



# Congress and Publications

2019/08-01

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 22/08/2019

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## Congress

### Conférence "Transformations sociétales et avenir du travail" le jeudi 17 octobre à Toulouse

Travail décent, qualité du travail et de l'emploi, qualité de vie au travail : si ces concepts ne sont pas équivalents, tous renvoient à des enjeux importants sur le champ des conditions de travail et de l'efficacité des organisations.

Links : <http://e-deal.biz/message/000000009d60b86?GTIEbEAHRHcQCUdnVxYjWFpAQwZZKgRbCWtDRHNAJ1JWTF0YHQwPFWcnET8yaFkGGR8LGgM2BzgVHREqEEUCMQUzJ1ACHBYDz5EDIQpTURxQHYNaf0DWkiHdjVREGVXHitHWkBDBlkKIF9hQQBEdRVRFTZXASTXFREXCzkpECJ9>

### ASET 2019 - Centenario de la OIT y futuro do trabajo

Mesa especial

Jueves 08/08/2019

Links : <http://congresoaset.blogspot.com/2019/08/mesa-central-jueves-aset-2019.html>

## Call for Papers

### Se former tout au long de la vie : engagement individuel, devoir collectif ?

Depuis le début des années 1990, la « formation tout au long de la vie » s'est imposée, au sein de l'Union européenne et de ses États-membres, comme un référent incontournable des politiques publiques en matière d'emploi, d'intégration professionnelle et sociale. Pourtant, comme « l'éducation permanente » avant elle, cette antienne donne lieu à des traductions sociétales qui se différencient par des configurations institutionnelles historiquement contrastées, par la manière dont, dans chaque pays, se nouent les débats, s'élaborent les réformes, se dessinent les dispositifs et leur appropriation. Ne se limitant pas au cas français, l'objectif de ce numéro est de soumettre les tensions inhérentes à la formation tout au long de la vie, sa régulation, ses contours et ses usages à l'épreuve d'enquêtes empiriques dans différents secteurs, professions, territoires et sociétés.

Les propositions pourront développer des perspectives disciplinaires diverses et adopter des méthodologies aussi bien qualitatives que quantitatives. Des propositions relatives à d'autres pays que la France ou encore comparatives sont bienvenues.

Les intentions de contribution prendront la forme d'un texte anonymisé de 8 000 à 10 000 signes. Les coordonnées des auteurs seront fournies séparément. Les propositions devront être adressées avant le 15 décembre 2019

Links : <https://calenda.org/656462>

## Estudos do trabalho e das relações de classe - LASA 2020

A área temática Estudos do trabalho e das relações de classe da LASA - Latin American Studies Association convida entusiasticamente todos/as os/as estudiosos/as do trabalho, em diferentes campos disciplinares, a apresentarem propostas de comunicação e de painéis para o Congresso LASA2020, a ser realizado em Guadalajara, México, entre 13 e 16 de maio de 2020.

LASA 2020 acontece em um momento particularmente difícil e desafiador para os trabalhadores e trabalhadoras latino-americano/as. Desemprego, migrações forçadas e processos de precarização e desregulamentação do trabalho aprofundam-se. Ao mesmo tempo, a ascensão de governos de extrema direita com agendas ultraliberais coloca em xeque políticas de combate à pobreza e às desigualdades sociais no Continente.

As propostas devem ser submetidas através do website da LASA (<https://www.lasaweb.org/pt/news/call/papers/lasa2020/>) até o dia 5 de setembro de 2019, identificando Estudos do trabalho e das relações de classe como área temática.

Links : <http://anpocs.com/index.php/ciencias-sociais/eventos-e-cursos/2182-chamada-grupo-de-trabalho-estudos-do-trabalho-e-das-relacoes-de-classe-lasa-2020>

## Publications

### Robotics and labour in agriculture. A context consideration

Over the last century, agriculture transformed from a labour-intensive industry towards mechanisation and power-intensive production systems, while over the last 15 years agricultural industry has started to digitise. Through this transformation there was a continuous labour outflow from agriculture, mainly from standardized tasks within production process. Robots and artificial intelligence can now be used to conduct non-standardised tasks (e.g. fruit picking, selective weeding, crop sensing) previously reserved for human workers and at economically feasible costs. As a consequence, automation is no longer restricted to standardized tasks within agricultural production (e.g. ploughing, combine harvesting). In addition, many job roles in agriculture may be augmented but not replaced by robots. Robots in many instances will work collaboratively with humans. This new robotic ecosystem creates complex ethical, legislative and social impacts. A key question, we consider here, is what are the short and mid-term effects of robotised agriculture on sector jobs and employment? The presented work outlines the conditions, constraints, and inherent relationships between labour input and technology input in bio-production, as well as, provides the procedural framework and research design to be followed in order to evaluate the effect of adoption automation and robotics in agriculture.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1537511019303617?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Innovation

### Herd Growth, Farm Organisation and Subsidies in the Dairy Sector of Russia and Kazakhstan

Initially taken as a template for farm restructuring after the demise of collective agriculture, the 'Western family farm model' has taken root in the former Soviet countries only belatedly and

incompletely. We examine dairy structures in Russia and Kazakhstan and analyse the drivers of recent herd growth. We are specifically interested in the role of farm management and organisation, vertical integration, and the role of policy. Regression analysis based on a sample of 180 randomly selected commercial dairy farms, using an innovative simultaneous equation framework, shows that better herd management and access to milk marketing contracts were more effective in stimulating herd growth than current subsidy payments. We do not find evidence that milking plants belonging to corporate entities or even supra-regional agroholdings grow more substantially than medium-sized individual farms. Twenty-five years after the end of central planning, structural change among commercial dairy farms in Russia and Kazakhstan appears similar in many ways to the patterns observed in the West more recently: smaller farms catch up in terms of herd growth and classical family-run operations coexist with or even emulate vertically integrated agribusinesses based on hired labour. In moving toward this 'new normal' of farming structures, commercial dairy farms in Russia may even be a few steps ahead of their Western counterparts. At the same time, the still sizeable but stagnating group of subsistence producers in rural households finds no equivalent in the West.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1477-9552.12318>

Tags : Family work, Hired work

## **The Role of Women in Production and Management of RTB Crops in Rwanda and Burundi: Do Men Decide, and Women Work?**

This paper evaluates the determinants of decision-making in relation to the production of four crops (banana, cassava, potato, and sweet potato). Understanding the division of labor and decision-making in crop management may lead to designing better interventions targeted at improving efficiency in smallholder agriculture. In 2014, the research team conducted a quantitative household survey with heads of households involving 261 women and 144 men in Burundi and 184 women and 222 men in Rwanda. Most of the decisions and labor provision during the production of both cash crops (potato and banana) and food crops (sweet potato and cassava) were done jointly by men and women in male-headed households. Higher values for 'credit access', 'land size', and 'farming as the main occupation of the household head' increased the frequency of joint decision-making in male-headed households. A decline in the amount of farm income reduced the participation of men as decision-makers. A reduction in total household income and proximity to the market was correlated with joint decision-making. Gender norms also contributed to the lower participation of women in both decision-making and labor provision in banana and potato cultivation. Although a large proportion of decisions were made jointly, women perceived that men participate more in decision-making processes within the household during the production of cash crops. Increased participation by women in decision-making will require an active and practical strategy which can encourage adjustments to existing traditional gender norms that recognize men as the main decision-makers at both the household and community levels.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/16/4304>

Tags : Gender, Family work

## **The Impacts of Economic, Demographic, and Weather Factors on the Exit of Beginning Farmers in the United States**

The success of efforts to promote sustainability and growth of Beginning Farmers and Ranchers (BFRs) depends on a set of diverse factors whose individual impacts on the BFR survival in or exit from farming need further clarification. This paper evaluates how a variety of economic and demographic factors, together with weather variability, affect BFRs' exit from farming using farm-level data from the US Census of Agriculture for the period 1992-2012. The analysis uses insights from the literature on firm exit, recent research on young and beginning farmers, and the literature on climate impacts on agriculture since weather remains a key input to farming and its variability is a major source of risk to less experienced BFRs. The main finding is that flow variables such as profitability and off-farm employment do not affect BFR exit, while reliance on government payments increases the exit probability. Consistent with previous work, the size of operations matters, as BFRs with larger asset ownership, higher sales, and those in livestock production have lower probability of exit. Price variability that affects exit is largely attributable to weather variability, a finding which is consistent with that of previous work. The weather impacts on BFR exit are mostly attributable to droughts, but temperature also has a non-linear and highly seasonal impact.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/16/4280>

## Jobs in Global Value Chains : New Evidence for Four African Countries in International Perspective

What is the potential for job growth in Africa under participation in global value chains (GVCs)? In this study the concept of GVC jobs is introduced which tracks the number of jobs associated with GVC production of goods. A novel decomposition approach is used to account for GVC jobs by three proximate sources: global demand for final goods, a country's GVC competitiveness (measured as the country's share in serving global demand) and technology (workers needed per unit of output). Based on newly assembled data, it is shown how GVC jobs and incomes have changed over the period 2000-14 in Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal and South Africa, compared to developments in some other low- and middle-income countries in the world. The four African countries stand out in terms of a low share of GVC jobs in the (formal) manufacturing sector, and a relatively high share in agriculture due to strong backward linkages, especially in the case of food production. All countries benefitted highly from growing global demand for final goods. At the same time it appears that technical change in GVCs is biased against the use of labour, greatly diminishing the potential for job growth through GVC participation.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/334531564600910227/Jobs-in-Global-Value-Chains-New-Evidence-for-Four-African-Countries-in-International-Perspective>

Tags : Rural Employment, Value chains

## Creating opportunities for rural youth

Nearly 1 billion of the world's 1.2 billion youth aged 15-24 reside in developing countries. Their numbers are growing far more rapidly in lower income countries than in higher income countries, particularly in rural areas. In fact, rural youth make up around half of all youth in developing countries. The growing youth population has enormous potential. Investing in young people can yield boundless results in terms of poverty reduction, employment generation and food and nutrition security. After all, they are the farmers, workers and entrepreneurs of tomorrow. Their energy and dynamism is needed to transform food systems and rural areas. They have the potential to help feed the world and thus solve one of the biggest global challenges. These young women and men are key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and indeed, to our planet's future.

This report is based on substantive evidence and attempts to provide the kind of analysis that can inform policies, programmes and investments to promote a rural transformation that is inclusive of youth. It examines who rural youth are, where they live, and the multiple constraints they face in their journey from dependence to independence.

Links : <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/41173272>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth

## **TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs**

Action is at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As the main connection between people and planet, sustainable food and agriculture can fuel positive change. How can decision-makers turn that potential into reality? How can they prioritize activities and resources to accelerate progress? The FAO publication “Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs: 20 Actions” presents practical solutions through 20 interconnected actions, each describing approaches, policies and tools that contribute to multiple SDGs. These actions reflect the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and confront trade-offs as well as synergies. Progress requires participation and partnerships among different actors. This guide can inform coherent country-specific paths towards achieving sustainable development through food and agriculture.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/ca4803en/ca4803en.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment