



Congress and Publications

2020/03-04

Realized by Malanski Priscila at 31/07/2020

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Call for Papers

Sober - Congres

Prezados(as) Soberianos(as),

Considerando o grave momento em que a sociedade vive por decorrência do COVID19;

Considerando os inúmeros pedidos de colegas nesta direção;

Estamos prorrogando o prazo para envio de trabalhos para o Congresso da Sober 2020 até às 23:59 hs. do dia 19 de abril de 2020. Esta prorrogação inclui trabalhos (artigos completos, resumos expandidos e posters), SORGs e inscrição de trabalhos que irão concorrer aos Prêmios.

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

Congrès IEA 2021

Le 21ème congrès triennal de l'International Ergonomics Association (IEA) aura lieu à Vancouver (Canada). Son thème porte sur « Facteur Humain et Ergonomie dans un monde connecté, l'ergonomie 4.0 »

Il abordera le rôle des technologies G5 émergentes. Le programme technique comprendra à la fois des sessions thématiques, ainsi qu'un ensemble de sujets et d'applications traditionnels et émergents de l'Ergonomie et des Facteurs Humains.

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2020/04/05/congres-iea-2021-appel-a-contributions/>

Congress

58° Congresso da SOBER

Considerando o cenário de incertezas sem precedentes associadas à grave crise sanitária global decorrente da pandemia do novo coronavírus e a doença covid19; e

Considerando os inúmeros pedidos de colegas nesta direção;

A Sociedade Brasileira de Economia, Administração e Sociologia Rural (SOBER) decidiu:

Transferir, em caráter definitivo, a data de realização do 58° Congresso da SOBER de 09 a 13 de agosto para 26 a 28 de outubro de 2020, porque esta data se afasta o máximo possível do período de frio (inverno), sem adentrar na alta temporada de verão (estando atrelada também à disponibilidade de agenda do local do evento).

Prorrogar o prazo de submissão de trabalhos (artigos completos, resumos expandidos, posters) e sessões organizadas (SORGs) até 23h59 do dia 31/05/2020.

Links : <https://www.even3.com.br/sober2020/>

ERSA2020 Congress postponed in 2021

Due to the global health issue related to the coronavirus outbreak, the Local Organising Committee together with the ERSA Board and Executive bodies (EOC and ERSAC), have the regret to announce that this year's 60th Annual ERSA Congress of Bolzano, 25-28 August, is postponed to 2021 in the same location.

To make sure that our Regional Science Community does not miss out on the extraordinary input of this year's Congress, including 926 submissions from around the world, we are considering all the options to organise an Online Event at the same period, late August.

Links : <https://ersa.org/2020/04/25/ersa2020-congress-postponed-in-2021/>

Prorrogado o prazo para submissão de trabalhos para GTs do 9º Encontro

Em decorrência do panorama atual sobre as medidas preventivas para combate da pandemia do novo Coronavírus, foi prorrogado, para o dia 18 de abril, o prazo para submissão de artigos para os Grupos de Trabalho (GTs) para o 9º Encontro da REDE DE ESTUDOS RURAIS.

Aqueles que ainda não realizaram a submissão de seus trabalhos, podem enviar através do link abaixo:

<https://redesurais.org.br/9encontro/gts>

Links : <https://redesrurais.org.br/prorrogado-o-prazo-para-submissao-de-trabalhos-para-gts-do-9o-encontro/>

Engineering for Rural Development

The ERDEV team is working hard every day on the preparation of ERDev 2020, committed to offering you the best possible service in the context of the current COVID-19 pandemic. We have to adapt to the international situation, so organizing committee of ERDev decided to convert the conference completely into a web-based event.

We are preparing the necessary infrastructure to support this and we will provide the means for all authors to present their work, and to have access other presentations. In the coming days we will send a detailed email including remote oral presentation options and recommendations so we ask for your kind patience. All the information will also be accessible on conference website.

We would like to reinforce the guarantee that all papers accepted to ERDEV 2020 and paid will be unconditionally published in the proceedings at the scheduled time, and sent for indexing by Elsevier SCOPUS, Clarivate Analytics Web of Science, AGRIS, CAB Abstracts, CABI full text, EBSCO Academic Search Complete, EBSCO Central & Eastern European Academic Source, Agricola. Proceedings as usually will be available online during conference dates.

Links : 634274

ASSA Call for 2021 Submissions: AAEA Invited Paper Sessions May

A subcommittee of the AAEA Board will review all proposals. Preference will be given to proposals that

- Cover issues of national and international importance,
- Expand capabilities and tools for economic research,
- Promise a high-quality collection of papers suitable for publication.

Papers in approved Invited Paper sessions are eligible to be peer reviewed for publication in the proceedings issue of the Applied Economic Perspectives and Policies. Authors will be contacted by the AEPP editors with manuscript submission details.

Proposed formats for the 2-hour sessions may include either three papers with one discussant or else four papers with no discussant. All proposals must include a plan for fostering participant interaction.

Proposals should include the session title and paper titles, as well as the names, addresses, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses of the session organizer, moderator, paper presenters, and discussants. Proposal text should begin with a short justification of the session, followed by one paragraph abstracts describing the objective and contributions of each paper. The organizer is responsible for ensuring that all individuals identified in the proposal are willing to participate.

All speakers and discussants must be members of AAEA, although the proposal may request a membership waiver under special circumstances. Participants must register for the ASSA meeting.

Please send proposals by May 28, 2020, in Word or PDF format to Mary Annen at mannen@aaea.org.

Links : <https://www.aaea.org/meetings/aaea-at-assa-annual-meeting/aaea-at-2021-assa-annual-meeting>

Publications

Practical guide for the prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 in agriculture

This guide aims to provide practical guidance for the prevention and mitigation of coronavirus transmission (COVID-19) in agricultural activities. These recommendations should be considered as a complement to any rules, regulations or directives issued by each country.

Links : https://www.ilo.org/global/docs/WCMS_746984/lang--en/index.htm

Rural Women's Invisible Work in Census and State Rural Development Plans: The Argentinean Patagonian Case

This article reviews the invisibility and the recognition of rural female work in the Patagonian region of Argentina over time. The analysis is carried out based on (a) the systematisation of research articles (b) a historical study of censuses, and (c) the systematisation of rural development plans related to the subject. The article adopts an ecofeminist perspective. The results have been organised into four sections. (1) An overview of the later Patagonian integration; (2) the work of Patagonian women in history; (3) the recognition of rural production in censuses; (4) Patagonian family farming. We found out that the metaphors that relate women with the land are used to deny both rural female work and the family land use. One of its consequences is that Patagonia has become one of the most affected by extractivism. We conclude reviewing the forms of economic and political recognition, which could intervene in future planning.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/9/3/92>

Securing meaningful life: Women's work and land rights in rural Myanmar

Women's undervalued work is critical to sustaining rural families and explaining intergenerational attachment to land.

- Myanmar's new legal land rights exclude women, threatening individual access and community prospects.
- The ability to secure meaningful life on the land lies at the heart of contemporary questions of land justice.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016718314013?dgcid=rss_sd_all

An Empirical Investigation of Men's Views of Women's Contribution to Farming in Northwest Bangladesh

This paper verifies the statement that "women contribute greatly to growing crops year-round, but their work is not recognized" through in-depth empirical investigation of their participation in rice and

vegetable production and farm decision-making processes in Northwest Bangladesh. Interviews were held with 240 randomly selected couples (husband and wife interviewed separately) to document their views of the female's participation in crop farming activities and farm and household decision-making. The findings reveal that women play a substantial role in farming and are increasingly involved in farm management, but they are generally overlooked or under-valued by their male counterparts. Looking at crop-specific participation, among 18 different activities of the rice production cycle, men recognized that their spouse had "high" participation in three activities, "strong" in one, "moderate" in five, and "weak" in nine. A similar result was found for activities in vegetable production. In both cases, men's recognition differed from that reported by their spouses. Logistic regression modeling against eleven variables (selected from the intersectionality and patriarchy literature) revealed six statistically significant variables that influence men to consult with their wives regarding farm decisions. The dominant variables were spouse education (years of schooling), spouse Non-governmental organization (NGO) membership, and the number of hours per day that the spouse spent working on the farm. The article provides a new insight into family dynamics in household and farm decision-making processes. The collection and analysis of both counterparts' (husband and wife) views provides empirical evidence that not only is women's participation in agricultural activities and decision-making under-recognized, but that higher education and being involved in NGO activities have a positive influence on male perceptions of women's contributions. While these findings may not be universally applicable, the framework (using intersectionality and patriarchy indicators together with logistic regression modeling) is highly adaptable. Application in other parts of Bangladesh would reveal perceptions in those regions, and would support a more comprehensive approach to future policy intervention towards gender integration into crop farming in line with promoting women's education and NGO participation.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/9/3521>

