal, state, and other supporting agency documents/websites, and video clips offering nine sets of brief vignettes that illustrate approaches to one-on-one communication in problem work situations.

Links : <http://www.ifma22.org/2135>

Tags : HRM

## A comparison of succession planning consultancy processes

Farm succession planning is becoming increasingly complex requiring technical and process consultancy input from a range of rural professionals. However, despite the impact RPs have on succession planning, research on RPs' farm succession consultancy is scarce. A case study with six rural professionals experienced in succession planning consultancy was conducted to seek information on farm succession consultancy roles and processes. This paper reports on the processes of the four who facilitated the entire process. All four incorporated the aspects recognised as being important in succession consultancy. However, there was considerable variation between their processes in the manner in which they processed through the steps, how they addressed issues, and managed people dynamics, their time frames and their emphasis on certain aspects. Their professional roles, client relationships, client' expectations, their beliefs, skills and knowledge, confidence and background all contributed to these differences. This variability in their process suggests that defining a prescriptive process for effective succession planning consultancy beyond general guidelines is impractical. A range of approaches is likely to be effective, although some practices could be more effective than others and this may be worth further exploration.

Links : <http://www.ifma22.org/2167>

Tags : Extension

## Is there a pivotal role for farm consultants in farm business succession planning?

Research on how rural professionals work is limited, with even less on their succession planning roles and processes. In farm succession planning, rural professionals work together to provide knowledge and skills from their respective fields. While accountants, lawyers and bankers are routinely involved, farm consultants are often overlooked as a source of succession planning advice and support. Case studies were conducted with six experienced rural professionals, including three farm consultants, to better understand how they worked with farm succession clients. This paper discusses the farm consultants' succession

planning roles through contrasting their views and processes. The farm consultants contributed to succession planning at all stages of the process. They often had stronger people and facilitation skills than other rural professionals for working with family and leading the process, know their clients and their businesses well, and already contributed to regular strategic planning. They provide objective advice and, have the expertise to identify and help implement business growth strategies over time to facilitate viable intergenerational transfer. Hence, it can be questioned whether greater awareness of consultants' potential contribution is required by rural professionals and their farmer clients, and whether industry organisations have a role in raising this awareness and possibly accreditation.

Links : <http://www.ifma22.org/2127>

Tags : Extension

## Shift is happening

The objective of this Paper is to review how workforce management has changed over time, using agriculture as a framework. This Paper looks at the advancement from the pre-industrial revolution period, where local economies comprised of small-scale agriculture where master craftsmen trained apprentices to learn a trade; through to the contemporary approaches for Human Resource Management (HRM) where it has yet again progressed into Strategic Human Resource Management (SHRM). The potential impacts on farm profitability will also be explored. The workforce on Australia farms has experienced many changes over the past few decades, such as shifts in consumer demands, environmental changes, changes to government policy, advancements in technology, developments in innovation, to name a few. While farms have primarily been owned and operated by families, in recent times the agricultural workforce has begun to transform from 'mum and dad operators' to a reliance on non-family labour, and a shift in the skills and knowledge required to operate a successful farming enterprise.

Links : <http://www.ifma22.org/2419>

Tags : Family work, Hired work, HRM

## Trust and Succession in Family Businesses

Intergenerational transfer, or succession, is often a goal for family businesses in general, and family farms in particular. This challenging objective is aided or hindered by interpersonal trust between family members. The purpose of this study is to gain an understanding of the role of trust in succession so that those involved can observe the intergenerational behavioral patterns and estimate the source of trust/mistrust, or they can evaluate the trust issues and predict what behavioral patterns to expect. This meta study of the qualitative research literature on family businesses and succession revealed recurring patterns of intergenerational behavior as it relates to the essential component of trust. Character and competence influence the ability of business founders/predecessors and their children/successors to work within an area of trust, shaping intergenerational relationships and producing characteristic family business behavior patterns. Four typical interactive patterns include long-term stability, authoritarian rule, nepotism and sibling rivalry. Family member trust directly affects, and is affected by, family relationships, which, in turn influence both business performance, and the likelihood of successful intergenerational succession for the business itself.

