



Congress and Publications

2019/10-02

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 06/11/2019

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Congress



IAMO Forum 2020

The IAMO Forum 2020 entitled “Digital transformation - towards sustainable food value chains in Eurasia” will take place in Halle (Saale), Germany.

Digital technologies reshape agricultural and food system not only in the EU but all over Eurasia creating new opportunities for more efficient,

competitive and sustainable food value chains. As technological progress is rapid, prerequisites for a successful digital transformation are to be created in the form of supportive regulatory frameworks, infrastructure, human capital and consumers' and producers' trust.

IAMO Forum 2020 aims to connect research, business, civil society and politics and promote debate on economic, social, environmental and institutional aspects of digital transformation of food value chains. The country focus is on economies of Europe, Central Asia and China, including comparative studies

Links : <https://www.iamo.de/en/events/details/iamo-forum-2020/>

The workers' associations movement in the 19th century

Le colloque international « Le mouvement des associations de travailleurs au XIXe siècle » est organisé par Carole Christen, Caroline Fayolle et Samuel Hayat à l'université de Lille les **lundi 7 et mardi 8 octobre 2019**.

Links : <https://calenda.org/677170>

16e Conférence internationale sur la gestion des ressources humaines du 2 au 5 juin 2020

La conférence internationale sur la gestion des ressources humaines est l'événement où les universitaires de la GRH et des domaines connexes, ainsi que les praticiens des ressources humaines du monde entier, se rencontrent dans un environnement amical et détendu pour participer à la création de connaissances et à leur application pratique.

Dès ses débuts, les conférences IHRM portaient sur:

- Rassembler une communauté internationale et passionnée d'érudits et de praticiens en ressources humaines dans un environnement stimulant et agréable;
- Fournir d'excellentes opportunités pour échanger des idées et des discussions sur les derniers sujets liés aux ressources humaines;
- Construire des réseaux internationaux et explorer de nouveaux projets collaboratifs.

En 2020, la 16e Conférence internationale sur la gestion des ressources humaines se tiendra pour la première fois à Paris, en France. Il sera hébergé par le département de la gestion de l' ESCP Europe Business School et comprendra un atelier de doctorat.

Nous avons hâte de vous accueillir en juin 2020!

Links : <https://www.agrh.fr/evenements/2019/10/22/16e-conference-internationale-sur-la-gestion-des-ressources-humainesdu-2-au-5-juin-2020>

Les migrations

Les journées géopolitiques de Reims sont cette année consacrées à la question des migrations internationales. Pendant trois jours interviendront des spécialistes reconnus, en France comme à l'international. Les conférences sont ouvertes accessibles gratuitement au grand public.

Links : <https://calenda.org/694637>

Le 55ème congrès de la SELF - L'activité et ses frontières. Penser et agir sur les transformations de nos sociétés



Cette thématique proposée pour le 55ème congrès de la SELF (2020) s'inscrit dans une dynamique de réflexion sur l'analyse du travail à laquelle nous avions déjà

invités les congrès de 1988 et 2003. Elle l'élargit aussi en considérant les mutations multiformes (économique, technologique, juridique, sociale ou culturelle) qui affectent le travail et plus généralement nos sociétés.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/activites/4884>

Colloque Farm - Pluriagri : 12 décembre 2019



Créer davantage de valeur et mieux la répartir entre les différents acteurs des filières agroalimentaires, tel était le principal sujet traité en France par les Etats généraux de l'alimentation. Cette question cruciale résonne bien au-delà des frontières de l'Hexagone, dans des contextes très divers selon les pays. Elle intègre les enjeux liés au changement climatique et à la protection de la biodiversité, conditions indispensables pour atteindre les Objectifs de développement durable fixés par l'Organisation des Nations unies, sans sacrifier aux impératifs de l'éradication de la pauvreté et de la faim. Dès lors, au Sud comme au Nord, les acteurs économiques doivent innover pour satisfaire aux exigences de durabilité et améliorer leurs performances économique, sociale et environnementale.

Le colloque organisé par FARM et Pluriagri illustrera, par des regards croisés provenant de différents horizons géographiques et professionnels, la diversité des pratiques en cours ou expérimentées dans les filières : inclusion des petits agriculteurs, transformation des productions, valorisation du stockage de carbone dans les sols... Il s'interrogera sur les conditions de leur succès, sans ignorer qu'une part majeure de l'activité et de l'emploi, en Afrique, est réalisée de manière informelle, ce qui appelle des réponses spécifiques de la part des gouvernements et des entreprises

Links : <http://www.fondation-farm.org/spip.php?article1027>

Tags : Rural Employment, Value chains

Programa ALAS Lima - Perú



Ya se encuentra disponible el programa definitivo del XXXII Congreso ALAS, a realizarse entre el 1 y el 6 de diciembre en Lima, Perú.

Puedes ver todas las conferencias, paneles, grupos de discusión y otras actividades en `javascript:void(0)`;

También, entérese de toda la información en congreso en `javascript:void(0)`;

¡Nos vemos en Lima!

Links : <http://sociologia-alas.org/programa-alas-lima-peru/>

Call for Papers

ERSA2020: The Call for Special Session proposals is OPEN!

The Local Organising Committee is delighted to invite you to submit your proposals for the 60th ERSA Congress which will take place from August 25-28, 2020 in Bozen-Bolzano, Italy

Deadline for Special Session proposals: December 9, 2019!

Save the date: the Call for Abstracts (and papers) starts on December 11, 2019

Links : <https://ersa.org/2019/10/28/ersa2020-the-call-for-special-session-proposals-is-open/>

5ème congrès de la Société Internationale d'Ergologie

La démarche de l'Ergologie offre-t-elle une approche pertinente dans le champ des questions intégrant le travail, le patrimoine et le développement ? Dans quelle mesure sa contribution est-elle singulière et innovante ?

Afin d'établir un bilan et de tracer des perspectives, le principal objectif du 5ème Congrès de la SIE est de mettre en débats, au cours de trois journées, les travaux qui, en plusieurs lieux du monde, ont fait l'option de s'engager dans cette réflexion, tout en ayant parfois privilégié auparavant d'autres cadres de référence. La diversité des approches constituera un atout essentiel de cette rencontre qui se veut donc pluridisciplinaire.

Les propositions de communication doivent être envoyées avant le **1er décembre 2019** (secretaire.sie@gmail.com) et être rédigées en 500 mots.

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2019/10/21/appel-a-communication-5eme-congres-de-la-societe-internationale-dergologie/>

Publications

The Politics of Agricultural Development in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region in Iraq (KRI)

From being a smallholder-based, food-producing country covering its basic needs, Iraq and the Kurdistan Region in Iraq (KRI) have become major importers of food. The sustainability of the agricultural sector has been systematically undermined by conflict, neglect, and mismanagement, as a result of which the capacity of its farmers to feed the population declined. Even though local policymakers, the international community, and the international organisations emphasise the potential of agriculture for food production, job creation, and income generation, they also tend to consider the current food system problematic because of an alleged low productivity that they relate to the existing smallholder system. For them, such system poses a lack of competences and skills of farmers, and a subsistence production

orientation. This approach culminated in a policy-making process that offered land and water for capital investments, and thus neglecting the potentials and competencies of (small-scale) farmers. The concomitant neglect of the human dimension of agriculture, namely the family farm, is essentially the continuation of an economically and ecologically high-risk approach that may lead to a further decline of the sector's ability to produce food for the local market.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/21/5874>

Tags : Family work, Skills and training, Work productivity

The Impact of Rural Labor Migration on Elderly Health from the Perspective of Gender Structure: A Case Study in Western China

Aging and rural labor migration have become two major demographic features in China. Using data of 400 rural households in Sichuan, China in 2015, this study constructs an ordered probit model containing instrumental variables to analyze the effect of rural labor migration on the health of the elderly in the family, from the perspective of the gender structure of migrant labor. The results indicate that the overall impact of labor migration on the elderly's health is positive, and labor migration in the family has different effects on the health of the elderly by gender. Specifically, the results indicate the following: (1) the joint migration of both male and female labor or the migration of only male labor in a household can have a positive impact; (2) if only female labor migrates, the impact is negative; and (3) although the effect is negative, the migration of only female labor has a more prominent impact on the elderly's self-rated health, whereas the migration of only male labor has a more significant effect on the elderly's activities of daily living. Our findings suggest that the differential influence of labor migration by gender on rural elderly health should be considered to ensure the welfare of the elderly.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/20/5763>

Tags : Gender, Migration, Health and decent work

Determinants of adoption of improved sorghum package in agro-pastoral households of Somali Region of Ethiopia: A gender perspective

The study analysed determinants of adoption of improved sorghum package between male-headed and female-headed households. The specific objectives were to analyse adoption differentials of improved sorghum package, and to identify factors that affect adoption decision of improved sorghum package by male and female-headed households. Purposeful sampling method was employed to select Woreda of sorghum growers with greater number of female-headed households with the aim to involve the required number for the analysis. A multi-stage stratified random sampling technique was used to select four PAs out of 23 PAs in the Woreda and households to be interviewed were derived proportionally to the size of the number of household in each PAs. Cross-sectional research design was applied to collect data from a total of 180 respondents in this study whereby 90 were female-headed and 90 were male-headed households. Pre-tested structured interview questionnaire was used for collecting the essential quantitative data. The Logistic Regression model results revealed that the adoption of improved sorghum package is biased by gender, where Female-Headed Households adopt the package relatively less.

Regarding factors affecting adoption decision, non-farm activity had a significant and positive influence on the adoption decision of improved sorghum package, whereas distance to market had a significant and negative influence on the adoption decision for Male-Headed Household. Extension contact, family active labour force, attitude toward sorghum package had a significant and positive influence on adoption decision of Female Headed Household, whereas cosmopolitanism influences negatively. Therefore, policy should address gender disparities in extension services and access to resources that exist because of socio-cultural and institutional factors limiting the adoption of technologies for Female Headed Household. Thus, enhancing efficient delivery of extension with due consideration of the participation of female headed household would improve the livelihood of the households.

Links : <https://academicjournals.org/journal/JAERD/article-abstract/EEA486862150>

Tags : Gender, Family work, Extension, Innovation

Temporary migration and climate variation in eastern Africa

Africa is likely to experience warming and increased climate variability by the late 21st century. Climate extremes have been linked to adverse economic outcomes. Hence, adaptation is a key component of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreements and development assistance. Effective climate adaptation policy requires an understanding of how temperature and rainfall variability affect migration patterns. Yet, how individuals in developing countries manage climate variation is poorly understood, especially in Africa. Combining high-resolution climate data with panel micro-data on migration, labor participation, and demographics, we employ regression analysis to assess temporary migration responses to local temperature and precipitation anomalies in four East African countries. We find that climate impacts are most pronounced in urban areas, with a standard deviation temperature increase and rainfall decrease leading to respective 10 and 12 percent declines in out-migration relative to mean values. Evidence from other labor market outcomes suggests that urban out-migration is not associated with reduced local employment opportunities. Instead, declines in urban out-migration appear to coincide with negative local climate employment impacts. These results challenge the narrative that temporary out-migration serves as a safety valve during climate extremes and that climate change will most strongly affect out-migration rates from rural areas in developing countries.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X19303523>

Tags : Migration

Gender difference in time-use of off-farm employment in rural Sichuan, China

This study examined time-use in off-farm employment of female and male laborers from mountain and upland areas in Sichuan, China. The researchers conducted a tracking survey of 400 households in 2008 and 2012. We calculated the probabilities of rural laborer involving in one of four categories of employment (i.e., on-farm, < 0.5 year off-farm employment, 0.5-1 year off-farm employment, and whole-year off-farm employment) by using multinomial logistic models. We found that although the rate of females engaged in off-farm employment was lower than that of males overall, females tended to engage in long-term off-farm employment. The influences of household structure factors (e.g., marital status, the presence of pre-school children, the presence of school-age children, and the presence of elderly people in the household) on laborers' participation in off-farm employment were significantly different by gender. The same variable may have different impacts on the three off-farm employment types. Employing

multinomial regression and separate models for different laborer groups revealed considerable heterogeneity. The results are significant to many current policy debates in China, such as the concerns regarding left-behind children and elderly people.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016718303772?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment, Family work

