



Congress and Publications

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Realized by Priscila Malanski at 17/07/2019

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Congress

International Conference “Large Farm Management”

It is the only business conference in CIS and Europe that fully covers all the major aspects of successful farm management. The event is a must-visit conference for anyone who wants to learn more about innovations in management of agricultural companies, latest technologies from market leaders and to acquire new business contacts. The Large Farm Management Conference provides a platform for the discussion of developments in practice and fundamentals of farm and agribusiness management. More than 500 agricultural producers, leading investors and representatives of innovative start-ups and service companies are expected to attend the event. The conference is organized by the Ukrainian Agribusiness Club and the UCABevent Agency in cooperation with IAMO, the International Competence Center on Large Scale Agriculture (LaScala) and other partners from science, business and the mass media.

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

IFAMA 2020

At the IFAMA 2020 conference in Rotterdam, home of the biggest port in Europe, today's pressing food and agricultural challenges will be addressed drawing upon the triple helix expertise of academics, business and government. Societal, human development challenges and goals mean that companies in agrifood need to transform, impacting their daily operations but also their future strategic outlooks. Join us at IFAMA 2020 Rotterdam to meet agrifood game changers and young talent, visit hi-tech greenhouse complexes, farmlands and agrifood companies. Have a sneak preview of what the 'Food for the Future' will look like from the perspective of one of the most innovative countries in the world.

Links

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.aeasa.org.za/resource/resmgr/conference2019/ifama_2020_rotterdam_invitation.pdf

Call for Papers

AIAEE 2020

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 36th Annual Conference. Topics relating to the conference theme "Shorelines and Scholars" are encouraged, but all submissions will be given full consideration.

The deadline for submitting proposals is Tuesday, **October 1, 2019 by 11:59 PM EST.**

Links : <https://www.aiae.org/attachments/article/61/AIAEE%202020%20Call%20for%20proposals.pdf>

Durée de l'activité et fragmentations du travail

Ce dossier vise à explorer les conséquences, du point de vue des temps et des rythmes du travail, de la réticularisation des systèmes productifs à une échelle pouvant être mondiale et du fractionnement corollaire des carrières professionnelles des travailleurs. Ces deux phénomènes, bien repérés dans la littérature sociologique, favorisent la multiplication des discontinuités qui affectent les espaces de travail ou les vies de travailleurs. Comment, dans ce contexte, la continuité des activités de travail - indispensable à la production - peut-elle être assurée? C'est la question à laquelle ce dossier souhaiterait inviter les chercheurs-e-s. Plusieurs thématiques gagneront à être plus spécifiquement explorées.

Réception des propositions (résumés de 5 000 signes maximum) : **15 septembre 2019**

Links : <https://calenda.org/650435>

Quando o trabalho real é tabu

Os investigadores e consultores que colocam a atividade real e os projetos de intervenção no centro de suas análises, deparam-se frequentemente com numerosas dificuldades na condução dos seus projetos. O desvio entre o trabalho prescrito e o trabalho real nem sempre faz parte das evidências dos seus interlocutores. No entanto, toda a atividade humana é impossível de ser completamente antecipada, e as regras que tentam normalizá-la são inevitavelmente revistas, redefinidas, no exercício da própria atividade. Ora, esta abordagem da atividade tem exigências metodológicas: trata-se de ancorar as

intervenções no que constitui o real das situações de trabalho; e o conhecimento deste exige que seja debatido com aqueles que trabalham. O objetivo deste dossiê é retomar, apoiar e propor uma reflexão coletiva sobre as dificuldades que às vezes impedem o avanço dos projetos para os quais o trabalho real não pode ser um tema tabu.

30 de setembro de 2019: Data limite para a recepção de propostas, com o título, resumo (máximo de 500 palavras) e cinco referências bibliográficas (através do seguinte endereço de correio eletrônico: laboreal@fpce.up.pt).