Links : <http://www.ifma22.org/2017>

## **Inequality regimes in Indonesian dairy cooperatives: understanding institutional barriers to gender equality**

Women are important actors in smallholder farmer milk production. Therefore, female input in the dairy cooperatives is essential to dairy development in emerging economies. Within dairy value chains, however, their contributions are often not formally acknowledged or rewarded. This article contributes to filling this gap by adopting a multileveled institutional perspective to explore the case of dairy development in the Pangalengan mixed-sex dairy cooperative on West Java, Indonesia. The objective is to add evidence from the dairy development practice in Indonesia to the current agenda for gender and development as well as identify pathways for future research on dairy development that will help it do better in practice. Central to the exploration is a discussion of formal and informal institutions as part of the dynamics of the inequality regimes in dairy cooperatives. Evidence from dairy development practices in the Pangalengan cooperative shows, among others, distinct differences between the participation of male and female target groups in dairy development extension, as well as farm size- and resource-related trends in 'masculinization' and 'feminization' of the smallholder farmer household. The conclusions contribute to debates on more resilient, thus sustainable working relations in food chains, women's empowerment, gender equality and social justice in agriculture as well as cooperative studies.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-018-09908-9>

Tags : Gender, Value chains

## **China's peasant agriculture and rural society by Jan Douwe van der Ploeg**

This is an important book that will rekindle old debates and spark new discussions in the fields of critical agrarian studies and China studies. Each of its 12 chapters are co-authored by members of the research team. The two editors are also the key authors, with van der Ploeg involved in all 12 chapters and Ye in eight. Together, the chapters provide a comprehensive coverage of topics that are central to debates on China's rural economy and to theoretical discussions of agrarian change.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12299>

Tags : Family work, Work organisation

## **Hearing impairment among Korean farmers, based on a 3-year audiometry examination**

Introduction and objective:

Work noise exposure among farmers can cause hearing loss. Farmers are exposed to hazardous noise from equipment and domestic animals, and experience high rates of noise-induced hearing loss. The aim of our study was to evaluate the hearing thresholds of farmers in Korea. This study is the first to evaluate hearing impairment in Korean farmers nationwide. There have been few studies that have performed audiometric testing to measure hearing impairment at the national level in Korea.

Material and methods:

Through the Farm Work Safety Model Project among the 40 villages in which inhabitants received health check-ups from 2006-2008, 2,027 people from 35 villages were targeted (957 people in 16 villages in 2006, 436 people in five villages in 2007, and 634 people in 14 villages in 2008) and underwent pure tone audiometry tests. 2,027 people from 35 villages underwent pure tone audiometry tests through the Farm Work Safety Model Project. The tests were conducted using a portable audiometer, and air conduction thresholds were determined.

#### Results:

Hearing impairment at 3kHz and above was more prevalent in men than in women. The prevalence of moderate-to-profound hearing impairment was 19.6% in the total study population and increased with age.

#### Conclusions:

It is proposed that the high prevalence rate of farmers' hearing impairment may be due to excessive workplace noise. To manage farmers' hearing health, precise evaluations of farmers' hearing acuity and noise exposure on farms should be conducted. This study might be a stepping-stone to protect farmers' hearing health.

Links : <http://www.aaem.pl/Hearing-impairment-among-Korean-farmers-based-on-a-3-year-audiometry-examination,102292,0,2.html>

Tags : Health and decent work

## Risk Assessment and Recommendations for Forester Exposure to Hymenoptera

**Objective:** Ants, bees, hornets, wasps, and yellow jackets (insects in Order Hymenoptera) are potentially a serious concern to outdoor workers, as the venom from their stings can cause life-threatening allergic reactions. This study assessed the impacts of Hymenoptera stings and related worker training regimes of forestry workers across the United States (US).

