



# Event and literature monitoring

2018/04-2

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 30/04/2018

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## Congress

### AEASA 2018 - Practising agricultural economics in an uncertain neighbourhood

Dear Colleagues

I would like to invite you to the 56th annual conference of the Agricultural Economics Association of South Africa. This conference will be held at the Lord Charles Hotel in Somerset West, Western Cape, **from 25 to 27 September 2018**. The theme of the 2018 conference is: "Practising agricultural economics in an uncertain neighbourhood".

We look forward to welcome you in the Western Cape in September 2018.

Links : <https://centegevents.wixsite.com/aeasa2018>

### Les transformations contemporaines du rapport au travail

L'objectif de ce colloque est de repérer, de contextualiser et d'analyser les principales lignes directrices des transformations contemporaines du rapport au travail dans nos sociétés occidentales au cours des trente dernières années. Durant cette période, les conditions objectives et subjectives qui façonnent les attitudes et les comportements au travail, de même que la place et le sens que revêt celui-ci chez les individus, se sont profondément transformées. Assistons-nous à une réelle reconfiguration du rapport au travail ? Selon quelles modalités ? Sous l'impulsion de quels facteurs de contingence ?

DATE: jeudi 24 mai 2018

Links : <https://calenda.org/440234>

## Call for Papers

### Economics of Migration: Labour Market Impacts and Migration Policies

The aim of this issue is to bring together new theoretical and empirical contributions on the labour market impact of immigrants and on the role played by migration policies in shaping the composition and performance of migrants and their effects on natives' outcomes.

Manuscripts must be received before September 15th 2018.

Links : <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/labour-economics/call-for-papers/economics-of-migration-labour-market-impacts-and-migration>

Tags : Migration

### The 56th Annual Conference of the Agricultural Economics Association of South Africa

The purpose of this Second Call is to inform members that the conference website is now open for submission of Contributed Papers and proposals for Organised Sessions for presentation at the conference. Contributed papers will be selected for oral and visual presentation at the Conference based on the results of a blind review process. Proposals for Organised Sessions will be considered at the same time as Contributed Papers.

The Contributed Paper sessions require submission of a full paper and all papers must be submitted by 15 June 2018.

Links :

[http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.aeasa.org.za/resource/resmgr/conference2018/Second\\_call\\_for\\_papers\\_AEASA.pdf](http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.aeasa.org.za/resource/resmgr/conference2018/Second_call_for_papers_AEASA.pdf)

### Corps au travail, corps travaillés

La sociologie du travail a longtemps tenu l'objet corps à distance. De nouveaux travaux et de nouvelles perspectives redécouvrent le corps et considèrent que son étude peut également être fécondée par les

terrains de la sociologie du travail. Ce corpus de La Nouvelle Revue du Travail entend contribuer au rapprochement de deux objets qui ont jusqu'alors peu dialogué : le corps et le travail. Qu'est-ce que le travail peut faire à la sociologie du corps ? Et qu'est-ce que le corps peut faire à la sociologie du travail ? Les articles attendus doivent faire dialoguer les deux catégories/objets, présenter des enquêtes, des observations, des analyses qui combinent sociologies du corps et du travail pour penser les enrôlements et engagements corporels sous le capitalisme. Ils se centreront sur une ou plusieurs expressions du corps travaillé : le corps comme lieu de projection du pouvoir, le corps comme rapport pratique au monde, le corps comme marchandise.

Les articles ne doivent pas dépasser les 45 000 signes (espaces et bibliographie compris) et sont à adresser avant le 30 septembre 2018.

Links : <https://calenda.org/440620>

## Publications

### Nonfatal agricultural work-related injuries: A case study from Northeast India

The aim of this study was to survey injury causing agricultural accidents occurring during 2010 to 2013 in Arunachal Pradesh of the northeast region to know their magnitude, causes and severity. The results showed that farm tools and equipment-related accidents were maximum i.e. 144 (60%) caused due to dao followed by 19 from spade (8%), 18 from sickle (7%) and 8 from axe (3%). The foot and legs were the most frequently injured body parts. From this study, it was also revealed that male agricultural workers are more affected as compared to their female counterparts. Agricultural accident incident rate (AIR) was found to be 589 per 1,00,000 workers per year. The AIR for males is 462 per 100,000 workers per year which is 3.6 times higher than female workers. The root causes of accidents are the use of traditional tools and equipment in various agricultural activities. Therefore, any ergonomic interventions in designing tools and equipment will significantly improve the occupational health and safety of workers.

