



Congress and Publications

2021/02

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 01/03/2021

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Congress

International Symposium on Work in Agriculture - ISWA



Because many people may not be able to travel as a result of the pandemic Covid 19 or of its economic impact, the 2nd ISWA Symposium on Work in Agriculture is going to a totally virtual Symposium. Making the Symposium more accessible helps our underlying mission to elaborate and advance in multidisciplinary approaches on work in agriculture and to expand our capacity of thinking the future of work.

Going to totally virtual is a radical change. We lose the advantages of direct relationships, of direct professional interactions and networking. The participants won't discover the nice landscapes of Auvergne, the old city of Clermont Ferrand and won't have the opportunity to visit french farms. The good news are i) that we can hope to reach to a larger audience and ii) that the virtual conference will be very close to the technical content we scheduled, the sessions being adapted in order to favor interactions (during and after) and to shorten their duration. The workshops will undergo with the same contents of oral presentations, posters and interactive discussions. The round table and the tool bazaar will be maintained as well.

Registration will still be compulsory to access to the Symposium, and will offer the possibility of a reserved access to the papers and posters before and after the Symposium dates. Registration will open in 2021.

Registrations are open from January 14th to March 14th, 2021

Agir dans les territoires sur les conditions d'un allongement de la vie professionnelle



L'allongement de la vie professionnelle est une tendance qui résulte à la fois d'évolutions démographiques (avec notamment une augmentation de la proportion de travailleurs plus âgés) et d'évolutions du système de protection sociale et des politiques publiques (réformes successives sur les retraites mais aussi sur l'indemnisation du chômage par exemple).

Or les possibilités de rester en emploi tout au long de la vie professionnelle et jusqu'à l'âge de départ à la retraite dépendent étroitement des conditions d'emploi et de travail, de la santé et des parcours.

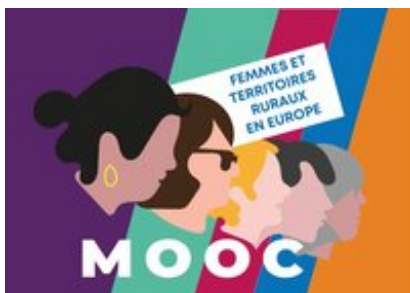
Quelles sont les conditions soutenables du point de vue de l'emploi, du travail, de la santé et des parcours ? En quoi et comment une action territoriale contribue-t-elle à créer de telles conditions ?

1 avril 2021 - 14h

8 avril 2021 - 16h30

Webinaire - Webconférence

Femmes et territoires ruraux en Europe



Quelle est la place des femmes dans les territoires ruraux aujourd'hui ? Comment s'organisent les acteurs au regard de l'égalité femmes-hommes ? Par quels moyens les femmes peuvent-elles renforcer leur pouvoir d'agir et leurs compétences ?

Ce Mooc proposé en 4 langues (français, anglais, espagnol, grec), vous fait découvrir les différentes formes d'investissements des femmes pour construire et innover collectivement. Il contextualise les pratiques à l'œuvre dans la création d'activités, de collectifs, et le déploiement de savoir-faire qui sont partagés dans la formation tout au long de la vie.

À partir d'éléments issus des Sciences humaines et sociales, ce Mooc vous transmet des connaissances, méthodes et outils : pour favoriser le développement d'initiatives, conduire des dynamiques participatives et créer des innovations sociales. Il est illustré par des exemples concrets réalisés collectivement par les membres du projet européen NetRaw.

Source type : Annonce de congrès

L'autonomie en entreprise

La promesse de l'autonomie dans les organisations se heurte au double obstacle de la subordination contractuelle et de la récupération de l'autonomie par des finalités hétéronomes. On assiste, depuis les années 1990, à une intensification parallèle du renouvellement de cette promesse et des contraintes qui semblent empêcher de la tenir. Pour penser cette intensification actuelle, l'histoire de la philosophie apporte un concours précieux, car grâce à elle, la notion d'autonomie se charge de significations aptes à éclairer la question d'un jour plus lointain, et peut-être parfois avec plus de recul que celui de la

littérature pour managers qui porte la promesse d'autonomie. La gestion, quant à elle, apporte une lumière plus vive, notamment sur les contraintes technologiques, sécuritaires, financières, réglementaires, qui peuvent obérer l'autonomie, mais aussi sur des voies émergentes pour contourner ces contraintes.

Source type : Annonce de congrès

Tags : HRM

Call for Papers

ERSA 2021



The Local Organising Committee (LOC) is delighted to announce that the call for Abstracts (and) papers for the 60th ERSA Congress to be held from August 24-27, 2021 is now OPEN!

The 2021 ERSA Congress aims at providing a quick and updated overview of the main territorial developments and their current/potential implications on the domains of Regional Science in Europe. At the same time, it will deal with possible and potentially resilient strategies and/or solutions for the future.

Submit your abstract within a large choice of 61 special Session themes and 33 General themes.

Deadline : March 30, 2021 by midnight GMT +1

Links : <https://ersa.org/2021/02/22/ersa2021-call-for-abstracts-is-open/>

31st International Conference of Agricultural Economists

31st International Conference of Agricultural Economists

MOVES VIRTUAL

The IAAE Board of Directors wishes to announce that the 31st ICAE Conference, initially scheduled for New Delhi in August 2021, will now be a Virtual Event, tentatively from August 17-31. This extended period is to accommodate our participants from diverse time zones.

Online conferences have their challenges, but we hope the new software solution we have identified will allow us to try a range of new and exciting options that will enhance the benefits to our members.

Contributed Papers and Organized Symposium submissions: The deadline for submission of papers and symposia has been extended to Tuesday March 30, 2021 to allow more time for submissions. All proposals already submitted for review remain eligible for selection. To that effect, we are extending the opportunity to those who may wish to update and/or revise their submissions until the above deadline.

Links : <http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/AAEABlog/~3/2HNqI9fCV4k/31st-international-conference-of.html>

SASAE - South African Society for Agricultural Extension

The Board of SASAE will be holding the 2020 Annual Conference in Paarl, Western Cape, October 11-14, 2021. The theme of the conference is: "Facilitation for development in Agricultural Extension"

The South African Society for Agricultural Extension is a voluntary professional organisation with the aim to improve the quality of extension to all farmers through its members. The ultimate aim of agricultural extension professionals is to influence development change in the societies where they work. In the agricultural innovation systems (AIS) context, this change will be stimulated by better relationships between actors. It is therefore imperative that you (as an extension professional) endeavour to develop good facilitation skills to increase your effectiveness.

To facilitate this process, contributions relating to any of the following sub-themes are invited:

Sub themes:

- The relevance of facilitation for development in the context of agricultural extension
- Facilitating change in individuals, groups and organisations
- Facilitating multi-stakeholder engagements
- Brokering strategic partnerships and networking

PROPOSALS ARE DUE NO LATER THAN MARCH 31, 2021 and should be sent to Dr. J. Swanepoel - articles@sasae.co.za or SASAE Secretariat - secretariat@sasae.co.za

Links : <https://sasae.co.za/2021/02/17/announcement-and-first-call-for-papers-2021/>

Annual Symposium in Labour Economics

We invite you to submit a paper or express interest in attending the 2021 CEPR/University of Milan Annual Symposium in Labour Economics, taking place on 10-11 June 2021 and hosted by the University of Milan Statale. If the workshop takes place physically, travel and accommodation expenses will be covered according to the CEPR guidelines*. Please include the paper you wish to submit, or indicate if you would like to participate without presenting a paper.

The keynote speakers are Sandra Black (Columbia University), Pat Kline (UC Berkeley), and Eliana La Ferrara (Università Bocconi and CEPR).

The goal of the symposium is to bring together leading economists working in any area of labour economics. To foster the desired interaction, we ask that participants stay for the entire duration of the conference. The programme will start on Thursday morning (10th) and end on Friday afternoon (11th).

Links : <https://mailchi.mp/cepr/cfps-ceprlse-essle-506137>

Société française d'économie rurale



Deux types de contributions (en français ou anglais) sont envisageables :

Les contributions « recherche » présentent des travaux de recherche originaux. A partir d'un résumé long de 2 ou 3 pages, elles seront évaluées sur la base de leur qualité scientifique : pertinence/clarté/originalité des enjeux théoriques et empiriques, de la problématique, du cadre

d'analyse, de la méthodologie, des résultats et de la discussion.

Les contributions de type « faits et chiffres » présentent des études empiriques pas nécessairement construites comme un article de recherche, mais s'appuyant sur l'analyse de données chiffrées, d'études de cas, d'enquêtes originales ou de témoignages. Les contributions de type « faits et chiffres » n'exigent pas de texte écrit outre un résumé pouvant être plus court que les contributions « recherche » (1 page). Ces contributions s'adressent également aux professionnels de la bioéconomie qui souhaiteraient participer au colloque.

Il est aussi possible de proposer des sessions organisées ou des tables rondes autour d'un thème en envoyant **avant le 15 février 2021** à Isabelle.Piot-Lepetit@inrae.fr un texte court expliquant l'objectif de la session et les noms de 4 ou 5 intervenants. Si la session est jugée pertinente, les participants à la session seront invités à soumettre le résumé de leur intervention sur la plateforme, comme pour les soumissions classiques.

Links : <https://www.sfer.asso.fr/event/view/42>

Les mondes agricoles face au problème des pesticides. Pollutions, alternatives et négociations

Cette thématique n'est pas nouvelle au sein de la sociologie rurale : le changement social lié à l'évolution des pratiques agricoles est en effet une composante essentielle de ce champ de recherche, notamment depuis les travaux d'Henri Mendras (1992), Jean-Paul Darré et ses co-auteurs concernant les aspects techniques et de mise en réseau des savoirs (Darré, Le Guen, et Lemery 1989) ou Pierre AlphanDéry et Jean-Paul Billaud pour les questions environnementales (AlphanDéry et Billaud, 2009). Elle se trouve réactualisée à travers la problématique des pesticides, avec plusieurs spécificités : il ne s'agit pas ici d'un changement impulsé par l'adoption d'une innovation technique, mais plutôt par son retrait (Goulet et Vinck, 2012), ce qui suppose une série de détachements. Par ailleurs, les pesticides font de plus en plus l'objet d'une opération de requalification, qui les fait passer du statut d'agent de la modernisation agricole à celui de polluant voire d'agent toxique pour ceux qui les manipulent et les consomment : présents depuis longtemps dans le quotidien des agriculteurs et de ce fait, banalisés, mais associés de manière croissante au danger d'empoisonnement, ils portent par conséquent une certaine ambivalence. Cette dernière se décline sur les agriculteurs, qui passent successivement du statut de nourriciers, au statut de pollueurs, et parfois, de victimes de pesticides (Jouzel et Prete, 2015). Enfin, les risques associés aux pesticides sont liés à des pollutions diffuses; il subsiste en outre des incertitudes scientifiques fortes quant à leurs effets (effets des faibles doses, effets cocktails, risques liés aux expositions multiples sur la longue durée...); ils sont invisibles à l'œil nu : le changement des pratiques doit dès lors passer par la production de connaissances nouvelles, parfois localisées, ainsi que des dispositifs de mise en visibilité.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/vertigo/28600>

Les mondes agricoles face au problème des pesticides

Il s'agit dans ce numéro de VertigO d'interroger les significations concrètes du « problème » des pesticides à l'échelle des agriculteurs et agricultrices, et plus largement au sein du monde agricole. Les contributions proposées pourront s'inscrire dans une démarche compréhensive qui vise à rendre compte des logiques des agriculteurs et agricultrices confrontés au problème des pesticides. Elles pourront aussi prendre en compte l'« agencéité » (Sen, 2000) tant des acteurs sociaux, que de toutes les entités du monde matériel qui les entourent (Latour, 2014). Elles pourront mettre en lumière également les négociations du changement qui se jouent au sein du maillage d'acteurs et d'objets dans lequel ils sont insérés, où circulent des idées, des valeurs, des normes sans cesse renouvelées.

1er avril 2021 : Date limite pour l'envoi d'une proposition d'article comprenant un titre et un résumé de 600 mots maximum.

Links : <https://calenda.org/846815>

Covid-19, migrations et parcours

L'objectif général de cet appel vise alors à interroger la valeur heuristique de la notion de parcours migratoire, afin d'observer les dynamiques des migrations dans le contexte de la Covid-19 à travers un double prisme : quelles sont les incidences de la crise sanitaire et de sa gestion politique sur les parcours migratoires ? Que révèle la Covid-19 sur ces parcours, dans un contexte paradoxal d'immobilité contrainte ?

Calendrier

Lancement de l'appel : 20 janvier 2021

Envoi des propositions résumées (réponse dans les semaines qui suivent) : 28 février 2021

Links : <https://calenda.org/838235>

Tags : Migration

Publications

A Comparison of Pesticide Risk Beliefs between Farmers and Farmworkers: Implications for Risk Communication and Education

Understanding the multi-dimensional risk beliefs of agricultural audiences allows risk communicators and educators to target those beliefs to improve practices. This study was designed to assess pesticide risk beliefs among English-speaking farmers and Spanish-speaking farmworkers and to compare their beliefs. The Pesticide Risk Beliefs Inventory (PRiBI) is a 19-item quantitative instrument used to assess the alignment of risk beliefs with those beliefs of experts in the field. A higher score on the PRiBI relates to an agreement with expert beliefs regarding pesticide risk. Farmers' and farmworkers' scores were significantly different on items corresponding to the use of physical properties to determine risk and specific adverse health outcomes associated with pesticide exposure. With an understanding that farmworkers rely on the physical properties of pesticides to assess risk, educators and farmers can encourage more reliable ways to assess pesticide hazards.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.1879698?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

How Vulnerable Are U.S. Crop Workers?: Evidence from Representative Worker Data and Implications for COVID-19

Objectives This paper examines health profiles and work environments of hired U.S. farmworkers to understand the risk to essential workers and their employers, to the food supply, and to rural health systems such as what is possible with the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods** Large-sample statistical methods and proprietary data from the National Agricultural Workers Survey from 2000 to 2018 were used to assess factors associated with exposure to COVID-19 and vulnerabilities associated with medical complications. **Results** An aging workforce and increased access to health care within the crop worker population has been associated with a higher reported incidence of diabetes, asthma, and heart disease among workers over time. These trends confirm a vulnerable, but essential, workforce with higher risks for COVID-19 complications than would have been true of U.S. farmworkers as a group in earlier years. **Conclusions** Increasing age and disease burden in the U.S. agricultural labor force puts workers at increased risk for developing COVID-19 complications. Limits to field sanitation and housing quality inflate the probability of the development of COVID-19 hotbeds in rural communities that could further compromise the physical health of workers, the economic health of farm establishments, the agricultural supply-chain, and rural health capacities. Additional and more targeted worker protections may minimize public health and economic costs in the long run.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.1890293?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Smallholder farmer perceptions about the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture and livelihoods in Senegal

CONTEXT

The global COVID-19 pandemic has produced a variety of unanticipated shocks to farming and socio-economic systems around the world. In case of Senegal, the country was already facing number of challenges at the inception of the pandemic, including high rates of poverty, prevalence of food insecurity, combined with other biophysical and socioeconomic challenges faced generally in Sub-Saharan Africa.

OBJECTIVE

To understand farmer perceptions of the potential impacts of COVID-19 on agricultural systems and social well-being of smallholder farmers in Senegal. Particular attention was given to potential vulnerabilities and resilience in the targeted farming systems.

METHODS

A survey was developed to better understand smallholder farmer perceptions regarding the anticipated impacts of COVID-19 on their agriculture practices and social well-being. The survey was administered (between June 5 and June 20) with smallholder farmers (n = 872) in 14 regions covering all agroecological zones. Variables of interest included perceptions of potential impact on farming systems, agricultural productivity, communities, economics, markets, labor, gendered division of labor, food security, and community well-being.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Across the three farming systems examined (cropping, livestock, and horticulture) significant majorities expressed concerns related to access to inputs, ability to plant (cropping, horticulture), reduction of yields (cropping, horticulture), ability to feed livestock, ability to sell livestock, and the ability to hire labor (horticulture). The majority of respondents also expressed concern that COVID-19 would make it more difficult to get enough food on a regular basis for their household (82.5%); that the markets where

they purchase food will either be closed or significantly disrupted (79.5%); that the price of food would increase (73.5%); and the market where they sell their produce/livestock will be either closed or significantly disrupted (73.2%).

SIGNIFICANCE

Anticipated impacts of COVID-19 on agriculture will be felt on both the biophysical aspects such as production and access to inputs and socioeconomic aspects such as access to labor, markets, or rapid shifts in demand. Results support the need to use farming systems approach to gather perceived and actual impacts of COVID-19 and warrants a more in-depth examination of agronomic and biophysical issues as well as the impact on the livelihoods and social well-being of families at community and household levels. Further examination will help identify the characteristics that strengthen smallholder farming systems resilience to adjust to anticipated and unanticipated shocks, such as COVID-19, to decrease the negative impacts and increase the rate of recovery.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X21000615>

Tags : Health and decent work

Female farmers in the United States: Research needs and policy questions

The literature on women in agricultural production in developing countries is vast. While female farmers in the United States have recently received more attention, their general characteristics and practices pursued have not received as much consideration by agricultural economists. Here we examine U.S. female farmers' characteristics and factors associated with county level female farm shares using Census data. We find that these shares are higher near metropolitan core counties and that their presence is associated with agritourism activity as well as horticultural and small livestock production. We conclude with several policy questions and future research needed to assess the roles and impacts of female farm operators in the U.S.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306919221000178>

Tags : Gender

Gender, place, and agricultural extension: a mixed-methods approach to understand farmer needs in Liberia

Purpose

This study explores the intersection of gender and place with agricultural extension services to understand disparities in resource and information access and build community resilience in post-conflict Liberia. It emphasizes how such intersections may be further compounded by climate change and provides possible solutions.

Methodology

Using a community-based research approach, 352 surveys and 44 focus groups were conducted in 22 communities in 3 counties in north-central Liberia. Subsequently, qualitative, quantitative, and spatial analyses were done to explore gender and place-based differences in farmer access to agricultural resources and household agency.

Findings

Study results show that women farmers have less access to technology, agricultural resources and information; higher, combined productive and domestic, labor burdens; and that farmers of both genders want more female extension officers.

Practical Implications

This study provides critical data to help effectively target limited expenditures on national extension services to smallholder farmers in post-conflict settings. Further, solutions for practitioners to adaptively mitigate farming challenges enhanced by climate change.

Theoretical Implications

Studying the intersection among gender, rural isolation and diminished capacity in post-conflict countries will enhance understanding of (extension service) capacity in settings with multiple drivers affecting gender inequalities.

Originality

Improve the overall understanding of how compounding factors such as gender and place effect extension service access and the ability of farmers to adapt to change, in Liberia and other post-conflict settings.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1389224X.2021.1880453?af=R>

Tags : Gender, Extension

Building and transforming collective agency and collective identity to address Latinx farmworkers' needs and challenges in rural Vermont

Immigrant farmworkers from Latin America experience multiple challenges in rural Vermont. A large body of literature has shown the benefits that collective agency can represent for migrant farmworkers in the U.S. food system. These initiatives have mainly focused on the improvement of human and labor conditions by empowering farmworkers. However, little is known about what factors influence the creation and progress of these types of collaborative efforts to address challenges faced by immigrant farmworkers in rural areas. By analyzing work completed by the non-governmental organization, Migrant Justice in Vermont, this article explores why and how collective agency was formed outside the state power to facilitate resources for Latinx farmworkers on dairy farms. Collaborative work led by this non-governmental organization has resulted in multiple efforts and achievements that address immigrant farmworkers' needs and challenges. Results from this research unveil the complicated role of the state and how specific aspects of collective identity influenced the formation and progress of collective agency. This study aims to enrich the existing literature and/or ongoing initiatives on food movements, food justice, fair food programs, and immigration in the U.S.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-020-10140-7>

Tags : Migration

The new American farmer: Immigration, race, and the struggle for sustainability

The most recent agricultural census recorded that 95.4% of the nearly 3.4 million U.S. producer farmers were white (USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service 2019). While this statistic masks the contributions of Asian, Black, Latinx, and Indigenous growers uncounted by and illegible to the USDA, it broadcasts the structural challenges of succeeding as a nonwhite farmer. Against this narrative, Laura-Anne Minkoff-Zern's *The new American Farmer* centers the experiences of Mexican immigrant farmers who persist and thrive in rural America through small, diversified farms. Examining how Latinx immigrant farmers face structural disadvantages in their access to land, capital, labor, markets, and state resources, Minkoff-Zern asks how such farmers stay in the US and cultivate a smallholder agrarian dream. An expansive study of farmers, project directors, extension agents, and USDA staff across five states, this book is a valuable contribution to new scholarship on cooperative organizing and alternative farming (Penniman 2018; Reese 2019; White 2018) focused on the contributions of nonwhite farmers building an alternative agrarian future.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-020-10143-4>

Tags : Migration

Education attainment and employment situation of out-of school persons in the 14-17 years age cohort in Uganda

This brief summarizes the finding from a study conducted in 2017 by the EPRC for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the employment status of young persons aged 14-17 and their engagement in agriculture in Uganda. T

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3226en/cb3226en.pdf>

Tags : Youth

Social-ecological analysis of timely rice planting in Eastern India

Timely crop planting is a foundation for climate-resilient rice-wheat systems of the Eastern Gangetic Plains—a global food insecurity and poverty hotspot. We hypothesize that the capacity of individual farmers to plant on time varies considerably, shaped by multifaceted enabling factors and constraints that are poorly understood. To address this knowledge gap, two complementary datasets were used to characterize drivers and decision processes that govern the timing of rice planting in this region. The first dataset was a large agricultural management survey (rice-wheat: $n = 15,245$; of which rice: $n = 7597$) from a broad geographic region that was analyzed by machine learning methods. The second dataset was a discussion-based survey ($n = 112$) from a more limited geography that we analyzed with graph theory tools to elicit nuanced information on planting decisions. By combining insights from these methods, we show for the first time that differences in rice planting times are primarily shaped by ecosystem and climate factors while social factors play a prominent secondary role. Monsoon onset, surface and groundwater availability, and land type determine village-scale mean planting times whereas, for resource-constrained farmers who tend to plant later *ceteris paribus*, planting is further influenced by access to farm machinery, seed, fertilizer, and labor. Also, a critical threshold for economically efficient pumping appears at a groundwater depth of around 4.5 m; below this depth, farmers do not irrigate and delay planting. Without collective action to spread risk through synchronous timely planting, ecosystem factors such as threats posed by pests and wild animals may further deter early planting by individual farmers. Accordingly, we propose a three-pronged strategy that combines targeted strengthening of agricultural

input chains, agroadvisory development, and coordinated rice planting and wildlife conservation to support climate-resilient agricultural development in the Eastern Gangetic Plains.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13593-021-00668-1>

Tags : Work organisation

Early effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on the African dairy industry: Cases of Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar, and Senegal