Links : <https://calenda.org/646880>

Convocatoria para publicar en la revista GénEros número 28

GénEros 28 es de temática libre. Se pueden enviar sus trabajos siempre y cuando se ajusten a la línea editorial de la revista, que analicen, desde la perspectiva de género, la condición masculina y femenina en relación con la salud, sexualidad, familia, trabajo, educación, economía, derecho, la filosofía, el arte, la literatura, ciencias humanas y sociales, entre otras.

Fecha límite de recepción de artículos: **11 de diciembre de 2019**

Links : <http://sociologia-alas.org/wp-content/uploads/Convocatoria-revista-GenEros-28.pdf>

Publications

Occupational Health and Safety Issues at Agribusiness Retailers

This case explores efforts to improve occupational health and safety at RRV Cooperative, a fictional agricultural cooperative located in the upper Midwest. Students are introduced to the operations of farm supply and grain marketing cooperatives and to fundamental concepts in occupational health and safety. Students are asked to analyze data and consider the challenges in changing personal and group habits. Background information presented in this case offers additional teaching opportunities regarding trends in the farm supply and grain marketing industry and U.S. production agriculture.

Links : https://www.aaea.org/UserFiles/file/AETR_2019_009ProofFinal_v2.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

Fisheries development, labour and working conditions on Myanmar's marine resource frontier

The history of fisheries development in Myanmar is poorly understood. A growing body of evidence suggests that working conditions in some of Myanmar's fisheries are extremely precarious. The treatment of labour in the wider fisheries literature has been fragmented. Drawing together these strands, this paper addresses two central questions through a qualitative analysis of marine fisheries in Mon State in Southeast Myanmar: (1) How have marine fisheries developed in a context of broader political, economic,

technological and environmental change? (2) What are the characteristics of labour conditions in Mon's marine fisheries, and how have these been shaped by the context of fisheries development? We show that Mon's fisheries have transformed over the past three decades. Fishing has become more reliant on migrant labour, and a range of unsafe and exploitative labour practices are increasingly apparent. The paper makes several contributions: First, we address gaps in the knowledge on the nature of fisheries in Myanmar. Second, we extend previous research on working conditions in fisheries to show how labour arrangements and exploitation in fisheries emerge in the context of place-specific geographies of environmental, social and economic change. Third, we highlight the need for greater critical attention to labour and working conditions in research on fisheries of all scales.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718307083?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Health and decent work

"I Don't Want to Work in Agriculture!" The Transition from Agricultural Education to the Labor Market in Rural Russia

In Russia, the shift in career incentives from agriculture-related jobs to other sectors, even among agriculturally educated students, presents two main challenges to rural labor markets. The first relates to the shortage of agricultural employees. The second concerns difficulties in the school-to-work transition, characterized by long periods of unemployment. This article addresses these challenges by studying the career incentives of postsecondary agriculturally educated students, based on data from the Altai region, Siberia (N = 474). We use a logit regression to predict the probability of career transition, given the incentives. We examine whether familial background and life expectations are associated with plans to pursue a career in agriculture within a life course context. The results show that students' career plans with respect to agriculture vary according to both sociofamilial background and views about one's life course.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ruso.12245>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth, HRM

Rethinking the Transformation of the Labor Supply in Rural China During the Reform Era

A Marxian political economy perspective is essential to analysis of the transformation of rural labor forces into capitalist wage labor in China during the reform era. Orthodox theory depicts this transformation as a market-driven process in which the state played a passive role. Following Giovanni Arrighi's seminal 1970 article, we seek to show that the transformation of labor supply and the formation of an industrial reserve army is a historical process in which the state played an active role. The market is not a substitute for the state; on the contrary, coercion arising from both the state and the market was the driving force of the transformation of labor supply. In contrast to the Marxian methodology, the orthodox theory fails to provide a valid foundation for understanding both the historical transformation of and the contemporary turning point in the labor market.

