



Event and literature monitoring

2018/07-02

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 02/08/2018

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Congress

IFSA - News

- Workshop on Transversal views of work in agriculture will be held 11-14 November 2018 at the State University of Maringa (Brazil).

- The 14th European IFSA Symposium will be held in the week of 21-27 March 2020 in Evora (Portugal). Further information regarding deadlines and topics will be published on the conference website, which will be available in early 2019. We'll be looking forward to seeing you in Evora!

Links : <http://ifsa.boku.ac.at/cms/>

International Agricultural Workforce Conference

The dairy industry is the most strategically important indigenous sector of the Irish economy. Driven by increased production and higher dairy market returns, Irish dairy exports increased to €4.02 billion in 2017 about one third of total Agri export value and over half of the national beef output is from the dairy industry. However, the industry faces a big human capital challenge as increased scale has been the major driver of increased output with nearly half of all dairy cows are now milked in herds of >100 cows which has been a significant structural change for the industry. Teagasc has identified farm labour as one of the major limitations to the further growth of the dairy industry. However, many dairy industries globally have faced this challenge previously and for that reason, we have organised this conference with international experts, to identify solutions and strategies to overcome the challenges faced by the Irish dairy industry as it continues to grow and deliver real value for the Irish rural economy.

Links : <https://www.teagasc.ie/media/website/publications/2018/International-Agriculture-Workforce-conference.pdf>

6th International Conference of African Agricultural Economists

“Rising to meet new challenges: Africa’s agricultural development beyond 2020 Vision” is the theme for the 6th African Association of Agricultural Economists triennial conference. The conference will be held in Abuja, the capital city of Nigeria, from 23-26 September, 2019.

The conference will explore the recent developments in agricultural systems across Africa. Key drivers of change include population growth, rapid urbanization, productivity enhancing innovation, climate change, the rise of agri-preneurship, land reform, as well as policy and investment priorities by governments and development partners. To be relevant in the midst of this dizzying array of new developments, agricultural economists must put these developments in context, present evidence on their causes and consequences, and anticipate the policy challenges that governments will be facing and seeking guidance on in the next few years. This conference will bring together leading scholars, policy makers, agribusiness representatives and development practitioners to examine how these new mega-trends are shaping agricultural development in Africa

Links : http://www.aaae2019.info/?page_id=10

Will Immigration Policies Lower Rural Economic Development Opportunities?

Four presentations look at the rural development risks at 2018 AAEA Annual Meeting

U.S Agriculture currently is dependent on immigrant labor in specialized production and processing activities. As more and more farms and processing activities are moving to robotics the need for immigrant labor will be on a decline. Immigration policies may also change dramatically and suddenly. But how dependent is agriculture and processing on immigrants? And how far and how fast can mechanization close the potential labor gap caused by immigration policy?

In the Track session, “Agricultural Labor Force, Immigration Policy, and Rural Development,” organized by the Community and Regional Economics Network (CRENET) and Senior Sections, four presentations will examine the immigration policy, the agricultural labor gap, agricultural imports, and rural development as key factors.

Links : <https://www.aaea.org/publications/publications-update/will-immigration-policies-lower-rural-economic-development-opportunities>

Changes in the Guest Worker Program

Growers, especially specialty crop farmers, are reporting labor shortages across the country. There is a program created for U.S. employers or agents, to bring foreign agricultural temporary workers in for help. This program is H-2A, and is the only program currently available to legally hire foreign workers to do seasonal agricultural jobs. There are specific regulatory requirements that the employers or agents must abide by including to first attempt to fill the positions with U.S. citizens. Agricultural guest worker visas are part of a much larger conversation about U.S. Immigration policy.

In the Organized Symposia, “Guest Worker Programs in Agriculture: Drivers of Change” seven panelists from academic and government fields will discuss and outline the main elements of how, where, and why H-2A workers are being used.

Links : <https://www.aaea.org/publications/publications-update/changes-in-the-guest-worker-program>

IFMA

‘Excellence in farm management through innovation, diversification and integration with tourism’

To be held in Tasmania, Australia

Venue - Grand Chancellor Hotel, Launceston,

Date - 3rd-8th March, 2019

Website: www.ifma22.org

****REGISTRATION NOW OPEN****

Links : <https://ifmaonline.org/congresses/future-congresses/>

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

Over sixty percent of Africa's estimated 1.2 billion people are under the age of 25; yet with little job creation currently in the rural areas where the majority of the population resides, there is a growing uncertainty over the continent's preparedness to tap this resource. Tens of millions of jobs will have to be created each year in rural areas for Africa to harness the dividends of this youthful population.

Considering agriculture as an essential driver of economic development and an area of great opportunities for young people in Africa, harnessing opportunities in agribusiness entrepreneurship and innovations, including in ICT innovations, along the value chains, contributes to improving the sector's image, increases productivity and returns to investment and provides new employment opportunities, hence attracting more young people.

