



# Event and literature monitoring

2018/05-02

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 01/06/2018

<b>CONGRESS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
Agricultural Innovation Conference 2018 .....	2
Rural Sociological Society - Labor Issues in Organic Agriculture (Field Trip) .....	2
NCPF Agricultural Innovation Conference & Exhibition 2018 .....	3
World Day Against Child Labour .....	3
Happy Hour du Lise sur le marché du travail.....	3
CONVOCATORIA: Pre ALAS, Octubre 2018, Panamá .....	3
<b>CALL FOR PAPERS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
Mobilités géographiques, emplois et inégalités.....	4
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
Agroecological transition and reconfiguration of horticultural work among family farmers in Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	4
Gender and youth challenges and opportunities in rural community: The case of Goregora, West Dembia district of North West Ethiopia .....	5
Effects of public policy on child labor: Current knowledge, gaps, and implications for program design .....	5
Trade-offs and synergies between yield, labor, profit, and risk in Malawian maize-based cropping systems .....	6

<b>Labor-Time: Ecological Bodies and Agricultural Labor in 19th- and early 20th-Century Egypt.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Labor management strategies in facing the economic crisis. Evidence from Greek livestock farms.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Nikinake: the mobilization of labour and skill development in rural Ethiopia.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Can Labor Market Imperfections Explain Changes in the Inverse Farm Size–Productivity Relationship? Longitudinal Evidence from Rural India.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Evidence for the Adaptive Learning Function of Work and Work-Themed Play among Aka Forager and Ngandu Farmer Children from the Congo Basin .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Mobilité géographique et emploi : une analyse spatiale.....</b>	<b>8</b>

---

## Congress

### Agricultural Innovation Conference 2018

The National Centre for Precision Farming, supported by Agri-Tech West are introducing the Agricultural Innovation Conference & Exhibition (AICE) at Harper Adams University in Shropshire. The event is sponsored by AHDB and features a full day of guest speakers from both industry and academia, there will also be opportunity for networking, visiting the exhibitor stands and taking part in topical focus groups within the Innovation inspiration hub. The 2018 focus for the conference is autonomous innovation within the agricultural sector with the emphasis on and the celebration of the Hands Free Hectare project which is now in its second year having completed the first completely hands free harvest in 2017.

03/07/2018 - All Day, Harper Adams University

Links : <http://iagre.org/events/AIC2018>

Tags : Innovation

### Rural Sociological Society - Labor Issues in Organic Agriculture (Field Trip)

Current organic standards don't speak to the fair or humane treatment of labor. What is, and what should be, the relationship of environmental sustainability to just work? Moreover, in today's political climate, undocumented farmworkers face unprecedented challenges. How are farmworkers, their families, and their communities (both within and outside the U.S.) being affected by, and how are they responding to, the hard-line immigration policies of the current administration? This field trip is focused on gaining some insight into these questions, from people who deal with it every day.

Links : [https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com\\_jevents&task=icalevent.detail&evid=2](https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com_jevents&task=icalevent.detail&evid=2)

Tags : Migration, Policy

## NCPF Agricultural Innovation Conference & Exhibition 2018

The 2018 focus for the conference is autonomous innovation within the agricultural sector with the emphasis on and the celebration of the Hands Free Hectare project which is now in its second year having completed the first completely hands free harvest in 2017.

**Date of Event: 3rd July 2018**

Links : <http://iagre.org/events/NCPFConf2018>

Tags : Innovation

## World Day Against Child Labour

The ILO and the Global March Against Child Labour (Global March) will be holding a joint event during the 107th Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva to mark the World Day Against Child Labour and the 20th anniversary of the Global March. A panel discussion, focussing on hazardous child labour and moderated by BBC journalist, Nomia Iqbal, will take place at **13:00 on 4 June 2018 at the Palais des Nations (Room XVII)**.

Links : [http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS\\_630398/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_630398/lang--en/index.htm)

Tags : Child labour

## Happy Hour du Lise sur le marché du travail

Le LISE vous invite à un nouvel Happy Hour au CNAM : **le lundi 11 juin 2018 de 17h à 19h au Salon d'honneur**, Accès 37, 1er étage, salle 50 (1er étage du 2 rue conté 75003 Paris). Pour cette séance, les coordinatrices et auteur.e.s du numéro spécial de la revue Socio-économie du travail (2017/1) sur « Le marché du travail comme objet de croyances et de représentations » présenteront ce dossier et ses articles.