Links : <https://guilfordjournals.com/doi/abs/10.1521/viso.2019.83.3.327?af=R&mobileUi=0&>

Tags : Rural Employment

Work safety interventions and threat complexity - A formative investigation into why farmers do not act safely

Fear appeals are a common tactic used in work safety interventions to motivate farmers to adopt safer behaviours. They begin by introducing a threat, followed by information on how to remove the threat. However, fear appeals tend to be ineffective when developed without a firm grasp of the cognitive processes underlying behavioural change. Although previous research on farm safety interventions have investigated fear appeals, they have focused on very narrow threats and behaviours, such as tractor or cow safety, while others have studied the threats but not the cognitive processing. Consequently, not enough is known about the range of threats that evoke fear, how farmers behave when under threat, or their general cognitive beliefs regarding self-efficacy, response cost and response efficacy. In this study, 23 Swedish Farmers were interviewed and participated in a work safety intervention to identify the range of threats farmers perceive, and actions taken to remove those threats.

Material and methods:

The extended parallel processing model was used to gain insights into how farmers cognitively processed threats and their subsequent behaviour. Interestingly, it was found that farmers were more fearful of work safety threats related to family members and employees—yet the actions they took to reduce threats were mostly personal in nature. To help explain this finding, a typology of threat complexity was developed by the authors.

Results:

It was found that simple, common, and direct threats to safety tended to lead to adaptive, threat-reducing behaviours, whereas complex, general, or indirect threats promoted more maladaptive behaviours that reduced fear, but not the threats.

Links : <http://www.aaem.pl/Work-safety-interventions-and-threat-complexity-A-formative-investigation-into-why,105798,0,2.html>

Tags : Health and decent work

Is the feminization of labor harmful to agricultural production? The decision-making and production control perspective

Even today, academics continue to debate the effect of feminization of agricultural labor force on agricultural output. By considering the dimensions of participation in decision-making and production, this study divides the various agricultural production models into three types: (i) the traditional model of decisions made either jointly by men and women or by men alone while both genders participate in production, (ii) complete feminization of agricultural decision-making and the production labor force, and (iii) feminization of the agricultural production labor force only. This study investigates the effects of combining or separating decision-making and production in regard to agricultural development in the context of feminization of the agricultural labor force. Using follow-up data collected from 2004-2008 by the Ministry of Agriculture of China, we built a comprehensive panel data model to test our hypotheses. Our research shows that in comparison to traditional agricultural households and fully feminized agricultural labor forces, partially feminized production resulted in lower grain yield and technological advancement. The feminization of agricultural labor does not necessarily have a negative impact on

agricultural output, especially since heavy manual labor is being increasingly replaced by agricultural machinery and outsourcing of tasks. The degree of feminization of the decision-making and production processes should be an important consideration when evaluating the purported negative effects of the feminization of agricultural labor.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2095311919626493?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Gender

Bienestar –the well-being of Latinx farmworkers in a time of change

This symposium explores the well-being of Latinx farmworkers living and laboring in the United States. Our primary aim is to take a deeper look at the lived experiences of farmworkers. In the introduction, we explore the various ways in which well-being is framed in diverse academic disciplines, and how the concept of well-being has been employed in previous research on Latinx farmworkers. We argue that ethnographic methods have potential to represent farmworker experiences in a more nuanced manner than many other social science approaches. We advocate further research and action in terms of farmworker safety, health (including mental health and access to care), food security and food provisioning, rural isolation and access to housing, poverty and job security. Finally, we argue that farmworkers should be considered active and important actors in the context of global environmental change. Ultimately, the well-being of armworkers is co-dependent on global environmental health and sustainability.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-019-09964-9>

Tags : Migration, Health and decent work

Estimating the economic incentives necessary for eliminating child labor in Ghanaian cocoa production

Concerns about the use of child labor in West African cocoa production became widespread in the early 2000s in many high-income countries. In 2015 in Ghana, 91.8% (or a total of 878,595) of the children working in the cocoa sector were involved in a form of hazardous work. Child labor in cocoa production is not just a symptom of poverty but also a contributing factor, as children often forgo a formal education to work in cocoa orchards. Current Ghanaian law prohibits child labor, but, with many cocoa households living in poverty, child labor becomes a necessity for survival, and as such, current child labor laws are rarely enforced. Therefore, an effective policy that eliminates child labor could compensate farmers by providing an economic incentive. In this paper, we develop and calibrate a farm household model to estimate the cocoa price premium necessary to eliminate child labor from cocoa production while leaving the farm household welfare unchanged. This welfare-neutral price premium removes the negative effects of eliminating child labor for the farm household. Varying degrees of child labor exists, with certain forms posing a greater risk to children's wellbeing. The results show that eliminating the worst forms of child labor would require a cocoa price premium of 2.81% and eliminating regular work (non-hazardous work but over the maximum hours allowed for a child) and the worst forms would require an 11.81% premium, which could be paid for by the well-established Ghanaian Cocoa Marketing Board. An incentive for the Cocoa Marketing Board to pay the price premium and monitor and enforce this policy would be the ability to differentiate their cocoa as child-labor free and not lose market share to countries who cannot currently certify this practice.

Links : <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0217230>

Tags : Child labour

The winding paths of peripheral proletarianization: Local labour, world hegemonies, and crisis in rural Colombia

This paper analyses the spatial and temporal patterning of Colombia's rural coffee, banana, and coca-producing labour regimes. The violent labour repression and endemic crises of labour control characterizing these regimes challenge the market despotism paradigm that predominates in scholarly analysis of 21st century labour and agrarian struggles. Instead, I draw from early and later writings of Giovanni Arrighi and his collaborators to develop a new labour regime framework that is sensitive to the experiences of capitalist development in “hostile environments” (i.e., peripheral market conditions) and “hostile times” (periods of world hegemonic decline). In doing so, I highlight the deep social contradictions—crises, violence, and labour militancy—that result from processes of peripheral proletarianization and the ways that these contradictions were mitigated and/or exacerbated by the rise of U.S. global hegemony, Colombian developmental policy, and local agrarian struggle.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12303>

Labour reserves and surplus populations: Northern Ghana and the Eastern Cape of South Africa

This article is focused on the political economy of two of Africa's “labour reserve” regions, northern Ghana and the Eastern Cape of South Africa. The majority of residents in these regions are taken as paradigmatic examples of “surplus populations.” They exemplify a main feature that has been used to theorize the concept of surplus populations today, namely, that their labour is surplus to the needs of capital accumulation. We follow the method of Arrighi and Piselli, tracing the political economic transformations of these regions from the turn of the 20th century until the present in order to ground the concept of surplus population in a specific historical context. We argue that it is limiting to think about these populations' utility or uselessness only in relation to capital. To understand the political implications of “surplus populations,” we must think about the interrelation between the political and economic roles that they play and how these developed within specific historical contexts.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12309>

Tags : Rural Employment

Experiences in the Gulf of Mexico: Overcoming Obstacles for Commercial Fishing Occupational Safety and Health Research

Researchers involved in community-based participatory research often face challenges due to numerous dynamic factors, including the physical location of the study population, willingness to participate, language barriers, cultural norms, social stigmas, and unpredictable weather and other disasters. Investigators who work with commercial fishermen are all too familiar with these potential obstacles and barriers to performing occupational safety and health research. Such has been the case along the Texas and Louisiana gulf coasts, where the burden of occupational fatalities in the shrimp fishery remains high.

Moreover, the need for strategic community, regulatory agency, and research partnerships in order to explore solutions that can help to reduce this burden is ongoing. The IFISH 5 conference and the panel session described in this brief report offered a venue to acknowledge and create awareness of these barriers and opportunities for developing sustainable solutions that can have an impact on this loss of life. The approach taken was to explore the perspectives of a panel of regional collaborators including two researchers, an outreach community liaison, and a marine safety and health official from the U. S. Coast Guard. Key barriers emerging from the panel fell into four themes, each emphasized by one of the four panel members, allowing for discussion of potential solutions. The themes included: (1) language gap; (2) cultural influences and use of personal flotation devices; (3) relationships with the community; and (4) enforcement agency role as a trusted opinion leader. This panel session can readily serve as a model to promote similar exploration of barriers and solutions in commercial fishing across other regions of the US and internationally as well.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1639577?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

An examination of the effects of labor efficiency on the profitability of grass-based, seasonal-calving dairy farms

The seasonality of grass-based, seasonal-calving dairy systems results in disproportionately higher labor demands during the spring, when cows are calving, than in the remaining seasons. This study aimed to (1) examine the relationship between labor efficiency and profitability; (2) investigate strategies to reduce the hours worked per day by the farmer, family, and farm staff in the spring by having certain tasks outsourced; and (3) quantify the economic implications of those strategies. Data from an existing labor efficiency study on Irish dairy farms were used in conjunction with economic performance data from the farms. Tasks that required the highest level of farm labor per day in the spring were identified and hypothetical strategies to reduce the farm hours worked per day were examined. A stochastic budgetary simulation model was then used to examine the economic implications of employing these strategies and the effects of their use in conjunction with a proportionate increase in cow numbers that would leave the hours worked per day unchanged. The strategies were to use contractors to perform calf rearing, machinery work, or milking. Contracting out milking resulted in the greatest reduction in hours worked per day (5.6 h/d) followed by calf rearing (2.7 h/d) and machinery work (2 h/d). Reducing the hours worked per day by removing those tasks had slight (i.e., <5%) negative effects on profitability; however, maintaining the farm hours worked per day while utilizing the same strategies and increasing herd sizes resulted in profitable options. The most profitable scenario was for farms to increase herd size while contracting out milking.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022030219305442>

Tags : Work productivity, Work organisation

Sickness Absence and Hospitalization among Workers on Board Norwegian Fishing Vessels

Background: All over the world, commercial fishing is known to be a hazardous occupation. Although several causal analyses of occupational accidents have been published in recent years, knowledge of the prevalence of sick leave, diagnosis and hospitalization among workers on board Norwegian fishing vessels is still sparse.

Objective: The objective of this study is to provide new knowledge about the prevalence of doctor-certified sick leave among Norwegian fishers compared to an age- and gender-matched control population. A comparison of diagnoses and hospitalizations between these groups is also presented.

Methods: A sample of fishers (n = 25,971) was selected by Statistics Norway (SSB), based on occupation as fishers in 2008-2013. An age- and gender-matched control population (n = 77,913) was also selected. Outpatient consultation and hospitalization data were received from the Norwegian Patient Registry (NPR).

Results: Fishers have significantly lower rates of sick leave than the general working population as a whole, but a significantly higher rate sick leave than an age- and gender-matched control population. The most common cause of sick leave in both fishers and controls was musculoskeletal problems. Fishers had a higher number of hospital stays than the control group; the stays were more often unscheduled and lasted longer than those of the control group.

Conclusion: The results emphasize the continued need for preventive occupational health strategies in the fishing industry.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1640150?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Reporting of Hazardous Events in Aquaculture Operations - The Significance of Safety Climate

Objectives: In Norwegian aquaculture, safer technology and better safety management systems have been developed during the last decade. Safety commitment and safe behavior are still vital to ensure a safe working environment. The objective of this paper is to explore what factors might influence the reporting of hazardous situations in aquaculture. The significance of factors on both the individual (work experience, position) and company/organizational level (company size, safety climate) was studied. It was hypothesized that reporting of hazardous situations was positively predicted by work experience, having the position as operational manager, company size, and safety climate.