Links : <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29630584>

Tags : Health and decent work

### Managing heat in agricultural work: increasing worker safety and productivity by controlling heat exposure

Heat stress is a problem when the body is unable to dissipate body heat sufficiently to the surroundings. Such a situation is common among workers in the agriculture sector because most of the work is performed outdoors where the climate cannot be controlled. This report reviews the implications of heat stress in working environments in agriculture (with a focus on farming and forestry), how it affects the human body, the risks it poses to human health, how it is measured, how it affects labour productivity, and how it can be managed.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/i9179en/I9179EN.pdf>

Tags : Child labour, Health and decent work, Work productivity

## **Accident reporting and analysis in forestry: guidance on increasing the safety of forest work**

This report discusses forestry accidents and illnesses, makes international comparisons, examines the use of accident reporting forms, and provides sample forms. It presents examples of successful safety and health improvements arising from accident reporting and analysis and discusses various legal and regulatory approaches for improving worker safety and health.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/i9180en/I9180EN.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work

## **Physical activity and masculinity in rural men: a qualitative study of men recruited from churches**

The majority of rural US men fail to meet physical activity (PA) guidelines and are at risk for chronic diseases. This study sought to understand rural men's perceptions about PA and PA engagement and the influence of masculinity and social norms. From 2011 to 2014, 12 focus groups were conducted with men prior to a church-based health promotion intervention. Men were recruited from Illinois' rural, southernmost seven counties, where 40% of men report no exercise in the past 30 days. We used inductive content analysis methods to identify PA-related themes, and subsequently used elements of the Health, Illness, Men, and Masculinities framework as a lens to explore subthemes. We identified four themes: (i) knowledge of the positive impact of PA on health, (ii) perceptions of appropriate types of PA for men, (iii) the importance of purposeful PA and (iv) the desire to remain strong and active, particularly during aging. These findings can inform strategies for messaging and interventions to promote PA among rural men. Health promotion efforts should consider the intersections between rurality and masculinity as it relates to rural men's perceptions of PA, include information about purposeful PA and encourage them to engage in PA with a support person..

Links : <https://academic.oup.com/her/article/33/2/145/4844407>

Tags : Gender, Health and decent work

## **Between activity and solidarity: Comprehending retirement and extended working lives in Swedish rural areas**

The expected costs of population ageing have generally led to perceived needs to postpone the age of retirement. Drawing on 20 semi-structured interviews, the aim of this paper is to describe the ways that the possibility of an extended working life is comprehended by persons over the age of 60 living in sparsely populated areas in northern Sweden. While defining themselves as active, the interviewees argued strongly in favour of the right to retire. What are often described as opposing retiree subject positions - healthy and active vs. vulnerable and dependent - were partly transgressed in the interviews. The interviewees performed a solidarity that had the potential of including their future selves as possible objects of solidarity. Another important result was that in comprehending the possibility of an extended working life, morally charged notions of geographic place became central.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0890406517302931?via%3Dihub>

## **The Impact of China's New Rural Pension Program on Elderly Labor, Grandchild Care, and Old-Age Support**

This study examines how a social pension program changes paid work patterns and expectations about the source of future financial support for the elderly in China. Using the 2011 and 2013 waves of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), the study finds that the New Rural Pension Program (NRPP) reduced the hours of farmwork and increased the hours of grandchild care among elderly rural men; and both elderly women and men reported less expected reliance on adult children for financial support when they become infirm. These differential effects probably occur because the size of the pension benefit is very small and because of previous gender differences in farmwork and grandchild care. Additionally, the study shows that adult children reduced out-migration and increased their hours spent in farming activities, indicating that the effect of the NRPP has spilled over to younger members of the household.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13545701.2017.1421768?journalCode=rfec20>

Tags : Gender, Family work, Policy

## **Childcare, Household Composition, Muslim Ethnicity, and Off-Farm Work in Rural China**

This study explores how religious and ethnic norms and gender relations interact across the domestic and public spheres of work in rural China's minority-concentrated regions. It focuses on the roles that childcare and household composition play in the employment decisions of prime-age married individuals of Muslim and non-Muslim ethnicity. Using the 2012 China Household Ethnicity Survey (CHES), the study finds that children generally decrease women's likelihood of employment outside the home and increase men's. The gender gap in the probability of off-farm employment is larger for those of Muslim ethnicity. Non-Muslim parents of sons are more likely to migrate for employment than parents of daughters. The presence of women of grandparent age (46-70) universally facilitates labor migration. Men of grandparent age tend to increase only the probability that non-Muslim parents migrate for employment. Additional adult male household members reduce the likelihood that women of Muslim ethnicity have off-farm employment.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13545701.2017.1407032?journalCode=rfec20>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment

## **A brief description on labour requirement in a dairy farm**

Labour management in a dairy farm is an essential tool for optimizing overall performance of the animals. In autonomous milking system, labour utilization is efficient and demand for physical work force is less. As far as labour requirement for drinking and watering is concerned, pregnant and milch animals receive higher volume of labour efforts compared to other category in a dairy farm.

