



Congress and Publications

2020/11

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 10/12/2020

CONGRESS	3
Let's Talk Dairy Webinar - Managing your time to maximum effect - Teagasc.....	3
Farmer discussion increases capacity to work in a safe and healthy way - Teagasc	3
Transferring the Family Farm Online Event - Teagasc Agriculture and Food Development Authority.....	3
Transferring the Family Farm Online Event - Teagasc	4
A New Pandemic Rural Health & Wellness Virtual Online Series Launched - Teagasc	4
Engaging young rural women and men	4
CALL FOR PAPERS	5
Agricultural and Applied Economics and Inequity and Discrimination Faced by African Americans in the United States	5
PUBLICATIONS	5
Mapping the research domains on work in agriculture. A bibliometric review from Scopus database	5
The COVID-19 Pandemic and Internal Labour Migration in India: A 'Crisis of Mobility'	6
Coffee value chain analysis: Opportunities for youth employment in Uganda.....	6
Longitudinal analysis of household types and livelihood trajectories in Oaxaca, Mexico.....	7
Going Viral : COVID-19 and the Accelerated Transformation of Jobs in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	7

Women Farmers and Agricultural Innovation: Marital Status and Normative Expectations in Rural Ethiopia8

The Process Of Farmers' Occupational Health Behavior by Health Belief Model: Evidence From Iran8

Food and Agricultural Transportation Challenges Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic9

Hazard Control Methods to Improve Agricultural All-Terrain Vehicle Safety9

Identifying Farmer Workplace Injury Risk Factors in Ireland Using Farm Accounts Data.....10

Circular Migration and Precarity: Perspectives from Rural Bihar10

Labor Issues in the Food Supply Chain Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic11

Chronic Diseases among Agricultural Workers in a Rural Area of Puerto Rico11

Impactos do COVID-19 sobre o trabalho na agricultura e em cadeias produtivas na perspectiva da grande mídia11

Novas evidências sobre o emprego rural não agrícola no Brasil12

Perspectives de l'emploi de l'OCDE 2020.....12

Congress

Let's Talk Dairy Webinar - Managing your time to maximum effect - Teagasc

3 December 2020

Event Time 10am

Venue Online

Webinar as part of the Let's Talk Dairy Time and People Management Series, in conjunction with Macra Skillnet.

Managing your time and people that work with you in your business

This webinar on Thursday, 3rd December at 10am will focus on:

Managing your time to maximum effect

Stuart Childs, Teagasc Dairy Specialist will be joined by Marion Beecher, Teagasc; Nollaig Heffernan, Independent Management Consultant and guest farmer participants throughout the Let's Talk Dairy Time and People Management Series.

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

Farmer discussion increases capacity to work in a safe and healthy way - Teagasc

Farmer discussion has considerable potential to increase farmers' intentions to adopt farm health and safety practices. This was the overall finding of a major study by Dr Tracey O' Connor, a recent doctoral Teagasc Walsh Scholar sponsored jointly by Teagasc and the Health and Safety Authority.

Farmer discussion increases capacity to work in a safe and healthy way

Farmers are invited to a Zoom Webinar where Dr O'Connor, along with her research supervisors, will outline the study findings on Thursday, 26 November at 12.00 noon -1.30pm. See <https://teagasc.ie/news--events/national-events/events/farmhealthsafetywebinar.php> for the full programme for the webinar and to register.

Links : <https://www.teagasc.ie/news--events/news/2020/farmer-discussion-increas.php>

Transferring the Family Farm Online Event - Teagasc | Agriculture and Food Development Authority

17 November 2020

Event Time 7.30pm

Venue Online

Join us for a short seminar on farm succession, led by Teagasc Farm Management Specialists followed by an opportunity to submit your questions to them privately and have them answered on a one to one basis

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

Transferring the Family Farm Online Event - Teagasc

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Join us for a short seminar on farm succession, led by Teagasc Farm Management Specialists followed by an opportunity to submit your questions to them privately and have them answered on a one to one basis

Links : 635857

A New Pandemic Rural Health & Wellness Virtual Online Series Launched - Teagasc

A new 3 part online series called “Tell Me About - A Pandemic Rural Health & Wellness Symposia Series” commences this evening, Thursday, 12 November at 8pm on the Teagasc YouTube Channel. The series is organised by Teagasc, in partnership with The Civic Engagement Committee at The School of Nursing and Midwifery at Trinity College Dublin, IT Carlow and Letterkenny IT and was filmed and produced at the media facilities at IT Carlow.