Methods: The study is based on a quantitative questionnaire study involving 428 fish farmers, operational managers, and service vessel employees in the Norwegian aquaculture industry, interviewed by telephone. A purposive sampling procedure was employed. Correlation and hierarchical regression analyses were applied. The data quality was considered satisfactory.

Results: Individual factors had no significant relationship with the reporting of hazardous situations. Company size and safety climate factors had positive associations with reporting. Larger companies might have more resources for safety management and the development of practical reporting solutions. A positive safety climate might increase the motivation for reporting.

Conclusion: Efforts by management to improve the safety climate can contribute to the reporting of hazardous events, continuous improvement of safety management and improvement of the safety level.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1640818?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Smartphone adoption and use in agriculture: empirical evidence from Germany

Smartphone technology is promising for the future development of agriculture, as it can facilitate and improve many operational procedures and can also be combined with precision agriculture technologies. Yet, existing research on smartphone adoption in agriculture is scarce. Therefore, this paper empirically explores the factors influencing smartphone adoption by German farmers. The relationship between farmers, farm characteristics and smartphone adoption was analysed using a binomial logit model. The dataset, collected in 2016, consists of 817 German farmers and is representative in terms of age, farm size and diversification as well as regional distribution across the study area. The results indicate that, among other factors, farmers' age, education, and farm size are determinants of smartphone adoption. Furthermore, the paper provides descriptive information about the usage of smartphone functions and agriculture-related app functions. Thus, this paper contributes to the literature by identifying key determinants of smartphone adoption in agriculture. The findings may be of interest for policy makers, researchers in the field of precision agriculture technologies as well as developers and providers of farm equipment and precision agriculture technologies that integrate with smartphones, since the paper includes information concerning smartphone use and key factors influencing smartphone adoption.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11119-019-09675-5>

Tags : Innovation

Les zones grises des relations de travail et d'emploi

Alors que l'emploi et le travail connaissent d'importants changements, notamment dans le sillage de la digitalisation de l'économie, ce dictionnaire fait un état des lieux des connaissances sociologiques sur les mutations à l'œuvre et les problématiques qu'elles soulèvent. Bien que de portée générale, il comporte de nombreuses références directes à l'agriculture, à la fois en tant que secteur emblématique de certaines situations d'emploi et structurant dans l'histoire du travail, de par son poids dans l'économie jusqu'à la moitié du XXe siècle

Links : <http://veilleagri.hautetfort.com/archive/2019/07/05/les-zones-grises-des-relations-de-travail-et-d-emploi-marie-6162833.html>

Tags : Rural Employment

Perspectives de l'OCDE sur les compétences 2019

Les économies et les sociétés sont en pleine transformation numérique. Les technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC), l'intelligence artificielle (IA) et la robotique modifient profondément la façon dont les gens travaillent, interagissent, communiquent et vivent. Ces transformations apportent à la fois des opportunités et des défis et l'aptitude des pays à tirer parti des avantages d'un monde numérique dépend largement des compétences de leur population. L'édition 2019 des Perspectives de l'OCDE sur les compétences a pour objectif de comprendre comment les politiques, en particulier celles qui affectent le développement et l'utilisation des compétences, peuvent influencer les résultats de la transformation numérique et garantir que la nouvelle vague technologique aboutisse à de meilleurs résultats pour tous. Pour que les individus puissent tirer parti des nouvelles technologies à la maison et au travail et ne soient pas laissés-pour-compte, un effort politique global et coordonné est nécessaire. Cet ensemble de politiques doit à la fois promouvoir la numérisation lorsque cette dernière augmente la productivité et le bien-être, et atténuer ses impacts négatifs. Les politiques en matière de compétences et d'éducation sont primordiales au sein de cet ensemble de politiques

Links : https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/perspectives-de-l-ocde-sur-les-competences-2019_a0e29ca9-fr

Tags : HRM, Policy