Farm and farmer characteristics and off-farm work: evidence from Algeria

Off-farm work is a widespread, two-edged, phenomenon that can help both the survival and the demise of small- and medium-sized agricultural exploitations. Given the prevalence of poverty in rural areas, nonfarm income has been credited with helping farmers to survive. But the observed shrinking of rural areas has also raised the question of whether off-farm work is pulling farmers permanently away from farming. This paper explores the impact of farmer characteristics on the decision to work off-farm in developing countries where this phenomenon has been largely neglected. A review of theory and prior empirical work suggests four main hypotheses which we test empirically. The results suggest that while some farmer characteristics appear to be universal, others appear to be country- or culture-specific.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1467-8489.12349?af=R&>

Tags : Rural Employment, Family work

The long road to becoming a farmer: Thai agricultural students' plans

In past decades, young people in newly industrialized Asian countries have become progressively less involved in farming. In Thailand, providing support to young people to start farming is one possible way to ensure that some farms will continue to innovate and play an active economic role in the future. This study investigated if and how Thai agriculture students plan to become farmers. We interviewed a total of 187 agriculture students taking vocational courses or working towards a university degree focused on training future farmers. Among these students, 61% planned to become full-time farmers at some point in the future and 32% planned to farm part-time as a secondary income-generating activity. Most of the students aimed to set up farms that were diversified, knowledge-intensive and capital-intensive. Therefore, although many students came from a farming family and would be able to access some of their parents' land in the future, most considered that they did not have yet the necessary resources, such as capital and farming skills, to become farmers. Consequently, many students planned to spend time, often up to 10 years and sometimes more, acquiring these resources before starting a farm. Public policies could provide support to shorten this period if graduates in agriculture are to be among young people who engage in farming

Links : <https://doi.org/10.1177/0030727019879933>

Tags : Youth, Skills and training, Policy

Agri-food competitiveness in South East Europe

The purpose of this article is to determine the level of competitiveness of agri-food products in South East European (SEE) countries within the processes of European Union (EU) and regional integration as well as to find the factors that determine agri-food competitiveness. This article uses the revealed comparative advantages (RCAs) index to find the level of comparative advantage of agri-food products. Additionally, a model for identifying the determinants of the SEE agri-food comparative advantage was constructed and estimated. The results show that all SEE countries (except for Albania) have comparative advantages in the agri-food sector as part of the global market. Also, the estimation of the model shows that partial productivities in agriculture have a positive impact on comparative advantage while gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has a negative impact. This article makes a useful review of competitiveness of agri-food sector in SEE countries and determines which factors are significant for an RCA index. This is essential for policymakers to identify what determinants improve or degrade competitiveness of the agri-food sector in SEE countries.

Links : <https://doi.org/10.1177/0030727019854770>

Tags : Work productivity

Women's active participation and gender homogeneity: Evidence from the South Indian dairy cooperative sector

In the global South, agricultural cooperatives are increasingly promoted as part of participatory rural development strategies and means for the enhancement of women's economic and social empowerment. But in cooperative decision making and the acquisition of leadership positions women are often marginalized. It has been argued that women-only groups may help to counter this problem. They may increase women's active participation and, thereby, increase the benefits of cooperative membership. This paper reviews relevant literature and studies the effect of gender homogeneity on women's active participation. We apply a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) to a sample of ten Indian village-level dairy cooperatives. The results from our comparative case study confirm that gender homogeneity is not a sufficient means to ensure active participation. It is only in combination with other factors, that women-only groups can enhance women's participation. Our paper identifies and discusses combinations of such factors and draws conclusions for development programs and further research.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016717313529?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Gender

Coupling Relationship between Agricultural Labor and Agricultural Production Against the Background of Rural Shrinkage: A Case Study of Songnen Plain, China