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

World Agri-Tech Summit 2018



Held annually in London and San Francisco, the World Agri-Tech Innovation Summit is an international networking and deal-making event for global agribusinesses, solution providers, entrepreneurs and investors. The goal of the summit is to accelerate the commercialisation of advanced agricultural technologies by generating global partnerships and collaborations, to forge the right partnerships to take these solutions to market.

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

16/10/2018 to 17/10/2018

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

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

Ag Careers Live



At Farmers Weekly we believe agriculture is the best sector to work in, bar none. At Farmers Weekly we're passionate about food and farming; we think there's no better industry to work in. It's easy to underestimate the huge range of opportunities available in the 21st century in what is the UK's biggest business.

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

15/11/2018 - 10am - 3pm

Villa Park, Birmingham

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

3R 2018 - Programme

Séance: Le travail sous toutes ses formes

- Le travail en élevage et ses mutations : le point de vue du RMT, Gérard Servière, Idele et al.
- TraviBov : un diagnostic et des références pour optimiser le travail, Pascal Bisson, Chambre d'agriculture 79
- Des agriculteurs sous pression : une profession en souffrance, Véronique Louazel, Solidarité Paysans
- La diversité du contenu du travail des salariés dans les élevages bovins laitiers en Auvergne, Priscila Malanski, Inra
- Les conditions de travail dans les élevages : analyse transnationale des approches du conseil, Amélie Turlot, Centre Régional Agronomique de Wallonie
- Accompagner les transformations du travail des agriculteurs, animateurs, enseignants et chercheurs dans le cadre de la transition agroécologique : le projet de recherche action TRANSAE, Xavier Coquil, Inra
- L'élevage de précision, quels changements dans la relation homme-animal et la représentation de leur métier par les éleveurs ?, Florence Kling-Eveillard, Idele
- Extrait du Film « Même pas peur! », Thierry Hétreau, Centre d'Élevage de Poisy

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/Programme_3R_2018.pdf

ALASRU 2018 - Paneles Centrales

Mercados de trabajo agrarios y migraciones rurales en América Latina

Dr. Guillermo Neiman (CEIL / CONICET - Argentina)

Dr. Hubert C. de Grammont (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México - México)

Dr. Luciano Martínez (FLACSO - Ecuador)

Miércoles 28/11 de 16:30 a 18:30hs

Links : <http://www.alasru.org/index.php/congresos/paneles-centrales>

Call for Papers

35th Annual Conference of AIAEE

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

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

Pouvoir des femmes entre leadership et résistance : état des lieux

La principale préoccupation de cet appel à communication est d'ordre psychologique et sociologique et porte sur la question de savoir comment les femmes se sont autonomisées pour accéder à différentes positions de pouvoir et comment elles résistent à diverses formes d'utilisation et d'abus dans différentes sphères d'influence et d'hégémonie aux niveaux national et international. Autrement dit, jusqu'où les femmes peuvent aller rechercher et revendiquer leurs droits ? Cette autonomie était-elle facile à atteindre ou au contraire semée d'embûches ? Comment se traduit-elle dans la réalité, dans différents champs d'action (familiaux, sociaux, politiques et professionnels) ? La femme entretient-elle le même rapport au pouvoir que l'homme, ou assume-elle la responsabilité avec un sens civique et éthique bien plus prononcé ? Quelles sont ces femmes musulmanes, arabes, marocaines ou internationales qui ont marqué le passé et le présent et pourquoi ?

Links : <https://calenda.org/462848>

Publications

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

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

farm infrastructure and human resource management practices. The farm workforce was a response option to provide production flexibility, yet high adaptability was associated with some negative consequences for managers and employees. We show for the first time the influence of farm workforce organisation dynamics in adaptation and negative consequences of high farm adaptability. ‘Factoring-in’ the farm workforce in sustainable development studies should therefore be a priority.

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

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

Thinking about the future of farming systems requires connecting multiple facets of changes in work in agriculture. The first International Symposium on Work in Agriculture was held in 2016 to discuss a variety of themes, from employment and health to gender and work organization. Textual analysis of the symposium’s proceedings was performed, identifying four research domains: the influences of 1) demographic and rural dynamics and changes on family involvement, 2) technical aspects of work on farm and work organization, 3) changes on work and new skills of agricultural advisors and 4) socio-technical changes on work in agriculture and agricultural models. Among these main domains, agroecological transition emerged as a key entry to study overall changes in farming and food systems. These elements will help to consolidate a vision of current hotspots of changes in work in agriculture and of major figures in research communities.

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

Agricultural trade and employment: links, evidence and policy implications

It is generally recognized that open economies tend to grow faster than closed economies, and that economic growth is an important determinant of employment and incomes (McCulloch, Winters and Cirera, 2001). It is also generally accepted that freer trade implies that some sectors stand to benefit from greater market access, while others may lose due to greater import competition (Winters, McCulloch and McKay, 2004). The magnitude of these impacts often depends on conditions such as market structure and the level of institutional development (McCulloch, Winters and Cirera, 2001). With agriculture accounting for roughly 70 percent of employment and 30 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in low-income countries (see Figure 1), trade in agricultural products has the potential to affect rural employment, incomes and poverty by changing food prices, labour demand and wages in this sector.

