



# Congress and Publications

2019/08-02

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 02/09/2019

<b>CONGRESS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Large Farm Management Conference: Register now!.....	3
<b>CALL FOR PAPERS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
"Growing Up in Rural America" Call for Articles for Russell Sage Foundation Journal of Social Sciences .....	3
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
China's electrification and rural labor: Analysis with fuzzy regression discontinuity .....	3
What does it Mean to Make a 'Joint' Decision? Unpacking Intra-household Decision Making in Agriculture: Implications for Policy and Practice .....	4
The restructuring of Italian agriculture and its impact upon capital-labour relations: Labour contracting and exploitation in the fresh fruit and vegetable supply chain of the Lazio Region, Central Italy .....	4
Does Conservation Agriculture Change Labour Requirements? Evidence of Sustainable Intensification in Sub-Saharan Africa .....	5
Safe Farmer Common Sense' - A National Five-Year Education-Based Program for Prevention of Occupational Injuries in Swedish Agriculture-Background, Process, and Evaluation .....	5
Measurement properties of the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index .....	6
Stakeholders Team up for Action in New York Dairy (STAND): A Collaborative Action-Planning Workshop to Combat Toxic Stress among New York Dairy Farmers.....	6

<b>The Contribution of Immigrants to Multifunctional Agricultural Systems in Italy .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Scoping Global Aquaculture Occupational Safety and Health .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Exposures and Health Effects of Bioaerosols in Seafood Processing Workers - a Position Statement.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Labour Relations and Labour Structures in Mediterranean Capitalism. Caporalato and Romanian Migration in the Southern Italian Agriculture : Studia Universitatis Babes-Bolyai .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Evaluation of Dust Concentration During Grinding Grain in Sustainable Agriculture .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Varieties of context and informal entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial activities of migrant youths in rural Ghana .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>The association of self-reported respiratory system diseases with farming activity among farmers of greenhouse vegetables.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Association between work in deforested, compared to forested, areas and human heat strain: an experimental study in a rural tropical environment .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Rural maritime labour migration to Copenhagen and Stockholm (1700–1800).....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>The restructuring of Italian agriculture and its impact upon capital–labour relations: Labour contracting and exploitation in the fresh fruit and vegetable supply chain of the Lazio Region, Central Italy .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Preparing and accessing decent work amongst rural youth in Cambodia .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Does Conservation Agriculture Change Labour Requirements? Evidence of Sustainable Intensification in Sub-Saharan Africa .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Inhalable and Respirable Particulate and Endotoxin Exposures in Kentucky Equine Farms .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>A organização do trabalho familiar sob a influência da produção de dendê em Tomé-Açu, Pará .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Nueva Generación Cafetalera El café de especialidad: Una ventana de oportunidad para la población joven en el área rural .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Más allá del fin, más acá del futuro: un análisis de las narrativas sobre el “futuro del trabajo” ante la “transición tecnológica” .....</b>	<b>14</b>

## Congress

### Large Farm Management Conference: Register now!

As a cooperation partner, IAMO supports the 10th International Conference "Large Farm Management" (LFM) in Kiev, Ukraine, on 18 September 2019.

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/>

## Call for Papers

### "Growing Up in Rural America" Call for Articles for Russell Sage Foundation Journal of Social Sciences

The issue will feature original qualitative and quantitative research that focuses on four key life domains: family dynamics, education, economic security, and health.

They are particularly (but not exclusively) interested in studies that expand our current knowledge by 1) examining the links between specific rural contextual characteristics and the wellbeing of children and youth and/or 2) assessing the cumulative or longer-term outcomes for those born and raised in rural areas. They also invite studies that provide a synthesis of person- and place-based policies designed to improve outcomes for rural youths. They encourage proposals from a range of social sciences including economics, education, demography, geography, public health, social work, and sociology.

**Note that a short abstract (2-pages) is due by Sept. 26.**

Links : [https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=494:-growing-up-in-rural-america--call-for-articles-for-russell-sage-foundation-journal-of-social-sciences&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134](https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=494:-growing-up-in-rural-america--call-for-articles-for-russell-sage-foundation-journal-of-social-sciences&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134)

## Publications

### China's electrification and rural labor: Analysis with fuzzy regression discontinuity

This article exploits the exogenous shock of China's Rural Primary Electrification program at the county-level to understand how electrification may impact rural areas in terms of labor supply. The fuzzy regression discontinuity method is employed to address the endogeneity problem of the electrification assignment and to identify treatment effects. The results show that the assignment of the electrification treatment can be efficiently identified by whether the amount of pretreatment electricity consumption level fell below a cutoff value. Moreover, over the program's disbursement period from 1991 to 2000, electrification has had measurable and positive impact on labor supply and electricity consumption of the rural households. There is also evidence that electrification has negative effect on the long-term employment growth in the rural areas of the recipient counties. The article concludes the positive effect of electrification on labor supply is hard to translate into a positive effect on rural employment, in the absence of rural enterprises development.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140988319301525?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Rural Employment

## **What does it Mean to Make a 'Joint' Decision? Unpacking Intra-household Decision Making in Agriculture: Implications for Policy and Practice**

Strategies to empower women in development contexts frequently address their authority to take decisions within their household, including decisions that are taken jointly by couples. Assessing empowerment in joint decision-making has traditionally followed a dichotomous approach: decisions are either joint or not, with the former associated with women's empowerment. This paper contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the empowerment effects of joint decision-making, based on case study data from Uganda. We present survey data revealing significant gender differences in perception of decision-making over the adoption of agricultural practices and consumption expenses. Women reported joint decision-making more often than men, who presented themselves more as sole decision makers. We supplement the survey data with an in-depth study in Lodi village, where we reconstruct meanings attached to joint decision-making using focus group discussions, a decision-making game and participant observation. Reported joint decision-making included a range of practices from no conversation among partners to conversations where female spouse's ideas are considered but the man has the final say. The findings suggest that local interpretations of joint decision-making, in at least this case of a dominantly patriarchal context, can limit its potential for assessing women's empowerment.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2019.1650169>

Tags : Gender, Family work

## **The restructuring of Italian agriculture and its impact upon capital-labour relations: Labour contracting and exploitation in the fresh fruit and vegetable supply chain of the Lazio Region, Central Italy**

Labour contracting is anywhere on the rise globally, even in fully developed capitalist countries. Far from being an anomaly in the smooth everyday functioning of the economy, contractors are a crucial node in facilitating and ensuring global capital's control over local labour regimes. This article uses a global value

chain perspective to investigate the re-emergence of gangmasters and gang labour in the agricultural sector of Lazio, Central Italy. It analyses the fruit and vegetable supply chain formation and configuration in the Lazio Region with the aim of identifying the underlying processes leading to the creation of gangmasters by capital to have a cheap and disposable, especially migrant, labour force. It also intends to give a more nuanced understanding of labour contracting in this context.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/joac.12340>

Tags : Migration, Value chains, Entrepreneur

## **Does Conservation Agriculture Change Labour Requirements? Evidence of Sustainable Intensification in Sub-Saharan Africa**

Population growth, increasing wealth and changing diets require agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa to intensify to meet future food demand and ensure food security in the region. Conservation agriculture can increase yields in the long run and reduce the negative environmental impacts of intensive farming. In changing the mix of resources used and how they are managed, the adoption of conservation agriculture can have a direct impact on farm labour. We study the relationship between conservation agriculture and labour input requirements as observed in five Sub-Saharan African countries. We focus on the amount of work required and the source of the work employed (household or hired, by gender, by children and by production stage). We apply multinomial endogenous switching regression models on a panel of household and farm data from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania. We find that conservation agriculture increases farms' labour input requirements. Higher demand is driven by more work during the harvesting and threshing stages. Increases in labour requirements are usually met by household labour, not paid work. The workload change is also higher for women than for men, and, in certain cases, is met by children.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1477-9552.12353>

Tags : Family work, Child labour

## **'Safe Farmer Common Sense' - A National Five-Year Education-Based Program for Prevention of Occupational Injuries in Swedish Agriculture-Background, Process, and Evaluation**

Background: This paper provides background and a process description for a national initiative ('Safe Farmer Common Sense') on prevention of occupational injuries in Swedish agriculture.

Methods: This initiative, which received investment funding of 65 million SEK (6.5 million USD) from the European Union (EU) over the 5-year period 2009-2013, was jointly developed by researchers, agricultural organizations, authorities, and politicians. The program had a farmer-centered perspective and included short courses, on-farm visits by supervisors, and a number of education events and awareness-promoting activities.

Results: Our analysis showed that the concept was successful, since it involved farmers to a greater extent and prompted a high proportion of these to introduce injury prevention measures on their farms compared with a control group. The analysis also confirmed that these activities continued two-three years after participation in the program.

Conclusion: The program was not found to have any major effect on the number of occupational injuries, although the level of occupational fatalities was lower during the intervention period. Thus the investment can be questioned as regards the limited impact on the number of work-related injuries in Swedish agriculture and may have been too short to have a lasting effect.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1659203?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

## Measurement properties of the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

Women's empowerment is a process that includes increases in intrinsic agency (power within); instrumental agency (power to); and collective agency (power with). We used baseline data from two studies—Targeting and Realigning Agriculture for Improved Nutrition (TRAIN) in Bangladesh and Building Resilience in Burkina Faso (BRB)—to assess the measurement properties of survey questions operationalizing selected dimensions of intrinsic, instrumental, and collective agency in the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index (pro-WEAI). We applied unidimensional item-response models to question (item) sets to assess their measurement properties, and when possible, their cross-context measurement equivalence—a requirement of measures designed for cross-group comparisons. For intrinsic agency in the right to bodily integrity, measured with five attitudinal questions about intimate partner violence (IPV) against women, model assumptions of unidimensionality and local independence were met. Four items showed good model fit and measurement equivalence across TRAIN and BRB. For item sets designed to capture autonomy in income, intrinsic agency in livelihoods activities, and instrumental agency in: livelihoods activities, the sale or use of outputs, the use of income, and borrowing from financial services, model assumptions were not met, model fit was poor, and items generally were weakly related to the latent (unobserved) agency construct. For intrinsic and instrumental agency in livelihoods activities and for instrumental agency in the sale or use of outputs and in the use of income, items sets had similar precision along the latent-agency continuum, suggesting that similar item sets could be dropped without a loss of precision. IRT models for collective agency were not estimable because of low reported presence and membership in community groups. This analysis demonstrates the use of IRT methods to assess the measurement properties of item sets in pro-WEAI, and empowerment scales generally. Findings suggest that a shorter version of pro-WEAI can be developed that will improve its measurement properties. We recommend revisions to the pro-WEAI questionnaire and call for new measures of women's collective agency.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X19302876>

Tags : Gender, Family work

## Stakeholders Team up for Action in New York Dairy (STAND): A Collaborative Action-Planning Workshop to Combat Toxic Stress among New York Dairy Farmers

Objectives: Mental health challenges on farms, especially dairies, are increasing. A Future Search workshop was held in December 2018 to develop collaborative strategies for addressing this issue. This brief report outlines the methods used at this workshop and its outcomes.

**Methods:** Participants from eight sectors related to producer wellbeing were invited to participate in the 3-day workshop. This included: male and female farmers, health, mental health, government, agricultural, and dairy-specific organizations, and processors. Together, the group worked through activities dealing with the past, present, and future. These activities led to the development of common ground missions and action steps to achieve these goals.

**Results:** The workshop participants developed goals and action steps to create change in nine areas: peer support and social networks; environment; healthcare; business planning; regulations; milk pricing; marketing and consumer education; education, research and technology; and workforce.

**Conclusions:** Much was achieved during the 3-day workshop. Additional follow-up with participants will ensure that momentum toward shared goals continues.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1659202?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

## **The Contribution of Immigrants to Multifunctional Agricultural Systems in Italy**

This paper explores the role of immigrants within farms and is framed within constructivist approaches to the analysis of immigrants in rural areas. The aim of the paper is to analyse migrants' contributions to building up multifunctional agricultural systems. To achieve this purpose, a sound empirical analysis is carried out, built on the profile of farms employing immigrants, with special reference to three indicators: the style of farming, territorial localisation of farming activity and the qualification held by the immigrant employed in the farm. The results of analysis confirm a diversified range of contribution on behalf of migrants, with strong diversification on the basis of workers' provenance. The results of the study suggest that an adequate policy action targeted to the immigrants may bring about positive effects in terms of multifunctionality building at both the individual and territorial level.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/17/4641>

Tags : Rural Employment, Hired work, Migration

## **Scoping Global Aquaculture Occupational Safety and Health**

**Objectives:** In 2017 the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Committee on Fisheries committed to prioritize occupational safety and health issues in aquaculture (AOSH). An international team was established to synthesize OSH knowledge concerning more than 19 million, often vulnerable, aquaculture workers found globally.

**Methods:** The study was conducted as a desktop scoping exercise using both peer-reviewed and gray literature and the knowledge and expertise of an international panel. Collated information used a standard proforma. Panel members developed draft national and regional AOSH profiles outlining occupational hazards contributing to occupational injuries, diseases, and known solutions. These were work-shopped and refined after gathering additional information and used to compile the first global scoping review report on AOSH.

**Results:** Synthesized results revealed multiple hazards, significant global knowledge gaps and some successful and unsuccessful global, national and industry-specific AOSH policies, practices and standards along the primary supply chain, in marine and freshwater contexts. Some constructive initiatives by the

International Labor Organization (ILO) and FAO, industry, labor and civil society groups in a range of employment and geographical settings and across diverse populations of workers were identified.

Conclusion: Global commitment to AOSH should be given the same focus as product quality, biosecurity, food safety and environmental sustainability in the sector. This needs development and implementation of integrated AOSH actions appropriate for diverse settings especially in low and middle-income countries encompassing greater uptake of international codes, better risk assessment and OSH management, adoption of technological innovations, effective OSH regulation and enforcement, adequate resources, training and information.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1655203?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

## **Exposures and Health Effects of Bioaerosols in Seafood Processing Workers - a Position Statement**

Occupational hazards exist in the processing of seafood both in land-based facilities as well as on board vessels. Recent findings on occupational injury and respiratory health risks among seafood processing workers were presented and discussed at the IFISH5 conference. Particular emphasis was put on the challenges that im/migrant workers encounter, the greater risks onboard factory vessels, especially where processing machinery are retrofitted to older vessels not primarily designed for this purpose, and the difficulties in assessing and preventing bioaerosol exposures and associated respiratory health risks despite recent advances in characterising agents responsible for allergic and non-allergic reactions. Based on appraisal of existing knowledge in the published literature and new findings presented at the conference, recommendations for immediate actions as well as for future research have been proposed. Among these include the importance of improving extraction ventilation systems, optimising machinery performance, enclosure of bioaerosol sources, improved work organization, and making special efforts to identify and support the needs of im/migrant workers to ensure they also benefit from such improvements. There is a need for studies that incorporate longitudinal study designs, have improved exposure and diagnostic methods, and that address seafood processing in countries with high seafood processing activities such as Asia and those that involve im/migrant workers worldwide. The medical and scientific community has an important role to play in prevention but cannot do this in isolation and should cooperate closely with hygienists, engineers, and national and international agencies to obtain better health outcomes for workers in the seafood industry.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1646685?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

## **Labour Relations and Labour Structures in Mediterranean Capitalism. Caporalato and Romanian Migration in the Southern Italian Agriculture : Studia Universitatis Babes-Bolyai**

In this paper I will examine the structural and social features of the gang-mastered labour system (caporalato) as it appears in the agricultural production process in Italy. I will discuss the functions of this type of labour regime through an analysis of the role (Romanian) migrant labour plays in the Italian agriculture process and its need for the (informal) labour market mediation in agriculture. My aim is to critically map the function of caporalato within a production circuit that starts with the low price imposed



on agricultural goods, and ends up at the top of the production process, namely with the food empires and corporate retail and distribution chains. The economic constraint for an ever cheaper labourforce, and its social context, will guide our critique of caporalato

Links : <https://content.sciendo.com/view/journals/subbs/64/1/article-p127.xml>

Tags : Rural Employment, Hired work, Migration

## Evaluation of Dust Concentration During Grinding Grain in Sustainable Agriculture

This work analyses the organic dust concentration during a wheat grinding process which was carried out using two types of grinders: A hammer mill and a roller mill. DustTrak II aerosol monitor was used to measure the concentration of the dust PM10 (particles with the size smaller than 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ), PM4.0, and PM1.0. An increase of the grain moisture to 14% resulted in the reduction in PM10 when grinding grain using the hammer mill. An inverse relationship was obtained when grain was ground using the roller mill. A smaller amount of the fraction below 0.1 mm was observed for larger diameter of the holes in the screen and smaller size of the working gap in the roller mill. For both mills, the obtained concentration of the PM10 fraction dust exceeded the acceptable level. To protect farmers health, it is necessary to use dust protection equipment or to modify the grinding technology by changing the grain moisture content and/or the grinding parameters.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/17/4572>

Tags : Health and decent work, Innovation

## Varieties of context and informal entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial activities of migrant youths in rural Ghana

Several studies have investigated the link between agricultural activities of open-field farmers and the prevalence of respiratory diseases, but the relationship with greenhouse vegetable farmers remains unclear.