Links : 635857

Tags : Health and decent work

Engaging young rural women and men

Date: Thursday, November 12, 2020

Time: 11.00 am to 1.30 pm CET / 10.00 to 12.30 GMT

FAO's Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equity Division (ESP), together with the Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division (PSU) are glad to present a virtual dialogue of the Parliamentarians Actions for Gender Equality and Resilient Food Systems in Response to COVID-19 series: Engaging young women and men in rural and agriculture development and resilience building in the face of COVID-19 and beyond

Africa has the highest youth population in the world, with 218 million people aged between 15 and 24. This burgeoning youth population presents a great opportunity for harnessing a potential demographic dividend, but also economic and social challenges that can lead to political instability or conflict. With the COVID-19 crisis exacerbating the existing vulnerabilities of rural young women and men, better and more age- and gender-responsive policy and legislation become crucial.

This virtual meeting is the fourth in a series of dialogues organized by FAO, IISD, and Oxfam as part of their policy support to the ECOWAS Network of Parliamentarians on Gender Equality and Investments in Agriculture and Food Security. It will provide a space for parliamentarians, youth, and other stakeholders to discuss how to engage young women and men in our efforts to eradicate rural poverty, food insecurity,

and malnutrition, as well as measures to foster youth empowerment, gender equality, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/resources/detail/en/c/1329403/>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment, Youth, Value chains

Call for Papers

Agricultural and Applied Economics and Inequity and Discrimination Faced by African Americans in the United States

The editors of AEPP invite authors to submit articles for a special issue on inequities and discrimination faced by African Americans in the United States related to topics within agricultural and applied economics. AEPP publishes research related to agriculture; animal, plant, and human health; energy; environment; food and consumer behavior; international development; natural hazards, natural resources; population and migration; and regional and rural development. In this Special Issue we are particularly interested in the intersection of these topics with inequities and discrimination faced by African Americans.

Links : <http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/AEABlog/~3/xyCXXG6wHrE/call-for-papers-special-issue.html>

Publications

Mapping the research domains on work in agriculture. A bibliometric review from Scopus database

Near to half of world population lives in rural areas, and agriculture is responsible for 28% of global employment. Structural changes in agriculture impacting labor and the low attractiveness of employment and working conditions in this sector are the major issues for the permanence and renewal of the rural workforce. Promoting decent work is essential to reach sustainable development. According to the ILO definition, decent work involves a wide range of conditions linked between them that include and go beyond farming work (e.g. gender equity, workplace security, fair income, among others). This complex situation requires for scientists the analysis of the diverse topics, as well as the development of interdisciplinary approaches to deal with this diversity. A review of the scientific literature is necessary to summarize the knowledge that has been produced and identify the current trends related to work in agriculture. In order to provide a background in this topic, the aim of this study was to review the state of the international literature related to work in agriculture, through a bibliometric analysis of scientific articles indexed in Scopus bibliographical database. Our findings show that USA, UK, France and China are the leaders in the scientific landscape according to: geographical production of knowledge, main journals and authors, and most-cited articles. The analysis of work in agriculture is declined in five main research domains: 1) social issues in rural areas; 2) labor market; 3) household strategies of labor allocation, 4) work organization in livestock farms; and 5) occupational health in farms. These research domains are investigated by four main scientific communities that prevail in the international literature: 1) agricultural economics; 2) ergonomics; 3) social issues for rural development; and 5) livestock farming systems.