Expectations of the impact of trade liberalization on employment, particularly on low-skilled rural employment, can therefore affect a country’s willingness to engage in trade liberalization, and its negotiating position.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/BU692EN/bu692en.pdf>

Socio-economic, marketing and gender aspects of village chicken production in the tropics: A review of literature

Chicken production is an essential agricultural activity practiced by almost all rural communities throughout the developing world. However, in the earlier times smallholder chicken production was a neglected agenda in the development themes compared with its role in poverty alleviation and food security at household level. The aim of this paper is to review the literature that focus on the socio-economic, gender and marketing aspects of chicken production in the tropics. The review may indicate that chicken production played, and still plays important social, economic and cultural roles in the rural households all over the developing countries. The review also indicated that regardless of regional differences, in most areas of the world (e.g. Arica, Latin America and Asia), the routine management of poultry are undertaken by women, often with the assistance of children. Exception to the rule, there are cases where men take particular interest in poultry (e.g. Benin and Togo) for the reason that large flock sizes have a certain prestige value. However, ownership of rural chicken, and decision-making regarding selling, consumption and gifts reflects plurality. Nevertheless, still there are big gaps to get gender-based disaggregated data to figure out women's roles and responsibilities in the family poultry production. Therefore, a project intervention that identifies and supports women's roles in the whole chicken value chain by strengthening their decision-making power and capabilities in promoting women empowerment which helps the rural women to break the poverty cycle and helps to develop self-esteem.

Links : https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/96188/pr_accg.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Evaluation and impact of a reflective training process for rural extension agents

Purpose: This article assesses a non-traditional training methodology for extension agents, focused on the exchange of experiences among peers and the reflection on practice, with the aim of exploring its potential as a training strategy.

Design/Methodology/approach: A quali-quantitative investigation was conducted, which included interviews with extension agents, the use of different questionnaires, and recordings of the evaluation sessions carried out during each workshop.

Findings: This research allowed us to understand the importance of effective group coordination, a participatory climate, working in small groups, and the feedback loop between theory and practice for processes of experience sharing and reflection on practice. Some of the positive effects of the training observed were that extension agents acquired new knowledge and methodologies, reflected critically upon their practice, and put into question their own extension approach.

Practical Implications: Given its potentialities, implementing training processes focused on experience sharing and reflection on practice for rural extension workers, seems advisable.

Theoretical Implications: This article contributes to the understanding of how experience sharing and reflection on practice can generate transformations in rural extension agents' approaches and positioning.

Originality/Value: This study systematically assesses the impacts that training has on extension workers, as well as the underlying processes that made it possible to generate them.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1389224X.2018.1500922?af=R&>

Farm succession at a crossroads: The interaction among farm characteristics, labour market conditions, and gender and birth order effects

Farm succession is a relevant issue, as it is related to rural and youth migration, sustainability and the ageing of the agricultural sector. Understanding the factors behind the willingness of potential successors to take over the family business is crucial for farm continuity. We examine the factors affecting children's likelihood of carrying on the family business in a sample of 216 potential heirs of Italian horticultural farms. Using local labour market conditions (income gap and employment rate) and surrounding context variables (population density), we plug the farm labour migration/occupational choice theory into farm succession analysis. This approach allows us to treat child succession as the opposite of the choice to migrate out of the farm sector. While farm labour migration theory predicts linear negative effects of labour market/contextual variables on farm transfer, we find that the income gap, employment rates and population density exert both negative and positive effects on child succession, according to their intensity. The pro-succession effects we find suggest that, despite potential threats, the proximity to wealthy areas may represent an opportunity for farm continuity and thriving. We also examine explicitly the effect of child characteristics (gender and birth order), finding that male and first-born potential successors are more likely to take over the family farm, in accordance with results from previous firm succession studies. This finding suggests a persistence of traditional normative beliefs in the agricultural sector.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S074301671731207X?dgcid=rss_sd_all

'Weak winners' of Women's empowerment: The gendered effects of dairy livestock assets on time poverty in Uganda

- Dairy cows provide important economic benefits to households but increase women's time poverty.
- Women's age, economic status, clean water access, and empowerment levels influence time poverty.
- Accessing water for cows is challenging due to women's substantial household labor obligations.
- Women expressed greater dissatisfaction with their amount of leisure time than men.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717302590?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Gender relations in changing agroforestry homegardens in rural Ethiopia