This paper provides an early assessment of the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak and of subsequent response measures on milk production, collection, processing, marketing and consumption in Africa. We focus on the period surrounding the first wave of the outbreak (from February to June 2020), during which the number of cases surged and many steps were taken to curb the epidemic. The paper is based on reports from four countries covered by the Africa-Milk Research Project: Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar and Senegal. Data was collected primarily from nine dairy processors located in those countries. Major conclusions of the study are: (1) Dairy farmers were negatively affected by COVID-19 measures when the health crisis coincided with the peak of the milk production season, and when governments did not take steps to support milk production. (2) Small and informal milk collectors were also affected by traffic restrictions as they could not obtain traffic permits. (3) Milk powder importation remained unaffected during the outbreak. (4) Dairy processors (particularly small ones) faced many challenges restricting their operation. Travel restrictions led to temporary interruptions of milk supply, and because of employee protection and safety measures, processing costs increased. (5) Many small retailers were affected by bans on public transport and reduced their purchases of artisanal dairy products; meanwhile, spoilage of dairy products increased during long curfews coupled with poor storage conditions. Supermarkets were able to increase their market share during the pandemic thanks to their connections with industrial dairy processors and wholesalers. (6) A majority of consumers decreased their consumption of dairy products due to a decrease of purchasing power. In some cases, an increase in consumption occurred (due to Ramadan month and dry season high temperatures) and consumption shifted towards long-life dairy products. (7) Overall, the consequences of the health crisis affected more small and informal dairy supply chains than the larger ones, which are more formal, better organised and finally more resilient to face this kind of global crisis.

Links : https://www.cahiersagricultures.fr/articles/cagri/full_html/2021/01/cagri200143/cagri200143.html

Tags : Health and decent work, Value chains

Processes of socio-spatial exposures and isolations among Polish labour migrants in rural Norway: Exploring social integration as a lived experience

The recent significant inflow of international migrants into rural areas in Europe has raised questions about the integration of migrants into the rural host localities. Amidst the growing literature, there are, however, few comprehensive analyses of processes of migrants' social integration. Drawing on the lived experience of Polish migrants in a rural area in Norway and applying the theoretical framework of social exposures, the article illustrates the important role of the migrants' position on the local labour market,

the socio-demographics of the receiving locality and the material and geographical properties of the area for the dynamics of their social integration. Findings show how migrants' desires to engage in migrant/non-migrant relationships are challenged by the increasingly ethnically divided local labour market, amidst growing migration to the location and by the geographical structure of the locality. The changing and intersecting character of those domains fosters conditions that promote primarily social exposure of the migrants to their own co-ethnics, isolating them from the local community. At the same time, the study illustrates that mutual engagement of the migrants and the local inhabitants, as well as having children, play a significant role in diversifying migrants' local social contacts.

Links : <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0969776420930758>

Tags : Migration

Organized denial at work: The difficult search for consistencies in French pesticide regulation

Why does it always take a long time to acknowledge environmental hazards such as climate change or air pollution, even when knowledge on their dangers has been available for years? Drawing on the case of French pesticide regulation, this article shows that this gap between knowledge and consequent action results not only from secretive corporate leverage on public decisions and expertise but also from the expertise and bureaucratic machinery behind pesticide regulation. This machinery fosters an organized denial where regulators systematically exclude uncomfortable knowledge that could challenge official risk assessment. Organized denial that legally maintains ignorance fulfills an implicit function. It preserves the legitimacy of the risk management system and, through it, the administrative and commercial organization of agricultural production in France.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/rego.12381>

Tags : Health and decent work

Immediate impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on bean value chain in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa

Africa's agriculture and food systems were already grappling with challenges such as climate change and weather variability, pests and disease, and regional conflicts. With rising new cases of COVID 19 propelling various African governments to enforce strict restrictions of varying degrees to curb the spread. Thus, the pandemic posed unprecedented shocks on agriculture and food supply chains in Sub Saharan Africa. In this study, we use survey data collected from nine countries in Central, Eastern, and Southern, Africa to understand the immediate impact of COVID-19 on production, distribution, and consumption of common beans, and possible food security implications. Descriptive analysis of data collected from bean farmers, aggregators, processors, bean regional coordinators, and mechanization dealers reveal that COVID-19 and government restrictions had impacted the availability and cost of farm inputs and labour, distribution, and consumption of beans in Eastern and Southern Africa. The immediate impacts were dire in Southern Africa with Central Africa slightly impacted. The production and distribution challenges negatively impacted on frequency and patterns of food consumption in households in Africa. Thus, the pandemic poses a greater risk to food security and poverty in the region. Governments could play a significant role in supporting the needs of smallholder farmers, traders and other actors through provision of subsidized agricultural inputs.

Links

: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X20308957?dgcid=raven_sd_via_email#f0025

Tags : Hired work, Health and decent work

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on apple orchards in Europe

CONTEXT

The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, has affected global agricultural chains and intensified the issue of food insecurity worldwide.

OBJECTIVE

We propose a short retrospective of the reported effects of the COVID-19 pandemic from its beginning in March 2020 in Europe, on orchard management and harvest, sales and agricultural chains, monitoring and research in orchards, and we expose some of the solutions undertaken to tackle down these issues.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

In Europe, the fruit and vegetable sector has been affected by the pandemic in terms of production, distribution, and disturbance in market performance. Concerning apple, the most harvested and exported fruit in Europe, national governments, European institutions, the industry and producers have undertaken actions to ensure production and supply demand. Yet, stakeholders have faced several difficulties and additional costs for growth and harvest, sales, but also monitoring and research. However, European Union demand for fresh apples has increased during the pandemic. In addition, apple harvest has started a couple of months after the end of the first lockdown in most countries, and European apple orchards are usually in more flexible smallholder or family farms. Finally, the fruit itself has relatively long shelf-life comparatively to other fruits. For these main reasons, we argue that the apple sector might be more resilient than other fruit sectors or other cultures, despite the negative effects of seasonal workforce shortage and unstable market. The apple sector may suffer more from side-effects such as increasing labor, distribution, and packaging costs, than from actual stock and production issues.

SIGNIFICANCE

The pandemic could be an opportunity to reconsider production modes and to innovate for the future of food production in different crop systems in Europe, including apple orchards.

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Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X21000500?dgcid=raven_sd_aip_email

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration

The farm worker and the ‘drift to the land’. Roots, routes, opportunities and constraints to career pathways in farming

The mass decline in agricultural labour in Britain since the industrial revolution has, until recently, led to the farm worker being fundamentally overlooked within the agricultural research agenda over the last fifty years, while labour shortages in farming persist at a global scale. Data regarding those who actively work at the ‘frontline’ of agriculture is minimal, as are understandings of the career pathways linked to non-capital related occupational succession in agricultural occupations. Using empirical evidence from a survey of 1251 farms in the South West of England, as well as 45 semi-structured interviews with farmers,

farm workers and agricultural contractors, this study employs the Human Capability Framework to examine the career trajectory of the farm labour contributor, and identifies potential constraints to a sustained career in agriculture. Findings demonstrate that farm labour contributors largely, but not always, stem from an agricultural background, arriving via one of three pathways; direct, further/higher education or post-travel, and that farm-level, local-level and national-level constraints exist which influence the capacities and opportunities available to a potential farm worker. Such constraints ultimately affect the ability not only to recruit staff and contend with labour shortage issues in the sector, but also to match employees' and employers' suitably to one another.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016720309669?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : HRM

Analysis of adoption trends of in-parlor technologies over a 10-year period for labor saving and data capture on pasture-based dairy farms

The use of precision technology is increasingly seen as an option to improve productivity, animal welfare, resource use efficiency, and workplace features on dairy farms. There is limited research related to longitudinal adoption patterns of precision dairy technologies and reasons for any patterns. The aim of this analysis was to investigate trends in technology adoption regarding both the amount (number of farms with a technology) and intensity (number of technologies per farm) of adoption. Surveys of parlor technology adoption were conducted on New Zealand dairy farms in 2008, 2013, and 2018, with 532, 500, and 500 respondents, respectively. Technologies were grouped into labor-saving (LS, such as automatic cluster removers) or data-capture (DC, such as in-line milk meters) categories. Trends were examined for farms that had only LS, only DC, or LS+DC technologies. Technology adoption increased over time; the likelihood of technology adoption in 2018 (and 2013 in parentheses) increased by 21 (22), 7 (68), and 378% (165) for LS, DC, and LS+DC technology groups, respectively, compared to 2008. Farms with LS+DC technologies also had a greater proportion of LS technologies compared to non-LS+DC farms, although this relationship declined over the 10-yr period. The use of a rotary versus herringbone parlor was estimated to be associated with 356 and 470% increase in the likelihood of adopting LS technologies and LS+DC, respectively, from 2008 to 2018. Regional differences in adoption were also found, with the likelihood of adopting DC and LS+DC technologies found to be 46 and 59% greater, respectively, in the South Island of New Zealand, compared to the base region of Waikato. The results highlight the importance of understanding spatial and temporal farm characteristics when considering future effect and adoption of precision dairy technologies. For example, the analysis indicates the occurrence of 2 trajectories to technology investment on farms, where larger farms are able to take advantage of technology opportunities, but smaller farms may be constrained by factors such as lack of economies of scale, limited capital to invest, and inability to retrofit technology into aging parlor infrastructure.

Links : [https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/article/S0022-0302\(20\)30906-1/fulltext](https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/article/S0022-0302(20)30906-1/fulltext)

Tags : Innovation

Labour Migration, Vulnerability, and Development Policy: The Pandemic as Inflexion Point?

This issue takes the current pandemic as a point of reference to reflect on the nature of migration processes in India which involve labour migrants who generally work in the lower rungs of the informal economy. It particularly focuses on the circular migrants who were hardest hit by the stringent lockdowns in India and abroad. While migration occurs for a variety of reasons and takes a number of forms, it mostly aims at improving the livelihood and employment prospects of the movers and supports the growth and development of the areas to which the movement occurs. But this does not happen without significant stress and costs. Patterns of unequal development, demographic changes, wars, and conflicts play a large role in migration. Overall, the global trend has been towards higher mobility, both between countries and within countries, although at various levels, the data is fuzzy. This has contributed to greater well-being and prosperity, notwithstanding the many stress points. However, migration is not a single phenomenon in terms of nature, distance, and temporality and migrant workers have diverse characteristics. Many are poor and have little or no skills or assets, and others are well placed and well endowed in skills and assets. The former have poor bargaining power, form segments at the lower end of the labour market at destination, and struggle to achieve basic rights. The diversity in characteristics is also shared by migrants moving within, and across, national boundaries.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-020-00301-x>

Tags : Migration

Women participation in fish processing and packaging in rural communities of Delta State, Nigeria

The study investigated women participation in fish processing and packaging in Delta State, Nigeria. Multi stage sampling procedure was used in the selection of 180 respondents for the study. Data for the study was collected using structured questionnaire, focus group discussion and participatory observation. Data collected were analyzed using simple descriptive statistics, mean scores and inferential statistics. The result indicated that majority of the women were married (57%) and literate with few having non-formal education (38%). The result further indicated that the three major processing methods used by the women to include hot smoking (57%), air drying (25%), and salting (19.4%). Packaging methods include baskets (47.2%), paper cartons (37.2%), jute bags (46.0%) and palm rope (58.0%) used in tying staked fish. The probit regression analysis on socio-economic factors affecting participation of women in fish processing and packaging indicated that age (0.00642***), education (0.00256**), income (0.3609**), access to credit (0.00068**), household size (0.2475**) and access to market (0.03150**) are all positive and significantly related to participation of women in fish processing and packaging. The study recommends the formation of cooperative societies among themselves to ease off some of the problems they encountered in their enterprise.