Besides those mainstream research, three major research trends emerged: 1) migration and precarious employment condition; 2) work issues in advisory services; and 3) labor governance in global value chains. These trends reflect ongoing transformations in agriculture that are important to think about the future of the work in this sector and its impacts on sustainable development. We show for the first time the characteristics of the main scientific communities that have performed the most relevant research indexed in Scopus database related to work in agriculture over the past 10 years. This review offers an overview in an interdisciplinary topic, and provides a benchmark for future cutting-edge research. The ILO definition of decent work can be a guideline for focus and deepen specific topics, since our findings indicate that several of them are linked to work-related issues in agriculture, which could support sustainable development on this sector.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016720311864?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Gender, Migration, Health and decent work, Work organisation, Value chains

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Internal Labour Migration in India: A ‘Crisis of Mobility’

This paper examines the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on migration. The rapid spread of the pandemic caught countries across the world off guard, resulting in widespread lockdowns that clamped down on mobility, commercial activities and social interactions. In India, the pandemic precipitated a severe ‘crisis of mobility’, with migrant labourers in many major cities seeking to return to their hometowns. Their desperate attempts to return home by any means available rendered the lockdown ineffective in several areas, prompting clashes with authorities, last-minute policy relief and, eventually, the arrangement of transport measures. This paper aims to shed light on the vulnerability of India’s internal migrants in terms of their mobility, gender and mental health. In addition, it critically analyses the limitations of public policy in addressing migrants and suggests recommendations for the way ahead.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-020-00293-8>

Tags : Migration, Policy

Coffee value chain analysis: Opportunities for youth employment in Uganda

This study aims to analyze the coffee value chain in Uganda and identify opportunities and constraints for enhancing youth employment. Coffee is one of the key agricultural commodities in the Government of Uganda’s pursuance of sustainable growth and job creation, especially for the rapidly expanding youth population. The study outlines a significant number of job opportunities for young people along this value chain, not only in production but increasingly in processing, trade and marketing, as well as service provision. It also suggests strategic upgrading options and outlines concrete policy actions to maximize youth participation in and benefits from the coffee sub-sector.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0413en>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth, Value chains

Longitudinal analysis of household types and livelihood trajectories in Oaxaca, Mexico

In Mexico, a political shift to fit into neoliberal directives since the 80s has brought several consequences to rural households and their trajectories. This study focused on the relation between drivers of change and household trajectory. The study was carried out in Santa Catarina Tayata, in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico. 44 household heads were interviewed to recall their production system and economic activities at significant moments. The results were summarized as variables describing the socio-economic and agronomic situation of households over three decades: 1988-1997, 1998-2007, and 2008-2017. Household types were identified for each decade. Three household types were distinguishable in the first two decades, and five in the last decade. Drivers of change such as international markets, land tenure, government support, and migration were connected to household trajectories. Results showed that household type diversity increased, while half of the households changed types at one point according to different strategies. Changes in land tenure in the study area in the early 2000s were attributable to the PROCEDE national program, which acted to lift restrictions on land tenure, facilitating the buying and selling of land. The implementation of PROCEDE resulted in fewer households relying on borrowed or rented land while allowing others to expand their land and form a new household type. A migration process enabled some households to invest in land or animal production as a "step up" strategy. The majority of households that received agriculture-related subsidies tended to engage solely in agricultural activities. Half of the households that did not benefit from subsidies engaged in off-farm to diversify their income, suggesting that the type of governmental support can have an impact on farming activities. Household types that had more animal production or larger areas did not tend to engage in off-farm activities because of high demands for labor in their production systems. This type of study can be used to monitor policy impact and households' strategic responses, to arrive at better articulation of policy objectives and policy impact while considering household type diversity.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016719300531?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Family work, Migration, Policy

Going Viral : COVID-19 and the Accelerated Transformation of Jobs in Latin America and the Caribbean

The economic impact of COVID-19 is unprecedented in size and scope. It has quickly evolved from a health emergency into an employment crisis. It also has far-reaching implications for workers beyond the immediate employment effects, as it most likely has accelerated the transformation process of jobs that had already started in the region and the world. This book focuses on three important pre-pandemic trends observed in the region—namely, premature deindustrialization, servicification of the economy, and task automation—that were significantly changing the labor market landscape in the region and that have been accelerated by the crisis. While there is still uncertainty about the economic impacts of Covid-19, policymakers need to start planning for a rapidly evolving future that will come sooner than expected. A strong focus on productivity, technology development and adoption, and training in relevant skills will be key to adapting and taking advantage of the new opportunities in the post-pandemic world. Importantly, the accelerated transformation of jobs calls for a rethinking of labor regulations and social protection policies geared towards wage earners employed in the formal sector of the economy. The three trends identified in *Going Viral*, the effects of the pandemic itself, and the growing reliance on electronic platforms raise doubts that wage employment will increase substantially in the coming years. At the same time, earnings and transactions processed through electronic platforms are more visible to the authorities, bringing an opportunity to increase tax revenue and social security contributions. The flexible regulation

of the emerging forms of work in a way that encourages employment, supports formalization, and expands the coverage of social protection to larger segments of the population will be of utmost importance for policymakers preparing for a new and changed world.

Links : <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34413>

Women Farmers and Agricultural Innovation: Marital Status and Normative Expectations in Rural Ethiopia

Sustainable agricultural development depends on female and male smallholders being effective farmers. This includes the ability to access or control resources and make the best decisions possible agro-ecologically, economically, and socially. Traditionally, gendered studies on innovation practice focus on female- versus male-headed households. In this paper, we focus on married women in acknowledged male-headed households and women heading their own households to examine how marital status influences women's capacity to innovate in their rural livelihoods. Using data from eight community case studies in Ethiopia, we used variable-oriented and contextualized case-oriented analysis to understand factors which promote or constrain women's innovative capacities. We use Kabeer's Resources-Agency-Achievements framework to structure our findings. Single women are more likely to own land and experience control over their production decisions and expenditures than married women, but engage in considerable struggle to obtain resources that should be theirs according to the law. Even when land is secured, customary norms often hamper women's effective use of land and their ability to innovate. Still, some single women do succeed. Married women can innovate successfully provided they are in a collaborative relationship with their husbands. Finally, we find that gender-based violence limits women's achievements. The article concludes with recommendations.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/23/9847>

Tags : Gender

The Process Of Farmers' Occupational Health Behavior by Health Belief Model: Evidence From Iran

Farm work is considered among the highest risk jobs throughout the world. Occupational health behavior is a critical factor that influences agricultural job-related injuries and diseases. Yet, while educational programs have been set up to encourage farmers to behave more safely, many of these programs do not sufficiently take into account the factors that induce farmers to exhibit risky behavior. The present study aimed to explore the factors underpinning farmers' occupational health behavior using the Health Belief Model (HBM). The study was conducted using a questionnaire survey of 382 farmers representative of the farmers of Kermanshah province, Iran. The face and content validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by a panel of experts in occupational health, and its reliability by a pilot study establishing internal consistency measured by Cronbach's alpha. The results showed that four dimensions of the HBM (perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits, cues to action, and perceived self-efficacy) influence farmers' occupational health behavior (FOHB), with the theoretical model accounting for 54.9% of the variance of FOHB. The findings confirm the potential of the HBM to explain FOHB and the relevance of using the theory in studying farmers' protective behaviors such as the use of chemical pesticides, protection against sunlight, protection of hearing, etc.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1837316?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Food and Agricultural Transportation Challenges Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

As a human pandemic, COVID-19 affects the behavior and movement of people, with impacts on the food supply chain as displayed by consumer psychology and behaviors and workplace absenteeism (Mussell, Bilyea, and Hedley, 2020; Cranfield, 2020). In mid-March, statewide closures of nonessential businesses and institutions across the United States, coupled with stay-at-home advisories/orders, caused a sharp and sudden shift in food consumption away from commercial and institutional food service establishments primarily to home use. Food service sales plummeted while demand surged at grocery stores (Lusk, 2020; Karoub, 2020). Some consumers engaged panic buying and stockpiling in anticipation of possible shortages and movement restrictions (Hobbs, 2020). Across the nation, news reports of stockouts, numerous public health directives from state and federal authorities and conflicting political views heightened consumer anxieties about food availability and access. Labor supply concerns soon followed as workers were affected.