Agroforestry homegardens have been the dominant farming practice in the southern part of Ethiopia, delivering multiple products important for food security and livelihoods of rural households. This traditional farming is based on the labour force of both men and women in the household, however, with unequal rights to access and control over land and farm products. Since the 1990s the traditional agroforestry homegardens have been gradually changing from self-subsistence farming towards mainly commodity production of cash crops, dominantly khat. This study examines how the formal and customary institutions address the gender relations in the changing agroforestry homegardens. Based on a review of 22 legal documents, 24 key informant interviews, semi-structured interviews in 40 households and eight focus group discussions in the Sidama zone we identified that customary institutions restrict women's

access to land, market and trading, decision-making process at the household and community levels. We conclude that while international and national legal documents recognize women's contribution, and their human/civil rights, in practice rural women are still disadvantaged.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717311087?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Labour migrants and rural change: The “mobility transformation” of Hitra/Frøya, Norway

After the 2004 and 2007 EU enlargements, large numbers of Eastern European labour migrants settled in rural destinations in Western Europe where they predominantly found low-skilled manual labour jobs in rural industries. These labour migrants differ from other types of rural migrants (e.g., domestic in- and out-migrants, lifestyle and amenity migrants, international refugees and asylum seekers) and represent distinct challenges and opportunities for the host rural communities—for example in terms of novel forms of social inequalities and cultural diversities. This paper discusses the dynamics of transnational labour mobilities and their consequences for rural Europe by investigating the case of the Hitra/Frøya community, until recently a traditionalist rural community in Mid-Norway. As a result of large-scale labour migration, over the last decade the region has developed into a genuine high-mobility, transnational rural community and is now characterised by its heterogeneous social fabric. From the local elites' perspective, which seems to have hegemonic status in the region, the transformation is a successful, triple-win situation: The community at large develops a more sustainable economy and sees population growth and reduced social problems, the locals enjoy the boosted economy and its many benefits, and the in-migrants escape economic austerity in their homelands and are successfully integrated into their host communities. However, stories told by labour migrants provide important nuances to the narrative of success and suggest processes of social fragmentation, polarisation, and contestation. The paper demonstrates how contemporary forms of rural mobilities may confront the traditional structures of rural societies, generate novel social divides and multi-local identities and everyday practices. Methodologically, the paper employs a mixed-methods approach and analyses a variety of materials: statistical materials, public documents, interviews with key informants in the local rural community, and in-depth individual interviews and focus group sessions with migrants

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717302589?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Prudence or speed: Health and social care innovation in rural Wales

As social enterprise and third sector organisations have become more central to traditional public sector provision in Wales, there has been increased use in rural areas of multi-agency teams to deliver services. This paper draws on a study of twenty projects delivered under the auspices of NHS Wales and the first implementation phase of the Rural Health Plan (2010-11); key themes of which include access, integration and, community cohesion and engagement. The need for speed of induced innovation emphasises reactivity in some instances and transfer of practices from more developed (or urban) environments to rural communities without acknowledgement of cultural, social and economic contexts and conditions. Inclusion of social enterprise practitioners, particularly those with community development and capacity building expertise in co-production of services may allow for the development of integrated and innovative working across health and social care, which may also be more aligned with a Welsh focus on prudent healthcare. In this respect, the paper considers the role of social enterprise in identifying and fostering innovation in low income, rural areas in ways that provide close-to-patient/service user services

and address local issues and health determinants to provide more sustainable and resilient community based health and social care provision.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717305211?dgcid=rss_sd_all

A known but uncertain path: The role of foreign labour in Polish agriculture

We assess the role of foreign labour in Polish agriculture in the short run, and reflect on the sustainability of the supply of foreign labour in the long run. We thus examine an example of a new immigrant destination that is characteristic for a large share of agriculture production in the total product and oversupply of domestic labour in a farm sector as a heritage of the post-communist past. Drawing on registry data, on a survey of farmers conducted in 2016, and on a survey of Ukrainian migrants (the largest group of labour migrants in Poland) conducted in 2015, we document the high reliance of the farm sector on foreign workers in several regions of Poland, especially in the Mazowieckie region which is where the rate of employment of foreign labour is the highest in Poland. Because low-paid and arduous farm work is not too attractive to migrants, they tend to seek employment in other sectors, especially women and first-timers. Consequently, a significant increase in the supply of Ukrainian workers to Polish farms is rather unlikely in the near future. This assessment implies that Polish farms should not only rely on a cheap foreign labour, but need to invest in labour-substituting technologies. Our observations add to the literature on the links between labour migration and agricultural development: processes observed in the farm sectors of developed countries resurface in the little explored context of post-communist, new immigrant destinations

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717311282?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Governing migrant labour in an intensive agricultural area in Greece: Precarity, political mobilization and migrant agency in the fields of Manolada

- Migrant labour precarity is connected to migrant agency through their everyday acts.
- Public discussion on migrant labour stresses their exploitation and precarity.
- The case study reveals a rural-based migrant social movement ‘in the making’.
- Place-based mobilizations need better contextualisation and theorization

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717311300?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Pesticide handling practices, health risks, and determinants of safety behavior among Iranian apple farmers