Links : <https://socioeco.hypotheses.org/4506>

## CONVOCATORIA: Pre ALAS, Octubre 2018, Panamá

La Universidad de Panamá, a través de la Facultad de Humanidades, el Centro de Investigaciones de la Facultad de Humanidades (CIFHU), el Departamento y Escuela de Sociología y la Asociación de Estudiantes de Sociología (AES), en conjunto con el Consejo Técnico de Sociología y los diferentes gremios profesionales de sociólogos y sociólogas, convocan al XVI CONGRESO NACIONAL DE SOCIOLOGÍA, **del 9 al 12 de octubre de 2018, en la ciudad de Panamá**. El XVI CONGRESO NACIONAL DE SOCIOLOGÍA se vincula al esfuerzo histórico de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología (ALAS), asumiendo el carácter de PRE-ALAS, como evento preparatorio del XXXII Congreso de ALAS a realizarse en Lima, Perú, a fines del 2019, ampliando las fronteras para acoger a colegas de todo el continente que deseen compartir sus reflexiones sociológicas en los diferentes debates académicos que se darán en el istmo panameño. Este XVI CONGRESO NACIONAL DE SOCIOLOGÍA está dedicado a la memoria de una de las figuras más relevantes de la Sociología latinoamericana y mundial del último medio siglo, Theotonio Dos Santos, fundador de la Teoría de la Dependencia, quien dio grandes aportes teóricos en el desarrollo de esta disciplina de las ciencias sociales.

Links : <http://sociologia-alas.org/pre-alas-octubre-2018-panama/>

## Call for Papers

### Mobilités géographiques, emplois et inégalités

La revue Travail et Emploi souhaite consacrer un numéro aux liens entre mobilités géographiques, emplois et inégalités. Pour ce numéro, la revue Travail et Emploi souhaite établir un panorama pluridisciplinaire des connaissances, produites par des analyses à dominante empirique. Des contributions émanant d'économistes, de géographes, de sociologues, de démographes et de politistes sont particulièrement attendues. Différents angles peuvent être adoptés pour enrichir ce questionnement qu'ils relèvent d'analyses statistiques ou d'enquêtes qualitatives. Une attention particulière sera portée aux facteurs qui déterminent la mobilité/son absence et leurs liens avec les politiques publiques, afin de voir si et dans quelles mesures les mobilités géographiques contribuent à réduire ou à creuser les inégalités économiques, sociales et territoriales et de discuter des politiques publiques mises en place.

Les intentions sont à envoyer par courriel, en pièce jointe, à la rédaction de la revue Travail et Emploi [travail.emploi@travail.gouv.fr](mailto:travail.emploi@travail.gouv.fr) et en copie à [geraldine.riecau@univ-paris8.fr](mailto:geraldine.riecau@univ-paris8.fr) et [carole.brunet@univ-paris8.fr](mailto:carole.brunet@univ-paris8.fr) pour le 7 septembre 2018.

Links : <http://dares.travail-emploi.gouv.fr/dares-etudes-et-statistiques/colloques-et-appels-a-projets/appels-a-projets-et-marches-d-etudes/02-appels-a-contribution-revue-travail-et-emploi/article/mobilites-geographiques-emplois-et-inegalites>

## Publications

### Agroecological transition and reconfiguration of horticultural work among family farmers in Buenos Aires, Argentina

In Argentina, family farmers who engage in horticultural production have recently adopted the process of agroecological transition into their work. The process involves organisations, such as the Land Workers' Union (UTT) cooperative, located in the horticultural belt in the province of Buenos Aires. The case study under analysis shows family farmers' challenges with the agroecological transition process. These challenges include the reconfiguration of horticultural work, which impacts the skills needed to perform the work; the organisation of work; and the sustainability conditions involved in introducing agroecology as a social-productive model for growing vegetables. We examine start-up and development strategies for the agroecological transition process involving farmers and State agents. Our methodology is qualitative and we rely on semi-structured interviews and observations with family farmers belonging to the UTT cooperative. This paper explores how the process of agroecological transition that family farmers in Buenos Aires implement into their horticultural work affects their production and marketing practices. The primary goal is to explain the unequal evolution of this process. This inequality is particularly evident in the decision-making processes in which farmers engage prior to implementing the agroecological transition. They must consider a host of factors influencing their capacity to innovate and diversify production and sales through short food supply chains. These factors include their land tenure conditions (i.e., be a tenant or owner of the land), their level of economic capital (i.e., their access to greenhouses),

and the size of their production. They largely account for the varying speeds at which farmers in this case study implement the process of agroecological transition into their farming.

Links : <https://www.cahiersagricultures.fr/articles/cagri/abs/2018/03/cagri170140/cagri170140.html>

Tags : Skills and training, Work organisation

## **Gender and youth challenges and opportunities in rural community: The case of Goregora, West Dembia district of North West Ethiopia**

The study was conducted in Goregora, North West Ethiopia. The main objective of the study was to analyze gender role, gender and youth challenges and opportunities in the study area. Two stage sampling technique was employed. Male (32) and female (28), in total 60 sample respondents were interviewed. The sample size for this study was a function of the variability of the population characteristics, time and resource availability. Data were collected through focus group discussion, key informant interview, sample household interview and observation. Quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed in the form of description and narration respectively. According to the study, 45% of the sample respondents said that there was gender based discriminatory practice. Challenges related to youth and genders were also found. Besides, the research result indicated that the contribution of men and women in the division of labor was unequal. Therefore, concerned body should organize experience-sharing event among household and best practice should be scale out. In addition, governmental and nongovernmental organization should provide awareness creation training for both sexes.