On March 19, 2020, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security identified the food, agriculture, and transportation systems sectors as “critical infrastructure” industries during the COVID-19 pandemic. This allowed for continuity of normal business operations and services with appropriate modifications per Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) workforce and customer protection guidance. Consequently, this identified some employees as “essential critical infrastructure workers” in that they conduct a range of operations and services that are deemed essential to continued critical infrastructure viability, and support crucial supply chains and enable functions for critical infrastructure (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2020). In this article, we discuss the logistical challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic for the U.S. food supply chain and review emergency support provided through the transportation sector given specific regulatory exemptions. We conclude that human resources have presented the greatest risk exposure to the U.S. food supply chain but have also been the greatest asset underlying the innovative response to unprecedented shocks.

Links : <http://www.aaea.org/publications/publications-update/food-and-agricultural-transportation-challenges-amid-the-covid-19-pandemic>

Tags : Health and decent work, Value chains

Hazard Control Methods to Improve Agricultural All-Terrain Vehicle Safety

All-terrain vehicle (ATV) crashes are one of the leading causes of death and injury in agriculture across the United States. Use of ATVs is highly prevalent in rural areas and has seen an increase in their application for a variety of agricultural work tasks. Empirical research on the use of these vehicles for agricultural tasks and associated injuries is limited, especially in the United States. Moreover, little is known about the risk factors associated with ATV-related injuries while doing farm work. A comprehensive review was conducted to evaluate the current injury burden of ATV use in agriculture, the need for future research, and possible solutions related to agricultural ATV safety. Potential injury prevention approaches are evaluated based on the hierarchy of control, including elimination or substitution (using side-by-side vehicles instead of ATVs or modifying ATV design), engineering control (operator protection devices), administrative authority (regulations and standards in the United States and around the world), training,

and use of personal protective equipment. In addition, vehicle nomenclature, risk factors, and crash mechanisms are reviewed. Recommendations to decrease the likelihood of ATV crashes and injuries are provided.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1837705?af=R>

Tags : Skills and training

Identifying Farmer Workplace Injury Risk Factors in Ireland Using Farm Accounts Data

Identification of occupational workplace injury risk factors is dependent on gaining sufficient and reliable data on both injury occurrence and associated workplace factors. Assessing workplace injury risk factors associated with farming is challenged by non-collection, non-reporting, or under-reporting by farmers, particularly those operating family farms in a self-employed manner. A supplementary (or add-on) farm operator (FO) workplace injury survey was undertaken in association with the Irish National Farm Survey (NFS), which is responsible for provision of Irish farm-level data to the European Commission (EC) Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN). Data from this add-on survey were analyzed in association with farm and socio-economic data routinely collected by NFS as a component of the FADN. The combined data-set was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques including multivariate logistic regression to identify risk factors for occurrence of farm operator workplace injuries (FOWI). FOWI levels were significantly higher on farms where both the FO and their spouse engaged in Off Farm Employment (OFE). More generally, FO injury levels were associated with farm workload and investment levels. The study demonstrates how FADN farm and socio-economic data can be combined with additional FO workplace injury data to identify workplace injury risk factors. The study identifies a risk factor for FOWI occurrence where both FO and spouse engaged in OFE. More generally, it indicates that farm workplace injuries are associated with farm management-related factors.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1837704?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Circular Migration and Precarity: Perspectives from Rural Bihar

Migration and mobilities are vastly underestimated in India. In particular, circular migration remains poorly captured as circular migrants move back and forth between source and destination regions. Based on survey data from rural Bihar, an important source region of migration in India, this paper finds that a vast majority of migrants work and live in precarity in predominantly urban and prosperous destinations across India. However, those at the lowest rungs of the social and economic ladder in source regions—the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, other backward classes I and the labouring class—are the worst off at destination; they are part of the most precarious shorter-term migration streams, earn the lowest incomes, have the poorest conditions of work, and live in the harshest circumstances. The paper shows that social and economic hierarchies, and in turn, precarity in source region is reproduced at destination, and, thus, there is little evidence that spatial mobility is associated with social mobility. Focusing on migrants' location, work, employment, income, housing, and access to basic services at destination, the paper foregrounds migrant precarity and adds to a small body of empirical literature that is significant in understanding the spatial and structural elements of circular migration in India and in turn, the migration crisis that emerged as a result of the economic shock of the COVID 19 pandemic.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-020-00290-x>

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration

Labor Issues in the Food Supply Chain Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

The impacts of COVID-19 on labor in the food supply chain and on workers' decisions to accept essential jobs are discussed. We then analyze surveys administered to low-skilled domestic workers before and during the pandemic to assess respondents' attitudes toward food production, guest workers, immigration policy, and the government's response to COVID-19. Results suggest the outbreak resulted in respondents, on average, shifting their view toward food being a national security issue and a higher degree of empathy for H-2A workers. Regression analysis shows that gender, current agricultural workers, and information on COVID-19 and agricultural field workers influenced respondents' answers.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/aepp.13090>

Chronic Diseases among Agricultural Workers in a Rural Area of Puerto Rico

Occupational and environmental exposures in the agricultural industry have been associated with several illnesses and poor health outcomes. Information regarding the characteristics and health status of the labor force working in the agricultural sector in Puerto Rico is limited. The overall objective of this study was to increase the available information on agricultural workers health and needs by ascertaining the potential differences in characteristics and health status of farmworkers when compared to the general population in rural Puerto Rico. This cross-sectional study used the collection and analysis of medical records of agricultural workers and non-agricultural workers in Hospital General Castañer, located in Lares, Puerto Rico. The research period was five years, from 2012 to 2016. This research described agricultural workers' demographic and socioeconomic profile and evaluated relationships between one or more demographic variables and farmer's health. Agricultural workers presented a lower prevalence of hypertensive disease (69.4%) and a higher prevalence of cerebrovascular disease (3.4%) when compared to non-agricultural workers. In other words, agricultural workers were 21% less likely to have hypertensive disease as compared to non-agricultural workers. Results for agricultural workers showed that 4.0% of the workers were diagnosed with arthritis, and 48.8% had suffered at least one type of dorsopathy. The results from this research provide useful information for developing an appropriate framework to address Puerto Rican agricultural worker's health while promoting the agricultural industry development on the island. Finally, this study provided insight into the prevalence and demographic characteristics of agriculture workers in a central region of Puerto Rico. Further efforts are needed to better define the agricultural workers and farming communities in Puerto Rico that may be exposed to related hazards.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1824829?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Impactos do COVID-19 sobre o trabalho na agricultura e em cadeias produtivas na perspectiva da grande mídia

A agricultura vem passando pela crise provocada pela pandemia Covid-19. Medidas necessárias para evitar a circulação do vírus tem afetado o mundo em função da paralização de atividades produtivas e de serviços. A agricultura e suas cadeias produtivas são classificadas como serviços essenciais para que não haja ruptura no suprimento de alimentos. Isto implica que trabalhadores rurais, da agroindústria e da distribuição devem manter suas atividades, se adaptar ao contexto sanitário crítico e responder às demandas do mercado. Os efeitos deste cenário sobre o trabalho ainda não são claros. Tendo em vista a situação inédita e de rápidas mudanças e medidas, informações veiculadas pela grande mídia oferecem conteúdo que reflete o cenário atual sobre os efeitos da pandemia. O objetivo deste estudo é identificar os impactos da pandemia Covid-19 no trabalho na agricultura e cadeias produtivas a partir da perspectiva da grande mídia nacional e internacional. A análise textual lexicométrica foi realizada em 28 notícias veiculadas pela grande mídia entre Março e Maio de 2020. Cinco principais impactos do Covid-19 no trabalho foram identificados: saúde do trabalhador, disponibilidade de mão-de-obra, tempo de trabalho, ruptura da cadeia, e mercado de trabalho. Tais impactos são estruturados em três níveis: propriedade agrícola, cadeia agrícola, e economia e sociedade. As implicações econômicas e sociais destes impactos na agricultura e cadeias produtivas foram discutidos.