Common safety practices in pesticide use were assessed among apple farmers in Ardabil Province, Iran. With reference to the place of storing pesticides, most farmers (60%) stated that they store the pesticides in stalls and warehouses, while 8.5% stated that they store the pesticides in their houses. The majority of the farmers (71.5%) stated that they prepare the pesticide sprays in the orchards or next to irrigation

wells. Almost one out of three farmers (32.8 %) reported that they dump the empty containers in the orchard fields and almost an equal proportion (30.2%) reported that they usually bury the empty containers. Irritating (burning) eyes and blurred vision were symptoms that the majority of respondents had experienced. Most farmers used trousers, long-sleeved blouses/shirts, and gloves when spraying, but coveralls and goggles were rarely used. Age and farming experience negatively affected PPE use and safety behavior, namely old and experienced farmers did not follow safety rules. On the contrary, education, information about pesticides, and farming as the main profession promoted safety behavior. Overall, significant levels of exposure among farmers can be concluded due to pesticide use. The extension services should aim human safety in relation to pesticide use in agriculture.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10807039.2018.1443265?journalCode=bher20>

Sleep variability and nighttime activity among Tsimane forager-horticulturalists - Yetish

Objectives: A common presumption in sleep research is that “normal” human sleep should show high night-to-night consistency. Yet, intra-individual sleep variation in small-scale subsistence societies has never been studied to test this idea. In this study, we assessed the degree of nightly variation in sleep patterns among Tsimane forager-horticulturalists in Bolivia, and explored possible drivers of the intra-individual variability.

Methods:We actigraphically recorded sleep among 120 Tsimane adults (67 female), aged 18-91, for an average of 4.9 nights per person using the Actigraph GT3X and Philips Respironics Actiwatch 2. We assessed intra-individual variation using intra-class correlations and average deviation from each individual's average sleep duration, onset, and offset times.

Results: Only 31% of total variation in sleep duration was due to differences among different individuals, with the remaining 69% due to nightly differences within the same individuals. We found no statistically significant differences in Tsimane sleep duration by day-of-the-week. Nightly variation in sleep duration was driven by highly variable sleep onset, especially for men. Nighttime activities associated with later sleep onset included hunting, fishing, housework, and watching TV.

Conclusions: In contrast to nightly sleep variation in the United States being driven primarily by “sleeping-in” on weekends, Tsimane sleep variation, while comparable to that observed in the United States, was driven by changing “bedtimes,” independent of day-of-the-week. We propose that this variation may reflect adaptive responses to changing opportunity costs to sleep/nighttime activity.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/ajpa.23454>

Agricultural productivity shocks, labour reallocation and rural-urban migration in China

This paper analyses the way households in rural China use rural-urban migration and off-farm work as a response to negative productivity shocks in agriculture. I employ various waves of a longitudinal survey to construct a panel of individual migration and labour supply histories, and match them to detailed weather information, which I use to instrument agricultural productivity. For identification, I exploit the year-by-county variation in growing season rainfalls to explain within-individual changes in labor allocation. Data on days of work supplied to each sector allow to study the responses to weather shocks along both the participation and the intensive margin. Results suggest that farming activity decreases by 4.5% while

migration increases by about 5% in response to a 1-standard deviation negative rainfall shock. Increment in rural-urban migration derives from both longer spells in the city as well as raise in the likelihood to participate in the urban sector. I find interesting heterogeneous responses across generations driven by age-specific migration costs and changes in the relative productivity of sectors. Finally, land tenure insecurity seems to partially prevent households from freely reallocating labor away from farming in bad times.

Links : http://www.cream-migration.org/publ_uploads/CDP_04_18.pdf

Associations of Work Stress, Supervisor Unfairness, and Supervisor Inability to Speak Spanish with Occupational Injury among Latino Farmworkers

Little is known about how psychosocial work factors such as work stress, supervisor fairness, and language barriers affect risk of occupational injury among Latino farmworkers. This study attempts to address these questions. Surveys were administered via interviews to 225 Latino thoroughbred farmworkers. Multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed to calculate odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of occupational injury in the past year in relation to occupational characteristics. Work stress (OR 6.70, 95% CI 1.84-24.31), supervisor unfairness (OR 3.34, 95% CI 1.14-9.73), longer tenure at farm (OR 2.67, 95% CI 1.13-6.34), and supervisor inability to speak Spanish (OR 2.29, 95% CI 1.05-5.00) were significantly associated with increased odds of occupational injury. Due to the associations between work stress, supervisor unfairness, supervisor inability to speak Spanish and injury, supervisor training to improve Spanish language ability and equitable management practices is merited. Future research is needed to understand the antecedents of work stress for Latino farmworkers.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10903-017-0617-1>

Literature review: dermal monitoring data for pesticide exposure assessment of farm workers

Objective: To conduct a literature review to determine the types of information that existing dermal pesticide monitoring data could provide for future pesticide exposure assessment in occupational epidemiology.

Methods: A systematic literature search was performed on eight online databases. Two screening phases with predetermined criteria identified the qualifying literature. Standard information and dermal pesticide monitoring data were recorded and summarized from each qualifying study to assess its usefulness for future pesticide exposure assessment.