Links : <https://academicjournals.org/journal/JAERD/article-abstract/E678E6565946>

Tags : Gender

Linking Datasets to Characterize Injury and Illness in Alaska's Fishing Industry

Limited research has characterized nonfatal injury/illness in Alaska's hazardous fishing industry. This study aimed to determine (a) the utility of linking datasets to conduct surveillance, and (b) injury/illness patterns during 2012-2016. Data were obtained from the Alaska Trauma Registry (ATR), Fishermen's Fund (FF), and US Coast Guard (USCG). Datasets were coded to identify patterns in injury/illness characteristics

and circumstances. Probabilistic linkage methods were utilized to identify unique incidents that appeared in more than one dataset. After linking datasets, 3,014 unique injury/illness cases were identified. By dataset, 2,365 cases appeared only in FF, 486 only in USCG, 110 only in ATR, 25 in ATR and FF, 15 in ATR and USCG, 10 in USCG and FF, and 3 in all datasets. FF mainly captured claims submitted by small, independently-owned vessels in Southcentral and Southeastern Alaska. In contrast, USCG mainly captured reports from large, company-owned vessels in Western Alaska. By nature, cases were most frequently sprains, strain, and tears (27%), cuts (15%), and fractures (11%). Across fleets, injuries/illnesses most frequently resulted from contact with objects and equipment (41%), overexertion and bodily reaction (27%), and slips, trips, and falls (20%). Work processes associated with traumatic injuries were most frequently hauling gear (18%) and walking, climbing, and descending (18%). Half of all injuries were of moderate severity (53%). Linking datasets, which capture different segments of Alaska's fishing industry, provides the most comprehensive understanding of nonfatal injury/illness to date. These results, stratified by fleet and severity, will inform prevention strategies.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2020.1845893?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Working conditions and labor flexibility in non-family farms: weather-based labor management by Japanese paddy rice corporations

Improving working conditions in agriculture is of great concern throughout the world. Just as in other industries, many young farm workers prefer to work as salaried employees, which has brought attention to non-family farms as providers of employment opportunities. However, in the presence of a strong need to flexibly respond to weather, there is still difficulty regarding whether workplaces without overworking can exist. This study is based on in-depth surveys of non-family rice farms in Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Our findings suggest that even in non-family farms, holiday-setting is done flexibly to account for weather, and systems that allow for harvesting at appropriate times are in place. During the busy farming period, in joint-stock farms, where multiple farmers invest together, full-time employees work overtime. In contrast, in community farms, many community residents take turns for working, which allows work to be done on time. A closer analysis of work records shows that, in either organizational structure, specific members need to overwork. Reasons behind this include issues with sunk costs in the form of monthly wages, lack of skills among part-time employees, and the communication costs of coordinating with many part-time employees.

Links : <https://www.wageningenacademic.com/doi/abs/10.22434/IFAMR2020.0013?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work, Skills and training

Keeping the farm business in the family: the case of farm and non-farm family businesses in the midwestern United States

Succession planning is a very crucial aspect of family business continuity. The successful transition of family businesses is especially important for small and medium scale family businesses which constitute the beginning phase of most businesses. This paper explores two critical aspects of succession planning, namely the decision to keep business ownership within the family and the transfer-readiness of family businesses. This study assessed potential correlates of these two constructs using data from small and

medium scale farm and non-farm businesses in Midwest US. Results from a probit estimator showed that farm businesses were more likely to be kept within the family ($P < 0.01$). For the full sample, the number of generations involved in daily management, the readiness of the senior management to delegate control, and the owner experience were found to be good correlates of the decision to keep the business within the family. For farms, we also found some correlation between the perception of the business as being successful and the decision to keep the business in the family ($P < 0.1$). Results from the probit and bivariate probit models showed that capital and the number of generations in management are the most consistent correlates of transfer-readiness for the full and farm samples. Finally, we found that female owners of farm businesses were less likely to be ready for business transfers than their male counterparts ($P < 0.01$).

Links : <https://www.wageningenacademic.com/doi/abs/10.22434/IFAMR2020.0138?af=R>

Tags : Gender, Family work

Food Systems in Africa : Rethinking the Role of Markets

Food for cities in Africa is changing under the triple effect of growth demography, urbanization and transformations in agricultural production and trade. These changes create risks: African cities increasingly face the challenges of undernutrition and malnutrition. But they also generate new opportunities: the economy food is the continent's main source of employment and will remain so in the near future, both to ensure agricultural production, agro-food processing and product distribution. At the center of this economy are the intermediaries market, which link producers and consumers, and whose ineffectiveness explains that about a third of the production evaporates in food losses.

Links : <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34919>

Tags : Rural Employment, Value chains

Improving occupational safety and health in the global coffee value chain in Honduras: Drivers and constraints

The preliminary results of the study led to a process of dialogue on OSH involving the coffee producers in the regions included in the study and the most representative stakeholders in the coffee value chain in Honduras. The interventions set out in this document – as approved by the Honduran Coffee Institute and the National Coffee Council – reflect the agreements made during that process. Finally, the study and its interventions were approved and endorsed at a national tripartite meeting.

Links : https://www.ilo.org/global/docs/WCMS_759585/lang--en/index.htm

Tags : Health and decent work, Value chains

Robot-ready: How apple producers are assembling in anticipation of new AI robotics

With the growth of new collaborative design (co-design) strategies for technology development, and increasing media attention on future automation of the farm, food producers are aware of new robotics on the horizon. This paper will discuss how apple growers are anticipating new robotic technologies intended

to use artificial intelligence (AI) to automate aspects of the farm, paying particular attention to the ways that anticipation relates to preparatory assembling and reassembling of landscapes, work, and institutions. Our analysis considers the varying ways growers are practically assembling their orchards in anticipation of new technologies, and how their actions map onto ecological systems, labour relations, and farm capitalization. Our findings reveal some of the challenges to democratic forms of engagement with a robotic future, as well as some of the ways that growers enhance their capacity to engage meaningfully with new technologies.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016721000401?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Innovation

L'activité agricole, une ressource pour la circulation ou l'ancrage des migrants? Exploration bibliographique du lien entre agriculture et migration en France

Après un retour sur des écrits de géographie économique et de sociologie du travail qui ont traditionnellement analysé la place des migrants comme travailleurs de l'activité agricole, l'article envisage la bibliographie issue des recherches sur la mobilité pour questionner le rôle de l'agriculture comme ressource au cœur du projet migratoire des populations observées. Ce changement de perspective soulève de nouveaux enjeux et appelle une nécessaire réflexion sur la façon de rendre compte et de qualifier les formes d'agricultures investies, voire créées, par les migrants, lesquelles témoignent de la variété et de la complexité de la relation entre agriculture et migrations. Dans une perspective de géographie sociale, nous proposons enfin de reformuler des questions de recherche construites initialement en dehors du champ des recherches sur l'ancrage et les migrations mais qui reprennent des objets identifiés dans les débats sur les liens entre agriculture et vulnérabilités.