Based on panel data from 1995, 2005, and 2015 in the Songnen Plain in Heilongjiang Province, this paper used quantitative and spatial analysis methods to reveal the spatiotemporal evolution characteristics and coupling relationship between agricultural labor and agricultural production at the county level against the background of rural shrinkage. The results showed the following: (1) From 1995 to 2015, the agricultural labor population in Songnen Plain increased first and then decreased. The transfer of agricultural labor in the northern and eastern areas was clear, and the agricultural labor population in the central and western areas showed an increasing trend. (2) From 1995 to 2015, the agricultural production showed a growth trend, from the characteristics of "high in the southwest and low in the northeast" to

“high in the central areas and low around”, with clear regional differences. (3) The coupling relationship between agricultural labor and agricultural production was diverse, showing a trend of positive development from extensive, lagged, and declining types to growth or intensive types. In some areas, the transfer of agricultural labor brought about an increase in the per capita cultivated land and an intensive transformation of production, but problems such as hollow villages, the abandonment of cultivated land and food insecurity often occurred. In addition, the increase in the agricultural labor population promoted the growth of grain yield and agricultural output value, but the decrease in per capita cultivated land might lead to a decrease in the per capita income. Finally, based on the coupling types and spatial distribution characteristics of agricultural labor and agricultural production, some policy suggestions are proposed for rural revitalization.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/20/5804>

Does certification improve hired labour conditions and wageworker conditions at banana plantations?

Certification of banana plantations is widely used as a device for protecting and improving socio-economic conditions of wageworkers, including their incomes, working conditions and—increasingly—voice [related to labour relations and workplace representation]. However, to date, evidence about the effectiveness of certification in these domains is scarce. We collected detailed field data on (1) economic benefits for improving household income, (2) social benefits for labour practices, and (3) the voice of wageworkers focusing on identity and identification issues amongst wageworkers at Fairtrade certified banana plantations and comparable, non-certified plantations in the Dominican Republic. We used different types of regression models to identify significant relationships. Econometrical analysis of survey results complemented by field observations and outcomes from in-depth stakeholder interviews indicate that the impact of Fairtrade certification on wageworkers’ economic benefits is rather limited. However, the impact on the voice of wageworkers (job satisfaction, sense of ownership, trust), is more evident. On Fairtrade certified plantations workers are more satisfied with the course of life and better represented. Thus while the additional value of Fairtrade certification on primary wages seems limited, Fairtrade has relevant positive effects on the labour force, particularly by delivering in-kind benefits, offering a sense of job-security, improving voice and enabling private savings. Benefits of (Fairtrade) certification, but also other interventions with a similar purpose, might therefore not be discerned in terms of economic benefits such as wages or basic labour conditions that are under direct control of (inter)national law, but they should be identified in terms of social benefits and improved norms of conduct for wageworker engagement

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-019-09990-7>

Tags : Hired work, Value chains

The Determinants of Income of Rural Women in Bangladesh

This study was carried out to identify the factor which influences rural women’s income after participation in small-scale agricultural farming, their contribution to the household, as well as their empowerment status. This research was conducted in Jinaigati upazila of Sherpur district in Bangladesh. A total of 80 respondents (women) from this upazilla of Sherpur were selected purposively using simple random sampling. The quantitative data were collected by in depth interviewing of the 80 respondents through personal interview. The quantitative analytical tools used to attain specific objectives included various descriptive statistics, functional analysis, multiple regression co-efficient, used to identify the

factors of influencing women's income through small-scale agricultural farming. Problem Confrontation Index (PCI) used through different problems identified scores. In accordance with the results of the educational level of woman, other sources of income, experience and training, access to credit, decision-making ability have a positive influence on rural women's income, and these variables were statistically significant. From the Problem Confrontation Index, it was found that lack of capital was the first ranked problem, need-based training the second ranked problem, high interest rate the third ranked problem, insufficient farm size the fourth ranked problem, and lack of quality of seed the fifth ranked problem. Their income from this brought remarkable positive change in their life and they had better control over their decisions and income. Finally, their active economical participation in small-scale farming assists them to overcome prejudice, socio-economic barriers, and highest empowerment attainment in the context of Bangladesh—and, if the government takes proper initiative in terms of gender policy, then rural women's income and livelihood status will be increased remarkably.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/20/5842>

Tags : Gender, Skills and training

Support programmes and the diversity of young farmers in Thailand: A good match?

Many countries have programmes to help young people start farming. However, some of the programmes have been criticized for not providing enough support, particularly because they do not adequately account for the diverse profiles of young farmers. The present study analyses the profiles of young farmers in Thailand and to what extent they benefit from support programmes. Eighty-four farmers under the age of 40 were interviewed in Chiang Mai and Prachinburi Provinces, along with 15 staff members of support programmes for young farmers. Five types of young farmers were identified, who differed in their motivation, farming systems and engagement in farming. Some farmers focused on economic profitability, while others considered environmentally sustainable farming practices to be important or were actively engaged in other activities at domestic or village level. This wide range of goals and situations entailed varying constraints during the first years of farming. The support programmes helped farmers overcome their lack of farming knowledge and helped them integrate into rural communities, but the support they provided in accessing land and capital was sometimes limited, and often non-existent. To improve support for young farmers in Thailand, the diversity of young farmers' profiles should be accounted for not only in capacity-building activities but also to help them access other types of resources.

Links : <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0030727019880559>

Tags : Youth, Policy

Public policy to support young farmers in Thailand

In newly industrialised countries in Asia, programmes to support the establishment of young farmers are still emerging. This is particularly true in Thailand, despite the declared importance of supporting young farmers in national development strategies. The aim of the present study was to analyse policy tools to help young people start farming in Thailand. First, we reviewed existing policy tools in Thailand and in other countries. Based on this review, a series of workshops were held with young rural people and young farmers in Thailand to assess the most promising policy tools. During the workshops, participants discussed a set of 22 policy tools designed to support access to land, capital and markets, capacity-building and making farming a more attractive profession. The workshop participants thought almost all the proposed

policy tools would be useful but gave priority to subsidies to start farming and to secure land leases. Reversing the current, very rapid decrease in the number of young farmers in Thailand will require ambitious programmes, which could not only focus on helping young people who are already interested in farming but also appeal to a broader public by making farming more attractive.

Links : <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0030727019880187>

Tags : Policy

Under-employment

This paper examines how the increase in under-employment since the financial crisis stems from both cyclical and structural factors, notably the gradual shift of employment toward more demand-driven service sectors. The increase in under-employment has disproportionately affected young, female and low-skilled workers, meaning that they face lower wage growth, particularly at the bottom of the income distribution.

Links : https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/under-employment_47123848-en

Dangers potentiels de l'utilisation des insecticides dans la culture cotonnière au Togo de 1990 à 2010

Dans la perception des profanes, le coton est encore considéré comme la culture consommant le plus d'insecticides néfastes pour la santé et l'environnement. Une telle mauvaise image n'est plus justifiée selon une étude internationale de l'Expert panel on Social, environmental and Economic Performance of cotton production (SEEP), mais les pays producteurs ont peu analysé et informé sur l'évolution de l'utilisation des insecticides. L'article comble cette lacune dans le cas du Togo. Il concerne une étude basée sur la reconstitution des séries de données des surfaces emblavées et d'insecticides distribués aux producteurs de coton de 1990 à 2010. Les données sur les insecticides portent sur les volumes distribués et leur composition en matières actives pour déduire la consommation de matières actives par hectare. En s'inspirant de l'étude internationale mentionnée qui avait compilé les indices d'écotoxicité des matières actives, les charges toxicologiques vis-à-vis de plusieurs organismes ont été calculées pour cerner les dangers potentiels liés aux insecticides utilisés. Ces charges ont été définies pour permettre de cerner l'évolution dans le temps ou de comparer les pays. La consommation de matières actives insecticides au Togo a chuté régulièrement jusqu'à un litre/hectare, au même niveau que l'Australie qui recourt par ailleurs aux variétés génétiquement modifiées. La charge toxicologique, pesant sur l'homme mais aussi sur divers éléments de la faune comme les abeilles ou les daphnies des cours d'eau, a diminué quoique de manière moins régulière. Cette évolution est la conséquence d'une protection limitée des cultures cotonnières depuis trois décennies, à moins de six traitements, et de l'adoption de nouvelles générations de molécules insecticides. Au Togo, l'utilisation des insecticides dans la culture cotonnière a évolué dans une direction plus compatible avec le souci de la santé humaine et de la préservation de l'environnement. Une telle évolution devrait être extrapolable à tous les pays cotonniers de l'Afrique francophone où des études similaires mériteraient d'être réalisées.

Links : <https://www.cahiersagricultures.fr/articles/cagri/abs/2019/01/cagri190033/cagri190033.html>

Tags : Health and decent work

Les facteurs de l'adoption de l'anacarde dans le bassin cotonnier de Côte d'Ivoire

L'adoption de l'anacarde est une stratégie de diversification des revenus agricoles dans le bassin cotonnier de Côte d'Ivoire. L'étude évalue cette diversification des revenus en considérant la part que prend l'anacarde dans la formation desdits revenus, mais aussi les stratégies développées par les producteurs pour l'adoption de cette nouvelle culture. Les enquêtes ont été menées en 2017, auprès d'un échantillon de 303 chefs d'exploitation dans les sous-préfectures de Boundiali (Nord), de Katiola (Centre) et de Gohitafla (Centre-Ouest). L'étude s'est concentrée dans un premier temps sur l'identification des facteurs de l'adoption de l'anacarde dans la zone. Ensuite, elle a évalué l'ampleur de cette adoption en considérant les volumes de production et les revenus perçus par les chefs d'exploitation. Enfin, l'analyse des pratiques de plantation en cours montre que, de plus en plus, l'anacarde se positionne comme une culture de rente complémentaire au coton et aux produits vivriers. Les facteurs de l'adoption de l'anacarde sont les marges brutes de cette culture, supérieures à celles du coton, et la pénibilité de l'activité cotonnière. L'adoption de l'anacarde participe à la transformation du paysage agricole et à une diversification des revenus en milieu rural.

Links : <https://www.cahiersagricultures.fr/articles/cagri/abs/2019/01/cagri190022/cagri190022.html>

Tags : Family work, Health and decent work

Les expositions aux risques professionnels - Les contraintes organisationnelles et relationnelles

Les contraintes organisationnelles et relationnelles regroupent les caractéristiques du temps de travail, les contraintes de rythme de travail, l'autonomie et les marges d'initiative, le collectif de travail et les contacts avec le public. Le médecin remplit le questionnaire avec les réponses du salarié. Ici, la référence est la situation habituelle de travail des salariés.

Ce numéro de Synthèse Stat' décrit, au travers de fiches, les expositions professionnelles des salariés à chaque contrainte organisationnelle et relationnelle.

Pour chaque contrainte, les salariés exposés sont présentés par catégorie socioprofessionnelle, sexe, tranche d'âge, type d'employeur, taille et activité économique de l'établissement employeur et famille professionnelle.

Les données présentées sont issues de l'enquête Surveillance médicale des expositions des salariés aux risques professionnels (Sumer) de 2017, enquête transversale qui permet de cartographier les expositions professionnelles des salariés, la durée de ces expositions et les protections collectives ou individuelles éventuelles mises à disposition.

Links : <https://dares.travail-emploi.gouv.fr/dares-etudes-et-statistiques/etudes-et-syntheses/synthese-stat-synthese-eval/article/les-expositions-aux-risques-professionnels-les-contraintes-organisationnelles-119423>

Tags : Health and decent work

BONUS: Request for Pilot Research Proposals

The new National Institute on Aging (NIA)-funded Interdisciplinary Network on Rural Population Health and Aging (INRPHA) invites investigators to submit proposals for pilot research that addresses key thematic priority areas (detailed below) related to U.S. rural population health and aging trends and disparities. Projects will begin June 1, 2020 and must be completed by May 31, 2021.

Links : https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=548:request-for-pilot-research-proposals&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134

BONUS : Partenariat Hubert Curien franco-australien

FASIC est le Partenariat Hubert Curien franco-australien. Il est mis en œuvre en France par le Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères (MEAE) et le Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et Innovation (MESRI), et en Australie par les partenaires de recherche. L'objectif de ce programme est de développer les échanges scientifiques et technologiques d'excellence entre laboratoires des deux pays, en favorisant les nouvelles coopérations.

Links : <http://recherche.cnam.fr/partenariat-hubert-curien-franco-australien-1117566.kjsp>