Results: A total of 31 farm studies qualified for review; task information was used to standardize all farm job(s) evaluated into 5 job groups: operators, applicators, mixer-loaders, field workers, and flaggers. When attempting to compare dermal exposure levels between studies, two types of variation were identified: (1) variation in study focus and reporting and 2) variation in exposure levels. The former variation type prevented exposure level comparisons between studies. Within studies, exposure levels were compared across body parts to identify that which had the highest measured exposure and to determine if results were similar in other studies that evaluated the same farm job. Using studies that measured exposure for multiple farm jobs, within study comparisons of total body exposure were performed to evaluate work factors.

Conclusion: Future dermal pesticide exposure monitoring studies should standardize reporting procedures, as suggested in this review, to allow for more extensive dermal data comparisons. Body parts with highest measured levels of dermal exposure were identified by farm job, along with work factors to be further investigated as potential dermal pesticide exposure determinants for farm workers.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1448734?af=R&>

National Research and Extension Agenda for Agricultural Safety and Health Assessment

This brief report for the Journal of Agromedicine presents key findings of a systematic review of scholarly products produced between 2004 and 2015 associated with agricultural safety and health priority areas. This brief report is derived from “A review of the National Research and Extension Agenda for Agricultural Safety and Health”. The purpose of this report is to provide a synopsis of extension and research safety efforts and provide recommendations for extension. The scholarly products were classified into three main groups: peer-reviewed journal articles, technical conference papers, and educational products. It was found that more scholarly products were produced in the priority areas in more recent years, and more educational products were produced than peer-reviewed journal articles. Land-grant universities alone produce almost one-half of the total scholarly products within the priority areas.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1467807?af=R>

Prevalence of Abnormal Serum Cholinesterase and Associated Symptoms from Pesticide Exposure among Agricultural Workers in the South of Thailand

Objective: To determine prevalence of abnormal serum acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and behavioral risks associated behaviors from pesticide exposure.

Methods: Cross-sectional data were collected from agriculture workers in Trang Province, Thailand in 2013-2014. Agricultural workers in Trang Province filled out questionnaires provided by the Ministry of Public Health and gave blood samples. Risk scores were calculated based on questionnaire responses and a reactive-paper finger-blood test was used to evaluate AChE levels.

Results: A total of 6,222 agricultural workers filled out questionnaires and 3,431 workers gave blood samples. The prevalence of abnormal AChE results was 12.5%. Females had a higher prevalence of abnormal serum AChE levels (15.2%) than males (10.2%). The most common self-reported symptoms were coughing (5.7%), being tired (5.4%), dizziness (5.1%), and dry skin and irritation (4.8%). However, those with abnormal serum AChE levels were most likely to report dizziness (12.4%) as their main symptom. Male agricultural workers had significantly higher risk than female farmers after adjusting for sex and risk level (OR = 1.56, P < 0.05).

Conclusions: Abnormal serum AChE levels associated with pesticide exposure are associated with AChE levels and symptoms such as coughing, being tired, dizziness, and dry skin and irritation. Educating farmers about the effects of pesticide use and encouraging better personal protective equipment practices could also assist in reducing pesticide exposure.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1470049?af=R>

Living Conditions, Access to Healthcare Services, and Occupational Health and Safety Conditions of Migrant Seasonal Agricultural Workers in the Çukurova Region

Objective: Migrant seasonal agricultural workers who are employed in one of the most hazardous occupations in Turkey experience difficulties in accessing health-care services. The aim of this study is to investigate the living conditions, access to health-care services, and occupational health and safety conditions of migrant seasonal agricultural workers in the Çukurova region.

Methods: Four hundred migrant seasonal agricultural workers were contacted in the county of Karataş located in the province of Adana, Turkey. A four-section questionnaire was administered using face-to-face interview techniques.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 32.8 ± 12.4 years. One-fourth of the participants did not have any social security coverage. Almost all had a monthly income below minimum wage, and 98% were living in tents. One-fifth experienced health problems in the last year, and 63% of them visited a health-care facility for diagnosis and treatment. About 3.3% of the participants sustained injuries at work, and only 23% of them visited a health-care facility.

Conclusion: The findings of the study show that migrant seasonal agricultural workers in Turkey have insufficient working conditions, wages, accommodation facilities, nutrition opportunities, health conditions, and occupational health and safety conditions. This insufficiency negatively affects life qualities of the workers, utilization of health-care services, and their occupational health status and safety.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1470048?af=R>

Job Resources and Work Engagement among Finnish Dairy Farmers

Objectives: The aims of this study were to examine job resources, work engagement and Finnish dairy farmers' preferences concerning methods to enhance overall well-being while working on farms.

Methods: A postal survey yielded 265 completed questionnaires from 188 dairy farms. The sample was assessed as representative of Finnish dairy farmers. Exploratory factor analysis and a linear mixed model were utilized during the data analyzing process.