Links : <https://even3.blob.core.windows.net/anais/253535.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Health and decent work, Value chains

Novas evidências sobre o emprego rural não agrícola no Brasil

Esse estudo, utilizando a Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua, analisa a relevância e o perfil do Emprego Rural Não agrícola (ERNA) no Brasil de 2012 a 2018 (destacando o papel da agroindústria), estima os determinantes da inserção em ERNA para atividades de baixa e alta produtividade e avalia os diferenciais de salários entre os setores agrícola e não agrícola no meio rural e sua decomposição, tanto em termos médios quanto ao longo da distribuição salarial. Nesse último caso, são utilizadas as decomposições de Oaxaca-Blinder e de Firpo, Fortin e Lemieux (2018). Os principais resultados são: i) no período, cresceu a parcela de trabalhadores rurais atuando em ERNA, aproximando-se da metade; ii) entre as atividades não agrícolas, destacaram-se as da Indústria geral e do Comércio e a participação da agroindústria oscilou em por volta de 9% sem tendência definida; iii) as possibilidades não condicionais de redução da pobreza rural via incentivo ao ERNA parecem estar associadas à realocação de empregados assalariados; iv) a probabilidade de inserção em ERNA foi maior para mulheres, pessoas de maior escolaridade e residentes no Nordeste, Sudeste e Norte e, ao se distinguir entre os níveis de produtividade, a probabilidade de inserção nos de alta é maior para homens e há expressiva redução de probabilidade de estar na agropecuária ou em ERNAs de baixa produtividade para pessoas com mais de 16 anos de estudo; v) não há diferencial salarial significativo entre empregados na agropecuária e em ERNAs de baixa produtividade e, do diferencial significativo entre a agropecuária e os ERNAs de alta produtividade, a maior parte pode estar relacionada às características da mão de obra; vi) parece não haver vantagens para que empregados da agropecuária ingressem em ERNA de baixa produtividade em todos os quantis da distribuição e, nos primeiros cinco quantis, parece haver um prêmio em favor da agropecuária.

Links : <https://even3.blob.core.windows.net/anais/251100.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment

Perspectives de l'emploi de l'OCDE 2020

L'édition 2020 des Perspectives de l'emploi de l'OCDE se concentre sur la protection des travailleurs et la crise liée au COVID-19. Le chapitre 1 présente une première évaluation des conséquences de l'épidémie de COVID-19 sur le marché du travail et de la crise économique qui en résulte. Il présente également une vue d'ensemble des mesures d'urgence mises en œuvre par les pays de l'OCDE en matière de marché du travail et de politique sociale et examine les orientations à suivre pour poursuivre l'adaptation des politiques à mesure que les pays lèvent les mesures de confinement. Le chapitre 2 étudie l'inégalité d'accès aux allocations chômage pour les travailleurs occupant des emplois à temps partiel et peu stables, qui accentue souvent les difficultés auxquelles ils sont confrontés en temps de crise, et examine le difficile équilibre entre les incitations au travail et la sécurité des revenus. Le chapitre 3 propose un examen comparatif de la législation sur la protection de l'emploi (LPE) dans les pays de l'OCDE en développant une nouvelle version des indicateurs de la LPE de l'OCDE, qui comprennent désormais une meilleure évaluation de la réglementation en matière de licenciements collectifs et de licenciements abusifs, ainsi que des questions liées à la mise en application de la réglementation. Le chapitre 4 jette un regard neuf sur la polarisation des emplois, et en particulier sur l'éviction des emplois dans les professions moyennement qualifiées. Enfin, le chapitre 5 examine l'évolution des performances sur le marché du travail des diplômés de l'enseignement professionnel, de l'éducation et de la formation de niveau intermédiaire, dont les perspectives sur le marché du travail sont remises en question par la contraction des emplois dans les professions moyennement qualifiées.

Links : https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/employment/perspectives-de-l-emploi-de-l-ocde-2020_b1547de3-fr