**Methods:** A survey was distributed to nearly 2,000 outdoor workers in the forestry industry from four US regions (South, West, Northeast, and Midwest).

**Results:** Ants are a primary concern in the South, with >75% of participants reporting ant stings within the last 5 years. Bees, hornets, wasps, and yellow jackets are a concern for surveyed foresters in all US regions, with 60-70% and 75-93% of participants, respectively, having been stung by bees or hornets/wasps/yellow jackets within the last 5 years. Despite such a large number of participants experiencing stings, nearly 75% of participants were not concerned about being stung or their reaction to stings. Approximately, 70% of participants reported not having received any safety training related to Hymenoptera from their employers.

**Conclusion:** No significant difference was shown in the number of foresters stung at work between safety trained and non-safety trained participants. However, it was significantly more likely for participants to carry a first aid kit if they had received Hymenoptera safety training. Consequently, more comprehensive and frequent training should be considered to help reduce risk of exposure to Hymenoptera.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1567425?af=R&>

## Off-farm work, smartphone use and household income: Evidence from rural China

In theory, off-farm work, by raising household incomes, can have a direct impact on smartphone use among rural residents and the use of these smartphones in turn enhances incomes by facilitating online financial transactions, easing management tasks, strengthening social networks, providing technical services, and reducing exposure to risks. In light of this, this paper assesses the impact of participation in off-farm work on smartphone use, using an endogenous switching probit model and a survey of 493 rural households in China. The joint impacts of off-farm work participation and smartphone use on household income are also analyzed using a control function method. The results show that participation in off-farm work increases the probability of smartphone use significantly. Furthermore, we find that the household heads who engaged in off-farm activities and who were smartphone users earned 3430 Yuan and 2643 Yuan more per capita annual income, respectively, compared to their full-time farming and smartphone-free counterparts.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1043951X18300786?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Innovation

## Disaster preparedness training for Latino migrant and seasonal farm workers in communities where they work

Hispanic migrant seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) are essential to the sustainability of many commercial fruit and vegetable farm operations in rural counties across Michigan as well as those in many other states across the nation [1]. Migrant farmworkers usually travel long distances from their sending communities in southern states, like Texas and Florida, to work field agriculture, nurseries, greenhouses, and processing plants in receiving communities of the north, states like Michigan and Wisconsin, during the summer and fall harvest seasons. Although no current data system provides a reliable count of the migrant farmworker population, the population has leveled off since the 1990s when roughly 2.5 million farmworkers were employed in the U.S. Migrant farmworker expert, Philip Martin, estimated 840,000 farmworkers have 409,000 children traveling with them as they do farm work [2].

Links : <https://occup-med.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12995-018-0219-4>

Tags : Health and decent work, Skills and training

## I am not a tractor!: How Florida farmworkers took on the fast food giants and won

What could a warfare scholar who admits no previous experience in agriculture and labor rights issues tell us about a farmworker organization that has reshaped the Florida tomato industry? After six years of research, it turns out quite a lot. In her book, *I am not a tractor!: How Florida farmworkers took on the fast food giants and won*, Susan Marquis recounts the story of farmworkers who did not want to be seen as tractors but rather as human beings with rights. Beyond retracing the history of the Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW) and their Fair Food Program (FFP), Marquis seeks to understand why the program has worked and the ways in which it could be expanded to other low-wage industries. At first glance, her choice of topic is not an easy one. Labor issues in the US are historically charged and complex. Furthermore, the CIW and their 'penny per pound' campaign have been covered extensively over the years not only by journalists but also by authors such as Barry Estabrook (2011)

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-018-09901-2>

Tags : Health and decent work

## Review on gendered perspective of household's participation in agricultural activities in Ethiopia

Gender is a crosscutting issue that attracts the attention of development professionals, policy makers and politicians. It is due to the fact that in any development, interventions involvement of women has become compulsory. To this end, considering the roles of men and women is very important, and gender roles vary across culture. In Ethiopia where agriculture is the backbone of the economy, the participation of women in the field is very high. Though men are taking the lion's share in agricultural production, the contribution of women has also been an undeniable fact. Rural Ethiopian women must work up to twice as many hours per day compared to men, since they are primarily responsible for their households, including gathering firewood and water, cooking, cleaning, and providing child care. The contribution of women to agricultural and food production is significant but it is impossible to verify empirically the share produced by women. This paper re-affirms that women make essential contributions to agriculture and rural enterprises across the developing world. But there is much diversity in women's roles and over-generalization undermines policy relevance and planning.

Links : <https://academicjournals.org/journal/JAERD/article-abstract/34BB24959816>

Tags : Gender

## FAO migration framework 2: migration as a choice and an opportunity for rural development

The purpose of the FAO Migration Framework is to guide the Organization in carrying out its work on migration at global, regional and country levels. It aims to ensure greater coordination between technical units and decentralized offices, and strengthen coherence and synergies across the Organization. The Framework is particularly timely, as the United Nations is asked to provide policy assistance and technical and capacity development support to Member States for the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, in line with the 2016 New York Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/CA2717EN/ca2717en.pdf>

Tags : Migration"

## Human Capital and the CAP: The Case for Radical Policy Reform

Ambitious EU objectives for a more resilient, sustainable and competitive agricultural sector, cannot be achieved unless more attention is given to the development of human capital. Despite longstanding interventions to promote specialist agricultural education, farmer attainment metrics remain disappointing. Likewise participation rates in lifelong learning are much lower for farmers than for the working population generally. Based on experience in other sectors, there is potential to apply measures on minimum practitioner competency, practitioner accreditation and continuing professional development to agriculture. As part of this policy framework, a share of the future EU agriculture budget should be placed in a Knowledge Fund to be allocated in the form of Knowledge Vouchers. Given ingrained barriers to change that must be overcome, farmers using Knowledge Vouchers to finance training, skills and competency development should be rewarded with a cash payment. Farmers that do not engage in



education and lifelong learning would see subsidy payments reduced. The prescribed policy change would improve overall value for public money and align with proposals for Member States to develop Strategic Plans to meet economic, environmental and social objectives, as part of post-2020 CAP reforms.

This article argues that the development of human capital receives insufficient attention in the CAP, that reform is required, and that EU and national responsibilities for agricultural education and farmer lifelong learning could be better integrated. Pivoting the CAP to become more knowledge centred will help deliver a smart, resilient and sustainable agricultural sector. It will also achieve better value for money. Three main questions are addressed:

Why is change necessary?

What changes should be made?

How should change be implemented?

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1746-692X.12205>

Tags : Skills and training, Policy

## **La contribution des recherches sur l'élevage aux débats scientifiques sur le travail en agriculture**

La diversité de formes de production (conventionnelle vs agroécologique) et de formes de travail (familial/salarié ; délégation de tâches/coopération) sont l'expression d'importants changements sociaux, économiques et technologiques concernant l'agriculture et ses impacts sur le travail dans les exploitations. Lors du premier Symposium international sur le travail en agriculture, qui a eu lieu en novembre 2016 au Brésil, plusieurs dimensions de ces changements (emploi, organisation du travail, santé, genre, identités professionnelles, innovation...) ont fait l'objet d'appels à communication avec des présentations issues de tous les continents. Nous nous interrogeons sur la contribution des recherches sur l'élevage particulièrement de ruminants, dans les débats scientifiques actuels. L'objectif est d'identifier les différents domaines de débat scientifique couverts par les communications du symposium traitant du travail en élevage.