Links : <http://www.academicjournals.org/journal/JAERD/article-abstract/5D9E0FE57239>

Tags : Gender, Youth, Family work, Skills and training

## **Effects of public policy on child labor: Current knowledge, gaps, and implications for program design**

Household decisions about child labor are influenced by income, uncertainty, and relative returns to work and education. The complexity of the phenomenon implies that a large set of policy instruments can be used to address child labor or can affect child labor. This review of 33 impact evaluations provides a comprehensive look at pathways through which social protection (credit and microfinance, cash transfers, vouchers, food programs), and labor programs affect child labor. Despite the complexity of integrating findings across different child labor definitions, implementation contexts, and policy instruments, some patterns emerge. For example, programs that address child labor by reducing the vulnerability of the household produce the desired effect. Transfers reduced child labor in most cases. Similarly, programs that help the household cope with exposure to risk, for example, health insurance, reduce household reliance on child labor. On the other hand, policies aimed at increasing adult household members' participation in the labor market or entrepreneurial activities, can generate demand for adolescent and child work. Of course, such programs are an important component of anti-poverty strategies, but they could be modified and integrated with additional interventions to ensure that they do not produce adverse effects on child labor. While progress has been made over the past decade, there is still much to learn about the effects of public policy on the labor participation of many children in developing countries.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18301499>

Tags : Child labour, Policy

## Trade-offs and synergies between yield, labor, profit, and risk in Malawian maize-based cropping systems

Land degradation, population growth, and chronic poverty in Eastern and Southern Africa challenge the sustainability of livelihoods for smallholder farmers. These farmers often manage soils depleted of nutrients, apply limited amounts of mineral fertilizer, and take decisions about their cropping systems that involve multiple trade-offs. The rotation of cereals with legumes bears agronomic and ecological merit; however, the socio-economic implications of the cereal-legume rotation require a deeper understanding. This study explores the yield, labor, profit, and risk implications of different legume and mineral fertilizer practices in maize-based cropping systems in central Malawi. Our method involves coupling crop modeling and an agricultural household survey with a socio-economic analysis. We use a process-based cropping systems model to simulate the yield effects of integrating legumes into maize monocultures and applying mineral fertilizer over multiple seasons. We combine the simulated yields with socio-economic data from an agricultural household survey to calculate indicators of cropping-system performance. Our results show that a maize-groundnut rotation increases average economic profits by 75% compared with maize monoculture that uses more mineral fertilizer than in the rotation. The maize-groundnut rotation increases the stability of profits, reduces the likelihood of negative profits, and increases risk-adjusted profits. In contrast, the maize-groundnut rotation has a 54% lower average caloric yield and uses more labor than the maize monoculture with mineral fertilization. By comparing labor requirements with labor supply at the household scale, we show for the first time that the additional labor requirements of the maize-groundnut rotation can increase the likelihood of experiencing a labor shortage, if this rotation is undertaken by farm households in central Malawi. We demonstrate that risk and labor factors can be important when examining trade-offs among alternative cropping systems.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13593-018-0506-6>

## Labor-Time: Ecological Bodies and Agricultural Labor in 19th- and early 20th-Century Egypt

Beginning in the second decade of the 19th century, Egyptian agriculture began a process of transformation from basin to perennial irrigation. This shift facilitated the practice of year-round agriculture and the cultivation of summer crops including cotton whose temporalities did not match that of the annual Nile flood. One facet of the perennially irrigated landscape was an increase in the prevalence of the parasitic diseases bilharzia (schistosomiasis) and hookworm, the symptoms of which came to constitute normative experiences of the body among those engaged in perennially irrigated agriculture. Male agricultural laborers, who most often performed the work of irrigation, were at the greatest risk of infection. This article considers the significance of agricultural labor in the continuous making and maintenance of perennially irrigated agriculture and the role of parasitic disease in producing temporal experiences of this labor.