Results: The variables lowering work engagement were stressors related to the workload and problems with health. Elevated work engagement was associated with the factors work with farm animals and family. The most important resource variables were "child or children," "own family," and "animal health." Female dairy farmers considered resource variables related to the family, love, and work with cattle as significantly more important than male dairy farmers. Male dairy farmers experienced higher work engagement and, concerning the dimensions, especially higher dedication and absorption than male respondents in a reference sample of workers in different occupations. A sustainable farm economy and the possibility to have a holiday period were the most important methods to improve overall well-being on dairy farms.

Conclusion: The results indicate that the family, working with cattle, healthy farm animals, a reasonable workload, and a sustainable farm economy have the capacity to create positive impacts on well-being among dairy farmers. Well-being on farms is a part of sustainable food production

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1470047?af=R>

Agriculture and musculoskeletal disorders in low- and middle-income countries

Objectives: To systematically explore and summarize the risk factors of work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs) among the agricultural workers in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC). In addition, to identify and analyze the methodological flaws in the reviewed studies.

Methods: A comprehensive electronic literature search was conducted using PubMed, Medline, SCOPUS, CINAHL, Science Direct, Embase, Wiley Online Library, Google Scholar, and Web of Science databases. Three-phased screening process was undertaken to eliminate irrelevant publications. Assessment of methodological quality was done using a standardized assessment tool.

Results: Eighteen cross-sectional studies were included in the narrative synthesis. Based on the median score of 38%, nine publications were classified as having higher methodological quality. Eight countries were represented in this review, mainly the South East Asia countries. Majority of the participants were rice farmers. Most common risk factors associated with WMSDs were physical factors (n = 10), followed by individual (n = 6) and psychosocial (n = 5) risk factors. A majority of the studies investigated the risk factors for spinal region. Several methodological weaknesses were noticed in the studies concerning outcome definition, assessment of potential confounders, generalizability, selection bias, information bias, and statistical analysis. Extensive heterogeneity across the studies prevented statistical pooling.

Conclusions: The common anatomical region evaluated was the spine and the most reported risk factors were physical risk factors. Future researches in the LMIC should focus on conducting longitudinal studies that could infer temporality. Researchers should give more attention in defining the study population, evaluating the exposure and outcome in an unbiased way, and in executing reliable statistical analysis.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1458671?af=R>

Effect of family labour on output of farms in selected EU Member States: a non-parametric quantile regression approach

There is very little empirical evidence supporting the claims that family farming is a 'superior' form of organisation for agricultural production. This paper investigates the comparative output effects of family labour in several EU Member States. No positive output effects can be discerned when farms are characterised by a low level of technical efficiency. In the case of efficient farms, the incremental effects of family labour are characterised by a number of thresholds. The paper only finds limited support for the claimed positive output effects of family farming and these only materialise after a considerable family involvement is committed.

Links : <https://academic.oup.com/erae/article/45/3/367/4938571>

Rural electrification, gender and the labor market: A cross-country study of India and South Africa

This cross-country study estimates the effect of household electrification on labor market outcomes for rural individuals in India and South Africa, two developing countries that have implemented large-scale rural electrification schemes in recent decades. Two identification strategies are used: propensity score

matching and panel fixed effects estimation. We focus on three indicators of labor market success: employment, earnings and hours worked. We find that electrification raises the annual incomes earned by those who work in paid employment, for both men and women in both countries. For India, both genders work fewer hours, suggesting that electricity raises productivity. For South Africa, where the labor market has less absorptive capacity, there is no employment benefit of electrification. But women who work benefit the most from the productivity gains of electrification: they have greater increases in earnings than men. Our findings suggest that the benefits of electrification do not accrue universally, but rather depend on gender roles, supporting policies and the labor absorptive capacity of the economy.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18301645?via%3Dihub>

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

Today, 152 million children worldwide are engaged in child labour. The vast majority (71 percent) of these boys and girls are in the agricultural sector, including fisheries and aquaculture. Some 48 percent undertake hazardous work, likely to harm their health, safety or morals. Nearly half of these children are in the youngest age group (5-11 years), and 42 percent are girls.¹ Child labour occurs in all sectors of the informal economy, frequently as unpaid family labour. Situations of conflict and disaster can make children more vulnerable, as can migration. This global problem is a human rights abuse and perpetuates poverty, especially in rural areas. The sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture development is indispensable. Indeed, fish demand and consumption are rising - fish accounts for 17 percent of the global population's intake of animal protein² - and approximately one in ten people rely on fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods.³ Fish and fishery products are, globally, among the most internationally traded products in the food sector. Appropriate action is required to address this critical issue and generate decent employment opportunities that will sustain agriculture, increase food security and help families and communities transcend out of poverty.

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

Youth employment in Nepal

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

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

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

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

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

Institutions and Work Incentives in Collective Farming in Maoist China

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

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

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

Narrowing the gender technology gap in agricultural production has become a critical policy issue in sub-Saharan Africa. A better understanding of the gender technology gap is essential for policy formulation and programme planning to ensure equity in resource allocation, and household-level food security in low and middle income countries, such as Ghana. We employ a metafrontier approach to analyse the differences in the efficiency of male and female farmers, recognising the endogeneity of some of the variables in the inefficiency effects model, in particular the credit constraints of the rice farmers under study. Our findings show that while the rice farms themselves are very similar, average yields for

male managed farms tend to be significantly higher than female managed farms reflecting higher seeding and fertiliser application rates on male managed farms. However, there is no significant difference between the genders in either land used for rice or total output per farm household. We find some evidence that relative to the metafrontier, male managed farms are less efficient than female managed farms. The results further show gender technology gap amongst the smallholder rice farmers with females' technology gap ratio being significantly greater than that of males, with females operating on a production frontier closer to the metafrontier. Policies that provide females more access to productive resources and other agricultural services could assist in the generation of relatively higher output.

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

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

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

Links :

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

Rising employment overshadowed by unprecedented wage stagnation

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

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

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

Moving for prosperity global migration and labor markets policy research report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose: The aim of the paper is to explore how advisors' relational and professional competence influences inter-subjectivity and farmers' perceptions of farm visits in a setting where advisors have formal power.

Methodology: Advisors from the dairy company Tine, which is owned by farmers in collaboration, visit farmers at least once a year. The aim of the visit is to assist farmers in managing the farm and to control the production conditions in the cowshed. In a case study, we attended 10 such mandatory advisor visits and interviewed both farmers and advisors.

Findings: Together with advisor style, our findings show that the power relation leaves room for advisors to define their roles widely, ranging from inspector to coach. Advisors have different perceptions of what their jobs are and when they have done a good job. These differences determine the degree of inter-subjectivity and how satisfied farmers are with visits. Furthermore, advisors' relational and professional competencies are crucial for achieving high inter-subjectivity and satisfied farmers.

Theoretical implications: This paper contributes to the theory by identifying factors that influence farmers' perceptions of advisor visits, as well as by showing the importance of the advisor's relational and professional competence in a setting where they have formal power.

Practical implications: Partly as an outcome of this study, Tine has started a process to separate the control function from farm visits. Tine has also decided to let farmers choose advisors themselves.

Originality/value: The power relation in our study differs from most consultant-client interactions in the literature.

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

The Importance of the Back-office for Farm Advisory Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the importance of training in hygiene practices. The theoretical knowledge level of the respondents showed a significant association with the level of education, the amount of training in food handling and the attitudes. The results reinforce the importance of continuing the training of food handlers by the use of teaching methodologies adapted to their level of education.

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

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

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

Links :

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

Caractéristique, dynamiques, et moteurs des migrations rurales au Sénégal

Bien que les flux migratoires en provenance des zones rurales dominent dans la plupart des pays en voie de développement, on dispose de peu de données sur leurs caractéristiques, dynamiques et déterminants. Les migrations rurales sont peu étudiées par les chercheurs et peu présentes dans les stratégies de développement des responsables politiques. C'est dans ce contexte qu'en Septembre 2017, dans le cadre du projet FMM/GLO/115/MUL « Favoriser les investissements productifs afin de créer des emplois agricoles et non-agricoles décents pour les jeunes ruraux dans les zones du Sénégal enclines à la migration », la FAO et l'Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD) ont mené une enquête auprès des ménages ruraux dans deux régions du Sénégal. Le but de cette enquête est de générer des informations sur les phénomènes migratoires se déroulant dans les zones rurales. L'enquête a été conduite auprès de 1000 ménages dans 67 districts de recensement ruraux des régions de Kaolack et Matam. Les résultats de cette enquête contribueront à élargir la base de connaissances disponibles sur les causes et les dynamiques des migrations rurales et ont pour objectif d'informer les politiques économiques sectorielles, d'emploi des jeunes et de développement rural.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/CA0277FR/ca0277fr.pdf>

Peut-on élaborer une approche ergonomique du « temps long » ?

Cet article propose une réflexion sur l'intégration de dimensions de long terme dans une démarche ergonomique, permise par l'articulation entre approche ergonomique, médecine du travail et analyse démographique. Une recherche centrée sur une problématique de troubles musculo-squelettiques en entreprise constitue le fil-guide de cet article.

Après avoir présenté des éléments de contexte scientifique et social suggérant d'appréhender des processus à long terme pour étudier les relations entre travail et santé, nous insistons sur les méthodes utilisées et leur complémentarité recherchée, puis nous revenons sur les principaux résultats qui relèvent de trois grands types de processus (« régulation », « usure » et « sélection »).

Nous interrogeons, au-delà de cette recherche, les possibilités pour l'ergonomie de développer des moyens d'analyse qui dépassent le cadre temporel de l'observation instantanée, en lui assignant une nouvelle place dans un modèle plus large de compréhension des relations entre santé et travail

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