Methods: A total of 1,366 participants from four villages in China provided information about their agricultural activities and symptoms of diagnosed respiratory system diseases. The Poisson regression model and zero-inflated Poisson regression model were used to assess the association between diseases, symptoms, and agricultural activities.

Results: The prevalence of respiratory diseases was 3.59%, and the rates of four main symptoms (cough, tachypnea, chest distress, and hemoptysis) were 17.21%, 8.56%, 10.25%, and 1.61%, respectively. Mix spray of pesticides associated with cough, tachypnea and chest distress, 1.740-, 3.385- and 2.882-fold likelihood were found than hand spray, and the significant association were detected in empty, general information, life-style information adjusted models.

Conclusions: The relationship between agricultural activities and respiratory diseases is unclear. However, use of the mix spray method of pesticide application may increase the risk of cough, tachypnea, and chest distress.

Links : <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/IJEER-02-2018-0109/full/html>

Tags : Youth, Migration, Entrepreneur

## The association of self-reported respiratory system diseases with farming activity among farmers of greenhouse vegetables

Several studies have investigated the link between agricultural activities of open-field farmers and the prevalence of respiratory diseases, but the relationship with greenhouse vegetable farmers remains unclear.

**Methods:** A total of 1,366 participants from four villages in China provided information about their agricultural activities and symptoms of diagnosed respiratory system diseases. The Poisson regression model and zero-inflated Poisson regression model were used to assess the association between diseases, symptoms, and agricultural activities.

**Results:** The prevalence of respiratory diseases was 3.59%, and the rates of four main symptoms (cough, tachypnea, chest distress, and hemoptysis) were 17.21%, 8.56%, 10.25%, and 1.61%, respectively. Mix spray of pesticides associated with cough, tachypnea and chest distress, 1.740-, 3.385- and 2.882-fold likelihood were found than hand spray, and the significant association were detected in empty, general information, life-style information adjusted models.

**Conclusions:** The relationship between agricultural activities and respiratory diseases is unclear. However, use of the mix spray method of pesticide application may increase the risk of cough, tachypnea, and chest distress.

Links : <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0300060519852253>

Tags : Health and decent work

## Association between work in deforested, compared to forested, areas and human heat strain: an experimental study in a rural tropical environment

**Background.** With climate change, adverse human health effects caused by heat exposure are of increasing public health concern. Forests provide beneficial ecosystem services for human health, including local cooling. Few studies have assessed the relationship between deforestation and heat-related health effects in tropical, rural populations. We sought to determine whether deforested compared to forested landscapes are associated with increased physiological heat strain in a rural, tropical environment. **Methods.** We analyzed data from 363 healthy adult participants from ten villages who participated in a two-by-two factorial, randomized study in East Kalimantan, Indonesia from 10/1/17 to 11/6/17. Using simple randomization, field staff allocated participants equally to different conditions to conduct a 90 min outdoor activity, representative of typical work. Core body temperature (CBT) was estimated at each minute during the activity using a validated algorithm from baseline oral temperatures and sequential heart rate data, measured using chest band monitors. We used linear regression models, clustered by village and with a sandwich variance estimator, to assess the association between deforested versus forested conditions and the number of minutes each participant spent above an estimated CBT threshold of 38.5 °C. **Results.** Compared to those in the forested condition (n = 172), participants in the deforested condition (n = 159) spent an average of 3.08 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.57, 5.60) additional minutes with an estimated CBT exceeding 38.5 °C, after adjustment for age, sex, body mass index, and experiment start time, with a larger difference among those who began the experiment after 12 noon (5.17 [95% CI 2.20, 8.15]). **Conclusions.** In this experimental study in a tropical, rural setting,

activity in a deforested versus a forested setting was associated with increased objectively measured heat strain. Longer durations of hyperthermia can increase the risk of serious health outcomes. Land use decisions should consider the implications of deforestation on local heat exposure and health as well as on forest services, including carbon storage functions that impact climate change mitigation.