Links : <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-journal-of-middle-east-studies/article/labortime-ecological-bodies-and-agricultural-labor-in-19th-and-early-20thcentury-egypt/188179CBF58799603F19F0A43944247C>

## Labor management strategies in facing the economic crisis. Evidence from Greek livestock farms

This paper investigates the role of labor - either family or hired - in the development of the Greek livestock sector and the effects of labor management strategies undertaken against the crisis. For this purpose, the main types of cattle and sheep and goat farms were investigated with a questionnaire survey and their strategies were assessed. Building on the findings from four studies of different production sectors and systems, important questions about the role of hired labor in the Greece of crisis are raised and dealt with. Intensive farms profited from hired labor in order to develop, but during the crisis they demonstrated a variety of strategies. On the other hand, extensive systems safeguarded their family character and took advantage of traditional knowledge in order to survive the crisis. The labor from female family members was proven a significant asset for many of the surveyed farms.

Links : [http://newmedit.iamb.it/bup/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/318-0\\_Ragkos.pdf](http://newmedit.iamb.it/bup/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/318-0_Ragkos.pdf)

Tags : Gender, Family work, Hired work

## Nikinake: the mobilization of labour and skill development in rural Ethiopia

A public mobilization approach known as nikinake drives implementation and technology upscaling in Ethiopia's agricultural extension. This study investigates and describes the processes and effectiveness of nikinake as an extension method used for natural resource management (NRM). The paper draws on empirical field research conducted in Oromia and the southern region of Ethiopia by looking at nikinake in the context of a watershed management campaign in 2015 and 2016. Nikinake is used as an approach to mobilize the public and to promote the skills of farmers and development actors. In principle, the implementation of NRM is voluntary; however, it is largely planned top-down and enforced through state actors and informal institutions. This study suggests effective integration of social mobilization with reliable extension and a paradigm shift in emphasis from spatial coverage to an effective outcome. Additionally, sustainability and scalability of NRM interventions could be ameliorated by improving experts' technical skills, raising farmers' awareness, improving an incentive system, building trust, and better integrating past watershed management and future planning activities. We reflect on the significance of the nikinake experience in Ethiopia for a broader theory of extension-as-mobilization for rural development. From the Ethiopian case, a more general recommendation emerges for extension-as-mobilization schemes. For long-term development, it is worthwhile to consider the fit between yearly campaigns as ad hoc project organizations and the existing pattern of actors and institutions responsible for rural development.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1477-8947.12145>

Tags : Extension

## Can Labor Market Imperfections Explain Changes in the Inverse Farm Size-Productivity Relationship? Longitudinal Evidence from Rural India

We use a large national farm panel from India from 1982 to 2008 to show that the inverse relationship between farm size and output per unit of land weakened significantly over time. A key reason was the substitution of capital for labor in response to nonagricultural labor demand. In addition, family labor was more efficient than hired labor in 1982 and 1999, but not in 2008. In line with labor market imperfections as a key factor, separability of labor supply and demand decisions cannot be rejected in the last period, except in villages with very low nonagricultural labor demand.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/989351470333557397/pdf/WPS7783.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Family work, Hired work

## Evidence for the Adaptive Learning Function of Work and Work-Themed Play among Aka Forager and Ngandu Farmer Children from the Congo Basin

Work-themed play may allow children to learn complex skills, and ethnotypical and gender-typical behaviors. Thus, play may have made important contributions to the evolution of childhood through the development of embodied capital. Using data from Aka foragers and Ngandu farmer children from the Central African Republic, we ask whether children perform ethno- and gender-typical play and work activities, and whether play prepares children for complex work. Focal follows of 50 Aka and 48 Ngandu children were conducted with the aim of recording children's participation in 12 categories of work and work-themed play. Using these data, we test a set of hypotheses regarding how age, gender, ethnicity, and task complexity influence children's activities. As hypothesized, we find performance of work-themed play is negatively correlated with age. Contrary to our hypothesis, children do not play more than they work at complex tasks, but they work more than they play at simple ones. Gender and ethnicity are associated with play and work at culturally salient activities, despite availability of other-gender and other-ethnicity social partners. Our findings show that ethnic and gender biases are apparent in the play and work behavior of Aka and Ngandu children. Moreover, our results show that play helps both forager and farmer children learn complex skills, consistent with play having an adaptive learning function.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs12110-018-9314-6.pdf>

Tags : Gender, Family work, Child labour, Skills and training

## Mobilité géographique et emploi : une analyse spatiale



Environ une personne sur dix en France change de logement chaque année. Si la plupart de ces mobilités ont lieu au sein d'une même commune, on assiste depuis le début des années 2000 à un accroissement des mobilités longues (i.e. migration d'un département ou d'une région à l'autre). L'étude de ces dernières, souvent motivées par un changement de situation professionnelle ou par la recherche d'un meilleur cadre de vie, fait apparaître des dynamiques territoriales fortement opposées entre le Nord-Est et le Sud-Ouest ainsi que des éléments d'attractivité contrastés en matière de marchés locaux du travail ou de localisation de la population.

Links : <http://www.cee-recherche.fr/publications/mobilite-geographique-et-emploi-une-analyse-spatiale>

Tags : Migration