Links : <http://www.veterinarypaper.com/pdf/2018/vol3issue1/PartA/3-1-4-259.pdf>

Tags : Work productivity

## Is big data for big farming or for everyone? Perceptions in the Australian grains industry

Continued population growth and land intensification put increasing pressure on agricultural production and point to a need for a 'step change' in agriculture to meet the demand. Advances in digital technology—often encapsulated in the term 'big data'—are increasingly assumed to be the way this challenge will be met. For this to be achieved, it is necessary to understand the ways that farmers and other industry stakeholders perceive big data and how big data might change the industry. It is also necessary to address emerging moral and ethical questions about access, cost, scale and support, which will determine whether farms will be able to be 'big data enabled'. We conducted a discourse analysis of 26 interviews with stakeholders in the grains industry in Australia. Two main discourses were identified: (1) big data as a technology that will significantly benefit a few larger farms or businesses—Big Data is for Big Farming—and conversely (2) big data as a way for every farmer to benefit—Big Data is for Everyone. We relate these findings and the literature on adoption of technology and social studies in agriculture to the potential of farmers to embrace big data, from basic concerns about network infrastructure through to more complex issues of data collection and storage. The study highlights that there are key questions and issues that need to be addressed in further development of digital technology and big data in agriculture, specifically around trust, equity, distribution of benefits and access. This is the first study of big data in agriculture that takes a discourse analysis approach and thus interrogates the status quo and the prevailing norms and values driving decisions with impacts on both farmers and wider society.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/search?facet-creator=%22Aysha+Fleming%22>

Tags : Identity, Innovation

## Thinking CAP : supporting agricultural jobs and incomes in the EU

This report argues that the CAP was associated with the reduction of poverty and the creation of better jobs for farmers across the EU. Structural transformation is well underway and relatively successful: the gap between agricultural incomes and incomes in other sectors is closing and across the EU agricultural incomes are converging with each other. The successful transformers, about half of the Member States, have turned agriculture into a key sector for shared prosperity in rural areas: agriculture is no longer associated with poverty. The other half – the incomplete transformers – still have some way to go, which includes ensuring that the basic conditions for agriculture to thrive are in place.

Links : <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/369851513586667729/Thinking-CAP-World-Bank-Report-on-the-EU.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Policy

## Determinants of smallholder farmers' participation in seed producing cooperatives in Southern Zone of Tigray, Ethiopia

This research attempted to examine smallholder farmers' participation in seed producing cooperatives with the objectives of assessing factors affecting farmers' participation and identify the determinants of participation in seed producing cooperatives in southern zone of Tigray, Ethiopia. Both probability and non-probability sampling techniques were employed to select 192 sample households. Interview schedule

with respondents and focused group discussions were employed to gather qualitative and quantitative data for the study. Descriptive statistics like frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviations and inferential statistics such as t-test and c2-test were employed to see mean difference and association, respectively, between both participation categories. The result of the descriptive statistics shows that, from the total fourteen variables, eleven of them were significant at 1, 5 and 10% probability level between the participation categories. Binary logit model was employed to identify the determinants of participation. The result of the model shows that smallholder farmers' participation in SPCs was significantly influenced by household head's age, sex, distance to SPCs office negatively and participation in field days, participation in trainings and family labor endowment positively. Thus, enhancing the institutional support services through creating village based seed producing clusters, organizing trainings, field days and using labor saving pre-harvest and post-harvest technologies would contribute to improve smallholder farmers' participation in SPCs.

Links : <http://www.academicjournals.org/journal/JAERD/article-abstract/477896756711>

Tags : Family work, Skills and training

## Youth for Growth: Transforming Economies through Agriculture

This report presents recommendations for how the US government can lead global efforts to promote broad-based agricultural development as a catalyst for improving youth livelihoods, while preparing and empowering youth to contribute to that growth themselves. The report also examines the pivotal roles of the private sector, national governments, and civil society in creating a youth-inclusive agricultural transformation agenda. The findings and recommendations put forward in this report were developed by an independent task force cochaired by Reuben E. Brigety II and Bobby J. Pittman, with key thought leadership by the principal author and with valuable input from numerous subject-matter experts from government, business, civil society, and academia.