Links : <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ab2b53>

Tags : Health and decent work

## **Rural maritime labour migration to Copenhagen and Stockholm (1700-1800)**

Focusing on the shipping sector, this article discusses the influence of labour migrants from rural areas on economic development in Copenhagen and Stockholm during the long eighteenth century. During this period, the two cities developed in markedly different ways; Copenhagen flourished while Stockholm stagnated, and the qualitative and quantitative contribution of migrants was essential in facilitating these differences. Both capitals were maritime hubs that relied on a constant influx of mariners who originated from the two cities' rural hinterlands. By examining different characteristics of the migrant mariners and the improvements of mariners' human capital across the eighteenth century, this article emphasises the importance of the shipping sector as well as labour migration in the socio-economic development of Copenhagen and Stockholm.

Links : <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/continuity-and-change/article/rural-maritime-labour-migration-to-copenhagen-and-stockholm-17001800/7B35BFDFB58577A1560781160BECC349>

Tags : Migration

## **The restructuring of Italian agriculture and its impact upon capital-labour relations: Labour contracting and exploitation in the fresh fruit and vegetable supply chain of the Lazio Region, Central Italy**

Labour contracting is anywhere on the rise globally, even in fully developed capitalist countries. Far from being an anomaly in the smooth everyday functioning of the economy, contractors are a crucial node in facilitating and ensuring global capital's control over local labour regimes. This article uses a global value chain perspective to investigate the re-emergence of gangmasters and gang labour in the agricultural sector of Lazio, Central Italy. It analyses the fruit and vegetable supply chain formation and configuration in the Lazio Region with the aim of identifying the underlying processes leading to the creation of gangmasters by capital to have a cheap and disposable, especially migrant, labour force. It also intends to give a more nuanced understanding of labour contracting in this context.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12340>

Tags : Value chains

## Preparing and accessing decent work amongst rural youth in Cambodia

Youth aged 15-24 years account for approximately one-fifth of the population in Africa, Asia and Latin America, a figure that is expected to grow in the coming decades. This means that millions of young people will face great difficulties entering the labour market and finding quality jobs and decent working conditions. The situation is especially challenging in rural areas where a large proportion of young people live, and where it is even more difficult to access decent jobs. In many cases, rural youth have only limited access to good quality education and training, which further exacerbates their situation. Moreover, there is a need to pay particular attention to youth aged 15-17 who have reached the minimum age for employment. Youth of this age face additional challenges in terms of accessing adequate training, productive resources and services and joining producer organizations. At the same time, this period is decisive for the transition from school to work; it determines their ability to transition out of poverty. Moreover, many people from this age group in developing countries work in agriculture and are exposed to hazardous working conditions. When children under 18 carry out hazardous work, it is child labour and can affect their ability to access decent work as adults. To address these challenges, FAO promotes decent (self-) employment for rural youth. As part of its decent rural employment agenda, FAO commissioned the Centre for Rural Development (SLE) to undertake a case study in Cambodia and determine which skills and training opportunities young people need to gain access to decent employment in rural areas. The goal was to develop recommendations to support the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and FAO Cambodia in developing adequate measures. Furthermore, the SLE was asked to provide a practitioner's guide to assess skills and training needs focusing on rural youth aged 15-17.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5630en/CA5630EN.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth

## Does Conservation Agriculture Change Labour Requirements? Evidence of Sustainable Intensification in Sub-Saharan Africa

Population growth, increasing wealth and changing diets require agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa to intensify to meet future food demand and ensure food security in the region. Conservation agriculture can increase yields in the long run and reduce the negative environmental impacts of intensive farming. In changing the mix of resources used and how they are managed, the adoption of conservation agriculture can have a direct impact on farm labour. We study the relationship between conservation agriculture and labour input requirements as observed in five Sub-Saharan African countries. We focus on the amount of work required and the source of the work employed (household or hired, by gender, by children and by production stage). We apply multinomial endogenous switching regression models on a panel of household and farm data from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania. We find that conservation agriculture increases farms' labour input requirements. Higher demand is driven by more work during the harvesting and threshing stages. Increases in labour requirements are usually met by household labour, not paid work. The workload change is also higher for women than for men, and, in certain cases, is met by children.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1477-9552.12353?af=R&>

Tags : Gender, Family work, Child labour

## Inhalable and Respirable Particulate and Endotoxin Exposures in Kentucky Equine Farms

Adverse respiratory health effects in the agricultural industry have been linked to particulate endotoxin exposure. However, whether the endotoxin concentration is significantly correlated to the size of the particle remains an open question. To date, limited research has been conducted to assess particulate endotoxin exposures in the agricultural industry in general or the equine industry in particular. A task-based exposure assessment was conducted to characterize the endotoxin levels of inhalable and respirable particles on four Kentucky farms during the summer season. We conducted personal sampling of respirable and inhalable particles ( $n = 75$ ) across all four farms and particulate endotoxin ( $n = 58$ ) on two of them. Simultaneously, we collected real-time area samples across all four farms by task - horse care, filing hooves, cleaning stalls, cleaning barns, cleaning dry lots, and cleaning trucks. The endotoxin concentration of inhalable particles (geometric mean: 50.2-1,024 EU/m<sup>3</sup>) was ~50 times higher than that of respirable particles (geometric mean: 1.72-19.0 EU/m<sup>3</sup>). Horse care generated the lowest endotoxin concentrations for both particle sizes, while cleaning tasks tended to produce higher concentrations. There was no significant correlation between the endotoxin and particle concentrations for each size fraction based on tasks by farm ( $R^2 = 0.069$  for inhalable; 0.214 for respirable). The equine workers in this study were exposed to higher endotoxin concentrations than workers in other industries, such as the swine industry. Providing exposure control guidelines and recommendations to the equine industry is necessary to reduce long-term endotoxin exposure and to prevent adverse respiratory symptoms.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1656128?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

## A organização do trabalho familiar sob a influência da produção de dendê em Tomé-Açu, Pará

O objetivo deste artigo é analisar a organização do trabalho em estabelecimentos familiares, cujos membros têm diferentes relações com a dendeicultura na vila Água Azul, Tomé-Açu, Pará, considerando o debate sobre os impactos desta atividade no trabalho familiar e a tendência para a realização de uma agricultura com mais culturas perenes. A pesquisa envolveu três tipos de famílias: com contrato para a produção de dendê, com algum membro assalariado na dendeicultura ou sem nenhuma relação com esta atividade. As conclusões mostram que: i) a organização do trabalho depende do tamanho da terra, do ciclo de desenvolvimento do grupo doméstico e do sistema de produção; ii) há relação direta entre a produção de dendê e a dependência da contratação de mão de obra; iii) há predominância de homens no trabalho agrícola e de mulheres em outras atividades. O trabalho nos estabelecimentos resulta de numerosos arranjos e tem sido resignificado, com a secundarização de culturas alimentares onde se cultiva dendê e com maior diversificação nos estabelecimentos que não têm relação com a dendeicultura. Aumenta, assim, a diferenciação das famílias quanto aos sistemas de produção e aos arranjos para o trabalho.

Links : <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/bgoeldi/v14n2/1981-8122-bgoeldi-14-2-0531.pdf>

Tags : Gender, Family work, Hired work, Work organisation

## **Nueva Generación Cafetalera El café de especialidad: Una ventana de oportunidad para la población joven en el área rural**

La Nueva Generación Cafetalera, un proyecto enmarcado en el programa ‘Enfoque Integrado de País para la Promoción del Empleo Juvenil Rural Decente’ de la FAO, busca motivar a las nuevas generaciones rurales a descubrir el café de especialidad como un espacio de crecimiento personal y de generación de oportunidades laborales. El crear capacidades en producción, tueste, catación y barismo en las y los jóvenes, despertar su espíritu emprendedor y establecer vínculos con mercados de cafés de especiales son los objetivos principales de esta apuesta que apunta a cambiar el paradigma de la caficultura, transformar el sector a través de innovación y emprendimiento, lograr un empalme generacional y así prevenir la migración.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca4278es/CA4278ES.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth, Value chains

## **Más allá del fin, más acá del futuro: un análisis de las narrativas sobre el “futuro del trabajo” ante la “transición tecnológica”**

¿Qué “narrativas” y qué “narrativas estratégicas” sobre el “futuro del trabajo” donde el “evento crítico” esté centrada en responder a fenómenos centrados en la tecnología existen hoy en la literatura (elaborada durante la última década) en castellano y en inglés? ¿Cuáles son sus principales semejanzas y diferencias?

Links : <http://revistahipertextos.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2.-Bustos-1.pdf>