Renegotiating gender roles and cultivation practices in the Nepali mid-hills: unpacking the feminization of agriculture

The feminization of agriculture narrative has been reproduced in development literature as an oversimplified metric of empowerment through changes in women's labor and managerial roles with little attention to individuals' heterogeneous livelihoods. Grounded in feminist political ecology (FPE), we sought to critically understand how labor and managerial feminization interact with changing agricultural practices. Working with a local NGO as part of an international, donor-funded research-for-development project, we conducted semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observation with over 100 farmers in Mid-Western Nepal in 2017. Household structure and headship are dynamic in the context of male out-migration, pushing women to take on new agricultural duties and increasing household labor responsibilities. In this context, decision-making processes related to agricultural management and new cultivation practices illustrate ongoing renegotiations of gender and cultivation practices within and beyond the household. We contend that the heterogeneity of household power dynamics muddies the empowering impacts of migration and emphasize the importance of community spaces as a locus of subjectivity formation and social value. We conclude that FPE can illuminate complexities of power, space, and individual responses to socio-ecological conditions that challenge the current feminization of agriculture framework.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-019-09997-0>

FASTing in the mid-west?: A theoretical assessment of ‘feminist agrifoods systems theory’

In this article, we assess the generalizability of the feminist agrifood systems (FAST) model developed by Sachs et al. (*The rise of women farmers and sustainable agriculture*, University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, 2016). We ask to what extent might these findings generated from the study of Pennsylvania women farmers be generalized to other regions of the U.S. We define and situate the FAST theory to the Michigan, U.S. context in order to better understand how the shifts in agriculture and women’s roles in the U.S. based on our data, align or depart with that experienced by women farmers in the northeast. We find that there are many similarities in the experiences of these two populations, but there are also some differences. Five primary differences in the two populations are articulated. Michigan women farmers appear to (1) struggle to assert the identity of a farmer; (2) struggle to access land via inheritance; (3) are income dependent on males; (4) often work in value-added production that does not challenge traditionally-coded ‘women’s work’; and (5) perpetuate on-farm education/networks based on nostalgia which may further the distance between producers and consumers. We conclude with a brief discussion of what may account for these differences.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-019-09994-3>

Exploring migrants’ knowledge and skill in seasonal farm work: more than labouring bodies

Migrant farmworkers dominate the horticultural workforce in many parts of the Minority (developed) World. The ‘manual’ work that they do—picking and packing fruits and vegetables, and pruning vines and trees—is widely designated unskilled. In policy, media, academic, activist and everyday discourses, hired farm work is framed as something anybody can do. We interrogate this notion with empirical evidence from the Sunraysia horticultural region of Australia. The region’s grape and almond farms depend heavily on migrant workers. By-and-large, the farmers and farmworkers we spoke to pushed back against the unskilled tag. They asserted that farmworkers acquire knowledge and skills over time and that experienced farmworkers are valuable—their value being brought into sharp relief against accounts of inexperienced farmworkers’ errors. Our interviewees provided rich insights into farmworkers’ engagements with crops and the intricacies of picking and pruning well. Far from being bereft of knowledge and skills, they recognised that experienced farmworkers bring benefits. They improve productivity, product quality and ultimately profits. This is especially so when open communication channels exist across the farm hierarchy, when experienced farmworkers’ insights are taken seriously by their employers. Our research is informed by organisational studies literature and scholarship on craft/making. Like factory floor workers and artisans, experienced farmworkers bring accumulated knowledge and skills to their work, gained through repeat performance. They reflect on and adjust their activities in dialogue with their materials and the environment. Experienced farmworkers demonstrate care, dexterity and judgement. They are not unskilled, and they are more than labouring bodies.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10460-019-10001-y>

Empleo rural juvenil y sistemas agroalimentarios en Guatemala Un análisis rápido de contexto

Este rápido análisis de contexto se ha desarrollado en la etapa inicial de la tercera fase del programa Enfoque Integrado de País para impulsar empleos decentes para los jóvenes en el sistema agroalimentario (programa ICA, por sus siglas en inglés) de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO) (programa ICA, por sus siglas en inglés) para impulsar empleos decentes para los jóvenes en el sistema agroalimentario.

El programa ICA apoya a los países en la adopción e implementación de políticas, estrategias y programas de desarrollo del sistema agroalimentario enfocados en la juventud y en la generación de empleo.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca8062es/CA8062ES.pdf>

Women Participation: A Productivity Strategy in Rice Production

Agriculture is an important engine for economic growth and a vigorous driver of poverty reduction in developing countries. In Pakistan, rice production is one of the most essential sectors. However, it has been underperforming, largely because of low women's participation, which is often a crucial resource in agriculture and the rural economy. Unfortunately, previous studies have seldom recognized and emphasized the role of women in triggering agricultural and rural development. We address this research gap using 300 farm households' survey data forms collected from Pakistan farmers by applying the stochastic frontier analysis. The results indicate that women's participation is associated with higher labor/land ratio, land productivity, and finally improved technical efficiency. Precisely, women's participation increased technical efficiency (TE) by 47.3%. Interestingly, in view of previous studies, this evidence is not sporadic. Overall, our study provides some evidence to promote women's participation in rice production, as such empowerment of women holds great potential to enhance agricultural production, which is consistent with the aim of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/7/2870>

Migrant workers and the COVID-19 pandemic

The policy brief reviews the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrants working in agri-food systems and their families in rural areas of origin. It points out some of the policy implications and presents key policy recommendations. Measures affecting the movement of people (internally and internationally) and resulting labour shortages, will have an impact on agricultural value chains, affecting food availability and market prices globally.

At the same time, large shares of migrants work under informal or casual arrangements, which leave them unprotected, vulnerable to exploitation, poverty and food insecurity, and often without access to healthcare, social protection and the measures being put in place by governments.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/policy-support/resources/resources-details/en/c/1270461/>

Social Protection and COVID-19 response in rural areas

Measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 include strong restrictions of movement which dramatically change daily lives and impact agricultural livelihoods. These measures are particularly difficult for the rural poorest and most vulnerable, who tend to hold jobs and occupations which cannot be performed

remotely. Many of the world's poor depend on public spaces and movement for their livelihoods, including seasonal agricultural work and travelling to markets to sell or buy produce and/or inputs, etc.

This brief explains how social protection measures could shield the rural poor from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic while providing a series of social protection measures countries adopted around the world as a response to COVID-19.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca8561en>

Unlocking opportunities for decent job creation in Lebanon's horticulture sector

For the past 9 years, Lebanon has been at the forefront of one of the most severe refugee emergencies of our time. According to government estimates, up to 1.5 million forcibly displaced Syrians are currently hosted in Lebanon, equivalent to a quarter of the Lebanese population, making Lebanon the country with the highest per capita concentration of forcibly displaced persons in the world.

To make matters worse, Lebanon is facing a severe economic and financial crisis and the outlook is grim. The country's long standing weak macroeconomic conditions characterized by high public debt and tight monetary policy to support the fixed exchange rate have put the country on an unsustainable path.

Since October 2019, the Lebanese people have taken to the streets to demand political changes, more job opportunities, and the resignation of the government.

Furthermore, the economic situation in Lebanon was worsened further by the global COVID-19 pandemic that hit the world in early 2020.