Links : https://www.cahiersagricultures.fr/articles/cagri/full_html/2021/01/cagri190131/cagri190131.html

Tags : Migration

Le travail en perspectives

Rassemblant les contributions de plus de quarante auteurs, de divers pays, pour certains juristes, pour d'autres économistes, anthropologues, sociologues, ou encore philosophes, cet ouvrage se découpe en trois temps, à la fois logiques et chronologiques. S'ouvrant sur une série de points de vue problématisant la notion de « travail » comme un construit historique, il pointe sous ces « avatars du travail » le caractère nodal du droit. Un état des lieux des « frontières du travail salarié » - partie majeure de l'ouvrage - tend ensuite à montrer la déstabilisation contemporaine des schèmes fondateurs du droit du travail. C'est bien alors la question pratique de son « avenir », de ses recompositions possibles, qui - si elle conclut l'ouvrage - en est aussi le principe structurant.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/sdt/38383>

Quels effets sur le travail des éleveurs bovins laitiers de l'adoption de pratiques agroécologiques dans l'Ouest de la France ?

Afin de limiter les impacts environnementaux, les agriculteurs sont invités à faire évoluer leurs pratiques agricoles ce qui peut avoir un effet sur leurs conditions de travail. L'objectif de cette étude est de mieux comprendre comment l'adoption de pratiques agroécologiques modifie les conditions de travail des éleveurs bovins laitiers. En automne-hiver 2019-2020, 17 exploitations laitières du Grand-Ouest ont été sélectionnées et enquêtées avec un guide d'entretien qui était axé sur la trajectoire de l'exploitation et les changements de pratiques, puis sur les effets

du changement de pratiques sur les sept dimensions du travail : temps de travail, organisation, santé et pénibilité, compétences, sens du métier, relations sociales et ressources à mobiliser (humaines, équipement,...). Une trentaine de pratiques agroécologiques ont été recensées. Tous les éleveurs mentionnent un effet sur le travail des pratiques agroécologiques. Ces enquêtes révèlent que les pratiques ont un effet variable sur le temps de travail, l'organisation de travail et les ressources à mobiliser selon les systèmes de production et la nature des pratiques adoptées ; ii) un effet améliorateur sur la pénibilité du travail, les compétences, le sens du métier, les relations sociales. Ces enquêtes ont mis en évidence des effets variés sur le travail des éleveurs selon la nature des pratiques agroécologiques adoptées permettant d'offrir des perspectives sur l'accompagnement des éleveurs à la transition agroécologique.

Ce travail a été financé par le projet européen H2020-LIFT dont les résultats finaux seront rendus en 2022.

Links : <http://journées3r.fr/spip.php?article4959>

Tags : Skills and training, Work organisation, Innovation

Conditions de travail dans les grandes exploitations laitières françaises

Les exploitations laitières françaises s'agrandissent et dépassent de plus en plus des troupeaux de 100 vaches laitières. Ce mouvement de concentration s'accompagne d'une augmentation de la productivité du travail et d'une diversification des formes de collectifs de travail. Ces mutations interrogent les conditions de travail des éleveurs de grands troupeaux. L'étude présentée dans cet article vise à comprendre et évaluer les conditions de travail dans les grandes exploitations laitières selon une typologie des collectifs de travail. Des enquêtes ont été réalisées auprès de 49 éleveurs laitiers sur leurs conditions de travail définies par l'intensité du travail, l'organisation du travail, la charge physique et mentale, qui sont mis en regard de leur niveau de satisfaction. Les résultats montrent que les conditions de travail diffèrent selon les types de collectifs avec quelques similarités également. Les amplitudes journalières de travail et les cadences de travail sont jugés élevées à fortes dans la grande majorité des exploitations. Le volume de travail est plus élevé pour les éleveurs à petit collectif de travail avec également moins de temps libre. Les grands collectifs avec salariat sont marqués par des cadences de travail et une charge mentale des éleveurs plus élevés que les autres types. A l'inverse celle-ci est jugée modérée à faible par les 3/4 des grands collectifs d'associés. Les résultats montrent que globalement les éleveurs laitiers enquêtés se disent satisfaits de leurs conditions de travail. Ce ressenti globalement positif peut sembler a priori contradictoire avec une partie des résultats montrant des horaires et des rythmes de travail élevés. Il doit être nuancé par le fait qu'il est tendancielle

Links : <http://journées3r.fr/spip.php?article4952>

Tags : Work organisation

Análise da Fadiga Muscular em Operadores de Tratores do Oeste Catarinense

O trabalho diário do operador de trator agrícola faz com que ele permaneça muito tempo sentado e isolado, muitas vezes comprometendo sua saúde, podendo ser caracterizada uma profissão fatigante. Objetivo: avaliar a percepção subjetiva da fadiga muscular na execução de atividades de operadores de tratores agrícolas de um município de pequeno porte de Santa Catarina. Metodologia: estudo transversal quantitativo observacional, realizado no período da safrinha do milho entre os meses de abril a junho de 2018, com 15 operadores de trator. Os instrumentos utilizados para a pesquisa foram o Questionário Bipolar e o questionário de identificação simples. Resultados: o Questionário Bipolar apresentou que a fadiga muscular se acentuou no final da atividade laboral do operador de trator agrícola. Conclusão: foi possível constatar que há percepção subjetiva da fadiga muscular durante a execução da operação de tratores agrícola é mais acentuada no final da jornada laboral.

Links : <https://www.revistaacaoergonomica.org/revista/index.php/ojs/article/view/322>

Tags : Health and decent work