



Event and literature monitoring

2018/11-12

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 15/01/2019

CONGRESS.....	4
Labour in Horticulture - Teagasc	4
8th AIEAA Conference.....	5
31st EALE Conference 2019	5
Agri-Food & Rural Tourism Workshop Mayo - Teagasc	5
National Farm Safety and Health Conference - Teagasc	6
Fábulas tóxicas: el uso de agrotóxicos en el Brasil de la agricultura globalizada.....	6
Sober - 2019	6
CALL FOR PAPERS	7
Considering sex and gender in ergonomics: Exploring the "hows" and "whys"	7
ESRS 2019	7
Mind Your Head Week - Farm Safety Foundation	7
31st Annual Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists	8
IAMO Forum 2019	8
Rural Issues Symposium – The future of rural sociology in Australia	9
Les espaces difficiles en Méditerranée.....	9

Dispositifs et initiatives d'installation de personnes en migration dans les campagnes	10
PUBLICATIONS	10
Analyzing work organization on livestock farm by the Work Assessment Method	10
Advice and advisory roles about work on farms. A review	11
Gender roles in fisheries post-harvesting activities in catch-locations within Coastal Areas of Lagos State Nigeria ...	11
The Evolution of Agricultural Health and Safety in the United States	12
Does conservation agriculture change labour requirements? Evidence of sustainable intensification in Sub-Saharan Africa	12
Respiratory symptoms and pulmonary functions before and after pesticide application in cotton farming.....	12
Burkina Faso Jobs Diagnostic: Overview and Suggestions for a Jobs Policy Framework	13
Livelihood diversification strategies among the Borana pastoral households of Yabello District, Oromia Region, Ethiopia	13
Enacting peasant moral community economies for sustainable livelihoods: A case of women-led cooperatives in rural Mexico.....	14
Smallholder responses to climate anomalies in rural Uganda	14
Getting Skills Right: Brazil	15
Farmers' Preventive Behavior Analysis Against Sunlight Using the Health Belief Model: A Study from Iran	15
Are Kentucky Farmers Prepared for Farm-Related Emergencies?	16
Prevalence and risk factors of musculoskeletal disorders among farmers involved in manual farm operations	16
Dairy Sector Consolidation, Scale, Automation and Factor Biased Technical Change: Working through "Get Big or Get Out"	17
The Local Impacts of Agricultural Subsidies: Evidence from the Canadian Prairies	17
Development of methodology to document and code farm-related injuries and fatalities involving manure storage, handling and transport - with summary of 2017 incidents	17
What occupational and physical therapists know about farmers' health	18
The association between awkward working posture and low back disorders in farmers: a systematic review	19
Learning and development practitioners: identity, profession and future trajectory.....	19
Interventions Addressing Injury among Agricultural Workers: A Systematic Review	20
Resourcefulness of locally-oriented social enterprises: Implications for rural community development	20

Racial, ethnic and gender inequities in farmland ownership and farming in the U.S.....	20
Influences of labor migration on rural household land transfer: A case study of Sichuan Province, China	21
Evaluating The Swedish Approach to Motivating Improved Work Safety Conditions on Farms: Insights from Fear Appeals and the Extended Parallel Processing Model	21
Women's Work? The Relationship between Farmwork and Gender Self-Perception	21
Measuring labor input on pasture-based dairy farms using a smartphone.....	22
Parental perceptions of child labour and human rights: A comparative study of rural and urban Ghana	22
Knowledge, attitude and practices of farmers about pesticide use, risks, and wastes; a cross-sectional study (Kermanshah, Iran)	23
INDUSTRIAL UPGRADING: RURAL-URBAN MIGRANT'S TRAINING COSTS AND HETEROGENEOUS LABOR MIGRATION	23
The State of Food and Agriculture 2018. Migration, agriculture and rural development.....	24
Child poverty in the OECD: TRENDS, DETERMINANTS AND POLICIES TO TACKLE IT	24
Occupational Injuries in Swedish Agriculture: Development and Preventive Actions	24
Plantation crops, plunder and power – evolution and exploitation	25
Large private agricultural projects and job creation: From discourse to reality. Case study in Sella Limba, Sierra Leone	25
Labour commodification, differentiation, and marginalization of the peasantry in Sella Limba (Sierra Leone) from 1950 to the present	26
Does women's time in domestic work and agriculture affect women's and children's dietary diversity? Evidence from Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, Ghana, and Mozambique	26
Living at Work and Intra-worker Sociality Among Migrant Farm Workers in Canada	27
Labor Off-Farm Employment and Cropland Abandonment in Rural China: Spatial Distribution and Empirical Analysis	27
Using the WEAI+ to explore gender equity and agricultural empowerment: Baseline evidence among men and women smallholder farmers in Ghana's Northern Region	27
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION: A FRAMEWORK FOR AFRICA.....	28
Youth employment in agriculture as a solid solution to ending hunger and poverty in Africa	28
Ending extreme poverty in rural areas	29
Child labour in herding in rural areas of Swaziland	29

Jobs and Agricultural Policy: Impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on EU Agricultural Employment	29
Prise en compte du travail dans la production de références en élevage biologique	30
Quelle prise en compte de la durabilité sociale des exploitations d'élevage dans l'enseignement supérieur agricole ?	30
Comprendre la durabilité sociale des exploitations d'élevage. L'exemple du Livradois-Forez	30
Un outil d'aide au gardiennage associant un GPS et un accéléromètre, qu'en disent les éleveurs ?	31
L'élevage de précision, quels changements dans la relation homme-animal et la représentation de leur métier par les éleveurs ?	31
Accompagner les transformations du travail des agriculteurs, animateurs, enseignants et chercheurs dans le cadre de la transition agroécologique : le projet de recherche action TRANSAGE	32
Les conditions de travail dans les élevages : analyse transnationale des approches du conseil	32
La diversité du contenu du travail des salariés dans les élevages bovins laitiers en Auvergne, France	33
Des agriculteurs sous pression : Une profession en souffrance	33
TraviBov : un diagnostic et des références pour optimiser le travail	34
Le travail en élevage et ses mutations	34
Diversité des pratiques et rôle de l'ergonome dans l'intervention	34
Caractéristiques, Dynamiques, et moteurs des migrations rurales au Sénégal : étude de cas des régions de Matam et Kaolack	35
Les migrations rurales dans la dynamique migratoire sénégalaise La fluidité des mobilités internes en réponse aux contraintes locales.....	35
Questions de genre et développement durable : le potentiel de l'agroécologie dans le Nordeste du Pará, Brésil	36
Migraciones en América Central Políticas, territorios y actores.....	36

Congress

Labour in Horticulture - Teagasc

16 January 2019

Event Time 2pm

Venue Keadeen Hotel, Newbridge, Co. Kildare

Planning for Labour Supply in 2019

Links : <https://www.teagasc.ie/news--events/national-events/events/labour-in-hort.php>

8th AIEAA Conference

Despite past progress, approximately 3 billion people across the globe have low-quality diets. Nearly a quarter of all children under five years of age are stunted, more than 2 billion people have insufficient micronutrients. While undernourishment is concentrated in developing countries, the incidence of overweight and obesity is growing in every region. As a result, many economies are seriously underperforming, and diet-related chronic diseases are placing ever-greater demands on health care systems.

At the same time, environmental impacts of current food production and consumption patterns are rampant. The food system contributes to approximately 20-30% of greenhouse gases (GHG) total emissions, 15-25% from agriculture/land use change and 5-10% from packaging, transportation and waste disposal.

The situation is set to worsen dramatically over the next 20 years as powerful drivers of change such as population growth, climate change, diet transition towards animal products and urbanization converge on food systems. This concern is reflected by various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - namely, “Zero hunger” (SDG-2), “Good health and wellbeing” (SDG-3), and “Responsible consumption and production” (SDG-12), just to mention the most important ones - that try to address these issues. While these problems are of utmost urgency for low- and middle-income countries, they are also a stark concern for all countries

Pistoia, 13-14 June 2019

Links : <https://www.aieaa.org/node/379>

31st EALE Conference 2019



The conference will take place in the University town of Uppsala, Sweden, conveniently located very close to the Stockholm-Arlanda Airport, organised by the Uppsala Center of Labor Studies (UCLS) in cooperation with the Department of Economics at Uppsala University and the Institute for Evaluation of Labour Market and Education Policy (IFAU). Department of Economics at Uppsala University. The Department of Economics at Uppsala University is a modern economics department particularly strong in the areas of labour economics, macroeconomics, political economics and public economics.

Links : <http://www.eale.nl/31st-eale-conference-uppsala/>

Agri-Food & Rural Tourism Workshop Mayo - Teagasc

This workshop is targeted at farm family members with a business idea and an interest in Agri-Food and Rural Tourism. Farm Families are always improving and learning and developing the land, buildings, farm and enterprise whether cattle, sheep, dairy, equines or other. Diversification is another development and is not a threat but an opportunity with economic, social and environmental benefits.

7 November 2018

Event Time 9.15am - 4.30pm

Venue Ballycroy National Park Visitor Centre, Ballycroy, North West Mayo

Links : <https://www.teagasc.ie/news--events/>

Tags : Entrepreneur

National Farm Safety and Health Conference - Teagasc

Recently appointed Chief Executive of the Health and Safety Authority Dr Sharon McGuinness will welcome participants and Minister of State for Trade, Employment, Business, EU Digital Single Market and Data Protection, Pat Breen TD, will give the opening address.

The first session will be chaired by IFA President, Joe Healy and will include national and international speakers. Teagasc Director, Professor Gerry Boyle will speak on future trends in Irish agriculture and associated farm safety challenges.

Swedish expert on work science, Professor Peter Lundqvist will outline strategies to improve farm safety across the EU and the work of the EU farm safety co-operation network (EU COST Action).

The 2018 National Farm Safety and Health Conference will be held at the Dolmen Hotel, Carlow on Friday 26th October. The conference takes place from 9.00 am to 1.10pm and is aimed at anyone with an interest in improving the farm safety, health and welfare of farmers and farm families.

Links : <https://www.teagasc.ie/news--events/news/2018/farm-safety-conference.php>

Tags : Health and decent work

Fábulas tóxicas: el uso de agrotóxicos en el Brasil de la agricultura globalizada.

El Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios Agrarios se complace en invitarles a al encuentro abierto con el Dr. Tito Livio Maule, integrante del Laboratorio de Geografía Agraria de la Universidad de San Pablo, Brasil. El colega del país hermano presentará su último trabajo de investigación, "Fabulas tóxicas: el uso de agrotóxicos en el Brasil de la agricultura globalizada", en el que analiza con un enfoque territorial las consecuencias en la salud y el medioambiente que implicó del uso masivo de este tipo de químicos por parte de los agronegocios en el principal productor de soja y de caña de azúcar del mundo, en contraste con los discursos apologistas de los grandes medios y políticos empresariales. La visita del Dr. Maule se produce en un contexto muy particular de Brasil, en el que, por un lado, desde agosto se debate la prohibición total del uso de glifosato, y a la vez, el escenario político puede cambiar radicalmente de un momento a otro, con consecuencias directas sobre este tópico.

Links : <http://www.ciea.com.ar/novedades/fabulas-toxicas-el-uso-de-agrotoxicos-en-el-brasil-de-la-agricultura-globalizada/>

Sober - 2019

O Congresso da SOBER 2019 será realizado em Ilhéus-Bahia entre 21 a 27 de julho de 2019 a organização local está a cargo da Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz - UESC, com o tema definido: Agricultura, Alimentação e Desenvolvimento. Em breve estarão disponíveis outras informações pelo site do evento

Links : <http://sober.org.br/?op=paginas&tipo=secao&secao=7&pagina=113>

Call For Papers

Considering sex and gender in ergonomics: Exploring the "hows" and "whys"

Since 2006, the Technical Committee (TC) on Gender and Work regroups researchers from many countries who examine links between gender, health and work in diverse occupational sectors. At the last IEA conference, the TC Gender and Work organized three symposia where more than 20 contributors presented their recent work on this issue. It positions ergonomics as a theoretical and pragmatic approach developing innovative methods to integrate sex and gender (s/g) analysis into ergonomic interventions. This issue will be an opportunity to share the advancement of science about the topic.

Submission Deadline : February 27, 2019

Links : <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/applied-ergonomics/call-for-papers>

Tags : Gender, Health and decent work

ESRS 2019

The ESRS conference will host 32 Working Groups along three thematic areas that will explore rural futures in Europe. Under the core theme of Rural Futures in a Complex World, we identify three further themes which raise questions for rural studies and which necessarily transcend disciplinary boundaries.

Innovation, artificial intelligence and digitisation

Social justice and rural spaces and places

Knowledge production, policymaking and research agendas

We are delighted to be able to offer a variety of formats for our Working Groups. There are 21 traditional long paper sessions. The remaining 11 are a mixture of lightning talks, panel debates, fishbowl sessions and split sessions. We believe this will make for a really exciting conference, offering the opportunity for researchers across Europe to participate in a way that best suits them.

Each Working Group description outlines the topic, the specific approach and the format of that WG. The convenors of the Working Groups are listed, as well as the contact person in the links below. Send your abstract to the contact person before January 10th 2019. Please use our uploader below and the abstract will be sent to the right contact person(s).

Links : <https://esrs2019.no/calls/call-for-abstracts/>

Mind Your Head Week - Farm Safety Foundation

Mind Your Head, aims to:

Deliver a campaign that gets people talking openly about mental health and wellbeing

Deliver a message about breaking the stigma surrounding mental health

Highlight the rural support services available to the industry

Achieve coverage beyond specialist farming publications into national and regional news

Links : <http://iagre.org/events/MYHW19>

Tags : Health and decent work

31st Annual Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists

You are invited to submit papers for this conference according to the list of themes below. A scientific program committee will evaluate all submitted papers. Papers should be submitted electronically using the online submission form. Please take into account that your paper will be randomly assigned to either a poster or parallel session. **The paper submission site will open on November 1, 2018. The submission deadline is February 1, 2019 at 23:59 Central European time.** Papers must be submitted on-line.

Links : <http://www.eale.nl/call-for-papers-and-paper-submission-site/>

IAMO Forum 2019

The IAMO Forum 2019 focuses on the interlinkages between small farm development as well as agricultural and public policies. The drivers and consequences will be debated from a social sciences perspective, including economics, political sciences, sociology, anthropology and history. We welcome submissions of papers addressing the following issues with a regional focus on Europe, Central Asia and China:

- Role of small farms for agricultural growth, food security and resilience
- Public policies promoting competitiveness of small farms and enabling livelihood strategies of rural households
- Political economy of agricultural and pro-poor public policies
- Commercialization and smallholder participation in value chains
- Role of corruption and informality for small farms
- Interaction between corporate agribusiness and small farms
- New forms of cooperation in rural areas
- Allocation of land and tenure security
- Access to production inputs and finance
- Role of income diversification and migration in small farm development
- Role of women in small farm development

We request the contribution of extended abstracts with up to 1,000 words (excluding bibliography) in strict compliance with the provided formatting guidelines. The abstracts need to include a concise summary of the significance, major research questions, data and methods, and findings. Abstracts must be submitted electronically at www.conftool.net/iamo2019 until Sunday, **February 10, 2019**. All contributed extended abstracts will go through peer review. Notification of selected abstracts for an oral presentation will be sent by Monday, March 25, 2019. All accepted abstracts will be published on the conference website.

Links : <https://forum2019.iamo.de/call-for-submissions/>

Rural Issues Symposium - The future of rural sociology in Australia

The Rural Issues thematic group of TASA is pleased to host this symposium, 'the future of rural sociology in Australia' taking place at the La Trobe campus in Bendigo, Victoria on Friday the 28th of June. It will include keynote presentations from Professor Barbara Pini, Griffith University and Professor Robyn Eversole, Deputy Director of the Centre for Social Impact at Swinburne University of Technology. In recognition of the unique social experiences of rural, remote, and regional residents, the symposium aims to bring together students, researchers, applied sociologists, community and social services professionals and academics engaging with a range of issues pertinent to rural, remote and regional Australia. It is hoped that this symposium will facilitate in-depth dialogue between attendees and provide opportunities to identify and engage with potential collaborators from a range of backgrounds and with different expertise.

We invite you to submit a paper title and abstract of no more than 200 words for a short presentation (approx. 15-minute time allocation) on topics, themes, projects, works-in-progress or project proposals relevant to the theme and audience - those interested in and/or engaging with a range of issues pertinent to rural, remote and regional Australia. Postgraduate students, early career researchers and those working in the field in unwaged or casual positions are particularly encouraged to submit an abstract.

Links : <https://tasa.org.au/blog/2018/10/18/rural-issues-symposium-the-future-of-rural-sociology-in-australia-2019/>

Les espaces difficiles en Méditerranée

La région méditerranéenne a toujours été au cœur des débats politiques et scientifiques notamment depuis la mise en place des programmes et des différentes conventions sur l'environnement, la lutte contre la désertification, la protection des écosystèmes fragiles et le développement durable (UNCDD, RAMSAR, UICN, PNUE, PNUD...). Caractérisée par une diversité naturelle et humaine, cette région a souvent été soumise à des contraintes environnementales et économiques qui ont été souvent à l'origine d'un déséquilibre naturel et d'un développement inégal entre ses différentes parties.

Défis de désenclavement des espaces, approches adoptées :

Quelle valorisation rationnelle des ressources, des savoir-faire locaux, des patrimoines ?

Quels modèles de prise de décision et de dynamisation des espaces : ascendant-centralisé ou descendant-décentralisé ?

Quels types d'aménagement et avec quelle efficacité ? Et quels aspects de désenclavement ?

Spatial : infrastructure, accès aux ressources, proximité des services,...

Economique : Création d'emploi, valorisation des ressources par les locaux, capitalisation, limitation de l'exode...

Social : Chance d'accès aux ressources et à l'emploi, pauvreté, fondamentalisme, terrorisme, racisme / régionalisme...

Quelles innovations dans les savoir-faire en matière de gestion des espaces et des territoires ?

Quelles Approches nouvelles adoptées : participative, principe de transversalité, valorisation du savoir traditionnel, promotion et labellisation des produits des terroirs, appui financier et technique... ?

Dates à retenir :

11 mai 2018 : Diffusion de la 1ère Circulaire ; Appel à contribution

15 novembre 2018 : Date limite d'envoi des résumés et des fiches de participation

Links : <https://calenda.org/502205>

Tags : Rural Employment"

Dispositifs et initiatives d'installation de personnes en migration dans les campagnes

Dans le cadre de sa réflexion collective sur l'évolution des rapports entre les migrations internationales et les territoires ruraux en France, l'équipe « Les campagnes dans la dynamique des migrations internationales » (CAMIGRI) organise des journées d'étude portant sur les dispositifs et initiatives d'installation de personnes en migration dans les campagnes. Elles incluront un temps de présentation et de discussion sur les communications retenues, ainsi qu'un temps d'échange sur les observations et les analyses faites dans le cadre du programme de recherche CAMIGRI. Ces journées d'étude se veulent ouvertes au niveau géographique et disciplinaire ; elles s'adressent aux géographes comme à l'ensemble des sciences sociales. Les communications attendues seront appuyées sur des recherches empiriques inédites, qualitatives afin de donner à voir et à analyser ces dispositifs « en actes », dans la manière dont ils se font au quotidien, tout comme quantitatives ; elles pourront être menées à différentes échelles spatiales (locale, nationale, internationale).

Date limite de soumission des propositions : au plus tard le 30 janvier 2019 inclus.

Links : <https://calenda.org/491173>

Tags : Migration

Publications

Analyzing work organization on livestock farm by the Work Assessment Method

All over the world, farmers have to face up to increasing uncertainties (market and climate). They have to adapt their activity to the new contexts and challenges of livestock farming (producing more and better, and satisfying the expectations of society, consumers, and of downstream operators), while at the same time responding to their own expectations in terms of income, quality of life, and working conditions. In order to understand these changes and consider the future, work organization must be taken into account. The Work Assessment Method, developed by French livestock researchers, provides a framework able to capture work organization, taking into account the specifics of the livestock activity. Based on a comparative analysis of nine case studies that used the Work Assessment Method from six contrasted countries, this review (1) gives generic ideas on work organization indicators and their variation; (2) identifies four generic patterns of work organization which are not linked to the local context but marked by the workforce composition; (3) demonstrates that the relevance of the Work Assessment Method to tackle work issues, and its capacities to be adapted to a variety of livestock farming contexts throughout the world, is linked to the properties of its framework, which was developed by combining different disciplinary approaches; (4) highlights the principal limits of the method: lack of coordination with other dimensions of work (labor productivity; sense of the job), and limited characterization of the work organization flexibility; and (5) proposes some possibilities of change to better respond to the diversity of work situations and questions about work, and take better into account the evolutions of livestock farming systems.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13593-018-0534-2>

Tags : Work organisation

Advice and advisory roles about work on farms. A review

The organization of work and changes in patterns of working life is of increasing concern to farmers worldwide. This creates challenges for advisors, who do not always know (i) how to recognize farmers' or their own needs for knowledge and new approaches to farm work organization or (ii) how to assess different methods of advice to tackle this issue. How are advisors responding to this concern and what are the implications for advisory roles and the advisory situation? In this paper, we review the situation of farm work organization changes and advisory responses. We describe a conceptual framework integrating different foundations relating to work organization on farms, the farmer-advisor relationship and methods of advice. Applying this framework to farm work organization and advisory responses in Australia, Belgium, France and Uruguay, our findings are as follows: (i) the specific characteristics of work are a source of difficulties for both farmers and advisors; (ii) for the farmers, work is a very personal subject linked to identity; (iii) for the advisors, it requires different methods of advisory practice and skills; (iv) success of advisory roles in the context of farm work requires the control of various 'role statements'; and (v) the organizational framework in which advisors carry out their activity, as well as specific training, can make it easier to identify and organize the skills.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13593-018-0547-x>

Tags : Extension

Gender roles in fisheries post-harvesting activities in catch-locations within Coastal Areas of Lagos State Nigeria

This study examined the gender roles in Fisheries Post-harvesting Activities (FPhA), which stems from a significant knowledge gap regarding gender roles in the subsistence fishery industry. The research was conducted in five catch-locations within the coastal areas of Lagos State, Nigeria, namely: Ikorodu, Badagry, Epe, Lekki and Makoko. The respondents were selected using purposive and snowballing sampling techniques. A validated structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Chi-square analysis ($\chi^2 = 22.6$, df 2) revealed that gender participation was significantly different ($P < 0.05$). The study identified 'knife', 'smoking kiln' and 'baskets' as the major equipment used by fisher folks; while it also noted "personal interest", and "a means of sustenance" as the main reason(s) for participation. Findings across the locations show that despite the fact that both genders are engaged in various FPhA; certain activities are gender specific. To aid the efficiency of fisher folks in FPhA, fish processing center with modern facilities should be built across the catch locations. Policy makers in the domain of FPhA should involve women in policy formulation and decision-making due to their huge clear dominance. Finally, to bridge the gender participation gap in FPhA for employment and income purposes, there is a need for training and capacity building targeted especially for male fishers.

Links : <https://academicjournals.org/journal/JAERD/article-abstract/AF6DC4359657>

Tags : Gender, Skills and training, Policy

The Evolution of Agricultural Health and Safety in the United States

It is an honor to be recognized as the Journal of Agromedicine's "Leader in the Field" for 2019. More importantly, I am pleased to be the first recipient of this award from a Western state, and also the first to focus on the health and safety of hired farmworkers. This focus reflects a larger, overdue evolution in the focus on agricultural health, and safety in the United States. I will briefly summarize this change and why I believe it is a logical and appropriate evolution of research and prevention efforts. By evolution, I do not mean to suggest that the health and safety of Midwestern farmers and farm families is not important, but that there is a recognition of the large, and growing population of immigrant farmworkers in this country and the unique hazards and solutions needed to improve health and safety in this population.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1548400?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Does conservation agriculture change labour requirements? Evidence of sustainable intensification in Sub-Saharan Africa

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

Links : http://www.ilo.org/global/research/publications/working-papers/WCMS_649837/lang--en/index.htm

Tags : Family work, Work productivity

Respiratory symptoms and pulmonary functions before and after pesticide application in cotton farming

Ojective:

To investigate respiratory health problems related to pesticide exposure in the inhabitants of agricultural areas.

Material and methods:

This study included 252 participants prior to pesticide application and 66 participants from the first group after pesticide application across four cotton farms. Symptom questionnaires were filled out by participants and respiratory function tests were measured before and after pesticide exposure. In addition, PM10, PM2.5, air temperature, and humidity were measured in all four farming villages before and after pesticide administration.

Results:

PM10 and PM2.5 levels were significantly increased after pesticide application. After pesticide application, all participants' nose, throat, eye, and respiratory complaints increased significantly. Expected forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) percentage values decreased significantly. The rates of FVC and FEV1 values lower than 80% were 23.5% and 22%, respectively, before pesticide application, and this rate increased to 42.4% and 43.1%, respectively, after pesticide application. There was a significant negative correlation between PM10 levels and FVC, FEV1, and PEF values. After PM2.5 pesticide application, the risk of experiencing burning in the mouth, nose, and throat increased by 2.3-fold (OR: 2.316), 2.6-fold for burning symptoms in the eyes (OR: 2.593), 2.1-fold for wheezing (OR: 2.153), and 2.2-fold for chest tightness (OR: 2.211). With increased PM10 levels, the risk of chest tightness increased 1.1-fold (OR: 1.123).

Conclusions:

After pesticide administration, the respiratory health of the participants deteriorated. Performing pesticide applications in agriculture with harmless methods is the most important measure to be taken to protect public health

Links : <http://www.aaem.pl/Respiratory-symptoms-and-pulmonary-functions-before-and-after-pesticide-application,99561,0,2.html>

Tags : Health and decent work

Burkina Faso Jobs Diagnostic: Overview and Suggestions for a Jobs Policy Framework

Over the recent past, Burkina Faso has registered solid economic growth and poverty levels have been lowered, suggesting that growth has been pro-poor. Yet, poverty remains widespread despite high levels of labor market participation and employment. In practice, life for many in the country remains a struggle, even when compared to equally challenging conditions elsewhere in the region. The overview report on the 'Jobs Diagnostic: Burkina Faso' provides a multi-sectoral analysis of the country's jobs challenges by looking at macro-economic conditions and trends, hindrances to labor demand, issues affecting jobs outcomes in agriculture and determinants of jobs outcomes in general. The report draws on recent household and enterprise surveys and provides regional comparisons that place the challenges in Burkina Faso in a wider context. It closes with preliminary policy recommendations for a future jobs strategy.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/435151544130430468/Burkina-Faso-Jobs-Diagnostic-Overview-and-Suggestions-for-a-Jobs-Policy-Framework>

Tags : Rural Employment

Livelihood diversification strategies among the Borana pastoral households of Yabello District, Oromia Region, Ethiopia

This study is aimed at identifying and describing the existing livelihood options and the determinants of the choice of the households' livelihood strategies in the pastoral areas of Yabello District. The result of the descriptive statistics showed that the majority of the sample respondent households thus, 48.3% allocated all their labor force to pastoral and farming activities alone, while about 29.5% were involved in a combination of pastoral, farming and low return non pastoral nonfarm livelihood strategy and 22% work on pastoral, farming and high return non pastoral nonfarm combination of livelihood strategy. Pastoral households have different access to resources and face different opportunities and challenges and thus choose different livelihood strategies calling for tailor made policy and development practice accordingly in line with their livelihood strategies choice.

Links : <https://academicjournals.org/journal/JAERD/article-abstract/BEA067059117>

Tags : Family work

Enacting peasant moral community economies for sustainable livelihoods: A case of women-led cooperatives in rural Mexico

The Mexican state has promoted women's group-based income-generating projects for nearly three decades. Although most state-supported income-generating projects discontinue after external funding ends, some continue to operate. While existing studies have highlighted several reasons for dis-/continuation, none have focused on the role of moral obligations in shaping women's everyday livelihood practices and few have closely examined context dependent external factors. In order to provide more effective support for women's collective efforts to strengthen sustainable livelihoods, we developed the framework peasant moral community economies. This framework draws on that of household moral economy, community economies and peasant moral economy as informed by feminist scholars' recognition of gender as process. Through our framework we investigated how intra-group dynamics and groups' relationships within their members' households and communities in their own specific environments shape group operations through examination of three initially state-funded women only but now long-running women-led cooperatives in rural Hidalgo, Mexico. Data was collected through surveys, focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews with cooperative members, their families and community authorities supplemented by secondary literature review and observation. We found that context specific manifestations of reciprocity and the right to subsistence were common to both household and community arrangements. While context specific manifestations of these moral principles enabled new gendered subjectivities that contributed to gender transformations and livelihood production, we also found that the same principles reinforced female altruism and exacerbated women's time poverty. The framework of peasant moral community economies allowed us to see how both contradictory gender transformations and time poverty provided conditions that supported the durability of the cooperatives. We conclude that support for women's collective efforts for sustainable livelihoods may be more effective if we recognise how livelihoods are produced also outside the cooperative by paying particular attention to context specific contradictory gender and moral dimensions.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18304030>

Tags : Gender

Smallholder responses to climate anomalies in rural Uganda

Recent research suggests that sub-Saharan Africa will be among the regions most affected by the negative social and biophysical ramifications of climate change. Smallholders are expected to respond to rising temperatures and precipitation anomalies through on-farm management strategies and diversification into off-farm activities. However, few studies have empirically examined the relationship between climate

anomalies and rural livelihoods. Our research explores the impact of climate anomalies on farmers' on and off-farm livelihood strategies, considering both annual and decadal climate exposures, the relationship between on and off-farm livelihoods, and the implications of these livelihood strategies for agricultural productivity. To examine these issues, we link gridded climate data to survey data collected in 120 communities from 850 Ugandan households and 2000 agricultural plots in 2003 and 2013. We find that smallholder livelihoods are responsive to climate exposure over both short and long time scales. Droughts decrease agricultural productivity in the short term and reduce individual livelihood diversification in the long term. Smallholders cope with higher temperatures in the short term, but in the long run, farmers struggle to adapt to above-average temperatures, which lower agricultural productivity and reduce opportunities for diversification. On and off-farm livelihood strategies also appear to operate in parallel, rather than by substituting for one another. These observations suggest that new strategies will be necessary if rural smallholders are to successfully adapt to climate change.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18304133>

Tags : Family work, Work organisation

Getting Skills Right: Brazil

The world of work is changing. Digitalisation, deepening globalisation and population ageing are having a profound impact on the type and quality of jobs that are available and the skills required to perform them. To what extent individuals, firms and economies can harness the benefits of these changes critically depends on the readiness of adult learning systems to help people develop relevant skills for this changing world of work. In Brazil, the speed of population ageing is projected to be significantly faster than what has been experienced by most developed economies. At the same time, increasing integration into the global economy will create new opportunities and propel growth. But it will also affect the content of exports and the stage at which Brazil contributes for Global Value Chains (GVCs). Profound changes in the economy are to be expected in the coming decades. As these changes have not yet fully materialised, Brazilian policy makers have a window of opportunity to prepare for the transformations ahead. This report aims at providing policy recommendations, based on best practices internationally, to prepare the Brazilian adult learning system so that it is ready to support people in acquiring the relevant skills for the future.

Links : https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/getting-skills-right-brazil_9789264309838-en

Tags : Skills and training"

Farmers' Preventive Behavior Analysis Against Sunlight Using the Health Belief Model: A Study from Iran

Agriculture is one of the major sources of employment and income in many countries, especially in developing countries. Farmers are exposed to numerous harmful factors such as sunlight and ultraviolet radiation. These factors contribute to multiple diseases including skin cancer. The aim of this study was to analyze the farmer's preventive behavior against sunlight using the Health Belief Model (HBM). This descriptive study was conducted by survey methodology and a questionnaire. The population of the research was composed of farmers in Kermanshah Province (N = 126,900). The sample size was determined as 382 farmers using the Krejcie and Morgan table. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by relevant professors and experts, and the reliability was confirmed through a pilot study and the calculation of Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which was estimated at 0.70-0.83. Findings showed that the HBM structures had a significant effect on the farmer's preventive behavior, so that the perceived barriers, susceptibility,

severity, benefits, self-efficacy, and cues to action have the strongest impact on the farmer's preventive behavior against sunlight. The results illustrated that components of the HBM were appropriate predictors for farmers' preventive behavior against sunlight.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1541036?af=R&>

Are Kentucky Farmers Prepared for Farm-Related Emergencies?

Objectives: Farming is a hazardous occupation with a high incidence of fatal and non-fatal injuries. Little is known about the preparedness of Kentucky farmers to respond to farm emergencies. The purpose of this study was to determine the knowledge, preparation, and concerns of Kentucky farmers relative to being prepared to take appropriate action in the event of a farm emergency.

Methods: For this descriptive study, a 36-item questionnaire was used to assess the farmer's education and training, access to supplies/equipment to deal with farm emergencies, and their concern regarding emergency preparedness. Data were collected from a sample of 115 farmers attending an agricultural related conference or meeting in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Results: A majority of the farmers reported: 1) limited CPR/first aid training, 2) minimal access to first aid kits/fire extinguishers on the farm, and 3) concern that EMS could not locate their farms. A large majority of the farmers reported use of a smartphone with a GPS locator; however, some farms were reported to be without cell service. The farmers were interested in attending training on emergency preparedness if training sessions were scheduled at a convenient time.

Conclusion: Information obtained from this survey will guide the development of a multi-component community-based program to prepare farmers to take appropriate action and receive quick emergency medical services (EMS) in farm emergencies. New community partnerships will be established to identify, implement, and evaluate creative strategies to ensure that Kentucky farmers are prepared for emergency events.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1536571?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Prevalence and risk factors of musculoskeletal disorders among farmers involved in manual farm operations

The aim of the current investigation is to determine the risk factors affecting the musculoskeletal system of 100 manual working farmers of India. The information regarding prevalence and risk factors of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire. For evaluating the risk in operations, rapid entire body assessment (REBA) and rapid upper limb assessment (RULA) techniques were used. The existence of various risk factors and their influence on the MSDs were found significant during crop cutting/harvesting and weeding operations. Manual farm working postures may be exposing farmers to a substantial risk of developing MSDs in one or more body parts including lower back, fingers, hands/wrists, and shoulders. Postural analysis by RULA and REBA shows the high prevalence of MSDs which should be reduced by ergonomic interventions.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10773525.2018.1547507?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Dairy Sector Consolidation, Scale, Automation and Factor Biased Technical Change: Working through “Get Big or Get Out”

Milk production in the United States has become increasingly concentrated among fewer herds. This consolidation has, as in other on-farm agricultural sectors, long been recognized (e.g., Drabenstott, 1994; MacDonald, Cessna, and Mosheim, 2016). According to USDA milk production reports (LMIC, 2018), the number of licensed dairy herds in the United States declined from 45,344 in 2014 to 40,219 in 2017, a 4% annual rate of decline over the period.

Large and small farms are, in aggregate, different in their output, production costs, and quality metrics. Significant scale economies exist in dairy production (Mosheim and Knox Lovell, 2009): larger herds are generally better positioned to attain quality standards as reflected by somatic cell count indicators (Norman, Walton, and Dürr, 2018) and technical inefficiency is a factor in exit decisions (Dong et al., 2016). Given the obstacles faced, smaller dairy farms generally have difficulty competing with larger farms unless they receive higher prices in specialty milk markets or have low opportunity costs of operator time.

Less well understood are the investment dynamics that precede both exit and expansion. In this article, we provide a snapshot of the dairy industry based on a survey of dairy farmers in a market environment of multiple continuous years of low milk prices and low milk profit margin. The survey allows us to analyze how farm size relates to dairy farmers' views of industry outlook and their decisions regarding expansion or contraction of herd size, labor, and capital as the industry adjusts to market pressures and emerging technological opportunities.

Links : <https://www.aaea.org/publications/publications-update/dairy-sector-consolidation-scale-automation-and-factor-biased-technical-change-working-through-get-big-or-get-out>

Tags : Work productivity, Innovation

The Local Impacts of Agricultural Subsidies: Evidence from the Canadian Prairies

We estimate the impact of removing an export subsidy on the local economies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, exploiting the large regional variation of a 1995 reform. We find that the loss of the subsidy resulted in significantly lower farm value-added, farm asset values and local non-farm employment. The results suggest that the subsidy removal had detrimental spillover effects on the local non-agricultural economy that varied spatially across the Prairies. The point estimates suggest that the marginal effect of the subsidy loss on non-agricultural employment was five times as large as those obtained from traditional estimates of the multiplier effect.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1477-9552.12309?af=R>

Development of methodology to document and code farm-related injuries and fatalities involving manure storage, handling and transport - with summary of 2017 incidents

As part of ongoing surveillance of fatalities and injuries involving agricultural confined spaces by Purdue University's Agricultural Safety and Health Program, nearly 300 cases involving manure storage, handling, and transport equipment and facilities have been documented over the past 30 years. With the exception

of a summary of 77 fatalities published by Beaver and Field¹, these cases have not been previously analysed or published due to a lack of resources and the limitations of the Purdue Agricultural Confined Spaces Incident Database (PACSID) which was designed primarily for analysis of grain-related cases. These limitations included differences in terminology used to code case information in the PACSID and dissimilar causative and contributing factors.

To develop a consistent and more useful approach to process and analyze data, 28 U.S. manure-related incidents involving 39 victims documented as having occurred in 2017 were examined for type of incident, victim characteristics, primary contributing factors, and nature of injuries. A review of literature was conducted to identify previously reported contributing factors, and a coding rubric was developed and reviewed by a panel of experts. It was determined that the rubric provided a consistent way to code and analyze descriptive information available on each case. A pilot analysis was completed of the 39 cases using the new tool, and results were summarized. The final methodology will be used to analyze all historically documented incidents, as well as future incidents. Findings presented include a review of relevant literature, discussion of the methods used in case documentation, classifications developed from sample data, and a summary of incidents in 2017. Anticipated outcomes include: 1) consistent strategy to document, code, and summarize manure-related incidents; 2) means of classification of key contributing factors; 3) identification of new or emerging trends; and 4) completion of previously documented incidents.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1539420?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

What occupational and physical therapists know about farmers' health

Farmers are at high risk for losing their occupation because of their susceptibility for developing chronic conditions and incurring injuries. Although, occupational and physical therapists have basic education in return-to-work methods, specialty training is needed to help farmers with disabilities. The North Carolina AgrAbility Partnership, part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's supported AgrAbility Program, implemented an exploratory survey of North Carolina occupational and physical therapists before developing training curricula for working with farmers. State occupational and physical therapy association members were surveyed on what types of conditions they could treat, how comfortable they were in treating these conditions and making recommendations for environmental modifications, and what resources are available for farmers related to work site accommodations. Findings showed that less than one third of therapists had farm exposure or had ever treated farmers. Significant differences in identifying farmers' typical conditions were found between therapists who had treated and those who had not treated farmers. Physical therapists were more comfortable than occupational therapists in treating farmers for repetitive stress syndromes, work-related trauma, and musculoskeletal disorders while occupational therapists were more comfortable in treating farmers for social isolation and low vision. More physical therapists also rated themselves as competent in farm environmental assessment and adaptation. On the other hand, occupational therapists were aware of more agencies that aid farmers. Finally, few therapists had education on working with farmers or had heard of AgrAbility. To create farmer-centered intervention, therapists should take continuing education courses and investigate resources for helping farmers with chronic conditions and disabilities return to their chosen occupation.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1538917?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

The association between awkward working posture and low back disorders in farmers: a systematic review

Background: Low back disorders (LBD) are the most common musculoskeletal problem among farmers, with higher prevalence than other occupations. Although studies of the general population have shown an association between LBD and awkward working posture, farmers have unique work context and exposures that may modify this relationship. This review aimed to 1) identify published research studies investigating posture as a risk factor for LBD in farmers/agricultural workers, and 2) determine the strength of the relationship between postural exposure and LBD risk of bias assessment.

Method: Comprehensive electronic searches of Medline, Web of Science, CINAHL, SCOPUS, PubMed, and EMBASE were carried out with combined conceptual groups of search terms for 'farming' and 'LBD.' After screening, data were extracted to summarize the study design, sample characteristics, exposure assessment methods, LBD risk factors, demographic information, data collection methods, farm commodities, job context, and sampling strategy. Data were synthesized to determine the weight of evidence for awkward working posture as a risk factor for LBD among farmers.

Results: Nine studies were included in this review. All studies used self-report; there were no field-based studies including direct measurement of awkward posture. There was diversity in exposure definition, exposure assessment, LBD definition, worker characteristics, and analytical approaches. There was evidence to support association between awkward working posture and LBD among farmers.

Conclusion: Despite the diversity, the weight of evidence supported a relationship between awkward posture and LBD. Well-designed epidemiological studies with quantitative physical workload assessments, consistent and valid LBD definitions, and longitudinal designs are recommended to clarify the relationship between awkward posture and LBD.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1538918?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Learning and development practitioners: identity, profession and future trajectory

The increasing focus on learning and innovation within organisations has significantly changed perceptions and practices of learning. It has also generated an increasingly diverse and growing network of learning and development practitioners (L&D), constructing an emerging identity that is critical to organisational growth. Our study of nearly 800 Australian L&D practitioners explored their working roles, relationships, and development needs, in a contested environment. Our purpose was to explore how L&D practice has changed; if a professional identity for L&D practitioners is emerging; and what development needs L&D practitioners have. The practitioner responses from this study are used to model the emerging themes of L&D practice, substantiate the emergence of a 'quasi-professional' identity, and indicate the imperatives that underpin professional development frameworks. This knowledge provides a foundation for reconceptualising the learning and development practitioner domain.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1744-7941.12207?af=R>

Tags : Identity

Interventions Addressing Injury among Agricultural Workers: A Systematic Review

Agriculture is consistently rated as one of the most dangerous industries by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. As such, there is a demonstrable need for the prevention and management of injuries among agricultural workers. It is critical that injuries are managed in order to allow individuals the means to continue participating in meaningful and necessary tasks on the farm or ranch. The purpose of this systematic review was to determine whether interventions within the scope of occupational therapy were effective in addressing injury prevention and management among agricultural workers in order to determine what role occupational therapists currently serve among this population. A systematic review was completed of scientific, peer-reviewed literature published between January 2012 and January 2018. Databases included MEDLINE, PsychINFO, OTSeeker, OTSearch, CINAHL, PubMed, and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. A total of 479 articles were initially identified. Of these, 22 were selected for screening, and five were ultimately included in this review. Themes identified included education, musculoskeletal interventions, and environmental adaptations. Moderate evidence exists for the efficacy of interventions within the scope of occupational therapy practice for prevention and management of injury for agricultural workers. Further research including randomization and intervention specific studies is required to improve the level of evidence.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2018.1536573?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Resourcefulness of locally-oriented social enterprises: Implications for rural community development

Entrepreneurial theories of resourcefulness consider the ways in which organisations generate value in resource-constrained environments. While rural communities often face resource constraints, few studies of rural social enterprise have considered the resourcefulness practices of these organisations in detail, or the ways in which these practices in turn inform community development activities of social enterprises. The small but growing body of literature about rural social enterprise has also rarely offered comparative insights of rural and urban experience. This paper examines the resourcefulness practices of small to medium rural and urban social enterprises and their effects on community development. Based on a comparative case study of 11 social enterprises in Australia, we find that rural social enterprises make relatively greater use of the financial and physical assets accessed through networks within their communities, while urban social enterprises make greater use of assets available through corporate relationships and structured philanthropy. Similar to other studies, we find that networks play a particularly significant role in accessing and leveraging resources; however, our findings identify types of network use that have not been previously identified in the resourcefulness literature. The study also finds that organisational resourcefulness is extended outward to a focus on resourcing communities by social enterprises, playing out in different ways in rural and urban contexts. Our research extends thinking about the resourcefulness of rural social enterprise and its role as a community development actor.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717305053?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Racial, ethnic and gender inequities in farmland ownership and farming in the U.S.

This paper provides an analysis of U.S. farmland owners, operators, and workers by race, ethnicity, and gender. Then we analyze data from the 2014 Tenure and Ownership Agricultural Land survey, the 2012 Census of Agriculture, and the 2013-2014 National Agricultural Worker Survey to demonstrate that significant nation-wide disparities in farming by race, ethnicity and gender persist in the U.S. In 2012-2014, White people owned 98% and operated 94% of all farmland. In addition to racial and ethnic disparities, there were disparities by gender.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-018-9883-3>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment

Influences of labor migration on rural household land transfer: A case study of Sichuan Province, China

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://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11629-018-4973-7>

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration

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>

Tags : Health and decent work

Women's Work? The Relationship between Farmwork and Gender Self-Perception

Women have long been involved in agricultural production, yet farming and ranching have been associated with masculinity and men. In recent years women have become more involved and more likely to take active and equal roles on farms and ranches and thus increasingly are doing tasks that have been associated with masculinity. Prior work indicates that women are perceived by others as more masculine when they do these tasks, but less work has focused on the association between women's involvement in farming and women's own perceptions of their gender (i.e., how masculine or feminine they feel). Using 2006 survey data from a random sample of women in livestock and grain operations in Washington State, we find that women's involvement in farm and ranch tasks is associated with their gender self-perception, with more involvement being associated with a more masculine self-perception. Women who view their primary role as independent agricultural producers or full partners also perceive themselves as more masculine than women who view their primary role as homemaker. We discuss the implications of these findings for women's experiences in agriculture.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ruso.12207>

Tags : Gender

Measuring labor input on pasture-based dairy farms using a smartphone

Considering the inherently hazardous nature of some artisanal fishing and farm work in Ghana, there is sometimes a thin line between what is considered child work and child labour. I drew on literature exploring cultural relativism and human rights and the concept of the margin of appreciation in considering whether child labour violates human rights. I aimed to establish parental perceptions of child labour and human rights in rural and urban Ghana amongst 60 government officials, NGO representatives, and both parents whose children were/were not involved in child labour. The average age of participants was 31 years. Semistructured interviews were conducted with parents (10), stakeholders (10), focus groups (30); and participant observation techniques (10) utilised to gather the needed data and purposively sampled across rural areas (Ankaase, Anwiankwanta and Kensere), and urban areas (Jamestown, Korle Gonno and Chorkor) in Ghana. Interviews were recorded, transcribed utilising a framework approach as the main data analysis method. The paper finds that children are engaged in work to teach them work ethics as most parents consider work socialisation as beneficial for children and society. The paper also finds that knowledge of human rights makes parents more committed to children's welfare. Overall, the paper finds that sensitivity to the economic and cultural context is important in understanding the issue of child labour and, more generally, in applying the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and working out the parenting policies and practices that are in the best interests of the child.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022030218306635?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Work productivity

Parental perceptions of child labour and human rights: A comparative study of rural and urban Ghana

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Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213418302862?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Child labour

Knowledge, attitude and practices of farmers about pesticide use, risks, and wastes; a cross-sectional study (Kermanshah, Iran)

This study was aimed to investigate the knowledge, attitude, and behavior of farmers about the pesticide use and wastes, and to determine the factors affecting the use of pesticides and their health effects, in agricultural lands located in Kermanshah province, western Iran. Three hundred eleven (311) farmers were included in this study, and filled a structured questionnaire containing questions about their basic information, their knowledge and attitude regarding pesticides, and their practices for pesticide disposal. In addition, the type and amount of pesticide consumption, and the health symptoms during the last year were recorded. Prevalence ratios and linear regression were used to evaluate the association between the different factors, and health symptoms and the amount of pesticide use, respectively. The majority of respondents had not been trained formally for the use of pesticides before. Approximately 10%, 45%, and 17% of pesticides contained highly hazardous, moderately hazardous, and slightly hazardous compounds, respectively. The farmers mainly had incorrect knowledge about pesticides and their risks, and used incorrect and high-risk methods for handling and application of pesticides and relevant wastes. Health symptoms were more associated with age ≥ 65 , having no education, having income < 482 USD, not trained for pesticide use, and applying highly hazardous pesticides. In addition, the factors contributing to the amount of pesticide use included age, education level, and pesticide training. In order to reduce the amount of pesticide released to the environment, comprehensive training programs and implementing a waste management system could be effective.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969718326172?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Health and decent work, Skills and training

INDUSTRIAL UPGRADING: RURAL-URBAN MIGRANT'S TRAINING COSTS AND HETEROGENEOUS LABOR MIGRATION

This article uses H-T model to analyse economic effects of training costs and heterogeneous labour migration from the prospect of short and long terms. We build a general equilibrium model with three sectors and apply comparatively static methods in discussing economic effects of decreasing training cost for migrants when developing countries are going through industrial upgrading. The main conclusions are: a decrease in

training costs reduces rural employment in the short run; there is a threshold in the long term: when rural wage is lower than this value, reducing training cost could increase rural employment, while decrease industrial employment with lower unemployment.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/boer.12144>

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration, Skills and training

The State of Food and Agriculture 2018. Migration, agriculture and rural development

The key focus of this report is rural migration, which constitutes a considerable portion of both internal and international migration flows. By rural migration we mean migration from, to and between rural areas, whether the move occurs within a country or involves crossing a border. In many countries, especially those at less advanced levels of development and that still have large rural populations, migration between rural areas exceeds rural-urban migration. What is more, a large number of international refugees - at least 30 percent at the global level and more than 80 percent in sub-Saharan Africa - are found in rural areas of their host countries. Understanding rural migration - its magnitude, characteristics, drivers and impacts - must therefore feature prominently when addressing development.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/I9549EN/i9549en.pdf>

Tags : Migration

Child poverty in the OECD: TRENDS, DETERMINANTS AND POLICIES TO TACKLE IT

This paper provides an overview of the main trends in child income poverty since the mid-2000s, and explores to what extent child poverty trends are linked to demographic, policy and/or labour market changes. Trends in poverty and the standard of living of children in low-income families since the onset of the Great Recession are also closely examined: nearly 1 in 7 children is income-poor in the OECD, and child poverty increased in almost two-thirds of OECD countries with the Great Recession. About 1 in 10 children across the OECD live in a family with a standard of living below the 2005 poverty line. Children in low-income families experienced a decline in their standard of living in many countries, with the largest decline among families with the smallest incomes

Links : <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/c69de229-en.pdf?expires=1540295218&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=6FC547B85214DEB207BD662E89CA046F>

Occupational Injuries in Swedish Agriculture: Development and Preventive Actions

A comprehensive survey of injuries in Swedish agriculture was completed in 2013. The aim was to update the statistics on injuries and to compare them with data for 2004. The results were intended to provide a basis for evaluating the effect of Swedish initiatives to reduce occupational injuries in agriculture. In 2013, there were about 63,000 active farms in Sweden, and questionnaires with 21 questions were sent out to a sample of 6000 of these farms. The most important question was whether any injuries had occurred during 2013. Farms that reported injuries were contacted by telephone with additional questions about the

injuries. A total of 3375 farms (56%) responded to the questionnaire. After population-level extrapolation, there were approximately 4400 injuries in Swedish agriculture during 2013 (66% in farming, 18% in mixed farming-forestry, and 14% in other related business activities). According to official statistics, there were only about 344 registered occupational injuries, which means that only 7% of the injuries reported in the questionnaire responses were listed in official statistics. In all, at least one injury occurred on about 7% of all enterprises with farming or combined farming-forestry. About 70% of the affected farms had animals, and 17% of all dairy farms had one or more injuries during 2013. According to this study, the overall number of injuries on farms had fallen by about 12% in 2013 compared with the corresponding study in 2004. Taking into account the reduced labor demand in agriculture and the decline in the number of farms since 2004, the rate of injury has not been reduced. To reduce occupational injuries in agriculture, in recent years the industry and government have been working intensively on work environment advice and training for farmers. Our study showed that farmers who received work environment advice and training introduced more measures to prevent injuries than those without any advisory input. It is alarming that despite all efforts to reduce injuries in agriculture, the level is still very high compared with other industries. Safety campaigns and more permanent safety initiatives in agriculture are needed to raise awareness of occupational risk factors and encourage safe behaviors.

Links : <https://elibrary.asabe.org/abstract.asp?aid=49750&t=2&redir=&redirType=>

Tags : Health and decent work

Plantation crops, plunder and power - evolution and exploitation

What is a plantation? Why are plantations developed? How should one manage a plantation? Many such aspects of scientific, agronomic, economic and technical details have been discussed and detailed in books. This book, *Plantation Crops, Plunder and Power - Evolution and Exploitation*, answers some other questions: How and why has this style of farming emerged? Have plantations turned out to be a source of power and exploitation? What have been the economic and political implications of plantation development? Horticulturist James Hancock describes the way in which plantations became a source of steady and profitable income in the early 1500s. This subsequently led to the accumulation of power and substantial changes in politics. The author, through his compelling storyline combined with scientific discoveries, agronomic innovations, history and annotations has made a good attempt to convince readers of the best and worst of plantations among humans. This book is a portrait of the information and intricacies of seven important plantation crops, beginning with their domestication, development, spread patterns, economic motivators and political pressures that have led to slavery, plunder, conflict and war. Despite his scientific background, the author has kept a good balance between scientific information and historical facts.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-018-9858-4>

Large private agricultural projects and job creation: From discourse to reality. Case study in Sella Limba, Sierra Leone

Large private agricultural projects are described by their promoters as “win-win” partnerships: investments supposedly make it possible to increase agricultural productivity in developing countries, and to create thousands of jobs in the industry. These arguments, which are used in Sierra Leone where the priority of the agricultural policy is to attract foreign capitals, rely on the conviction that lands occupied by large private agricultural projects are “under-farmed” or even “unused” and that, therefore, their opportunity cost is nil. However, where family farms are well-established, the differential between the jobs created and those destroyed must be examined carefully. This is what we propose to do in this article, by examining the case of an ethanol and electricity production unit relying on an industrial sugar cane plantation of more

than 12 500 ha, in the centre of the country. By analysing family farming in a control region close to that of the project, we show that family farming supplanted by the project would enable more farm labourers to make a living than the number of jobs potentially created by the industrial production unit.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837716308328>

Tags : Rural Employment

Labour commodification, differentiation, and marginalization of the peasantry in Sella Limba (Sierra Leone) from 1950 to the present

In Sierra Leone, migration to diamond fields and the development of cash crops have contributed to the increasing integration of the peasantry in the national and global economy. Based on the study of a small northern chiefdom, Sella Limba, we describe how the labour commodification have led to the perversion of “traditional” social relations based on anteriority, and to the break-up of large domestic groups into smaller, more precarious ones. At the same time, manual agriculture has been marginalized by massive cheap rice imports and remained very low in capital intensity. In this context, we show how low labour productivity curtails opportunities for long-term social and economic differentiation. Farmers combine “modern” and “traditional” social relations, developing hybrid accumulation strategies that are sometimes close to mere survival.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/joac.12248>

Tags : Work productivity

Does women’s time in domestic work and agriculture affect women’s and children’s dietary diversity? Evidence from Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, Ghana, and Mozambique

There are concerns that increasing women’s engagement in agriculture could negatively affect nutrition by limiting the time available for nutrition-improving reproductive work. However, very few empirical studies provide evidence to support these concerns. This paper examines the relationship between women’s time spent in domestic work and agriculture and women’s and children’s dietary diversity. Using data from Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, Ghana, and Mozambique, we find that women’s domestic work and cooking time are positively correlated with more diverse diets. We also find differential effects depending on asset poverty status. In Mozambique, working long hours in agriculture is negatively associated with women’s dietary diversity score in nonpoor women, but is positively associated with poor women’s dietary diversity and poor children’s minimum acceptable diet. This suggests that agriculture as a source of food and income is particularly important for the asset poor. Our results reveal that women’s time allocation and nutrition responses to agricultural interventions are likely to vary by socioeconomic status and local context.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306919217305833>

Tags : Gender, Family work

Living at Work and Intra-worker Sociality Among Migrant Farm Workers in Canada

This article examines how the dormitory labour system as it is employed in the agricultural streams of Canada's Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) affects workers' everyday sociality. In the article, I demonstrate how the physical compression of home and work into a singular geographic site shapes workers' identities and everyday relationships. Drawing on findings gathered from interviews with migrant farm workers from Mexico and Guatemala working in Southern Ontario, I explore how the requirement to warehouse temporary foreign workers directly on employer property collides with workers' ability to establish an autonomous and dignified life in Canada. In particular, I demonstrate how the TFWP agricultural dormitory system produces inter-generational dynamics that intensify worker self-discipline and generates gender dynamics that support the development of a hyper-productive transnational workforce.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12134-018-0583-z>

Tags : Gender, Migration, Work productivity

Labor Off-Farm Employment and Cropland Abandonment in Rural China: Spatial Distribution and Empirical Analysis

Alleviating cropland misallocation is helpful for the sustainable development of agriculture. Does off-farm employment inevitably result in cropland misallocation (e.g., cropland abandonment) and threaten the sustainable development of agriculture? This study differs from prior studies in its view that off-farm employment does not necessarily result in cropland abandonment. Specifically, the study employs survey data from 8031 peasant households from 27 provinces in rural China and spatial statistics to analyze the distribution of off-farm employment and cropland abandonment. Empirical models (i.e., IV-Probit and IV-Tobit) are used to examine the quantitative relation between off-farm employment and cropland abandonment. The results are as follows. (1) The spatial distribution of off-farm employment or cropland abandonment differs among regions. Regions with a higher rate of off-farm employment show more cropland abandonment but a lower average area of cropland abandonment. (2) Off-farm employment has a significant and positive correlation with cropland abandonment. However, its square has a significant and negative correlation with cropland abandonment; i.e., there is an inverted U-shaped relationship between off-farm employment and cropland abandonment, with the turning point occurring at 46.00% off-farm employment. (3) Off-farm employment has a significant and positive correlation with the area of cropland abandonment. However, its square has a significant and negative correlation with the area; i.e., there is an inverted U-shaped relationship between off-farm employment and area, with the turning point occurring at 44.50% off-farm employment. This study reveals the relationship between off-farm employment and cropland abandonment and provides policymakers with references for use in developing sustainable agriculture

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/15/9/1808>

Tags : Rural Employment

Using the WEAI+ to explore gender equity and agricultural empowerment: Baseline evidence among men and women smallholder farmers in Ghana's Northern Region

We present results from the baseline Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index+Soybean Modules (WEAI+), which was implemented among men and women smallholder farmers in Ghana's rural Northern Region. The WEAI+ provides a framework for quantitatively analyzing gender equity among respondents in four local districts that varied in soybean production. Analysis across the ten WEAI indicators found that a majority of respondents lacked adequate empowerment in workload and over one-third lacked adequate empowerment in autonomy in production (both percentages were nearly identical when disaggregated by gender). However, women farmers were significantly more likely to lack adequate empowerment in input in productive decisionmaking, purchase, sale, or transfer of assets, and speaking in public. After controlling for education, socioeconomic status, and district, women farmers still lacked adequate empowerment across these indicators, even among men and women farmers within the same household. Results suggest that providing culturally grounded opportunities to enhance women farmers' input into agricultural decisionmaking, control over assets, and public participation regarding important agricultural issues and access to technical trainings are critical entry points to increasing agricultural empowerment among women smallholder farmers in Ghana's Northern Region, and these may be applicable to other countries and regions in sub-Saharan Africa.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717309282?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Gender

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION: A FRAMEWORK FOR AFRICA

This publication, Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization: A Framework for Africa, is a result of continuous and thorough discussions among high-level policymakers and experts of the AU Member States, the AUC, FAO and other partners in the fields of food and agriculture. It aims to inform policymakers and decision makers in the Member States and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa, and the wider development community dealing with agricultural development, on the significance of mainstreaming sustainable agricultural mechanization in the overall national and regional agricultural development programmes.

The framework presents a menu of priority elements to be considered by AUC Member States when developing their own national strategies for sustainable agricultural mechanization. Mechanization in the twenty-first century must follow some core principles. It must be built along the entire agricultural value chain. Must be private-sector driven, environmentally compatible and climate smart, and must also be economically viable and affordable, especially for small-scale farmers who constitute the bulk of African farmers. It is vital that it targets women, who bear the brunt of African agriculture. Finally, mechanization must target youth, specifically to make agriculture more attractive and a choice for employment and entrepreneurship.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/CA1136EN/ca1136en.pdf>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment, Youth, Work productivity, Policy, Innovation

Youth employment in agriculture as a solid solution to ending hunger and poverty in Africa

This document summarizes the online discussion Youth employment in agriculture as a solid solution to ending hunger and poverty in Africa, which was held on the FAO Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum) from 16 July to 10 August 2018.

The discussion was organized to gather views in advance of the 20-21 August regional conference “Youth Employment in Agriculture as a Solid Solution to Ending Hunger and Poverty in Africa: Engaging through Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and Entrepreneurship” in Kigali, Rwanda.

The major thematic areas of the conference focused on youth and entrepreneurship, digital innovation, and the future of work in the rural economy. The FSN Forum online discussion provided an opportunity for young people engaged in agriculture and rural development across Africa to share related experiences, successes stories, lessons learned, and good practices, and to raise issues/questions that could be addressed at the Kigali conference. Over four weeks of discussion, participants from 33 countries shared 90 contributions.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca1688en/CA1688EN.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth

Ending extreme poverty in rural areas

Sustainable Development Goal 1, ending poverty in all its forms, everywhere, is the most ambitious goal set by the 2030 Agenda. This Goal includes eradicating extreme poverty in the next 12 years, which will require more focused actions in addition to broad-based interventions. The question is: How can we achieve target 1.1 and overcome the many challenges that lie ahead? By gaining a deeper understanding of poverty, and the characteristics of the extreme rural poor in particular, the right policies can be put in place to reach those most in need. This report presents the contribution that agriculture, food systems and the sustainable use of natural resources can make to securing the livelihoods of the millions of poor people who struggle in our world.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/reduce-rural-poverty/resources/resources-detail/en/c/1157795/>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment, Youth, Family work, Health and decent work

Child labour in herding in rural areas of Swaziland

The report focuses on herding of animals (of which cattle is often predominant) that plays a significant role in the Swaziland economy. As children are likely to be involved in this widespread and largely family-based activity, a deeper understanding of the engagement of children and youth up to the age of 17 years, as well as, of the dynamics of the working of this sector, can help to better inform national policy and programme intervention for the betterment of such children and their families. It is important to contextualise the report and note the limitations of the survey, such as, it was not a standalone survey and it was not ascertained whether the younger children were accompanied by older siblings and/or adults while herding cattle.

Links : https://www.ilo.org/ipecc/informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_30395/lang--en/index.htm

Tags : Family work, Child labour, Health and decent work

Jobs and Agricultural Policy: Impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on EU Agricultural Employment

This paper investigates the relationship between EU agricultural subsidies and the outflow of labor from agriculture. We use more representative subsidy indicators and a wider coverage (panel data from 210 EU regions over the period 2004-2014) than has been used before. The data allow to better correct for sample selection bias than previous empirical studies. We find that, on average, CAP subsidies reduce the outflow of labor from agriculture, but the effect is almost entirely due to decoupled Pillar I payments and the impact of Pillar II is mixed. Coupled Pillar I payments have no impact on reducing labor outflow from agriculture, i.e. on preserving jobs in agriculture. The impact of Pillar II is mixed. Our estimates predicts that a decline of 10 percent of the CAP budget would cause an extra 16,000 people to leave EU agriculture each year. A 10 percent decoupling would save 13,000 agricultural jobs each year.

Links : <https://feb.kuleuven.be/drc/licos/publications/dp/DP404>

Tags : Rural Employment, Policy

Prise en compte du travail dans la production de références en élevage biologique

Dans un contexte global de développement du marché de l'agriculture biologique et d'augmentation du nombre de conversions d'exploitations vers ce mode de production, la demande est forte pour disposer de références sur ces systèmes encore peu documentés. Le projet BioRéférences s'investit ainsi dans la production de références pour les élevages biologiques de ruminants du Massif Central, en cherchant à améliorer cette production par la prise en compte de la cohérence des exploitations. Le travail comme ressource à optimiser, organisation articulant dans le temps les tâches à réaliser avec les travailleurs, et activité permettant aux agriculteurs de s'épanouir (Dedieu et Servièrre, 2012), s'avère une thématique essentielle pour appréhender la cohérence et la vivabilité de ces systèmes. Cette présente étude s'intéresse ainsi à la prise en compte du travail dans la production de références dans cinq filières d'élevage ruminant biologique :bovin viande, bovin lait, ovin viande, ovin lait, et caprin.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Quelle prise en compte de la durabilité sociale des exploitations d'élevage dans l'enseignement supérieur agricole ?

L'évolution des demandes sociétales vis-à-vis de l'élevage (bien-être animal, qualité des produits, pratiques respectueuses de l'environnement), l'agrandissement des structures et la diminution de la main-d'œuvre (Charroin et al., 2012), et l'évolution des attentes des éleveurs vis-à-vis de leur travail (Dedieu et Servièrre, 2012), rendent incontournable la prise en compte de la dimension sociale du développement durable de l'élevage. L'enseignement supérieur agricole, en formant les futurs acteurs de l'élevage, est une cible privilégiée pour améliorer la prise en compte de cette dimension, moins bien documentée que celles relatives à l'économie et l'environnement (Lebacqz et al., 2013). Cette étude vise à faire un état des lieux partiel de l'intégration de

la durabilité sociale des exploitations d'élevage dans l'enseignement supérieur agricole.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Comprendre la durabilité sociale des exploitations d'élevage. L'exemple du Livradois-Forez

Dans le cadre du développement durable, la dimension sociale des exploitations est souvent moins bien prise en compte que

les dimensions économique et environnementale, que ce soit dans des démarches d'évaluation de la durabilité, de conseil, et dans l'enseignement (Fourrié et al., 2013). Cette dimension, pourtant essentielle pour comprendre le fonctionnement d'une exploitation, est particulièrement interrogée dans les situations humaines parfois difficiles auxquelles est confronté le monde agricole : dissolution de GAEC, difficulté à transmettre, polémiques anti-élevage... Le projet CasDar « Sociel » a été mis en place pour mieux appréhender cette dimension sociale. L'objectif était de construire un cadre d'analyse de la durabilité sociale des exploitations d'élevage dans leur territoire prenant en compte sa nature subjective et située. Une soixantaine d'entretiens semi-directifs ont été réalisés dans quatre régions françaises auprès d'éleveurs et d'acteurs territoriaux.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work, Identity, Work organisation

Un outil d'aide au gardiennage associant un GPS et un accéléromètre, qu'en disent les éleveurs ?

Les parcours sont de vastes surfaces de végétation spontanée très hétérogène, traditionnellement utilisées pour le pâturage des troupeaux en régions méditerranéennes et de montagne. Si l'utilisation des parcours répond à des enjeux écologiques ou paysagers et permet l'autonomie alimentaire des élevages, leur valorisation fait appel à un travail souvent long et pénible, qui s'ajoute aux contraintes associées à la prédation. Face à ces difficultés vécues par les éleveurs, les nouvelles technologies peuvent-elles apporter des solutions pour faciliter la mise en œuvre du pâturage sur parcours ? Le projet CLOChÈTE (financé sur fonds CASDAR) identifie avec les éleveurs pastoraux les usages, fonctions et critères techniques qu'un outil utilisant des capteurs embarqués doit remplir pour faciliter leur travail. Le projet porte sur deux types de capteurs : le GPS, outil de localisation bien connu et déjà en usage chez certains éleveurs pastoraux, et l'accéléromètre, qui permet de caractériser le comportement des animaux.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Tags : Innovation

L'élevage de précision, quels changements dans la relation homme-animal et la représentation de leur métier par les éleveurs ?

Pour mieux comprendre l'impact des nouvelles technologies sur la relation homme-animal et sur la représentation que les éleveurs ont de leur métier, 25 enquêtes ont été conduites en Bretagne. Les éleveurs élèvent des truies gestantes avec alimentation individuelle automatisée (DAC ou selfi feeder), des vaches laitières avec robot de traite et/ou détecteur de chaleurs, ou des poulets de chair, avec boîtier de régulation et/ou peson automatique. Trois profils d'éleveurs ressortent de l'analyse des entretiens semi-directifs. Les éleveurs du profil A disent qu'il n'existe pas de relation homme-animal dans leur élevage, et n'aiment ni toucher les animaux ni leur parler. Dans le profil B, les éleveurs associent bonne relation homme-animal et bien-être des animaux. Le profil C est caractérisé par la place centrale des animaux. Ils associent la bonne relation homme-animal à l'absence de peur des animaux. Les éleveurs motivés par l'animal (profil C) trouvent dans l'élevage de précision des bénéfices en lien avec l'animal, et les autres (profils A et B) y

voient surtout des bénéfices techniques et apprécient particulièrement le travail avec les nouveaux outils. Ces profils montrent que les éleveurs disposent de marges de manœuvre dans la manière dont ils utilisent les équipements. Ainsi, ils peuvent choisir de déléguer totalement, ou seulement partiellement, à l'équipement, la tâche ou la décision. D'autres se différencient en mettant en œuvre, ou pas, des pratiques relationnelles pour conserver une proximité avec les animaux ; ou encore, certains commencent leur journée par regarder les animaux, et d'autres, l'ordinateur. Plusieurs éleveurs précisent cependant que les données consultées sur l'ordinateur complètent l'observation directe des animaux par l'éleveur mais ne la remplacent pas. Dans cet article, nous présentons les trois profils d'éleveurs et réalisons un focus sur les éleveurs de vaches laitières.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Tags : Identity, Innovation

Accompagner les transformations du travail des agriculteurs, animateurs, enseignants et chercheurs dans le cadre de la transition agroécologique : le projet de recherche action TRANSAE

La transition agroécologique se manifeste par des transformations du travail de l'agriculteur, des accompagnateurs, des chercheurs, des conseillers et enseignants dans ses différentes dimensions. Le projet TRANSAE (TRANSformations du

TRAvail et TRANSitions vers l'Agro-Ecologie) est conduit selon une communauté de pratiques visant à accompagner les transformations du travail de ces acteurs dans le cadre de la transition agroécologique. Cette conduite de projet est proche du mode de fonctionnement des réseaux CIVAM qui réunissent les agriculteurs et animateurs de TRANSAE. L'animation est basée sur (i) l'outillage des acteurs pour accompagner les transformations du travail/ transformer leur propre situation de travail et (ii) la mutualisation et le traçage des retours d'expérience. Au delà de la co-construction de méthodes, de pratiques et d'outils communs, cette conduite de projet de recherche-action permet aux acteurs de se centrer sur l'activité concrète, son déroulement, son organisation, son sens, ses déterminants et ses effets sur l'exploitation et sur les personnes. L'entrée par l'activité transforme les façons de penser et de pratiquer l'accompagnement, l'enseignement et la recherche : elle donne des pistes d'amélioration de leur quotidien aux agriculteurs.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Tags : Extension

Les conditions de travail dans les élevages : analyse transnationale des approches du conseil

Le travail est actuellement une préoccupation importante pour les éleveurs, même s'ils ne la traduisent pas souvent en une demande de conseil. Pour leur part, les conseillers ne savent pas toujours comment aborder ce sujet et ont besoin de méthodes, d'outils et de formations. Les actions de conseil diffèrent par les thématiques abordées (technique, économie, travail, environnement,...), les méthodes mobilisées (conseil individuel, collectif ou information de masse) mais aussi par les postures adoptées par les conseillers (partenaire, facilitateur, etc.). La diversité des situations de conseil est illustrée à travers les expériences de quatre pays (Australie, Belgique, France et Uruguay) et montre comment les conseillers surmontent les

difficultés rencontrées pour accompagner les éleveurs sur ce sujet intime et complexe : formation à une posture d'écoute, utilisation d'outils d'expression des besoins, création de réseaux de compétences pour échanger sur les pratiques et faire appel à des experts.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Tags : Extension

La diversité du contenu du travail des salariés dans les élevages bovins laitiers en Auvergne, France

En France, le recours au salariat a augmenté dans les exploitations laitières ces quinze dernières années. Cependant la gestion du salariat par les éleveurs est parfois difficile, conduisant dans certains cas à un fort turnover. L'objectif de cette étude est d'analyser les tâches réalisées par des salariés depuis leur recrutement afin de mieux comprendre le contenu de leur travail et son évolution. Des enquêtes semi-directives ont été réalisées auprès de 14 salariés et huit éleveurs (leurs employeurs) dans des exploitations laitières en Auvergne. Les résultats montrent que les tâches réalisées par les salariés sont nombreuses, diverses et varient selon le moment de la carrière des salariés sur l'exploitation. Nos résultats apportent des précisions sur le nombre et la nature des tâches effectuées par les salariés sur les exploitations depuis le recrutement et les motifs des changements au cours du temps. Comprendre les changements du contenu du travail est utile pour améliorer la gestion de leur travail et les motiver à rester sur l'exploitation.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Tags : Hired work

Des agriculteurs sous pression : Une profession en souffrance

Depuis une quinzaine d'année, le secteur agricole a connu de fortes mutations, avec pour conséquences, une modification du métier d'agriculteur et une fragilisation d'un grand nombre d'entre eux. Aux difficultés économiques se greffe une souffrance psychique manifeste, avec, un nombre de suicides particulièrement important dans ce secteur d'activité. Ce sont les souffrances liées aux conditions de travail des agriculteurs qui sont en question aujourd'hui : amplitude horaire, pénibilité du travail, isolement, contraintes administratives, pression économique, etc. Une étude qualitative a été menée en 2015 auprès d'agriculteurs accompagnés par l'association Solidarité Paysans. Les entretiens avaient pour objectif de comprendre les mécanismes psychosociaux en jeu, les signes d'alerte, les déterminants relevant de leurs conditions de travail. Les résultats de ce travail montrent que la souffrance exprimée par les agriculteurs est multifactorielle, avec plusieurs formes de pressions : endettement et manque de revenu, contraintes de travail et pression sociale et familiale empêchant de faire ses propres choix de vie. Les exploitants décrivent un épuisement majeur et des signes d'alerte identifiables alors que le recours aux soins apparaît comme largement défaillant. Compte tenu des facteurs de risque présentés par les exploitants agricoles, il semble que le rôle des acteurs de première ligne (association d'aide mais aussi conjoints, voisins, techniciens...) soit un élément clé de la prévention de l'aggravation des troubles de santé mentale des agriculteurs, avec comme enjeu de retrouver une latitude décisionnelle.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

TraviBov : un diagnostic et des références pour optimiser le travail

TraviBov est un outil de diagnostic développé et entretenu par INOSYS - Réseaux d'élevages. Il permet de quantifier les temps de travaux pour l'atelier bovin viande. Ces temps comprennent l'alimentation, la gestion de la litière, la surveillance et les soins des animaux. Les données observées montrent une grande variabilité du temps passé par vêlage et par an (de 11h30 à 29h30). Il n'y a pas d'effet de taille de cheptel. Par contre, un nombre supérieur de vaches par travailleur permet de réduire le temps par vêlage. Il est la résultante d'une bonne organisation. Et celle-ci doit être préalable à l'augmentation du troupeau. Des équipements d'alimentation et de paillage de plus grandes capacités avec une bonne rapidité d'exécution permettent de gérer un troupeau de taille plus importante. Mais un défaut d'organisation générale ne sera jamais compensé par des équipements plus performants. Par ailleurs, l'augmentation de la taille du troupeau peut entraîner une dispersion des bâtiments et des sites d'élevages. Ainsi, il est important de pouvoir faire évoluer l'organisation générale : agrandissement des bâtiments, spécialisation des sites, amélioration des circuits, des équipements (alimentation et gestion des litières). Au-delà des repères et du constat, des voies d'amélioration sont proposées : cohérence entre fourrages et équipements de distribution de l'alimentation et limitation du nombre de passages devant l'auge, amélioration de la conduite du troupeau (groupage des vêlages,...).

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Tags : Work productivity

Le travail en élevage et ses mutations

Pour les éleveurs, la diversité des tâches, la liberté d'agir à sa guise, la proximité avec la nature et les animaux expliquent l'attrait, souvent passionné, pour une profession en constante mutation suite aux évolutions techniques et sociologiques. Les gains d'efficacité et de productivité sont rognés par l'augmentation de la taille des structures et la charge de travail reste toujours importante. Aujourd'hui les éleveurs cherchent un meilleur équilibre vie privée / vie professionnelle, à préserver leur santé et une reconnaissance de leur rôle sociétal, ce qui implique des conditions de travail correctes et plus de sérénité au quotidien. L'automatisation et la robotisation demandent d'acquérir une maîtrise technologique mais apportent de la souplesse et permettent des gains de temps. La part de salariat et la féminisation des chefs d'exploitation qui se développent, modifient le rapport au métier et pourraient contribuer davantage au renouvellement des générations. Les préoccupations, environnementales et vis-à-vis du bien-être animal, suscitent des infléchissements, notamment agro-écologiques qui nécessitent de nouveaux apprentissages et des transitions toujours complexes. Les remises en cause, parfois frontales, de l'élevage côtoient des initiatives démontrant son utilité sociale comme pourvoyeur d'emplois, d'identité locale et de produits sains. La diversité dans les territoires des modèles d'élevage, les complémentarités entre eux et avec d'autres activités, agricoles ou non, ainsi que le renouvellement des outils de conseil sont autant de perspectives pour susciter le désir de "devenir éleveur". Cet article présente, à la lumière des mutations sociales, sociétales et économiques, les questions en débat autour du travail et du métier des éleveurs.

Links : http://www.journees3r.fr/IMG/pdf/3r2018_session_6_travail_complet.pdf

Tags : Rural Employment, Family work, Hired work, HRM, Identity, Work organisation

Diversité des pratiques et rôle de l'ergonome dans l'intervention

La communauté scientifique et les praticiens de l'ergonomie se sont toujours et depuis longtemps (pour ne pas dire depuis toujours) interrogés sur leur discipline et de manière concomitante sur leur métier d'intervenant et/ou de chercheur, comme en témoignent de nombreuses publications et communications¹. Cette dynamique d'évolution s'inscrit dans un changement continu du paysage de l'ergonomie, comme discipline d'action, au travers de ses développements méthodologiques, de la prise en compte de notions ou problématiques nouvelles (la question des émotions au travail, de la santé psychique, des questions psychosociales...), d'un renforcement de ses liens interdisciplinaires ; en interaction avec les problématiques du monde actuel

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/activites/3661>

Caractéristiques, Dynamiques, et moteurs des migrations rurales au Sénégal : étude de cas des régions de Matam et Kaolack

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

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

Tags : Migration

Les migrations rurales dans la dynamique migratoire sénégalaise La fluidité des mobilités internes en réponse aux contraintes locales

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. Ce document prolonge et développe une contribution à l'atlas Cirad-FAO « L'Afrique rurale en mouvement. Dynamiques et facteurs des migrations au sud du Sahara », publié en anglais en novembre 2017 et sorti début avril 2018 dans sa version française.

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

Tags : Migration

Questions de genre et développement durable : le potentiel de l'agroécologie dans le Nordeste du Pará, Brésil

L'agriculture mondiale est confrontée à de nombreux défis en termes de souveraineté alimentaire. Il s'agit d'abord d'assurer un accès équitable à la nourriture et aux produits agricoles de première nécessité pour une population mondiale croissante. Il s'agit ensuite d'inclure la production agricole dans une perspective plus générale de lutte contre la pauvreté, l'inégalité et la malnutrition dans le monde. Il s'agit enfin de contribuer à une gestion plus durable des ressources naturelles et agricoles et de la biodiversité. L'approche agroécologique semble être l'une des options les plus appropriées pour atteindre ces objectifs, en raison de son caractère holistique concernant l'utilisation des ressources et des processus naturels, qui profite à la fois aux agriculteurs, à l'agriculture durable et à des modèles de consommation alimentaire plus sains. En outre, l'agroécologie est conçue pour soutenir des relations sociales plus égalitaires, en particulier entre hommes et femmes. Néanmoins, l'analyse des relations et des implications entre l'agroécologie et les questions de genre reste une question relativement inexplorée. L'objectif de cet article est donc d'analyser de manière critique et de mettre en évidence les principales opportunités et contraintes de l'agroécologie en termes de durabilité et d'égalité des sexes. La recherche a été réalisée dans le cadre d'expériences agroécologiques menées dans le Nord-Est de l'Amazonie brésilienne, où les agricultrices pratiquent principalement l'extractivisme et où l'agroécologie est encore dans une phase d'émergence comparativement à d'autres régions du pays. Pourtant, malgré leur faible reconnaissance et leur accès limité aux ressources, les femmes contribuent activement à la conservation de la biodiversité et au transfert des connaissances traditionnelles.

Links : https://www.cahiersagricultures.fr/articles/cagri/full_html/2018/05/cagri180022/cagri180022.html

Tags : Gender, Family work

Migraciones en América Central Políticas, territorios y actores

Irónicamente, al tiempo que se incrementan los controles, tanto de las migraciones internacionales sur-norte como de las sur-sur, estas constituyen un factor fundamental en los estilos de desarrollo de las economías contemporáneas. Sea en la agricultura, la construcción, el comercio o el trabajo doméstico remunerado, las migraciones son indispensables para la producción y reproducción de la vida. En las labores agrícolas en el Estado de California, en las procesadoras de carne en el medio oeste de los Estados Unidos o en la agricultura de exportación por los cuales Costa Rica es reconocida en los mercados de consumo global, el trabajo de las personas migrantes es indispensable. El carácter mutuamente constitutivo entre nuevos estilos de desarrollo, caracterizados en el norte y en el sur por un predominio de formas draconianas de apropiación del excedente, la presencia de colectivos migrantes podría dar lugar a nuevas formas de acción política en la cual los migrantes dejan de ser solo víctimas y emergen como actores políticos. Así lo confirman las formidables demostraciones que tuvieron lugar en los Estados Unidos en el año 2006 o las aún incipientes formas de organización colectiva de colectivos migrantes en Costa Rica. Migraciones en Centroamérica. Políticas, territorios y actores procura ofrecer un acercamiento a algunos de estos temas. En este esfuerzo, cuatro puntos de partida han animado esta iniciativa. Uno es el carácter público de la convocatoria, con la cual intentamos que la invitación fuese conocida por personas que no suelen trabajar juntas ni mantienen vínculos frecuentes. La convocatoria tuvo dos vertientes; por una parte se invitó a enviar artículos académicos sobre alguna de las principales facetas o dimensiones del fenómeno migratorio. Por otra parte, se propuso escribir testimonios a personas que hubiesen vivido experiencias de migración internacional. Así se combinan acercamientos más de tipo analítico con contribuciones más de tipo biográfico. Un segundo punto de partida ha sido la dimensión colectiva del trabajo, tanto en términos de la convocatoria como de la preparación de las contribuciones. Si bien el istmo centroamericano es un territorio

pequeño si se le compara con, por ejemplo, México o países de la América del Sur, la comprensión de los desplazamientos de población tiene sus especificidades regionales que solamente con el concurso de varias personas es posible describir e interpretar. En tercer lugar, hemos procurado desplazar el análisis centrado en un solo país, a menudo llamado “nacionalismo metodológico”, por una perspectiva regional que se nutra del contraste y comparación de casos y experiencias. La convocatoria y los resultados obtenidos muestran que es posible avanzar en el análisis regional, aún y cuando no se tengan todos los recursos o las facilidades idóneas. Ello es muy importante, pues con alguna frecuencia las conclusiones y declaraciones de encuentros y seminarios regionales coinciden continuar esfuerzos que no siempre se concretan. En cuarto lugar, y en consonancia con el punto anterior, la elaboración de um libro colectivo nos ha permitido contar con una tarea concreta que nos permita darle forma a las expectativas de trabajo público, colectivo y regional. La actividad, dice Martín Baró (1983), permite cohesionar la dinámica grupal en torno a um objetivo tangible.

Links : http://sociologia-alas.org/wp-content/uploads/Migraciones-en-America-Central_CSG2016.pdf

Tags : Migration