Links : https://www.ilo.org/global/programmes-and-projects/prospects/countries/lebanon/WCMS_741479/lang--en/index.htm

What Makes Farmers Exit Farming: A Case Study of Sindh Province, Pakistan

In agriculture based economies like Pakistan, farmers often shift from farming to off-farm activities as part of an apparent livelihood transition strategy, despite the fact that most of the workforce depends upon farming. In this paper, we try to uncover insights into how livelihood assets, such as human capital, natural capital, economic capital, and locational characteristics, affect a household's exit decision from on-farm to off-farm activities as a livelihood transition strategy in rural Pakistan. We analyzed data from 335 farming households from the second largest agricultural producing province in the country, Sindh. Our findings show that more than 19% of households have completely shifted from farming to off-farm activities. Furthermore, we identified that the 'crop input credit' is one of the major constraints to farmers converting their previous input-driven small loans into larger loans, where large markups may be imposed if they fail to pay when the harvest is made. The empirical findings from Binary Logistic Regression provide strong evidence for family labor characteristics, particularly for working-age males, working-age females, and working-age children. Surprisingly, the cultivated land size significantly and positively influences farm exit rather than a continuation of farming. Off-farm employment, exogenous shocks, and urbanization also significantly and positively influenced the decision to transition into off-farm work. In contrast, the age of the household head, livestock ownership, and distance to a commercial zone significantly inhibited the decision to exit farming. However, government assistance, including subsidies, strongly encouraged farmers to continue farming. These findings provide new insights into the factors

affecting the drivers of both exit and continuation in the farming sector as part of a long-term livelihood transition strategy.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/8/3160>

L'évolution d'un concept fondateur en psychologie du travail : l'activité dans tous ses états

Le concept d'activité rencontre un succès grandissant dans les SHS, ce qui lui vaut pour certains, le qualificatif d'intégrateur (Barbier, & Durand, 2003). On relève depuis quelques années, de nombreux colloques, publications¹, une revue électronique intitulée Activités, ainsi que récemment un vocabulaire d'analyse des activités (Barbier, 2011) et même une encyclopédie (Barbier, & Durand, 2017). Derrière une préoccupation de plus en plus marquée pour l'activité (Cuvillier, Bouzid, Bobillier Chaumon, Laneyrie, Rouat & Sarnin, 2018), on peut repérer au sein de la psychologie du travail une évolution de cette notion depuis la création de cette discipline. Cette évolution sur plus d'un siècle, s'accompagne de changements épistémologiques majeurs qui tiennent autant à l'objet étudié, qu'à la position du praticien ou du chercheur vis-à-vis de cet objet.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/activites/5159>

Health self-perception and morbidities, and their relation with rural work in southern Brazil

INTRODUCTION: Self-assessment of health status can be considered a good predictor of population morbidity and mortality. Sociodemographic, environmental and health conditions can influence health self-perception. However, in rural areas, the identification of morbidities that affect workers' health and their general health condition is unknown. This study aims to evaluate the relationship between health self-perception and the occurrence of morbidities according to type of work.

METHODS: This was a cross-sectional, population-based study of a rural area of Brazil. Health self-perception outcomes were classified as good (very good or good) or not good (fair, poor or very poor). Rural work, classified as yes or no, was considered to be the exposure. Crude and adjusted Poisson regression analyses were performed, obtaining prevalence ratio (PR) estimates and the respective confidence intervals (95%CI). All analyses were stratified by sex and adjusted for confounding factors.

RESULTS: The sample comprised 893 individuals. The not good health self-perception prevalence was 27.6%, with a significant difference between the sexes (24.2% of men v 32.5% of women, $p=0.014$). Although associated with rural work in the crude model, self-perception was not associated with type of work after adjustment (PR: 1.02, 95%CI: 0.83-1.27). The risk of developing obesity (PR: 0.65, 95%CI: 0.47-0.91) and cardiovascular diseases (PR: 0.32, 95%CI: 0.12-0.87) was lower in men who developed rural activities. Also, women who reported doing rural work presented a lower risk for respiratory diseases (PR: 0.47; 95%CI: 0.22-0.97).

CONCLUSION: The association between rural work and not good health self-perception, cardiovascular disease and obesity in women, and respiratory diseases in men seems to be highly dependent on sociodemographic context.

Links : <https://www.rrh.org.au/journal/article/5424>

Implications of Water Scarcity for Water Productivity and Farm Labor

Increasing water scarcity causes a variety of pressures on agricultural production given current and growing food demands. This paper seeks to add to our understanding of water scarcity adaptations by explicitly addressing linkages between water scarcity, water productivity, cropping choices, and farm labor. We challenge the widespread claim that tightening foreign (especially Mexican) labor supply will necessarily result in less labor-intensive crop choices. Instead, by linking water scarcity and farm labor through the lens of water productivity we illustrate scenarios under which climate and technological change result in greater future labor demand in agriculture, including temporary and seasonal workers, largely due to water productivity increases resulting from switching to more labor-intensive crops. We conclude that a focus on crop choices is central to understanding changes in water productivity, labor demand, and technological innovations in response to water scarcity.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/12/1/308>

Contribution to a renewed framework to analyse the interactions between family and capitalist agriculture

We examine whether current assumptions concerning the declining resilience of family farming and the growing influence of capitalist forms of agricultural production are being confirmed in the cocoa sector of Cameroon and the coffee sector of Kenya. This study is based on surveys of 181 family and capitalist farmers. Our results indicate that the capitalist approach is being consolidated on former colonial coffee estates in Kenya and on the cocoa pioneer front in Cameroon. This study also shows that in areas with a long history of family farming, family forms are showing good resilience due to a diversification of activities and sources of income, especially nonagricultural ones, and the patrimonialization of the land. Finally, this study proposes a framework for analysing the interactions between family and capitalist agriculture and their respective multisectorial strategies. For family farming, these strategies are based on work force mobility, whereas for capitalist agriculture, they are based on financial capital mobility.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12358>

Upgrading products, upgrading work? Interorganizational learning

Upgrading is the latest buzzword in global value chain research, especially with regard to producers in countries of the Global South: participation in global food value chains has the potential of raising smallholder incomes and achieving decent work, very much in the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals. However, we argue that the conceptual foundation of upgrading, which is at the heart of many value chain development initiatives, deserves scrutiny and a stronger focus on interorganizational learning among value chain actors to serve its purpose.

Global value chains have the potential of contributing to the achievement of multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In agriculture, the integration of producers into food value chains has created new employment in farming and processing, although it may also lead to precarious jobs, forced labor, and riskier environments for farmers and workers. The “upgrading” concept put forward by value chain researchers claims to address these concerns as it describes how producers can improve their position

within a value chain, and hence, their livelihoods. The paper critically evaluates the conceptual foundation of “upgrading” and its applicability in food value chain governance for the realization of SDGs related to responsible production and decent work. An overlooked element contributing to upgrading and the achievement of these SDGs is learning among value chain actors. The paper argues how the shortcomings in the concept can be addressed in practice through interorganizational learning in multi-stakeholder platforms.

Links : <https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/oekom/gaia/2019/00000028/00000002/art00012#>

Rural youth employment and agri-food systems in Rwanda

The ICA programme supports countries in adopting and implementing youth-inclusive and employment-centred agri-food system development policies, strategies and programmes.

Aligning with country and regional priorities, the ICA programme proposes an integrated approach structured in five main outputs:

1. inception phase, mappings and priority setting;
2. knowledge generation for evidence-based policy development;
3. awareness raising and capacity development for youth-inclusive and employment-centred planning;
4. policy and programme development, with focus on agroterritorial processes of job creation;
5. boosting FAO tools and internal capacity to promote youth employment in agri-food systems in a gender-sensitive manner.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7717en/CA7717EN.pdf>

“If We Don’t Produce, Bring Another:” Work Organization and Tomato Worker Health

Objectives: Specific work processes and management structures that contribute to high rates of occupational illness and injury in agricultural industries are not well described in academic literature. This qualitative study of work organization in the U.S. fresh tomato industry investigates how work processes and management structures impact tomato workers’ occupational health.

Methods: After conducting literature review and key informant interviews, semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted with 36 individuals with experience working in the U.S. fresh tomato industry. Interviews and focus groups were audio-recorded, transcribed, coded, and analyzed using a modified grounded theory approach.

Results: These data indicate that participants endured income insecurity and hazardous supervisory practices, including wage theft, retaliation, intimidation, and humiliation, that put them at risk of preventable illness and injury. Support from workers’ organizations and health-conscious supervisory practices helped mitigate some of these occupational hazards.

Conclusion: Participants’ adverse work experiences may be considered sequelae of workers’ lack of job control and positions of socioeconomic structural vulnerability. Other aspects of tomato work organization, including health-conscious supervisory practices and the involvement of workers’ organizations, indicate that modifying work organization to better safeguard health is possible. Such

modifications present compelling opportunities for employers, employees, organizations, community and government leaders, and health care professionals to help create healthier occupational environments for tomato workers.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1725698?af=R>

Labour, nature, and exploitation: Social metabolism and inequality in a farming community in mid-19th century Catalonia

Exploiting the labour of other people has historically been one of the main strategies to tackle the biophysical tension that always exists between the satisfaction of human needs and the labour required to fulfil them. Based on the insights of ecological, feminist, and Marxist economics, we disentangle the exploitation of the labour of women and labouring poor through a novel methodology that integrates energy, material, time, and cash balances. We apply it to the sociometabolic flows between household units endowed with different land and livestock resources in a traditional rural community in Catalonia (Spain) in the mid-19th century. The results show that land and livestock hoarding led to a process of accumulation through dispossession that increased the exploitative relationships through the labour market, which in turn relied on the patriarchal division of labour between men and women at home. Our estimates of energy labour surplus reveal that male wages represented 88% of the equivalent consumption basket that would have been obtained by carrying out the same amount of labour on land of one's own. However, in the case of female wages, the percentage was 54%. This shows that wage labour incorporated a significant amount of unpaid domestic family labour.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12359>

Wage Rate: Is this Return to Education or Return to Physical Capability? Evidence from Rural India

This paper estimates the wage function for daily labor market participants in Semi-Arid Tropics of rural India within a traditional agrarian framework. Village level data on 18 villages for 2009-2010 and 2012-2013 have been used for this study. Three-years balanced panel estimation has also been conducted to test the time invariance of the findings from the cross-sectional study. A modified Mincerian earning equation is estimated for different types of workers—regressing upon a set of human capital measures, socioeconomic factors and, demand influences after correcting for potential sample selection bias. The study finds differential impacts of education and physical ability to determine wages for male and female workers. It reveals the greater importance of education in explaining wages of male laborers while for females, nutritional status playing a significant role than education in wage determination process. Among the other factors, drought works as a major exogenous shock and hence impacts wages badly. Working in the non-farm sector has a significant impact on wages. Also, the wage-participation relationship has found more operative in the lower section of the society.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-020-00205-w>

The winding paths of peripheral proletarianization: Local labour, world hegemonies, and crisis in rural Colombia

This paper analyses the spatial and temporal patterning of Colombia's rural coffee, banana, and coca-producing labour regimes. The violent labour repression and endemic crises of labour control characterizing these regimes challenge the market despotism paradigm that predominates in scholarly analysis of 21st century labour and agrarian struggles. Instead, I draw from early and later writings of Giovanni Arrighi and his collaborators to develop a new labour regime framework that is sensitive to the experiences of capitalist development in “hostile environments” (i.e., peripheral market conditions) and “hostile times” (periods of world hegemonic decline). In doing so, I highlight the deep social contradictions—crises, violence, and labour militancy—that result from processes of peripheral proletarianization and the ways that these contradictions were mitigated and/or exacerbated by the rise of U.S. global hegemony, Colombian developmental policy, and local agrarian struggle.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/joac.12303>

Tags : Hired work

Child Labor and Rainfall Deviation: Panel Data Evidence from Rural Vietnam

Rainfall shocks to the agricultural sector can pull children into agricultural work and/or household chores. This is problematic because both forms of child work are potentially precarious. This study examines the relationship between rainfall deviations and child labor for rural households in Vietnam using panel data covering the period 2006-14. We classify child labor into agricultural and nonagricultural activities as well as household chores. We study children's entrance into work and the time intensity of work. Using child-level fixed effects, we find evidence that above-average rainfall is associated with children entering agricultural work as well as being pulled into (and spending more time doing) household chores. Our findings suggest that intra-household experiences of exogenous weather shocks are likely to vary at the individual level, suggesting a need for a more tailored approach to policymaking.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/deve.12215>

Tags : Child labour

Labour Market Participation of Women in Rural Bangladesh: The Role of Microfinance

Using a large panel dataset on the labour supply behaviours of women and men within households in rural Bangladesh, we find robust evidence that the effects of microfinance on the labour supply are not symmetrical for women and men across different occupations. We also find that giving households access to microfinance helps to smooth out the seasonality in the labour supply via on-farm self-employment-based activities. Within households, the male members' participation in off-farm activities increased significantly, while the women's improved but still remained at a low level. Overall, the results suggest that microfinance improves labour market activities for men more than for women, even though the credit is targeted mainly at women.

Links

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https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00220388.2020.1725482?casa_token=Sj6SWleaN78AAAAA:dF2_liBzdkvWJ_g3rhYpxuSRe2aWf0tJRYQ7kq9T06MYfBrPICM6LeBPwpLwB6rq8um0hYrdogHY

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment

Women and wage labour in rural Flanders in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries

This article addresses women's participation and remuneration in the agricultural labour market in coastal Flanders during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. An analysis of unique and unexplored late medieval farm accounts demonstrates that women's employment opportunities in this dynamic and commercial region had diminished by the middle of the sixteenth century. This article argues that demographic developments, which are usually considered to be the drivers of change in the debate about female wage labour in the centuries after the Black Death, cannot adequately explain the observed changes. The regional scope of this study enables it to demonstrate the complex and interrelated factors affecting women's prospects. These include (local) developments in population numbers, the type of rural economy (and related to this the agricultural techniques used), as well as the social and economic structure of rural society.

Links : <https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bahs/agrev/2019/00000067/00000002/art00005>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment

The Changing Landscape of 'Labour': Work and Livestock in Post-Second World War British Agriculture

When working with stock, great pleasure can be derived from the actual participation of both man and animal in what should be a collaborative exercise... Always working with stock calls for a deep understanding, a kind, firm attitude and a quick, intelligent reaction.

The farm workforce ... was far from being an undifferentiated mass of John Hodges. Although the national census of 1901 was the first to acknowledge the major divisions... even the divisions of 1901 - shepherds, horsemen, cowmen and labourers.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1111/1468-229X.12920>

'Work Conquers All': psychiatry, agricultural labor, and the Juliano Moreira Colony in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1890-1958)

This article explores the varied forms of labor used at the Juliano Moreira Colony in Rio de Janeiro during the first half of the twentieth century. It investigates the ideological justification psychiatrists made about the therapeutic value of work, and in particular, agricultural work, as a dominant medical regimen in the Colony. It is suggested that the Colony's elision with labor resonated with a state that placed work and the worker as socio-political and cultural national centerpieces. Its appeal to the state was most likely the reason why the colony model became the predominant hospital structure when a muscular public health structure reorganized mental health services throughout the nation. The labor of the

mentally ill in the Colony had no great generative use-value since their efforts were not sufficient to make the Colony sustainable. Moreover, labor therapy was not able to fully rehabilitate the majority of patients so that they could leave the institution and enter the labor force. Indeed, the presidency of Getúlio Vargas (1930-1945, 1951-1954), with its championing of the working classes, inflected the idea of labor with new significance. Therefore, the performance of labor in the Colony, in and of itself, had potent symbolic value. The work of the mentally ill in agricultural fields or carpentry workshops, although non-productive, can be understood as repertoires of social and political claim-making.

Links : <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-019-0305-y.pdf>

Who's there? - Inclusive growth, 'white rurality' and reconstructing rural labour markets

The rural Swedish north is under reconstruction. The challenges of living and working in the region are dealt with through the regional growth policy area. In this article, the applications that received funds from the EU's regional structural funding programme directed towards the Swedish north are studied. Distributions of such funds are, of course, evaluated and audited by all established rules and regulation. Evaluations that every year conclude that labour market sectors that traditionally employ women get less funding than sectors that employ men and that no significant change in this pattern has been seen over the years. How can this be understood? The funded projects applications are thematically structured using topic modelling, and after that, analysed using deconstructive policy analysis to understand how different subject positions are discursively constructed in the implementation of the regional growth policy. Concluding that, despite the high ambition, the policy that is supposed to enable opportunities for everyone to live and earn a living throughout the entire country, risks instead of being part of recreating established norms and traditional labour market patterns in the Swedish rural north.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016719300245?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Rural Employment

Can "green food" certification achieve both sustainable practices and economic benefits in a transitional economy? The case of kiwifruit growers in Henan Province, China

The unique "green food" certification scheme in China, which is aimed to ensure environmental and product safety, has attracted increasing attention. In this study, using 398 household-level survey data from kiwifruit growers in Xixia county of Henan Province, China, alongside a propensity score matching method, we examined the impact of "green food" certification scheme on economic and environmental effects. Our results showed that: (a) the "green food" certification program did not have significant environmental effect of sustainable production practices because kiwifruit growers did not significantly increase farmyard manure, reduce pesticide and chemical material inputs, except for employed labor inputs; (b) the certification did have significantly economic effect because certified growers received higher sale prices and had reasonable and even higher economic benefits. These findings suggest that the "green food" certification program did not significantly reduce the chemical material inputs, but it helped kiwifruit growers receive higher economic benefits. The "green food" certification program has not achieved its two major goals for kiwifruit production in China

Links

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/agr.21641?casa_token=pg8VGI5cqksAAAAA%3AdBGG73zLVLEDY6Wb1pSsaLMYZBQOfdxXcdyceIYy4wgyTUh7Z5Kne8g7GPI9QOOD_KmleUDGywTqBQ

Tags : Hired work, Value chains

Injury severity of truck-involved crashes in work zones on rural and urban highways: Accounting for unobserved heterogeneity

Truck-related crashes in the work zones always resulted in severe injury outcomes. This paper analyses the injury severity of truck-involved crashes in the work zones based on a ten-year (2005-2014) data collected in North Carolina. A wide range of variables is considered, including the driver, environmental, work-zone, road, and vehicle characteristics. The mixed logit (MXL) and partial proportional odds (PPO) logit models are employed to investigate the potential unobserved heterogeneity associated with the indicator of urban and rural highways. A comparison of the two models shows that PPO outperforms the MXL model. The estimation results showed that contributing factors resulting in injury-severity levels of work zones crashes involving trucks on rural and urban highways are significantly different. Elasticity effects are provided and used to evaluate the significance of the variables in the rural and urban models. The findings of this study help understand the injury-severity outcomes in truck-involved crashes in the rural and urban work zones.

Links

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/19439962.2020.1726544?casa_token=S6bgm57ewPAAAAA:R3Oj4wU8SN89vTrF6FFG1CoAlKx7j9kZ7arn6QhzQNkXF85UDkme7oVWFZF4Ah9zaEB50aoL1SW6

Tags : Health and decent work

Temporary rural-rural labor migration from Quarit District, Northwest Ethiopia: a search for the determinants

This article attempts to identify the determinants of migration based on a survey of 398 households, and binary and multinomial logistic regression analyses. The results show that households' migration decisions increase with the size of adult labor and access to migration networks, but decrease with an increase in the size of land and livestock, and access to irrigation water and financial transfers. However, the effects of the determinants vary among types of migrant households implying that migration is not a homogeneous activity and that migration studies need to consider the types of migration disaggregated analyses to better inform policy formulation.

Links

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/19376812.2020.1728561?casa_token=t7EkRJ6SlwIAAAAA:ngdUmRKDAEQIA8yKxXsrYQaO0QOBhnM2n5EYAEUAJ8noi7JDFz066FyOZ25IsH1PUQa7iWqzzSVn

Tags : Migration

Gender norms and intrahousehold allocation of labor in Mozambique: A CGE application to household and agricultural economics

We model intrahousehold dynamics in two rural provinces of Mozambique through the lens of computable general equilibrium (CGE) methods. The main features of our modeling framework are as follows: (a) a household social accounting matrix that captures allocation of labor and resources, and transfers among household members; (b) the explicit use of social norms in labor allocation across gender; (c) a mechanism that links agricultural production to time poverty; (d) identification of leisure as a commodity that is being produced. Simulation results and sensitivity analyses show how social norms interact with the allocation of labor and resources at the household level to impact farm production or limit the gains from technological improvements.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/agec.12553>

Tags : Gender, Family work, Work organisation

Does free education help combat child labor? The effect of a free compulsory education reform in rural China

This paper evaluates the effect of a free compulsory education reform in rural China on the incidence of child labor. We exploit the cross-province variation in the rollout of the reform and apply a difference-in-differences strategy to identify the causal effects of the reform. We find that exposure to free compulsory education significantly reduces the incidence of child labor for boys, but has no significant effect on the likelihood of child labor for girls. Specifically, one additional semester of free compulsory education decreases the incidence of child labor for boys by 8.3 percentage points. Moreover, the negative effect of the reform on the likelihood of child labor is stronger for boys from households with lower socioeconomic status. Finally, the free compulsory education reform may induce parents to reallocate resources towards boys within a household and thus may enlarge the gender gap in human capital investment.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs00148-019-00741-w>

Tags : Gender, Child labour

Supporting the design activity of farmers in transition to agroecology: Towards an understanding

Faced with numerous challenges, agriculture needs to change. Agroecology, a way of farming that relies on localized ecological and biological regulations, is a promising option. It requires a transformation of the work of farmers, seen no longer as users of turnkey solutions proposed by R&D actors, but as the actual designers of their production systems. How can this design activity be characterized? This article provides an understanding of the design problems and activity performed by farmers engaged in agroecological transitions and supported by a method called the Chronicle of Change. We provide an overview of the diversity of interrelated and more or less structured design problems facing farmers, showing that agroecological transitions involve a systemic transformation of work. We then analyze at a micro level the farmers' actual design activity, through navigation in the real, designable and virtual dimensions. Finally, we discuss the means and challenges to be taken up to support such a design activity.

Links : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-le-travail-humain-2020-1-page-33.htm#>

Tags : Innovation

Exploring Work-Related Characteristics as Predictors of Norwegian Sheep Farmers' Affective Job Satisfaction

Farmers' satisfaction with their farm job can have far-reaching implications, as farmer and livestock wellbeing is likely to be intertwined. The aim of this study was to explore how job satisfaction of Norwegian sheep farmers is associated with other work-related traits, such as work motivation, perceived physical work environment, the performance of management routines, and the proportion of their income derived from farming. Overall, respondents to the questionnaire (n = 1206) reported high levels of job satisfaction, and they were more intrinsically than extrinsically motivated. Regression analyses revealed that the strongest predictor of job satisfaction was intrinsic work motivation. Routinisation of management practices was also positively associated with job satisfaction, whereas extrinsic motivation and negative physical work environment were negatively associated. In conclusion, job satisfaction of Norwegian sheep farmers is mainly predicted by their intrinsic work motivation. Knowledge of this kind can be of use in supporting farmers, and through that enabling them to be proficient stockpeople.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1111/soru.12299>

Tags : HRM

Linking environment, malaria, and agricultural returns: a labor time use analysis at different stages of production using 3SLS

The present study was designed to investigate the effects of disease on time spent by family and hired labor on farm activities. The effect of illness on cost incurred on farm activities and revenue earned from agriculture has also been examined in detail. The reason behind choosing malaria is because of its strong association with the quality of surrounding environment especially in the case of farm workers who are compelled to work in the environmental conditions quite suitable for the transmission of malaria. The effects of health shocks due to malaria are segregated according to three stages of production: land preparation, field management, and harvesting stages. Simultaneous equation model was employed using cross-sectional data collected from 252 farm workers through a pre-tested questionnaire. Farmers' living environment was found to be contributing in the spread of disease. Results also show that malaria affects labor time at harvesting stage as it is more labor-intensive stage of production. We find that malaria significantly affects the health of farm workers and their families forcing farm families to substitute family labor with hired labor. Further, the cost incurred on cure of disease significantly adds to the cost on agricultural production. This consequently leads to a substantial reduction in revenue. The effect of the cost incurred on prevention and cure of disease was also found negative on revenue. The study suggests that, in order to make farmers more productive, there should be malaria interventions specifically targeting the health of farmers. It is also suggested that, for successful malaria interventions especially in irrigated areas, the magnitude of the disease on different stages of production should be given due consideration.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11356-020-08507-8>

Tags : Family work, Hired work, Health and decent work

Job satisfaction assessments of agricultural workers help employers improve the work environment and reduce turnover

Addressing the current labor shortage in California agriculture will require a multi-pronged approach, one of which may be increasing retention of current workers through improved job satisfaction. We developed a questionnaire to evaluate the job satisfaction of agricultural workers in 11 categories, tested the reliability of the questionnaire, and its relationship with worker turnover, in a sample of 665 vineyard workers. In our study, four sources of job satisfaction predicted turnover among Napa vineyard workers: communication, pay, nature of agricultural work, and family commitments. Improving these areas may increase job satisfaction and retention of existing workers to stabilize the agricultural workforce.

Links : <http://calag.ucanr.edu/archive/?type=pdf&article=ca.2020a0002>

Tags : Hired work, HRM

Farming smarter with big data: Insights from the case of Australia's national dairy herd milk recording scheme

Digitalization and the use of Smart Farming Technologies are considered a major opportunity for the future of agriculture. However, realisation of full benefits is constrained by: (1) farmers' interest in and use of big data to improve farm decision making; (2) issues of data sovereignty and trust between providers and users of data and technology; (3) institutional arrangements associated with the governance of data platforms. This paper examines the case of Australia's dairy herd milk recording system, arguably one of agriculture's first cases of 'big data' use, which collects, analyses and uses farm-level data (milk production, lactation and breeding records) to provide individual cow and herd performance information, used by individual farmers for farm management decisions. The aim of this study was to 1) examine the use of big data to add value to farm decision making; and 2) explore factors and processes, including institutional arrangements, which influence farmer engagement with and use of big data. This paper traces the Australian history of the organisation of dairy herd recording (established in 1912 and digitalized in late 1970s) and then uses findings from a longitudinal study of 7 case study dairy farms, which were incentivised to become involved in herd recording in 2015. Applying a conceptual framework linking path dependency in farm decision making and collaborative governance capacity, we find three new important dimensions of the farm user context influencing farmer demand for big data applications: 1) the transition to a new business stage; 2) the additionality farmers seek from data generated in one component of the farm system to other subsystems, and 3) the use of data in long term or strategic decision making. Further, we identified critical attributes of support services in addressing digital literacy, capacity and capability issues at farm level, including diversity in data presentation formats and facilitation of the on-farm transition process through intermediary herd test organisations. The role of farmers as governance actors, or citizens in the decisions of the trajectory of big data applications, adds to understanding of the nature of collaborative governance arrangements that support farm engagement.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X19309758?dgcid=raven_sd_via_email

Tags : Skills and training, Innovation

Designing future dairy systems for New Zealand using reflexive interactive design

Globally, agricultural systems are facing unprecedented challenges. The problems are of systemic nature and will require transformational changes and systemic redesign. In this study, we investigated the redesign of dairy systems in New Zealand, due to their large economic, social and environmental influence nationally. We did not set the boundaries of the 'dairy systems' from the outset, letting this definition be part of the design process. We applied 'Reflexive Interactive Design' (RIO), an approach aimed at structurally addressing complex trade-offs and contributing, by process and design, to change towards sustainable development and integral sustainability (i.e. in all relevant dimensions of sustainability). A detailed system analysis was conducted, followed by two rounds of structured design focused on four main stakeholders ('actors') identified as part of the RIO process: the farmers, the citizens, the consumers, and the dairy cows. Our study established design goals related to enhancing the wellbeing of humans and animals, enhancing environmental performance, economics and resilience of dairy systems and reconnecting dairy farming with the rest of society. The process took us beyond the boundaries of a dairy farm and identified the territorial level as the object of design, arriving at a design concept we have called the 'Agro-ecological Park'. The name was chosen to convey an analogy with 'Eco-industrial Parks'. Operating as a multifunctional network, the Park has the goal of delivering multiple benefits for its members, and multiple goods and services for the rest of society. The coordinated network articulates linkages between farmers and many other businesses and people in the territory. The individual dairy farm is redesigned to be a node in that network rather than operating as an isolated entity. That way, much of the weight for the increased complexity and multifunctionality now demanded of farming can be carried by the network instead of the individual farmer. These preliminary design ideas, and the reasoning behind them, should encourage new perspectives on the complex problems facing NZ dairy farming, and agriculture globally, in the upcoming decades.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X19313289?dgcid=raven_sd_via_email

Tags : Work productivity

Migrant workers and the COVID-19 pandemic

- Migrants play a substantial role in agri-food systems.¹ Measures affecting the movement of people (internally and internationally) and resulting labour shortages will have an impact on agricultural value chains, affecting food availability and market prices globally.²
- Large shares of migrants work under informal or casual arrangements, which leave them unprotected, vulnerable to exploitation, poverty and food insecurity, and often without access to healthcare, social protection and the measures being put in place by governments.
- A dramatic reduction in remittances sent home is expected as a result of the pandemic, with considerable impact on rural livelihoods and food and nutrition security in areas of origin.
- Response measures should focus on protecting workers at the workplace, expanding temporary work permits and ensuring safe mobility within and across countries, matching labour demand and supply, while protecting lives and livelihoods and supporting employment and incomes for the most vulnerable. All migrants should have access to response measures, including health and social protection, regardless of their migratory or working status.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca8559en/CA8559EN.pdf>

Tags : Migration, Health and decent work

Impact of COVID-19 on informal workers

The COVID-19 pandemic is a major economic and labour market shock, presenting significant impacts in terms of unemployment and underemployment for informal workers • In rural areas, the livelihoods of especially the self-employed and wage workers are at risk, because agri-food supply chains and markets are being disrupted due to lockdowns and restrictions of movement. Families might resort to negative coping strategies such as distress sale of assets, taking out loans from informal moneylenders, or child labour.

- Specific groups of workers, including women, youth, children, indigenous people, and migrant workers, who are overrepresented in the informal economy, will experience further exacerbation of their vulnerability.
- Response measures should foster the expansion of social protection coverage to informal workers in agriculture and rural sectors, including timely cash transfers, food or in-kind distributions. Specific measures should be tailored towards women workers with care responsibilities at home, families that may resort to child labour as a coping strategy, as well as other vulnerable subgroups. Efforts should be made to maintain agricultural supply chains and strengthen the market linkages for local producers, while promoting decent work.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca8560en/CA8560EN.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work

Chegou a colheita do café: recomendações para evitar o contágio do Coronavírus e garantir a saúde dos trabalhadores

Chegou a colheita do café:

Confira aqui as recomendações para evitar o contágio do Coronavírus e garantir a saúde dos trabalhadores do campo.

O novo coronavírus passa de pessoa para pessoa e pode ser transmitido por espirro, tosse, beijo, abraço, aperto de mão, contato com objetos contaminados e até mesmo pelo toque da mão contaminada na boca, nariz e olhos.

Qualquer pessoa que tenha contato próximo (cerca de 1 metro de distância) com alguém com sintomas da doença Covid-19 está em risco de ser exposta ao coronavírus.

Para evitar a transmissão do novo coronavírus é importante adotar medidas de precaução.

Links : <https://evairdemelo.com.br/files/publicacoes/publicacao-17.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work

CORONAVÍRUS COMO SE PREVENIR NO CAMPO

Ao tossir, cubra o nariz e a boca com um lenço descartável ou com o cotovelo, evite usar as mãos. Evite tocar olhos, nariz e boca e mantenha distância mínima de 2 metros de outras pessoas. Evite contatos físicos e não compartilhe objetos de uso pessoal.

Os trabalhadores devem ser orientados sobre os principais sintomas, formas de transmissão e como se protegerem do Coronavírus, além de reportarem qualquer sintoma de doença ou infecção.

Links : <https://sistemafaep.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Orienta%C3%A7%C3%B5es-de-preven%C3%A7%C3%A3o-ao-novo-coronav%C3%A9rus.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work

The Effect of Labor Migration on Farmers' Cultivated Land Quality Protection

Since the reform and opening up, a large proportion of the Chinese rural labor force has transferred to urban and non-agricultural industries. Rural labor transfer not only changes the allocation of household labor in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors but also affects the utilization of other agricultural production factors. Based on data from 818 households in three counties in northern Jiangsu province, this paper analyzed the impact of labor migration on farmers' adoption of cultivated land quality protection (CLQP) behaviors. The survey results showed that farmers' awareness of CLQP was still very weak, and the proportion of farmers adopting measures such as subsoiling, straw application, cover crops and green manures and the complementary use of organic fertilizers was still relatively low. The empirical results showed that perennial out-migration for work can constrain households' protective inputs into soil conservation, but part-time farming locally can promote households' inputs. The results also showed that farmer characteristics, farming conditions and external environment also significantly affected the farmers' adoption of soil conservation practices. According to these conclusions, this paper puts forward the corresponding policy implications.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/7/2953>

Tags : Migration

Rural non-farm diversification, agricultural feminisation and women's autonomy in the farm: evidence from India

This study contributes to the literature on the interlinkage between household non-farm diversification (HND), agricultural feminisation and female autonomy in farming. The study uses unit-level data from the Indian Human Development Survey for the years 2004 - 2005 and 2011 - 2012. The paper employs instrumental variable regression methods to study such interlinkages. The results show HND to be a significant factor contributing to the feminisation of agriculture. The study finds some evidence that the phenomenon is distress driven. Further, greater participation of women in agriculture, as well as women's access to land rights, significantly contributes to female autonomy in farm decision-making. The results are robust to the use of alternative indicators of agricultural feminisation.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1467-8489.12374?af=R>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment

CORONAVÍRUS - Recomendações de prevenção nas propriedades rurais

Prezado produtor rural, temos visto a cada dia no noticiário sobre a Pandemia do Coronavírus - COVID-19.

Segundo a OMS (Organização Mundial da Saúde) quando alguém que adquire o COVID-19 exala e libera gotículas infectadas principalmente ao tossir ou espirrar. A maioria destas gotas caem sobre superfícies e objetos próximos - como mesas, balcões etc. A contaminação acontece quando as pessoas tocam essas superfícies ou objetos contaminados - e depois tocam em seus olhos, nariz ou boca.

A propagação e a contaminação também podem acontecer quando as pessoas estão conversando, especialmente a distâncias menores de 1 metro, pois aumenta a chance de aspirar gotículas contaminadas.

Links : <https://www.cnabrazil.org.br/assets/images/Guia-COVID-Diagramado-v4-corrigido-1.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work

ILO Monitor 2nd edition: COVID-19 and the world of work

Since the first ILO Monitor, the COVID-19 pandemic has further accelerated in terms of intensity and expanded its global reach. Full or partial lockdown measures are now affecting almost 2.7 billion workers, representing around 81 per cent of the world's workforce.

Links

: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_740877.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

Dicas de prevenção de Covid-19 para pecuaristas de corte

Como o trabalhador do campo deve agir em meio à pandemia do coronavírus?

Interessante assinalar que não há relato de que os animais sejam fonte de infecção do vírus da COVID-19 e, sim os seres humanos que estejam infectados, demonstrando sintomas ou não da doença. Assim, é importante que haja limitação na entrada de pessoas à propriedade rural e, se necessária a entrada, que se obedeça a medida de distanciamento mínimo de 2,0 metros entre as pessoas. Deve-se manter o manejo sanitário, seguindo as orientações e supervisão do médico veterinário, visando a saúde e bem-estar dos animais. Os produtores rurais, assim como todas as pessoas, precisam seguir as orientações do Ministério da Saúde, adotando novos hábitos e cuidados, para diminuir o risco de infecção pelo vírus, e isso inclui também permanecer sempre informado sobre as notícias relacionadas à pandemia pelo novo coronavírus, por meio de fontes confiáveis como as autoridades de saúde locais e nacionais.

Links : <https://ainfo.cnptia.embrapa.br/digital/bitstream/item/212191/1/Dicas-de-prevencao-de-Covid-19.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work

INSTRUÇÃO TÉCNICA PARA O SUINOCULTOR

Como a COVID-19 afeta a rotina de trabalho do suinocultor?

Os suinocultores exercem um papel preponderante na produção de alimentos para o Brasil e para o mundo. A manutenção da sua atividade garante não só a continuidade do abastecimento de proteína animal à população, como também preserva a garantia de renda das famílias envolvidas e de todos os

segmentos que compõem essa cadeia. A pandemia de COVID-19 não impede o prosseguimento das atividades da suinocultura. As pessoas precisam seguir as orientações do Ministério da Saúde, adotando novos hábitos e cuidados, para minimizar o risco de infecção pelo vírus. Isto se aplica ao suinocultor durante sua rotina diária de trabalho na granja. Como o maior risco de infecção pelo vírus da COVID-19 é pelo contato entre as pessoas, as medidas de proteção precisam ser direcionadas aos colaboradores que tenham acesso à granja, como funcionários da granja, técnicos, motoristas e prestadores de serviço, como as equipes de vacinação.

Links : <https://ainfo.cnptia.embrapa.br/digital/bitstream/item/212103/1/final9421.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work

COVID-19: O que o avicultor precisa saber

Como a COVID-19 afeta a rotina de trabalho do avicultor?

Os avicultores são essenciais na produção de alimentos para o Brasil e para o mundo. A manutenção da sua atividade garante não só a continuidade do abastecimento de proteína animal à população, como também preserva a garantia de renda das famílias envolvidas e de todos os segmentos que compõem essa cadeia. A pandemia da COVID-19 não deve impedir o prosseguimento da atividade avícola. As pessoas foram orientadas a adotar novos hábitos e cuidados que são eficazes em prevenir a propagação e a infecção pelo vírus. Isso tem sido feito por toda a população e também se aplica ao avicultor, tanto durante sua rotina diária de trabalho na granja, como em sua residência, junto a seus familiares. Essas medidas também são necessárias aos colaboradores que precisam acessar a granja, como funcionários, médicos veterinários, motoristas e prestadores de serviço.

Links : <https://ainfo.cnptia.embrapa.br/digital/bitstream/item/212047/1/final9420.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work

Evaluating the Relationship between Fruit and Vegetable Growers Use of Plastic Biodegradable Mulches, and Environmental Stewardship and Labor Savings: The Case of Tennessee Fruit and Vegetable Farmers

The substitution of polyethylene (PE) mulch for plastic biodegradable mulches (BDMs) in fruit and vegetable production has the potential to reduce the negative environmental impacts associated with PE mulch use, and the overall sustainability of fruit and vegetable production. A better understanding of the factors associated with BDM use could inform efforts to promote the use of BDMs. The main goal of this study is to assess the correlation between the use of BDMs among fruit and vegetable farmers, and labor savings and environmental stewardship. Using data from a Tennessee fruit and vegetable farmer survey and probit regressions, this study evaluates the correlation between the use of BDMs, and the labor savings associated with the use of BDMs and farmer environmental stewardship, after controlling for farmer and farmer business characteristics. Results suggest that farm size, farmer environmental stewardship, and labor savings from BDM use are strongly correlated with the use of BDMs among Tennessee fruit and vegetable growers, specifically among those farmers who are more likely to have previous experience using PE mulch.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/5/2075>

Sustainable Empowerment Initiatives among Rural Women through Microcredit Borrowings in Bangladesh

Microcredit is an effective instrument that has been recognized to alleviate poverty, especially in developing countries such as Bangladesh. This study seeks to use microcredit as an instrument to bridge the gap between the accessibility of microcredit among poor rural women and sustainable socio-economic development, providing novelty to the concept of “sustainability of empowerment”. In addition, this study employed poor rural women to estimate the empowerment performance of microcredit borrowers compared to non-borrowers in the same socio-economic environment as it relates to microcredit in rural Bangladesh. A regression analysis was used to accomplish these objectives. This study also used propensity score matching techniques to find an easy way to access microcredit. The empirical results not only involve participation in microcredit accessibility but also the particular qualitative attributes of women empowerment. The results also suggest that sustainability is accompanied by affluence among microcredit borrowers, as indicated by women empowerment. The outcome of the empirical analysis shows that there is a significant impact of microcredit on increasing participation in the overall decision-making process, in legal awareness, independent movements, and mobility, as well as enhancing living standards to encourage sustainable women empowerment. This study recommends future investigations for microcredit providers to explore how to build an integrated, holistic approach to women empowerment in Bangladesh.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/6/2275>

Tags : Gender

Health and environmental effects of adopting an integrated fruit fly management strategy among mango farmers in Kenya

Integrated pest management (IPM) has been promoted globally as an alternative approach to the widespread broad-spectrum chemical insecticidal application for the control of pests and diseases in agricultural production to minimise the harmful effects of the chemicals on humans and the environment. This study examines the impact of an IPM strategy developed to control mango fruit flies on humans and the environment. Using a random sample of 371 mango farmers from Meru County in Kenya, health and environmental outcomes were measured using the environmental impact quotient (EIQ) field use and causal impacts, which were estimated using the endogenous switching regression (ESR) model. The results indicate that the adoption of the IPM strategy reduced pesticide use and pesticide toxicity. Policy efforts therefore should focus on promoting and disseminating fruit fly IPM to improve the livelihoods of rural mango farmers, but also reduce human health and environmental threats as a result of pesticide use.

Links : <http://afjare.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/2.-Mwungu-et-al.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work

Gender differences in respiratory health outcomes among farming cohorts around the globe: findings from the AGRICOH consortium

Purpose: Respiratory hazards of farming have been identified for centuries, with little focus on gender differences. We used data from the AGRICOH consortium, a collective of prospective cohorts of

agricultural workers, to assess respiratory disease prevalence among adults in 18 cohorts representing over 200,000 farmers, farm workers, and their spouses from six continents.

Methods: Cohorts collected data between 1992 and 2016 and ranged in size from 200 to >128,000 individuals; 44% of participants were female. Farming practices varied from subsistence farming to large-scale industrial agriculture. All cohorts provided respiratory outcome information for their cohort based on their study definitions. The majority of outcomes were based on self-report using standard respiratory questionnaires; the greatest variability in assessment methods was associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Results: For all three respiratory symptoms (cough, phlegm, and wheeze), the median prevalence in men was higher than in women, with the greatest difference for phlegm (17% vs. 10%). For asthma, women had a higher prevalence (7.8% vs 6.5%), with the difference associated with allergic asthma. The relative proportion of allergic asthma varied among cohorts. In two of eight cohorts for women and two of seven cohorts for men, allergic asthma was more common than non-allergic asthma.

Conclusions: These findings indicate that respiratory outcomes are common among farmers around the world despite differences in agricultural production. As women in the general population are at higher risk of asthma, exploring gender differences in occupational studies is critical for a deeper understanding of respiratory disease among agricultural workers.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1713274?af=R>

Tags : Gender

Contemporary Features of Rural Workers in India with a Focus on Gender and Caste

This paper explores the features of rural labour markets in the contemporary period with a focus on women workers, based on secondary data as well as the PARI archive of village data. The first argument is that the low female work participation ratio, as reported by labour force surveys, may be misleading. The picture is very different with time-use data: the majority of women are found to be engaged in economic activity, with clear seasonal variations. Secondly, women workers are more dependent on agriculture than male workers. The relative absence of non-agricultural employment among women workers is consistent with the argument that women face constraints to physical mobility and prefer employment near their homes. The third notable feature of recent times is that large numbers of women, from different social groups and economic classes, participated in the employment generated under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. This evidence put together suggests that if appropriate employment opportunities are provided, the number and proportion of women workers will rise. The fourth striking feature of rural labour markets is the persistence of a large gender gap in wages. Lastly, Scheduled Castes typically comprised the major share of the rural female labour force.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-020-00210-z>

Tags : Gender

Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Among Organic Farmer Mothers

Purpose: Rates of organic farms and women organic farmers are increasing. Yet, this recent surge brings new and uncertain challenges for injury epidemiology. Since many in the population are of child-bearing age, and child agricultural injury is a significant threat, of particular relevance are the knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs towards risk of child injury.

Methods: A paper, self-administered 11-question questionnaire was distributed at four events geared towards early career women organic farmers. The questionnaire generated data around select demographics, attitudes towards farm safety, and sources of safety knowledge.

Findings & Discussion: The questionnaire had a 45% response rate. As expected, most respondents were new to farming (1-3 years' experience as a primary owner/operator), and 47% reported having a child under the age of 18 years work on the farm. While respondents recognized farms were generally unsafe for children, they reported their own farm as safe for children. Preferred sources of safety knowledge were those with user-generated content from other farmers.

Conclusion: Interventions with new women organic farmers in the Midwest are likely to be most effective by incorporating social media, networking with area farmers' groups, and addressing the optimism bias. Information not explicitly marketed as safety information may gain traction. A more complete analysis of risk, incidence, and prevalence of this niche population is important.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1744495?af=R>

Tags : Child labour, Health and decent work

Conversion to organic farming increases dairy farmers' satisfaction independently of the strategies implemented

Farmers in Europe are increasingly converting to organic farming. For farmers, the conversion is an uncertain period that requires multiple changes to comply with organic regulations while not obtaining the organic price for products. Previous research findings highlight the multiple risks of converting to organic farming, but they tend to neglect farmers' satisfaction during the conversion. Our objective was to investigate whether and how farmers could improve their satisfaction during the conversion to organic. We surveyed a sample of 19 dairy farms in Aveyron, France, from 2016 (their last year as conventional) to 2018. We (i) characterised the evolution of dairy farmers' satisfaction and the conversion strategies implemented from the last year of conventional farming up to the end of the conversion to organic, and (ii) identified which conversion strategies improved farmers' satisfaction the most. Satisfaction was assessed by farmers regarding economic, agronomic, livestock-related, and social aspects as well as work conditions. We ran principal component analysis (PCA), hierarchical clustering on principal components (HCPC), and partial least squares (PLS) regression to analyse the data. Our results revealed that all farmers were satisfied after conversion to organic. All observed conversion strategies were oriented towards pasture-based grazing systems and a reduction in land use and herd management intensities. It was not possible to relate specific conversion strategies to specific changes in patterns of satisfaction. This study was the first trying to relate the evolution of farmers' satisfaction to changes in farming practices during the conversion to organic. In showing the strong increase in farmers' satisfaction during the conversion to organic, our results strongly contrast with previous studies that highlighted the multiple risks of converting to organic farming. When supporting farmers considering a conversion, local advisers may consider farmers' objectives and their potential satisfaction regarding their achievements beyond the risks of not obtaining the organic price for products immediately.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13593-020-00616-5>

Tags : Health and decent work

What determines women's agricultural participation? A comparative study of landholding households in rural India

This paper examines the key socioeconomic and cultural-demographic factors that determine rural women's labour contributions in agriculture in India, both on family farms (either as cultivators or as family labour) and as agricultural wage labourer. Based on the analysis of primary data derived from a survey of 800 households from the two Indian states of Gujarat and West Bengal, it establishes that women's work in the farm sector cannot be homogenized. Women's work as additional hands in family farms differs from that as wage labourers which is casual in nature; their work also differs across different regions. In the commercialized, relatively more developed state of Gujarat, women's labour contributions are significantly different from West Bengal's less commercialized agrarian economy. The paper concludes that feminization of agriculture in India is distress-led where it has both class (defined with income in Gujarat) and caste (social groups) connotations in Gujarat, while mainly economic factors influence women's work in the farm sector in West Bengal.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016718305631?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Gender

Seasonal rural labor markets and their relevance to policy analyses in developing countries

Seasonality is a salient feature of rural livelihoods and particularly within agriculture the demand for labor varies with the seasons and weather. In low-income countries, agriculture employs almost two-thirds of the labor force and incomes from labor are a major determinant of welfare. Therefore, an appropriate model representation of rural labor markets is critical when analyzing agricultural and food policies. Economy-wide models are commonly used for ex-ante policy analysis, but have so far ignored the influence of seasonality, implicitly assuming separability of seasonal labor demand and supply. This study relaxes that assumption using a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model calibrated to the Bhutanese economy as an illustrative case. Using model setups with and without seasonal labor markets, a cereal export ban of India is simulated leading to higher import prices for Bhutan. Results demonstrate that neglecting the influence of seasons on rural labor markets systematically biases model results. Assuming homogeneity of labor units, i.e., allowing substitution across seasons, understates the impacts of policy changes on rural wage rates, distorts households' labor-leisure trade-off decisions and overstates agricultural supply response. Given the widespread use of economy-wide models, the results are important for understanding the implications of domestic and global policy changes for agriculture and welfare in developing economies.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306919220300774>

Tags : Rural Employment

(Re)découvrir la psychologie du travail au Brésil

« (Re)découvrir la psychologie du travail au Brésil » est un ouvrage publié aux éditions Octarès, coordonné par Marianne Lacomblez, professeure émérite des universités de l'État portugais, docteure en psychologie du travail et directrice de la revue Laboreal.

L'histoire de la psychologie du travail est plurielle. Les héritages avaient été l'objet de bien des controverses, dans le cadre d'analyses qui ont aussi permis de mieux distinguer les questions laissées en suspens, jugées résiduelles, voire totalement ignorées. Et les positionnements critiques ont donné un autre souffle aux projets de renouvellement de l'approche de l'expérience humaine lorsqu'elle est investie dans l'activité de travail. Les chantiers ouverts ont été traversés de débats épistémologiques mettant en cause des catégories d'analyses, des prédéfinitions, des méthodologies - particulièrement celles conçues ab initio dans une perspective distinguant la connaissance et l'action.

Ces approches critiques incitent également à aller voir ailleurs, au Brésil par exemple, et à faire l'hypothèse qu'on puisse, de cette façon aussi, explorer des questions laissées-pour-compte par la ou les psychologies du travail que nous connaissons et partageons.

Il est vrai qu'en y regardant de plus près, les projets qui ont nourri les psychologies du travail contemporaines ne dépassent pas vraiment, sur le plan des recherches de terrain, un ancrage fort « eurocentré » et des problématisations qui lui sont inévitablement circonscrites. Ces assises empiriques font sans conteste leur richesse et leur solidité. Toutefois, dans leurs exportations vers d'autres lieux du monde, les perspectives nouvelles trouveront-elles, seulement, les attentions de chercheurs prêts à partager une pensée plus contemporaine ? Ou bien se ressourceront-elles dans la rencontre avec d'autres histoires de la psychologie du travail - et du travail tout court ?

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2020/04/05/ouvrage-redécouvrir-la-psychologie-du-travail-au-bresil/>

Les droits sociaux au travail

Dans un contexte où les systèmes de protection sociale européens conditionnaient traditionnellement l'accès à des droits sociaux pleins et entiers à une participation régulière des individus au marché du travail, la question des liens entre marché du travail et construction et accès aux droits sociaux des individus se recompose sous nos yeux. Les statuts d'emploi sont devenus incertains pour nombre de personnes dont l'accès à la protection sociale est aujourd'hui conditionnel et amoindri. Il transite souvent par l'intervention de nouveaux agents de la protection sociale - intermédiaires de l'emploi, précaires embauchés par des associations ou contractuels de la fonction publique décentralisée - soumis eux aussi à une incertitude forte. Dans cet ouvrage, l'interaction entre une fabrique des droits sociaux devenue moins lisible et leur activation via le travail d'agents précaires est analysée dans sa diversité.

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2020/04/05/ouvrage-les-droits-sociaux-au-travail/>