



# Event and literature monitoring

2018/09

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 01/10/2018

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## Congress

### EAL 2018 - Programme book

Dear colleagues,

It is a great pleasure and honour to welcome you to the 30th Annual Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists (EAL) at the Lyon Convention Centre. This year we are very proud to host Sascha O. Becker (University of Warwick) and Roland G. Fryer (Harvard University) as keynote speakers. Three exciting invited sessions are on the program covering the following topics: Gender Identity; The integration of migrants: a challenge for Europe; Field experiments on labour markets. The programme committee selected 417 research papers out of 793 submissions. These submissions originated from 50 countries around the world. 309 of them will be presented in 84 parallel sessions and 100 in 5 poster sessions. Note that this year we also have three job market sessions. We hope that you will have some time to enjoy Lyon, discover its architectural heritage, and experience Lyon's broad range of gastronomy. We wish you an inspiring and pleasant time in Lyon.

Links : [http://www.eal.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/eal\\_programbook2018\\_singlepage.pdf](http://www.eal.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/eal_programbook2018_singlepage.pdf)

### Sommet de l'Elevage 2018 : les conférences autour du travail



Le Sommet de l'Élevage ouvre ses portes dès le 3 octobre. Découvrez dès maintenant les conférences dédiées au travail et à la santé des agriculteurs !

Links :

[http://idele.fr/no\\_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-les-conferences-autour-du-travail.html](http://idele.fr/no_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-les-conferences-autour-du-travail.html)

Tags : Hired work, HRM, Work organisation"

## Space 2018 : Un investissement stratégique dans les filières animales : la formation



Les préoccupations sociétales concernant l'élevage et les filières animales sont de plus en plus prégnantes ; les réglementations sont très évolutives sur le bien-être animal, l'environnement, la biosécurité ; les marchés des produits animaux se globalisent rapidement et les leviers de croissance sont surtout à l'export ; la volatilité des prix et des marchés est désormais une donnée permanente. Dans ce monde changeant, la formation des professionnels des filières animales, des chefs d'exploitations et des cadres aux ouvriers en passant par les techniciens, est une exigence pour développer la compétitivité des entreprises. C'est un véritable investissement qu'il faut pouvoir rentabiliser rapidement. Pour cela, les Instituts techniques animaux qui ont fondé ABCIS (IDELE, IFIP, ITAVI) ont développé toute une gamme de formations-actions, avec des formules innovantes. Nous vous invitons à venir les découvrir et à échanger avec leurs concepteurs.

14h à 15h40

Salle B (Espace Europe)

Links : [http://idele.fr/no\\_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-idele-au-rendez-vous.html](http://idele.fr/no_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-idele-au-rendez-vous.html)

Tags : Skills and training

## Space 2018 : Grands troupeaux laitiers : enjeux et besoins autour de l'organisation du travail et des relations humaines



Co-organisée par l'Institut de l'Élevage et ses partenaires du projet ORGUE

Dans un contexte de suppression des quotas laitiers et de libéralisation du marché, la filière laitière française connaît une évolution rapide de ses structures, marquée par trois phénomènes : agrandissement des troupeaux, émergence de nouveaux collectifs de travail et développement de technologies innovantes.

Les questions de travail, de qualité de vie et de relations humaines deviennent centrales pour beaucoup d'éleveurs. Des enquêtes et des réunions participatives d'éleveurs ont été conduites dans le cadre du

projet Orgue « Organisation du travail, durabilité sociale et transmissibilité des grandes exploitations laitières ».

Nous vous invitons à découvrir en avant première les spécificités de la conduite des grands troupeaux laitiers français en matière de trajectoires d'agrandissement, de collectifs de travail et d'attentes et de besoins des éleveurs et des conseillers qui les accompagnent

9h30 à 10h30

Salle B (Espace Europe)

Links : [http://idele.fr/no\\_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-idele-au-rendez-vous.html](http://idele.fr/no_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-idele-au-rendez-vous.html)

Tags : Work organisation

## **Space 2018 : Gestion des ressources humaines, un enjeu majeur pour la filière laitière française : des éleveurs témoignent de leurs pratiques d'employeurs**

La mutation des fermes laitières a été marquée ces dernières années par la croissance des troupeaux qui a induit celle des collectifs de main-d'œuvre. Le salariat s'est développé rapidement, la part des associations a continué de progresser, et donc des questions de gestion des ressources humaines émergent. Des enquêtes auprès d'éleveurs et des réunions participatives d'experts ont été conduites dans le cadre du programme « Gestion des ressources humaines, salariat et association en exploitation bovin lait » commandité par le Cniel et conduit par l'Institut de l'Elevage en partenariat avec les Chambres d'agriculture, France Conseil Elevage, Btpl, Cerfrance, Gaec et Sociétés, Anefa, Anact, MSA, Cuma, Service de Remplacement, Vivea, RMT Travail en élevage. Nous vous invitons à découvrir les motivations, les freins et les pratiques liés à l'emploi de salariés d'éleveurs laitiers ainsi que trois leviers d'actions pour développer les bonnes pratiques de gestion des ressources humaines.

9h30 à 10h30

Salle B (Espace Europe)

Links : [http://idele.fr/no\\_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-idele-au-rendez-vous.html](http://idele.fr/no_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-idele-au-rendez-vous.html)

Tags : HRM

## **SPACE 2018 - Le Réseau Agri-Sentinelles, pour impliquer les techniciens, conseillers, vétérinaires dans la prévention de la détresse des agriculteurs**

Tous les deux jours, un agriculteur se donne la mort. Ce n'est pas une fatalité : ensemble, nous pouvons agir ! En effet, des dispositifs de prise en charge efficaces existent déjà et nombreux sont les techniciens, conseillers, vétérinaires, agriculteurs voisins témoins de ces situations de fragilité des agriculteurs.



Face à ces constats, les acteurs du monde agricole ont choisi de se mobiliser et de s'engager collectivement afin de mieux prévenir la détresse en agriculture. Cette conférence a pour double objectif de : présenter un état des lieux du suicide en agriculture en France : chiffres, causes, diversité des dispositifs d'accompagnement de porter à la connaissance des techniciens, conseillers, vétérinaires, agriculteurs etc. le projet d'un réseau de prévention de la détresse chez les agriculteurs :

le Réseau Agri-Sentinelles.

Ce réseau multi-partenarial vise à sensibiliser, former, outiller les femmes et hommes volontaires qui travaillent au contact des agriculteurs pour s'impliquer dans la prévention du suicide, afin de :

- Mieux repérer les agriculteurs qui rencontrent de graves difficultés ou qui sont en détresse psychologique.
- Orienter les agriculteurs pour faciliter leur accès à un dispositif d'accompagnement adapté déjà existant. -Développer des attitudes adaptées aux agriculteurs en situation de fragilité, sans pour autant jouer le rôle d'assistant social ou de psychologue.
- Partager ses expériences au sein du Réseau Agri-Sentinelles.

## SPACE 2018

17h à 18h

Salle B (Espace Europe)

Links : [http://idele.fr/no\\_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-idele-au-rendez-vous.html](http://idele.fr/no_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/space-2018-idele-au-rendez-vous.html)

Tags : Health and decent work

## Congrès de la SELF

L'ambition de ce 53ème congrès de la SELF est d'offrir un regard original sur les différents apports de l'ergonomie en lien avec la taille des entreprises, les secteurs d'activité, les territoires... selon la diversité des conditions d'exercice.

Les 10 thèmes génériques des congrès de la SELF

### 1. SANTE AU TRAVAIL ET RISQUES PROFESSIONNELS :

Troubles Musculo Squelettiques (TMS), Risques Psychosociaux (RPS), Qualité de Vie au Travail (QVT), pénibilité, toxicologie, accidents du travail.

### 2. POPULATIONS AU TRAVAIL :

Âge, expérience, genre, diversité, culture, handicap, précarité.

### 3. ORGANISATION :

Organisation du travail, temps de travail, management, activités collectives, espaces de discussion ou de débat sur le travail (EDT), confiance.

### 4. FIABILITE HUMAINE ET ORGANISATIONNELLE :

Facteur humain, sécurité, erreur humaine, risques, résilience.

5. ESPACES ET TRAVAIL :

Architecture, territoires, urbanisme.

6. ERGONOMIE ET TECHNOLOGIES :

Interfaces numériques, environnements virtuels, systèmes complexes, serious game.

7. ERGONOMIE ET INNOVATIONS :

Créativité, ergonomie du produit, expérience utilisateur (UX design), innovations technologique, organisationnelle et sociale.

8. ERGONOMIE, APPRENTISSAGE ET FORMATION :

Conception de situations de formation, formation initiale, formation continue des salariés et des ergonomes.

9. RECHERCHES ET PRATIQUES DE L'INTERVENTION EN ERGONOMIE :

Démarches, méthodes, outils, interdisciplinarité, articulation avec d'autres professions / disciplines.

10. ANCRAGES ET DIFFUSION DE L'ERGONOMIE :

Développement de l'ergonomie dans les organisations, les entreprises et les territoires.

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2018/09/22/speed-ergo-congres-de-la-self/>

## ALAS PERU 2019: TRABAJO Y RESTRUCTURACIÓN PRODUCTIVA

la reestructuración productiva y la flexibilización laboral conducida por el capital financiero internacional y sus empresas transnacionales, se invisten con diversidad de peculiaridades nacionales destinadas al proceso de reproducción y acumulación del capital, dando continuidad histórica de larga duración a formas de dominación de la fuerza de trabajo, absorbiendo la dirección de las fuerzas productivas en su más alto grado que sintetiza “la colonialidad del poder”. El encuentro, el debate y el intercambio de saberes colaborará en incrementar nuestra común vocación por comprender adecuadamente el mundo del trabajo y el desarrollo de las fuerzas productivas, por ello alentamos y necesitamos vigorosas, rigurosas y sistemáticas Ciencias Sociales del Trabajo y una Sociología Laboral, a la vez que una ciencia crítica, contextual y colectiva. El contexto actual con la denominada Cuarta Revolución Industrial (Foro Económico Mundial) sobre la cual se han estructurado- y siguen mutando en la actualidad- los procesos productivos, gracias al exponencial desarrollo de las Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicaciones (TiCs). Se ahondan las asimetrías norte-sur en campos tales como los bélicos, espaciales, satelitales, hardware y software, biotecnología, nanotecnología, inteligencia artificial, el internet cuántico, la farmacología alopática, la cibernética avanzada, los nuevos materiales, etc. Para desarrollar estas tecnologías disruptivas se crean sectores productivos intensivos en uso de conocimientos (fuerza de trabajo altamente especializada). En paralelo existe una población trabajadora con fracciones extinguidas o marginadas por diversos motivos: descualificación, marginación por género o grupos étnicos, o razones étnicas y migratorias. Apreciamos la ampliación de formas de precariedad laboral extrema, en los procesos de maquila y transformación “líquida” de los enclaves y enlaces productivos, en sectores textiles, calzado, alimentos, agro-exportación, donde el trabajo es frágil, inestable, versátil, desgarrador.

Es perentorio continuar observando, describiendo, analizando exhaustivamente: el contexto global y local de las dinámicas productivas ,los movimientos sociales y laborales emergentes, utilizando perspectivas teóricas tanto clásicas como contemporáneas, haciendo investigaciones de campo e insistiendo en la

praxis intelectual que contribuya al cambio social desde una perspectiva creativa, autónoma y liberadora latinoamericana y del Caribe.

**Líneas temáticas:**

1. Reestructuración productiva y mercado de trabajo, empleo y calificaciones laborales, Salarios y remuneraciones (EMPLEO).
2. La informalidad laboral, Empleo de sobrevivencia y pobreza, Roles gubernamentales frente a los derechos y acuerdos convencionales con OIT (INFORMALIDAD - POBREZA)
3. Innovación y reestructuración productiva, Los trabajadores del conocimiento. Producción de conocimiento y competitividad. Patentes de propiedad intelectual (INNOVACIÓN).
4. Los colectivos organizacionales, el sindicalismo, las organizaciones socio-laborales y los movimientos de resistencia al neoliberalismo (SINDICALISMO - MOVIMIENTO).
5. Regulación del trabajo y regionalización (América Latina y el Caribe), categorías y dilemas nacionales y la integración regional (REGULACIÓN - INTEGRACIÓN).
6. Enfoques y metodologías de investigación sobre el trabajo, Nuevas fronteras de investigación, marcos epistémicos e innovaciones en el campo de las Ciencias Sociales del trabajo (METODOLOGÍAS-ENFOQUES METODOLÓGICOS-COOINVESTIGACIÓN).
7. Cuarta revolución industrial y su impacto en el mundo del trabajo de América Latina y el Caribe.
8. Nuevos modelos de industrialización y extractivismos en América Latina y el Caribe.
9. Trabajo, medio ambiente y ciencias sustentables en América Latina y el Caribe.
10. Prospectivas del mundo del trabajo en América Latina y el Caribe.

Links : <http://www.alasperu2019.pe/grupo-de-trabajo-2/>

## Call for Papers

### The Work and Employment Grey Zone: Making Sense of Labor Market Transformations in Globalization

Apparently paradoxical approaches to comprehending 21st century labor market trends shed light upon certain tendencies but tend to overshadow others. Academia explores increasingly segmented forms of insiders and outsiders, precarious work and bad jobs. International organizations and policy making spheres - OECD, European Union, etc. - have adopted, to the contrary, indicators of the supposed health of labor markets so broad that they tend to blur the very nature of work and employment situations, notably the most precarious, that of the “employment rate”, not to mention the ILO’s “decent work”. At the same time, both approaches, be they labor market segmentation or overarching macro-blurred views, are fundamentally based on statistics, categories and mindsets still anchored in binary 20th century wage labor society.

The “work and employment grey zone” (WEGZ) is a notion that starts from the premise that these categories and mindsets in global labor markets and employment relationships have reached their functional limits of significance. The approach adopted here is that: Labor market transformations themselves must be the focal, their tensions and transitions display elements of coherence as they are

rooted in once standard employment relationships from which they take more or less distance, and in various ways.

**Date limite d'envoi des propositions de communications - 15 octobre 2018**

Links

:

[https://congresida2019.sciencesconf.org/data/pages/2018\\_06\\_23\\_IDA\\_final\\_Work\\_Workshop\\_Azai\\_s\\_Dieuaide\\_Kesselman\\_.pdf](https://congresida2019.sciencesconf.org/data/pages/2018_06_23_IDA_final_Work_Workshop_Azai_s_Dieuaide_Kesselman_.pdf)

## IAMO 2019 - Small farms in transition: How to stimulate inclusive growth?



The IAMO Forum 2019 is to take place in Halle (Saale), Germany, from 26 to 28 June. The topic of the conference is "[Small farms in transition: How to stimulate inclusive growth?](#)". Farms less than two hectares of land in size produce one-third of the global food supply. Small farms are a catalyst of agricultural growth, a source of employment and a social safety net in the rural regions of many European and Asian transition economies. However, the future of subsistence farming, in particular, is uncertain. This is further exacerbated by the fact that agricultural policies

tend to benefit medium-size and large farms and neglect non-agricultural rural employment. This will provide the background for the IAMO Forum 2019, which will highlight the interlinkages between small farm development and agricultural and public policies. The drivers and consequences will be debated from a social sciences perspective, including economics, political sciences, sociology, anthropology and history.

**Papers in the form of extended abstracts and proposals for organised sessions can be submitted from 1 November 2018.** The regional focus should lie primarily on Europe, Central Asia and China.

***IAMO Forum 2019 Small farms in transition: How to stimulate inclusive growth?***

26 - 28 June 2019 | IAMO, Halle (Saale) | Germany

[www.iamo.de/forum/2019](http://www.iamo.de/forum/2019)

#iamoForum19

Links : <https://www.iamo.de/en/newsletter/iamo-newsletter/iamo-newsletter-318/>

Tags : Rural Employment

## Congrès sur le bien-être au travail - quel intérêt pour les ergonomes ?

L'INRS, avec le soutien du réseau PEROSH, rassemblant des organismes européens impliqués dans la recherche en prévention, organise du 22 au 24 mai 2019 à Paris la cinquième conférence internationale consacrée au bien-être au travail. Celle-ci aura pour thème Wellbeing at Work in a changing world : challenges and opportunities - Le bien-être au travail dans un monde en mutation : défis et opportunités.

Le thème du bien-être au travail est ici entendu dans un sens très large. Il permet d'aborder les questions relatives à la santé au travail et aux risques psychosociaux, mettant l'accent sur le développement de formes d'organisation du travail respectueuses des aspirations et des exigences légitimes des salariés.

**Le délai de soumission des communications a été prolongé jusqu'au 15 octobre 2018.**

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2018/09/27/congres-sur-le-bien-etre-au-travail-quel-interet-pour-les-ergonomes/>

Tags : Health and decent work

## Migration et Travail dans les Amériques. Processus historiques et défis sociétaux contemporains

Depuis la fin des années 1960, le champ des études migratoires fait preuve d'un renouvellement des théories et des analyses au niveau international. Ce foisonnement théorique est à l'origine d'une littérature abondante produite par : des géographes, des démographes, des sociologues, des économistes, des anthropologues et des historiens. Aux questions de l'assimilation et de l'intégration qui ont caractérisées les recherches dans ce domaine, se sont substituées de nouvelles approches. Bien que toujours fragmentées entre les théories des causes et des effets des migrations, ces travaux ont mis en évidence la pluralité des types et des formes migratoires.

Cet atelier propose de questionner cette articulation entre migration et travail à l'aune des imbrications entre :

- les contextes historiques et en particulier les rapports coloniaux et néocoloniaux et leurs effets dans le présent
- sur les formes de racisation au travail des migrants des ex colonies et les types de discriminations et d'inégalités que ces derniers subissent.
- les parcours migratoires transnationaux, les politiques migratoires restrictives des pays industrialisés qui privilégient les migrations temporaires de travail et leurs effets sur les migrations illégales, et la globalisation des marchés du travail qui elle participe à l'intensification des circulations

- 15 octobre 2018 : date limite d'envoi des propositions de communications

- novembre 2018 : réponses

Links : [https://congresida2019.sciencesconf.org/data/pages/Site\\_7.pdf](https://congresida2019.sciencesconf.org/data/pages/Site_7.pdf)

Tags : Migration

## XIII Congresso da Sociedade Brasileira de Economia, Administração e Sociologia Rural - Regional Nordeste "DINÂMICAS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO NO SEMIÁRIDO"

Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco, juntamente com a Sociedade Brasileira de Economia, Administração e Sociologia Rural (SOBER) e as demais instituições parceiras, a Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA) Semiárido, o Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Sertão Pernambucano (IF-Sertão) e a Faculdade de Ciências Aplicadas e Sociais de Petrolina (FACAPE), irão realizar o XIII Congresso da SOBER NE no período de 8 a 10 de novembro de 2018, no Campus da UNIVASF, em Juazeiro-BA.

**O PERÍODO DE SUBMISSÃO FOI PRORROGADO!!!**

**ATÉ 16/09/2018!!!**

Personal comments : **GT4. Trabalho Rural**

Links : <https://www.even3.com.br/soberne2018/>

## Trabalho e cooperação

Como a cooperação tem se dado nas atividades de trabalho ditas formais e informais? Como os modos atuais de gestão e seus sistemas de avaliação e formação têm contribuído para a construção ou enfraquecimento das ações cooperativas no trabalho? Que requisitos são necessários à construção da cooperação? Essas e outras questões apontam para um debate assaz oportuno e urgente. Buscando estimulá-lo, esse dossiê procura reunir contribuições, baseadas em pesquisas sustentadas por dados provenientes de situações reais, que abordem variadas temáticas relacionadas à cooperação no trabalho, tais como:

- A cooperação e sua contribuição para a eficácia e a confiabilidade dos sistemas complexos.
- fortalecimento da cooperação e solidariedade nos coletivos de trabalho.
- A relação entre a cooperação, os conteúdos do trabalho, a saúde e a segurança dos(as) trabalhadores(as).
- As implicações para a cooperação das práticas gerenciais baseadas na concorrência e prioritariamente orientadas por resultados e metas.
- A cooperação e os sistemas individualizados de avaliação do trabalho.
- A cooperação em espaços informais de trabalho.
- Coordenação do trabalho e cooperação vertical.
- Terceirização e cooperação.
- mundo digital e a construção de novos canais de cooperação.

**Data limite de envio de propostas de artigos: 28 de setembro de 2018**

Links : <http://laboreal.up.pt/pt/editorial/call-for-papers/?UDSID=%A7%A7%A7%A7001712061125100138851991%A7%A7%A7%A7>

## XXXII CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL ALAS PERU 2019



La Presidencia del XXXII Congreso Internacional ALAS PERÚ 2019 invita a la comunidad sociológica, de humanidades y otras ciencias de América Latina, el Caribe y el Mundo a asistir y participar con sus ponencias.

**Envío de resúmenes:**

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Links : <http://sociologia-alas.org/xxxii-congreso-internacional-alas-peru-2019-2/>

## Publications

### **The behavioural economics of health protection: an empirical evidence of moral hazard in U.S. hog farms**

Healthy workers are productive. When firms could not pay according to worker's health preventative effort levels due to asymmetric information, they provide an incentive contract to cope with the moral hazard problem. We test the existence of ex ante moral hazard in the U.S. hog farms. Using a national employee survey data in 1995 and in 2000, we find that even though employers provide protective devices to reduce the negative effects of poor environmental conditions on employees' respiratory health, many employees do not wear the devices, which is consistent with the moral hazard behaviours. The probability of using a protective device is 10 per cent lower in the farms with an agency problem than in family farms without an agency problem, even after we control for medical insurance provision types. Reducing pollutants, providing protective devices and instilling the importance of using masks help to alleviate moral hazard incidences.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1467-8489.12277?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

### **Perceptions towards information communication technologies and their use in agricultural extension: case study from South Wollo, Ethiopia**

**Purpose:** This study examines how agricultural extension experts use Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) in extension organizations and how they perceive their usefulness for agriculture extension delivery in Ethiopia.

**Design/Methodology/approach:** An exploratory case study was conducted on 'Agricultural Knowledge Centers' (AKCs) in four offices of agriculture in South Wollo zone, Ethiopia. AKCs are access points for online and offline information sources. Data were collected using in-depth interviews, and a structured questionnaire, which we analyzed using descriptive statistics and the three concepts of the Theory of Planned Behavior: attitude, social norms, and perceived behavioral control.

**Findings:** In the study site, young male extension experts with university education predominantly used ICTs. Extension experts had a favorable attitude towards the usefulness of ICTs for personal benefits. However, they saw little use of ICTs for searching agricultural information because they thought the printed agricultural knowledge resources at their offices are sufficient for their needs. The main factors that contributed to experts' use of ICTs are, the existing extension approach, the opinion of supervisors and the internet speed.

**Practical implications:** While access to ICTs is a prerequisite, there is no guarantee that they will be used professionally to improve services. Users' perceived needs, skills and knowledge, and the organizational environment which encourages use should be considered when introducing ICTs.

Theoretical implication: This paper contributes to the theoretical debate on the importance of users' perception of technologies like ICTs to achieve their full potential in agricultural extension.

Originality/Value: This paper connects empirical findings on use of ICTs in agricultural extension with the literature on the contribution of behavioral factors when using technology.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1389224X.2018.1524773?af=R&>

Tags : Extension, Skills and training, Innovation

## **The power of lump sums: Using maternity payment schedules to reduce the gender asset gap in households reached by Brazil's Bolsa Família conditional cash transfer**

Can cash assistance have an influence on gender relations inside a household? What are the processes through which this influence occurs? The present article investigates the everyday uses of money that women receive from two gender-targeted social programs in rural Brazil. Bolsa Família is a conditional cash transfer that disburses money to women every month. The Maternity Wage is a program that gives a sizeable lump sum to women when they become pregnant. Drawing from two years of ethnographic research in two villages in Northeastern Brazil, I show how these different payment schedules can lead to different patterns of investment in assets. I find that women typically spend monthly cash assistance on items, like clothing and furniture, that correspond to local stereotypes about feminine property. By contrast, lump sums are used by women to purchase income-generating assets, like cows and fields, that would normally be held by men. Monthly money reinforces gendered stereotypes about assets, while lump-sum money challenges those stereotypes. Lump sums thereby enable women to become the owners of wealth that generates a flow of income over time. I identify two key qualities that underlie this change: a payment's large size and its unpredictability. These qualities affect the mental accounting that beneficiaries use to understand their money and the institutions through which they save it. By outlining such processes, the article brings the literature on conditional cash transfers into dialogue with studies on the gender asset gap. Lump sums can help to re-gender a household's assets. This finding suggests that cash assistance policy, particularly in the case of conditional cash transfers, might be able to have an effect on gender equity by making use of targeted lump sums.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18303127>

Tags : Gender, Policy

## **Development without change: Oil palm labour regimes, development narratives, and disputed moral economies in Mesoamerica**

Government officials and representatives of corporations and international organisations promoting oil palm argue this crop brings development by creating numerous jobs for the rural poor, even through large-scale plantations. This study critically assesses this narrative as deployed in Mesoamerica and analyses oil palm labour regimes in two study regions in Mexico and one in Guatemala where both smallholders and private sector plantations are producing oil palm. Following a political ecology framework, we analyse labour practices as embodied and political, taking into account larger processes of agrarian change. Based on interviews and surveys of producers and field labourers, we found oil palm production was

characterised by low employment rates (one job or less for every 10 hectares of land) and flexible labour regimes under which field labourers face uncertain, poorly paid and risky circumstances at work. The palm oil industry defines development narrowly, as access to income without social change, while it profits from contemporary and historical inequalities that have turned young men, many of them indigenous Maya, rural women, and Guatemalan peasants into cheap labour. However, in oil palm production, profit oriented neoliberal arrangements by the private sector clash with a peasant moral economy that emphasise the value of physical labour and smallholder-worker solidarity. Despite being highly profitable, the palm oil industry offers limited livelihood opportunities for field labourers.

Links : [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717311567?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717311567?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

Tags : Rural Employment

## **New Immigration Destinations (NID) unravelling the challenges and opportunities for migrants and for host communities**

This Special Issue is concerned with a specific type of migration, that of international migrants to rural and regional communities with little prior experience of migration; so called New Immigration Destinations. The collection seeks to better comprehend the complex associations between processes of migrant incorporation in 'new' migrant spaces, rural transformations and the evolving inter-group relationships. The papers are all based on empirical data, representing scenarios across Europe and in Australia that demonstrate how the arrival of different types of migrants have led to fundamental social transformations across rural society. The SI advances our knowledge of different types of migrant incorporation, that of lifestyle, labour and refugee migrants. It sheds light on a range of issues including precarity, cosmopolitanism, rural sustainability, relations between sending and receiving countries and the role of civil society.

Links : [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718309197?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718309197?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

Tags : Migration

## **Impact of Agricultural Labor Transfer and Structural Adjustment on Chemical Application: Comparison of Past Developments in the Ecological Civilization Pilot Zones of China and Their Future Implications**

Reducing the application of agricultural chemicals is a key point in promoting the construction of an ecological civilization and the green development of the agricultural sector. Based on statistical yearbook data from provinces which became the first national ecological civilization pilot zones in China, this paper quantitatively analyzes the impact of labor transfers and structural adjustment of agriculture on the application of agricultural chemicals by using comparative analysis and a panel data model. The results show that the amplitude of the agricultural labor force in Fujian, Guizhou, and Jiangxi decreases successively. The planting structure adjustment for grain crops is slowest in Jiangxi, while the sown area of cash crops, such as vegetables, increases at the fastest rate in Guizhou. The increase of horticultural plants, such as orchards is the most obvious in Jiangxi. The application of agricultural chemicals grows quickly. The influence of the agricultural labor force scale on the application of fertilizers and pesticides is statistically significantly negative. The ratio of the sown area of non-grain crops to the total sown area

has a positive effect on the application of fertilizers and pesticides. In the context of the continuing agricultural labor transfer in China, combining the structural adjustment of agriculture and the supply of high-quality agricultural products, the government should actively guide and support new agricultural business entities in applying organic manure. Additionally, it should accelerate the development of smaller agricultural machinery that can be used for smaller land areas and by elderly people to reduce the application of chemical fertilizer and pesticide.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/10/6/1909>

## **Participatory problem analysis of crop activities in rural Tanzania with attention to gender and wealth: ‘setting the scene’ to enhance relevance and avoid exclusion in pro-poor innovation projects**

Many Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D) projects continue to treat smallholder farmers as a homogenous social group and ignore the de-facto exclusion of certain subgroups that are hard to reach due to a variety of social, economic or cultural factors. This study took place as a first step in an AR4D project (Trans-SEC) that focused on innovation testing with smallholder farmers in Central Tanzania. A participatory problem analysis aimed to develop understanding by researchers of the farmers' crop production system and the local context. A participatory approach was employed to identify the main problems from the perspectives of farmers, giving attention to socio-economic and gender-related differences. Extracting from a larger participatory situation analysis, this paper describes the approach, methods and results of the problem analysis and also incorporates results from a household survey of the key problems faced by different smallholder farmers across four case study sites in the Morogoro and Dodoma regions of Tanzania. Results from the participatory sessions contextualised the quantitative results derived from the concurrent household survey. The paper highlights the critical problematic circumstances of low-income households, which are suffering most from inter-connected problems across their crop activity system. Results point to the problem of a lack of labour and time available to women, especially those heading households or of lower economic status. We argue from these results that intersecting, socially differentiated problem situations are an important consideration in defining relevant points of entry for AR4D projects and for shaping subsequent stages of research design to foster more inclusive, pro-poor processes. We conclude by outlining the benefits and challenges of conducting a participatory situation analysis as a first step in an AR4D project.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs12571-018-0791-6>

Tags : Gender

## **Causes of child labour: Perceptions of rural and urban parents in Ghana**

The study focuses on parental perceptions of causes of child labour in rural and urban areas of Ghana. The research is grounded on qualitative research techniques by specifically utilising in-depth interviews, focus groups, and participant observation to collect the necessary data for the study. In this approach, the data gathering happened in Phases 1 and 2 of the research study at the research sites in rural areas, and urban areas. The 60 participants included government officials, representatives from NGOs, and both parents whose children were involved in child labour and parents whose children were not involved. Much

theoretical and empirical evidence is presented to argue that child labour has a multiplicity of causes including cultural practices, socialisation, poverty, and lack of mechanisation of work. This paper finds that the socio-cultural contexts of child labour play a critical role in children's involvement in farming in the rural area while poverty also contributes to children's engagement in artisanal fishing work in the slum urban communities in Ghana. This paper recommends that child labour must be tackled in a coordinated manner on a cross-sectoral basis and there is the need to adopt policies that would address the category of work that falls within worst forms of child labour (WFCL). Additionally, policy-makers and NGOs must consider the link between economic deprivation and child labour when implementing programmes designed to combat the problem.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0190740918301105?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Child labour

## **Farm operators' experiences of advanced technology and automation in Swedish agriculture: a pilot study**

This pilot study investigated how farm operators use and experience working with advanced farm technology and automated systems. The study participants included 10 farm operators at 4 modern and technically well-equipped arable and dairy farms. The informants reported that the technology allowed for more accuracy and efficiency in daily work, made the work less physically strenuous, and gave more time for leisure. The challenges lay in systems and programs not being compatible and difficulties in interpreting generated data. At times, the technology was considered complex or difficult to handle and operate. It was also considered mentally stressful when it did not work as expected. Nightly alarms causing disturbed sleep and work time, and tasks losing some of their clear and natural starts and ends were the most challenging issues on dairy farms. Malfunctions disturbed the daily work, especially when spare parts or service technicians were unavailable. The informants concluded that advanced farm technology and automated systems had both positive and negative sides. They reported no consistent mental strain caused by the technology and considered it a necessity for their future work. However, technology and automated systems must be functional, user-friendly, and reliable to avoid imposing potential mental strain.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1458670?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work, Skills and training, Innovation

## **Pesticide use, allergic rhinitis, and asthma among US farm operators**

**Objective:** The objective of the study is to examine associations between use of specific pesticides and lifetime allergic rhinitis and current asthma in US primary farm operators.

**Methods:** The 2011 Farm and Ranch Safety Survey data from 11,210 primary farm operators were analyzed. Pesticide use on the farm was determined using an affirmative response to the question of whether the operator ever mixed, loaded, or applied pesticides on their farm in the 12 months prior to the interview. Operators who answered "yes" were further asked about the specific trade name and formulation identifiers of the product they used and personal protective equipment (PPE) used. Data were weighted to produce national estimates. Adjusted prevalence odds ratios (PORs) were calculated using

logistic regression. The referent group included operators who did not use any pesticides in the 12 months prior to the interview.

Results: Of an estimated 2.1 million farm operators, 40.0% used pesticides, 30.8% had lifetime allergic rhinitis, and 5.1% had current asthma. Insecticide and herbicide use were significantly associated with lifetime allergic rhinitis and current asthma. The use of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (POR = 1.5; 95% CI 1.2-1.9) and carbaryl (POR = 2.3; 1.4-3.7) was significantly associated with lifetime allergic rhinitis. Of operators using pesticides, 64.9% used PPE the last time they mixed, loaded, or applied pesticides.

Conclusions: Pesticide use was associated with lifetime allergic rhinitis and current asthma among farm operators. Further studies are needed to clarify the dose-response relationship between pesticide use and adverse respiratory health effects.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1501451?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work"

## Using mobile technology to increase safety awareness among dairy workers in the United States

Background: Modern U.S. dairy farm operations present multiple safety hazards which may result in worker injuries, illnesses and fatalities. The U.S. industry trend towards large-herd milking operations, especially in the Western U.S., necessitates an increased number of workers on each farm. The U.S. dairy workforce is comprised of an increasing percentage of immigrant workers with limited English proficiency which presents a safety training challenge. Our objective was to develop, deliver and evaluate safety awareness training to U.S. dairy farm workers using mobile tablets as a personal learning environment. Methods: A non-random sample of 1,436 dairy workers received safety awareness training on a mobile device platform. Kirkpatrick Levels 1, 2 and 3 training effectiveness evaluations were performed. Results: Approximately 58.7% of training participants received a middle school education, and 22.7% were from Guatemala who reported K'iche' as their native language. A statistically significant large effect size suggests safety knowledge was gained among training participants when comparing post-test scores to pre-test scores (Level-2). Training participants rated their training experience favorably (Level-1), and applied knowledge gained in their daily work activities three months after training (Level-3). Conclusion: Our findings suggest the utilization of mobile learning techniques is an effective means to deliver safety awareness training content to dairy workers. Dairy worker safety training should be culturally, linguistically, and literacy appropriate and comprehensive in nature to include all applicable dairy safety hazards. Our observations support the use of mobile devices as just one component of a more comprehensive health and safety management program on farms.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1502704?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work, Skills and training, Innovation

## Technology Use Among Youth While Operating Farm Equipment

Distracted driving by using modern technologies has been linked with increased risk of injuries, however, the current research has focused primarily on the use of technology while operating roadway vehicles. The purpose of this study was to explore the use of technology while operating farm equipment among members of an agricultural youth organization (Pennsylvania FFA Association members). An online survey was used to examine the use of technology while operating a tractor, ATV/UTV, skid steer, and truck/car.

Survey responses with 10 types of technology use were analyzed in relation to a wide variety of factors including frequency of use, safety beliefs, safety concern, and seeing others using technology. One hundred forty-three youth completed the questionnaire in 2017.

Eighty-eight percent of youth surveyed used technology to some extent while operating farm equipment. Self-reported technology use was most influenced by safety beliefs and seeing others using technology while operating farm equipment regardless of the farm equipment type. Findings from this study provide insights into factors behind technology use while engaged in farm work-related driving by youth.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1501450?af=R&>

Tags : Youth, Health and decent work

## Evaluating the Swedish Approach to Motivating Improved Work Safety Conditions on Farms: Insights from Fear Appeals and the Extended Parallel Processing Model

Farm work safety intervention programs based on educating and informing have been criticized for not demonstrably improving work safety. We argue that these criticisms are misplaced and that the problem with educating and informing lies not necessarily in the tool, but rather in its implementation. We arrive at this conclusion by systematically investigating eight of the largest farm work safety interventions in Sweden. In particular, we describe how they use fear and other emotional appeals in their communications in an attempt to motivate improved work safety. We then analyze their implementation using the extended parallel processing model (EPPM). We show that, although threat of injury and death is used in the majority of these interventions to motivate individuals, the threat is inconsistent with the behaviors targeted. Other shortcomings and implications for implementing wide-scale farm work safety interventions are discussed.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1501454?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work, Extension, Skills and training, Innovation

## Occupational Injuries of Aquaculture Workers: Washington State

Objective: To characterize occupational injuries of aquaculture workers in Washington State.

Methods: We reviewed accepted Washington State workers' compensation claims from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2014. Trends in employment, worker demographics (including age, sex, and body mass index), claim rate, and injury characteristics were summarized for accepted claims in the Washington State risk classes that include aquaculture workers.

Results: During the nine-year study period, there were 1,180 accepted claims, 836 (65.1%) were medical-aid only and 344 (26.8%) were compensable. Most commonly reported injury types included being struck by/against an object ( $n = 420$ ) and work-related musculoskeletal disorders ( $n = 310$ ). Over the study period, there was no statistically significant change in claim rates in aquaculture ( $p = 0.77$ ), though they were elevated compared to claim rates for all WA industries combined. A significant upward trend ( $p = 0.003$ ) in aquaculture employment was observed during our study period.

**Conclusions:** Given the growth in aquaculture production, and that aquaculture workers in Washington are experiencing higher occupational injury rates compared to other workers in the state, our study suggests that the industry should devote greater attention to prevention of work-related injuries, especially those resulting in being struck by/against objects or work-related musculoskeletal disorders. Enhanced occupational safety and health programs for this industry could help reduce injuries, as well as the cost of workers' compensation claims.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1501452?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

## **Certified Safe Farm Implementation in North Carolina: Hazards, Safety Improvements, and Economic Incentives**

**Objectives:** Certified Safe Farm (CSF) is a multimodal intervention composed of four components: safety, health, education, and economic incentive. North Carolina has conducted the largest implementation of CSF outside of the Midwestern United States where it was developed. This paper describes the Efficacy dimension of the Reach Effectiveness Adoption Implementation Maintenance (RE-AIM) framework for the implementation of CSF in North Carolina during 2009-2012 on 113 farms in a three-county, highly productive and diverse agricultural area.

**Methods:** Using descriptive statistics, analysis of variance, correlational analyses, and logistic regression, quantitative data were examined from on-farm safety reviews, as well as primary operators' use of cost-share funds as an economic incentive (34% participation) to make identified safety and health improvements on the farm.

**Results:** Overall farm safety review scores were generally high (96% passing rate). Category scores revealed hazards in seven key categories: Chemical Storage; Tractors; Machine Shop, Repair Area; Gravity Flow, Auger, and Forage Wagons; Portable Augers; Dairy and Beef Structures; and Swine and Poultry Structures. The cost-share economic incentive component was utilized in addressing hazards in five of these categories, as well as in nine others. The average per farm cost-share reimbursement was \$3,276, with a median of \$1,615. In total, an investment of \$255,307 (farmer investment plus incentive) was made in safety and health improvements on farms (n = 38). Correlation and logistic regression analyses revealed no significant relationships among scores, cost-share investments, and selected farm demographics.

**Conclusion:** Findings suggest the 50% cost-share for safety and health improvements is a promising economic incentive model for CSF implementation

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1508395?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

## **A Review of 2016-2017 Agricultural Youth Injuries Involving Skid Steers and a Call for Intervention and Translational Research**

Skid steers or loaders are becoming prolific in U.S. agriculture - as are the injuries and fatalities related to their use. A review of incidents as queried in AgInjuryNews from 2016 to 2017 revealed an overrepresentation of youth being involved in these tragic incidents. This raises concerns over parental attitudes and beliefs about the safety of these machines. Skid steer incidents do not appear to be a result

from a lack of safety education materials, however. Indeed, manufacturers, the Centers for Disease Control, and many state extension systems have safety manuals and general instruction, including YouTube videos and online resources. Thus, there appears to be a significant gap between safety knowledge and practice. There is also a lack of published research, including intervention strategies, training evaluation, and translational/implementation studies specific to skid steer machines. This review of youth incidents is therefore also a call for further research for foundational studies regarding attitudes and behaviors involving skid steers in agriculture, intervention models, and efforts to translate prevention knowledge beyond the existing materials.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1501455?af=R&>

Tags : Youth, Health and decent work

## Emerging health risks from agricultural intensification in Southeast Asia: a systematic review

Background : Agricultural intensification is having profound impacts on food security and rural livelihoods; however, concerns remain about the potential implications on public health.

Objectives: We aim to examine and synthesize the evidence for human health risks of agricultural intensification in Southeast Asia.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review of peer-reviewed articles published between January 2000 and December 2015 from two electronic databases (PubMed, CAB Direct).

Results: A total of 73 relevant studies were included and evaluated. More than half of the studies used epidemiological methods while others applied alternative methods to quantify or estimate risks. Studies mainly focused on occupational and consumer exposure to pesticides, without often specifying the actual health risk.

Conclusion: Overall, the current knowledge on health risks appears to be limited. More research on long-term health implications and a wider range of contaminants are needed if sustainable benefits are to be obtained from agricultural intensification.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10773525.2018.1450923?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

## Saying Sayonara to the Farm: Hierarchical Bayesian Modeling of Farm Exits in Japan

Off-farm employment opportunities are thought to have an effect on farm exit rates, though evidence on the sign of this effect has been mixed. Examining this issue in the context of Japanese agriculture, we find that farm exits are related to off-farm income as a share of household income, and more specifically to the nature of off-farm work. Two econometric models are developed: a hierarchical Bayesian linear model and a hierarchical Bayesian Poisson model. Both models perform well in predicting exit rates across the towns and prefectures of Japan.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1477-9552.12290?af=R>

Tags : Rural Employment

## Make or buy: the case of harvesting mechanization in coffee crop in Brazil

This paper investigates the make-or-buy choice on the harvesting mechanization transaction in Brazilian coffee production. It empirically tests this organization choice following the transaction attributes of asset specificity, uncertainty and path dependence. Using a two-stage probit model conditioned by credit availability in a sample of 105 coffee growers in Brazil, our study evidences that the governance decision follows the efficient alignment argument of the Transaction Cost Economics. The research contributes to the understanding of institutional arrangements in place at coffee grower perspective. An additional descriptive field investigation presented the existence of three different types of arrangement as a solution for coffee harvesting mechanization: total vertical integration (make), outsourcing contracts (buy) and tapped vertical integration. Those results demonstrate a shift from a spot transaction pattern to more sophisticated contractual tools. We present managerial implications by illustrating the determinants of each decision, either make or buy, in the harvesting mechanization transaction in coffee production which can provide support to efficient strategies elaboration by farmers or service providers.

Links : <https://www.wageningenacademic.com/doi/abs/10.22434/IFAMR2017.0085?af=R>

## Gender and mechanization: Exploring the sustainability of mechanized forage chopping in Tanzania

Mechanization is currently experiencing a revival in agricultural research and development, with a new emphasis on equity and sustainability. This study evaluates the introduction of forage chopper machines in seven villages in northern Tanzania from a farmer's perspective. Data collected through focus group discussions and a survey are used for a gender analysis of this technology within a broader sustainable intensification indicator framework. The results not only draw attention to unabated challenges to smallholder mechanization (such as high operational costs or weak supporting infrastructures), but also show how the technology's sustainability is contingent upon equity dynamics on the household and community levels. The evaluation framework proved suitable for a holistic assessment. A broader approach to gender issues would strengthen its interdisciplinary claim. Suggestions for promoting the chopper's sustainability include gender-sensitive training and the establishment of group models for machine operation based on agreed and fair regulations.

Links : [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718304340?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718304340?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

Tags : Gender, Innovation

## Gender and job satisfaction in German horticulture

There is little known about the links between gender and job satisfaction in the agricultural sector. Considering the ongoing shortage of agricultural staff in Germany, gaining insight into this issue is valuable, in particular, if one is interested in retaining workers in the business and in identifying gender-specific strategies to recruit new staff. For this reason, a survey among employees (N=218) of German horticultural companies was carried out. The results indicate that, while there are no significant differences for job satisfaction between the two genders in general, the determinants of job satisfaction differ substantially in their importance between the genders.

Links : <https://www.wageningenacademic.com/doi/abs/10.22434/IFAMR2017.0125?af=R>

Tags : Gender, HRM

## Women farmers' adoption challenges on artificial inseminations service in outskirts of Addis Ababa

The study was conducted in purposively selected Oromia National Regional State aiming at to suggest strategies to better involve women farmers in Artificial Insemination service. Experts from office of livestock and fishery represented the study population. Group discussion were undertaken separately for Women and men farmers. Collected information was analyzed qualitatively and interpreted accordingly. The study found that institutional and cultural barriers hindered many number of women AI (Artificial Insemination) technicians less involved in AI service delivery. Specifically, institutions don't encourage women applicant to apply on AI, they thought the position is full of hardship and risky for women to give a service basing in rural areas. In addition to that, the service needs some physical fitness and it would be more difficult for women to move long distance carrying containers. Moreover, there is animal disease (brucella) that can be easily transmit to human and can cause gynaecological problem for women. Culturally, even if it is not boldly pronounced by the community, there is a feeling of indignity when women provide AI services. On the other hand, the community also ashamed women farmers, if they ask AI service provision. Moreover, culturally women farmers are not allowed to watch inseminations service. So, in order to increase number of women AI technicians: nominating women technicians from local communities (at least grade 8 completed) and animal science graduate, and train more in practical way would made women AI technicians to be more capable. Support women AI technicians to work privately through post payment service for a while, would raise women acceptance by community. In order to increase number of women farmers attendees on training: conduct on farm training, invite women farmers directly for training, organize training between march to May seasons, prepare pictured based training (including production manuals) would change the number of women dairy producer on AI service provision.

Links : <http://escijournals.net/index.php/IJAE/article/view/2417>

Tags : Gender

## Farmers involvement in farmer-based organization and perceived challenges: a case of Oshikoto region, Namibia

Farmer-based organisations (FBOs) are formed in the communal farming communities, mostly by Agricultural Support Services (ASS) providers with the aim that rural communities will become sustainable and manage their own community development activities. However, too often these FBOs do not receive sufficient support and training from the ASS providers and do not advance from being mere participants to being self-reliant as organisations so that they can make their own decisions as a group. This paper will analyse farmer participation and involvement in FBOs and the challenges faced by FBOs. Using a random sampling technique, data were collected from 150 farmers from six constituencies in the Oshikoto region. The findings showed that only 65 out of 150 respondents belonged to an FBO. There were slightly more female respondents (52.3%) than male respondents (47.7%). Most FBO respondents participated at the constituency level (64.6%), while 44.6% participated at the village level. Only 12.3% participated at the regional level, while none participated at the national level. Eighty per cent (80%) of the respondents indicated that their main objective for joining the FBO was to obtain technical skills. However, 83.1% of the FBOs experienced the problem of members not attending meetings and 78.5% indicated that members do not pay registration fees and annual fees. The researcher concluded that the FBOs in the Oshikoto

region need continuous training in various courses such as group dynamics, communication skills, and soft skills to run their FBOs successfully

Links : <http://escijournals.net/index.php/IJAE/article/view/2255>

Tags : Skills and training

## Exploring the labour productivity of agricultural systems across European regions: A multilevel approach

Agricultural productivity varies greatly among agricultural systems and among regions in Europe. A multilevel logistic regression model was applied to investigate the labour productivity of the six main agricultural systems across European NUTS2 regions. K-means and two-step clustering methods were used to classify European regions based on the agricultural systems' standard output per annual work unit. We analysed the effect of environmental (soil erosion, rainfed yield potential), structural (farm education, age, pluriactivity, diversification, rented agricultural land), technical (yield ratio) and contextual (gross domestic product per capita, population density) factors on labor productivity. Significant differences were revealed between northern-central regions and the continental peripheries (Mediterranean, Eastern). Soil erosion negatively affects agricultural labour productivity; for each one ton/ha increase in the modelled annual soil erosion rate the odds of regions to attain high labour productivity decreased by 28%. The importance of technical efficiency in crop production was also identified. Observed low wheat yields, relative to modelled potential yields, in the southern, eastern and northern European regions indicate a large unexploited gap. The positive effect of the regional gross domestic product per capita and the low population density confirmed the importance of contextual factors on labour productivity. A second analysis of a composite indicator of the labour productivity of the European agricultural systems, which accounted for the productivity of each system without considering its size, revealed the positive effect of farm education and the negative effect of pluriactivity on agricultural labour productivity. The analyses indicate the importance of compensatory allowances for areas facing natural constraints, while investing in farm training schemes and advisory services could increase the adoption of new technologies and improve the performance of farmers in both economic and environmental terms. Finally, the significance of contextual factors indicates the importance of a better harmonisation of rural development policy with regional policy.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S026483771731606X?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Work productivity, Policy

## Capital/Labour separation in French agriculture: The end of family farming?

While historically the family nature of farms has depended mainly on the fact that capital and labour are in the same hands, developments in the French countryside increasingly challenge this “historical” model; certain production processes found today on farms clearly seem to move away from it. This article, based on statistical data available to date, identifies elements indicating major changes and introduces a few specific cases illustrating major qualitative changes. The analysis then addresses the issue of the transfer of the most capitalised farms and the “flexible farming” model proposed by CER-France (Centre d'Economie Rurale - France). The capital/labour separation process at work and its possible outcome are brought to light, particularly regarding the distribution of value-added

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837717310918?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Family work, Hired work

## Multiple meanings of professionalisation

Professionalisation, like other concepts in the crosshairs of intense and sustained social contestation, has multiple, even contradictory, meanings. Its most conventional usage refers to the 200+years historical development of occupations and professions within Western modernity. This linear model assumes progress from craft to occupation to profession, building modern knowledge, sometimes traced to earlier centuries. Often progressive science is presumed to be the basis of the evolution of professions, but this sits oddly with professions like law, social work, teaching, journalism and divinity that are not science- or technology-based. At different times many occupations have been thought to be professionalising but are not recognised as such today. Some that did not fully professionalise are described as semi-professions, but that explains little. Today, exclusion by social class, gender and 'race' make much better sense of stalled professionalisation (e.g. Witz, 1992).

Links : <https://tasa.org.au/blog/2018/09/03/multiple-meanings-of-professionalisation/>

## Typologie de systèmes d'organisation du travail dans 7 pays d'Europe du Nord et émergents en Pays de la Loire

Quels systèmes d'organisation du travail de 7 pays d'Europe du Nord sont transposables en Pays de la Loire? Une analyse prospective décrivant les principaux modes d'organisation des exploitations laitières d'Europe du Nord a été conduite fin 2017 en région Pays de la Loire. Ce travail avait pour objectif de définir les forces et faiblesses de ces systèmes d'exploitation et d'analyser la transposition éventuelle de ces modes d'organisation à l'échelle de la région Pays de la Loire.

Links : [http://idele.fr/no\\_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/typologie-de-systemes-dorganisation-du-travail-dans-7-pays-deurope-du-nord-et-emergents-en-pays-d.html](http://idele.fr/no_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/typologie-de-systemes-dorganisation-du-travail-dans-7-pays-deurope-du-nord-et-emergents-en-pays-d.html)

Tags : Work productivity, Work organisation

## Quand travailler c'est s'organiser. La multi-activité à l'ère numérique

À l'heure où les outils numériques sont parfois désignés comme sources de sollicitations multiples, d'interruptions et de discontinuité dans les activités de travail, l'ouvrage collectif coordonné par Alexandra Bidet, Caroline Datchary et Gérald Gaglio permet de documenter précisément les contours de ce qu'on peut nommer la « multi-activité », ses réalités multiples, et de s'interroger sur les moyens de saisir empiriquement et analytiquement ce phénomène.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/travailemploi/8056>

Tags : Work organisation, Innovation