Links : [https://www.thechicagocouncil.org/sites/default/files/report\\_youth-for-growth\\_20180322.pdf](https://www.thechicagocouncil.org/sites/default/files/report_youth-for-growth_20180322.pdf)

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth, Policy

## Implications for Practice: Exploring the Impacts of Government Contracts on Refugee Settlement Services in Rural and Urban Australia

This article presents the findings from a small qualitative study of Refugee Settlement Service (RSS) workers under Australia's Humanitarian Settlement Services and Settlement Grants Program. Managers and front-line workers from five Refugee Settlement Services in rural and urban New South Wales were interviewed to examine the impact of new Government funding structures and contracts on the delivery of services and supports to newly arrived refugees. The comparative findings show that the Government's contractual arrangements impact Refugee Settlement Services in different ways; ultimately prioritising market-like structures and undermining their core service roles. We argue that improving the relationship between Government and Refugee Settlement Services is critical to successful refugee settlement.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0312407X.2017.1357079?journalCode=rasw20>

Tags : Migration, Policy



## **Spatio-Temporal Impact of Rural Livelihood Capital on Labor Migration in Panxi, Southwestern Mountainous Region of China**

Labor migration to urban centers is a common phenomenon in the Panxi region of the southwestern mountainous region of China, mainly owing to inadequate livelihood capital in rural areas. Numerous studies have been conducted to explore the relationship between labor migration and its causes, such as individual and family characteristics, but few studies have focused on livelihood capital. This paper examines the impact factors on labor migration employment location selection and duration from a household livelihood capital perspective. A case study of 279 households from 10 villages in the area was carried out in February 2016. We used both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the data. On the basis of the 279 questionnaires, the proportion of households with non-labor migration is 48.4%, whereas households with labor migration within a local city and migration across regions account for 28.7% and 22.9%, respectively. Social, financial, and human capitals are the primary factors that influence migrants' employment location choice positively. Among them, social capital has a significant impact on both migration within a local city and across regions; each of the regression coefficients is 1.111 and 1.183. Social, human, and financial capitals also have a positive impact on the duration of labor migration, and similarly, social capital is the highest coefficient with 2.489. However, physical capital only partly impacts labor migration across regions, whereas the impact of labor migration within a local city, and the duration, are not significant. Furthermore, the impact of household natural capital on migration space and time are all negative relationships, especially for labor migration across the regions and duration, with coefficient scores of 4.836 and 3.450, respectively. That is to say, a laborer is inclined to migrate within a local city for a short term, or not migrate at all, if natural capital is abundant. Our analysis results show that household livelihood capital has a strong spatio-temporal impact on labor migration.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11769-018-0936-8>

Tags : Migration

## **Addressing rural youth migration at its root causes: A conceptual framework**

This paper develops a conceptual framework about how agricultural and rural development policies can reduce the need for distress migration of rural youth; and how rural youth migration and remittances can contribute to sustainable agriculture and rural development, poverty reduction and food security in the areas of origin.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5718e.pdf>

Tags : Youth, Migration

## **Drivers and impact of rural outmigration in Tunisia: Key findings from the research “Rural Migration in Tunisia” (RuMiT)**

The Rural Migration in Tunisia (RuMiT) research project was undertaken in the frame of the FAO project “Youth mobility, food security and rural poverty reduction: Fostering rural diversification through enhanced youth employment and better mobility” (GCP/INT/240/ITA) - in brief, the Rural Youth Migration (RYM) project - implemented in Tunisia and Ethiopia between 2015 and 2017, and funded by the Italian

Agency for Development Cooperation. In this context, the RuMiT research aimed to analyse the determinants of migration and mobility in Tunisia and their relative influence on the likelihood of rural youth to migrate. It also aimed to highlight the principal migration patterns and their impact on rural areas of origin.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/I8882EN/i8882en.pdf>

Tags : Migration

## **Les migrations rurales dans la dynamique migratoire sénégalaise**

L'intérêt de ce document sur les migrations rurales au Sénégal est justement de rappeler l'importance et la primauté des migrations internes par rapport aux mouvements vers l'Europe et les autres régions d'Afrique et du monde, mais aussi que les décisions de migrer sont influencées par de multiples facteurs et motivations, interconnectés, complexes et localisés, et donnant lieu à une diversité de flux migratoires. C'est aussi d'attirer l'attention sur l'importance d'un appui aux économies rurales et à leur diversification et sur l'enjeu d'une politique volontariste de développement territorial, seule voie à même d'éviter des déséquilibres spatiaux difficilement soutenables.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/i9256fr/I9256FR.pdf>

Tags : Migration

## **Migración rural, agricultura y desarrollo rural**

Las condiciones desfavorables para la actividad agrícola y el empleo no agrícola pueden llevar a las personas a la migración de emergencia que, a su vez, puede afectar negativamente a las comunidades que dejan atrás. Para ser eficaz, la formulación de políticas debe tener una visión integral de los factores e impactos positivos y negativos de la migración, buscar más datos sobre la misma y fomentar un consenso más amplio sobre las definiciones de términos comúnmente utilizados, como migrante, rural y urbano.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/i8722es/I8722ES.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration