



What's up on Work in Agriculture?

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Realized by Priscila Malanski at 03/09/2018

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Wisconsin Dairy Navigates Gaps in Immigrant Labor Policy

As farms and other agricultural businesses around Wisconsin struggle to find and retain employees, many turn to seasonal worker programs to hire workers from outside the United States to fill empty positions. Performing jobs that often otherwise go unfilled, these seasonal workers play key roles in local economies, including in western Wisconsin.

The federal H2A (for agricultural workers) and H2B (for low-skill, non-agricultural workers) visa programs allow employers to hire workers from abroad during their busy seasons if they can fulfill two conditions. One, employers must be able to prove that there are not enough willing, qualified and available American

workers to employ and, two, that employing seasonal workers would not affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed Americans.

Without these visa programs, many Wisconsin farms would not be able to operate at their current capacity, said Simon Jette Nantel, farm management specialist at the University of Wisconsin Center for Dairy Profitability and an assistant professor in the UW-River Falls Department of Agricultural Economics.

Links : <https://www.wiscontext.org/wisconsin-dairy-navigates-gaps-immigrant-labor-policy>

Agriculture key to poverty reduction



The view that a productive agriculture is critical for employment creation and poverty reduction is now widely shared within the development community. Yet, this has not always been the case. In the run-up to the 2008 world food price crisis, many development practitioners, government officials, and economists doubted whether agriculture could still play this role, especially in Africa. Agro-pessimism had set in during the 1990s and 2000s, with a decline in policy attention and agricultural investment. The food price spikes of 2008 brought a realisation that more needed to be done to strengthen agriculture in developing countries.

Today, world food prices are still 70% higher than before the food price crisis (or 40-50% in real terms) and the trade and policy environment is much more favourable to agriculture. But, African incomes have also grown, poverty has come down and countries are more urbanised. So, what then is the role of agriculture for poverty reduction today and is the favourable inclination towards agriculture of the past years also backed up by the more recent evidence?

Links : <https://www.financialexpress.com/opinion/agriculture-key-to-poverty-reduction/1277207/>

In Africa, agricultural businesses can stem the tide of migration

Creating decent employment opportunities for youth in Africa's agriculture sector can significantly reduce youth migration from the continent, FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva, said in his closing remarks at this week's international youth conference held in Rwanda.

"We firmly believe that if you [the youth] are provided these opportunities, you will not leave the continent to look for opportunities elsewhere. We have the means to provide those opportunities right here where you can see and participate in the future of your countries and the continent", Graziano da Silva said.

FAO requested for the establishment of a youth facility, which would assist young people in addressing some of the challenges they face when setting up and expanding agricultural businesses. The facility would be piloted in Rwanda and later rolled out to the rest of Africa.

Approximately 65 to 75 percent of the people migrating from Africa are youth, many in search of employment opportunities. Tens of millions of jobs will have to be created each year in the Africa as the continent's population continues to grow steadily. The agricultural sector including the related food systems and value chains can offer substantial entrepreneurial opportunities for the youth.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1150310/icode/>

Promoting decent work opportunities for youth in rural areas of SADC countries

Rural economies in SADC countries have significant potential to create decent and productive employment for youth and to contribute to food security, economic growth and sustainable development so as to ensure that no one is left behind, participants of an ILO- supported tripartite sectoral workshop stated in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Effective and inclusive pro-employment policies should be promoted to stimulate structural transformation and enable rural economies to reach their full potential in SADC countries, they added in their final conclusions and recommendations.

Links : https://www.ilo.org/addisababa/countries-covered/zimbabwe/WCMS_643741/lang--en/index.htm

Towards the ILO Centenary

In 1919, from the ashes of war was born a vision of the world where workers, employers and governments together, could build a world of universal peace, based on social justice. From this dream emerged the International Labour Organization, which for almost 100 years has advanced social justice and promoted decent work.

Links : http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/multimedia/video/institutional-videos/WCMS_644262/lang--en/index.htm

Le Réseau Agri-Sentinelles : Un réseau national et coopératif d'alerte et de prévention du suicide des agriculteurs



Dans le cadre d'un financement CASDAR, Allice et Coop de France construisent le Réseau Agri-Sentinelles, un projet innovant et nécessaire autour de l'accompagnement des éleveurs français en détresse. L'objectif de ce réseau de techniciens et de conseillers, dont l'animation technique est assurée par l'Institut de l'Élevage, est de créer une synergie entre les dispositifs d'accompagnement des éleveurs existants et les acteurs agricoles qui agissent sur le terrain.

Links :

http://idele.fr/index.php?id=313&no_cache=1&tx_atolidelesolr_atolidelesolr%5Bcontroller%5D=IdeleSolr&tx_atolidelesolr_atolidelesolr%5Baction%5D=recommends&tx_atolidelesolr_atolidelesolr%5Bcontent%5D=32596&cHash=839728ae037a537f8a93a4f6a9d0228b

Le temps libre en race normande

Comment la normande génère du temps libre ? Des éleveurs du réseau "Race normande" témoignent sur ce qu'ils font de leur temps disponible.

Links :

http://idele.fr/index.php?id=313&no_cache=1&tx_atolidelesolr_atolidelesolr%5Bcontroller%5D=IdeleSolr&

[tx_atolidelesolr_atolidelesolr%5Baction%5D=recommends&tx_atolidelesolr_atolidelesolr%5Bcontent%5D=32565&cHash=8c408de362912d21bdd3e6fcfa1fdbfc7](#)

Afrique, une lente transformation

Les rapports du Fonds monétaire international (FMI) parlent peu d'agriculture et de développement. L'article sur « la transformation structurelle en Afrique subsaharienne » publié dans le dernier numéro de Regional Economic Outlook: Sub-Saharan Africa retient donc l'attention.

La transformation structurelle est définie par les auteurs de l'article, « au sens étroit », comme « le transfert des emplois des secteurs à faible productivité du travail vers les secteurs à haute productivité du travail, ce qui contribue à une augmentation de la productivité moyenne du travail dans l'économie ».

Rappelons que c'est ce phénomène, au cœur du processus de développement, qui s'est produit en Europe depuis la révolution industrielle du XVIIIème siècle. Il s'est traduit par un déclin spectaculaire de la part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi et l'activité économique, au profit de l'industrie et des services. Ainsi, au Royaume-Uni, la proportion des actifs travaillant dans l'agriculture est tombée de 56 % en 1700 à 16 % en 1890 et moins de 2 % aujourd'hui. L'Amérique du Nord, l'Océanie et le Japon ont suivi le même chemin, avec à la clé une hausse considérable du revenu par tête. Beaucoup plus tardivement, les pays d'Asie et d'Amérique latine se sont eux aussi engagés dans cette voie, avec plus ou moins de succès.

Chaque fois - même si ce point est contesté par certains chercheurs -, la hausse de la productivité agricole a joué un rôle moteur dans le développement, en accroissant le revenu des populations rurales, en réduisant le coût de l'alimentation et en libérant de la main-d'œuvre pour les autres secteurs.

Links : <http://www.fondation-farm.org/zoe.php?s=blogfarm&w=wt&idt=1344>

Femmes Rurales en Mouvement / Mulheres Rurais em movimento

Un film réalisé par Héloïse Prévost et le MMTR-NE Auto-Production : Héloïse Prévost et MMTR-NE "Mulheres rurais em movimento" (Femmes rurales en mouvement) est un documentaire participatif co-construit et co-réalisé avec les militantes du MMTR-NE, le Mouvement de la Femme Travailleuse Rurale du Nord-est, au Brésil.

Le film a reçu le Prix du Jury du 13ème Women's Worlds (WW) Congress - (congrès international et interdisciplinaire de et sur les femmes) et 11ème Séminaire Fazendo Gênero - Florianópolis, Brésil, 2017

Page facebook du film : <https://www.facebook.com/Femmesruralesenmouvement/>

Links : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Pwi17iZoU4