Links : [http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018\\_session\\_6\\_travail\\_complet.pdf](http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf)

## **Vidéo - La diversité du travail des salariés dans les élevages bovins laitiers en Auvergne - YouTube**

Présentation faite le 4 décembre 2018 aux journées 3R (Rencontre Recherche Ruminants)

Links : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRjb9rgrO5E>

Tags : Hired work

## **Les mondes sociaux des TPE et PME - modèles et logiques d'action »**

« Les mondes sociaux des TPE et PME - modèles et logiques d'action » est un nouvel ouvrage vient de paraître aux éditions Octarès, Sous la direction d'Elyes Bentabet & Martine Gadille.

L'entrée par les mondes sociaux met en exergue la très grande diversité des micro-entreprises, des TPE et PME qui rend souvent difficile leur analyse. En contrepoint, une connaissance spécifique de ces entreprises s'impose car elles sont à la charnière des débats sur la flexibilité, les dynamiques du marché du travail et, les disruptions du système de formation professionnelle.

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2019/01/24/publication-les-mondes-sociaux-des-tpe-et-pme-modeles-et-logiques-daction/>

## **Jóvenes rurales y sus trayectorias de inserción a las estructuras formales de movilidad social en el Estado de Jalisco, México**

El artículo es producto de un trabajo de investigación realizado durante los años 2011 y 2012 en torno a las trayectorias formativas y laborales de la juventud rural en la región Ciénega del estado de Jalisco, México. La intención general del estudio fue analizar las alternativas y las estrategias de formación, ocupación e inserción laboral que ponen en marcha las/os jóvenes en un contexto rural, e indagar en sus significados y los efectos que pueden llegar a tener esas trayectorias en términos de movilidad social. Para ello se utilizó el método etnográfico a través de entrevistas en profundidad con 27 jóvenes de tres distintas localidades de la región señalada y de la observación participante, con la intención de recuperar sus relatos de vida y reconstruir sus trayectorias educativas y ocupacionales.

En este artículo se exponen los resultados de estas trayectorias, en los que se destacan rasgos como el alargamiento y fragmentación de los trayectos, un inicio temprano en el trabajo, una diversificación de las ocupaciones y una mayor escolaridad (aunque pausada), que sugieren la combinación de periodos de formación, trabajo, matrimonio y paternidad/maternidad sin estar sujetos a las transiciones lineales que se habían establecido en el paso a la edad adulta, aunque sí teniendo como referente prioritario una mejor inserción laboral.

Se identifica que dichos rasgos están prolongando el tiempo social tradicional de la juventud, además de transformar los patrones de participación en cada ámbito social (escolar, laboral, doméstico) revitalizando así, el mundo rural de hoy.

Links : <http://www.ceil-conicet.gov.ar/ojs/index.php/revistaalasru/article/view/464>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth, Skills and training

## **Dinámicas migratorias y la incorporación de trabajadoras/es en el agronegocio de uva de exportación. Un análisis comparativo de los casos de Chile y Brasil**

Basado en aportes de la Sociología de la Agricultura y del Trabajo el objetivo central de este artículo es traer al debate la comprensión de procesos de exclusión e inclusión en curso en el campo de la agricultura de exportación de frutas y vegetales frescos en países latinoamericanos. Toma como objeto de investigación las dinámicas migratorias que inciden en las formas de incorporación de trabajadores y trabajadoras a los modernos campos de producción y exportación de frutas del llamado Sur global hacia el Norte global. La metodología se basa en el trabajo de campo realizado en Brasil y Chile entre los años 2014 y 2018, utilizando datos provenientes de entrevistas, grupos de discusión, relatorías y bancos de

datos públicos. Este artículo contribuye a develar los procesos migratorios, las persistentes vulnerabilidades y formas de explotación de los trabajadores/as en contextos frutícolas contemporáneos.

Links : <http://www.ceil-conicet.gov.ar/ojs/index.php/revistaalasru/article/view/472>

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration