



Congress and Publications

2021/08

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 01/09/2021

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Call for Papers

Applied Ergonomics

This special issue frames the topic of assessing human factors in the design of the built environment by using mixed realities technologies. The aim is to report how studies use simulations of built or unbuilt designs to enable predicting, evaluating, and measuring their performance in a user centered perspective. As for performance, we mean a broad scope of possibilities that range from users' aesthetical satisfaction and users' comfort (as for thermal and acoustic) to functional performance (as wayfinding and safety) and occupants' health and wellbeing.

Links : <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/applied-ergonomics/call-for-papers>

Removing pesticides. Competing alternatives for changing agriculture

Research can address a wide number of environmental issues, such as climate change, food systems, biodiversity loss, human and ecological well-being, resource use- and extraction, land use change, and sustainability more generally. The journal aspires to achieve an appropriate balance between perspectives from the global North as well as the global South and welcomes discussions of (environmental) justice, equity and inclusion. The journal is particularly interested in cutting edge developments in inter- and transdisciplinary work on co-production; arts-based research; integrated nexus and landscape approaches; the trade-offs and synergies between environmental issues and policies; innovations in integrated assessment, monitoring and evaluation; and transitions and transformative change

Links : https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=766:call-for-papers-removing-pesticides--competing-alternatives-for-changing-agriculture&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134

JRSS 2021

Seules les propositions en français ou en anglais comprenant un papier intégral, même provisoire, seront examinées. Les propositions doivent impérativement être déposées sur la plateforme dédiée

Date limite de réception des propositions : 13 septembre 2021

Links : <https://www.sfer.asso.fr/event/view/43>

Dossiê: Sistemas Agroalimentares Contemporâneos

A literatura mundial sobre a alimentação tem dado grande ênfase às reflexões sobre os modelos que orientam e estruturam os sistemas agroalimentares e suas consequências. As análises demonstram que as longas cadeias - base dos sistemas agroalimentares globalizados - promovem um processo de desconexão entre as esferas de produção, transformação/agroindustrialização e consumo gerando uma crise de confiança, expressa nos sucessivos escândalos alimentares, como nos episódios da vaca louca, da gripe aviária, da contaminação por transgênicos etc. Em consequência disso, vimos emergir, nas últimas duas

décadas, em todos os continentes, uma diversidade de iniciativas que buscam reconectar os elos "perdidos" da cadeia alimentar com vistas à construção de um modelo agroalimentar alternativo, mais sustentável e equitativo, no qual a confiança seja restabelecida. No contexto da crise provocada pela pandemia do coronavírus, as reflexões sobre o sistema agroalimentar assumem ainda maior relevância, principalmente quando se considera o lugar que ele ocupa como possível fonte do problema. Esses episódios reposicionam o tema dos sistemas agroalimentares, exigindo esforços analíticos de distintas áreas do conhecimento, que possam dialogar com as dinâmicas e as iniciativas que emergem nos diferentes contextos. Pretendemos reunir, por meio deste dossiê, um conjunto de artigos que expressem as mudanças e tendências dos sistemas agroalimentares contemporâneos, seus desafios e perspectivas.

Submissão de artigos até o dia 25 de setembro de 2021.

Links : <http://raizes.revistas.ufcg.edu.br/index.php/raizes/announcement/view/3>

ISWA - Workshop 3 Rural Development

The role of farm diversification and peasant habitus for farm resilience in mountain areas: the case of the Ötztal valley, Austria

By examining a case study in Tyrol, Austria, the paper aims to demonstrate the role of farm diversification into on- and off farm work and the influence of the peasants' habitus on social-ecological resilience. Drawing on a field study conducted in two remote villages of the Ötztal valley, Austrian Alps, this study provides insights into the interplay of tourism and farming and its impact on farm resilience. Qualitative narrative interviews, so-called farm biographies, served to investigate these issues. Interpretations of data are based on qualitative content analysis. The results highlight that farming and tourism are highly enmeshed in the case study area and that the additional income creates room for manoeuvre for the farms to activate their adaptive capability. At the same time, peasant values guide the farming activities. The farms in this study demonstrate a strong farm resilience that is enabled by farm diversification and rooted in their peasant habitus. This positively affects the socialecological resilience.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4864/69263/version/1/file/WS3_S3_Stotten_Abstract.pdf

Cultivation of Stone-fruits in Uttarakhand: Market Accessibility of Farmers and Monopsonist Behaviour of Intermediaries

Food production in India has increased manifold from 51 million tonnes in 1950-51 to about 252 million tonnes in 2014-15. However, farm income has not grown in the same proportion, as the Situation Assessment Survey (2003,2013) of farmers' data reveal. In this paper, I focus on two important supply-side factors responsible for farmers' exploitation- dependence on intermediaries, and lack of market accessibility due to poor infrastructure. This paper analyses the supply chain of stone-fruits in Uttarakhand, a hill state in northern India. Uttarakhand is the leading producer of stone-fruits in India. I use original survey data constructed by doing a primary survey in Nainital district of Uttarakhand. The main objective is to trace the supply chain of stonefruits and analyse the distribution of profits along this chain, while accounting for the topography of the hills and how it affects farmers' incomes and

dependence on intermediaries. The study finds that high post-harvest (marketing) cost coupled with poor infrastructure and information asymmetry helps traders in wielding power over the farmers. Rich farmers fare relatively well as compared to their poor counterparts. This is primarily due to their dependence on the traders for credit- both for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes. In lieu of this, farmers are bound to sell their harvest to the traders. Also, because these traders deal in bulk and help the farmers dispense-off their produce quickly in the absence of storage amenities, farmers prefer to deal with them, even if this implies additional cost in the form of commissions of traders and transporters. However, calculations show that after accounting for opportunity cost of family labour, even the farmers with large landholdings incur losses. This study finds that in the absence of sound infrastructure, intermediaries become indispensable to the farmers. Policy implications of the paper include an urgent need to develop storage and food-processing infrastructure that will be as helpful to the farmers as the roads that help in improving market accessibility. Also, mere ICT tools such as cell phones can do little to increase farmers' profits, if not done in conjunction with an improvement in credit-lending and agricultural marketing institutions.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4959/70283/version/1/file/WS3_S3_Sah_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Value chains

Support the emancipation of autonomy to get out of the difficulty in agriculture?

A large part of the French and European agricultural population is today in economic, social and environmental difficulty. A majority of farmers find themselves marginalized and suffering: they are trapped in a political and societal confrontation opposing immobilist representatives of the agricultural profession on one side and an urban and tertiary society expressing ecological and health expectations on the other side. These farmers find themselves increasingly stigmatized by staying away from modernity movements (ecological, technological) emancipating minorities of farmers. As their proportion increases, farmers facing difficulties receive little attention from research and development, which focus on innovative minorities. Through this communication, we analyze farmers' difficulties as work concerns: thus the difficulties are tensions between what they do, what they would like to do, what they think, what they believe in and what they work on daily. The difficulties are set up according to a vicious circle in 3 stages which lock the farmer in a situation of discomfort and suffering: the appearance of problems in the work of farmers, then the decline in farm performance, and a loss of confidence in oneself and in one socio-professional surrounding which lead to isolation. The exit from the difficulty then passes through an emancipation from this vicious circle. The concept of autonomy appears as a means of introducing a posture of questioning, in order to elicit "the intimate and the shareable" with the farmers: the objective is to discuss and adjust the perimeter of trust according to the circles within which the exchange is organized. This concept also makes it possible to explain the resources mobilized by farmers in their work by discussing their usefulness, their relevance, the level of dependence in which their use places farmers and the ways farmers can practice by using them less or not at all. Finally, autonomy legitimizes the participation of farmers in the orientation of exchanges within the discussion circles in which they participate: they build collective responsibility for these orientations.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4958/70280/version/1/file/WS3_S2_Coquil_Long%20paper.pdf

Peasant agroecological farms: drivers of rural development through generational renewal, employment, and social connections. The case of Terre de Liens farms in France

Over the last decades in Europe, farm numbers have declined and the renewal of farming generations has stalled. In France, the Terre de Liens (TDL) movement experiments with land-related solutions to foster generational renewal and a transition towards sustainable farming models. One of the tools used by TDL is farm acquisition through citizen investment. This paper aims to analyse the contribution of TDL farms, which are embedded in wider territorial dynamics, to rural development. Drawing on a mixed corpus of qualitative and quantitative data and leveraging a collaborative practitioner-academic analysis, the paper highlights three main ways in which TDL farms contribute to rural development: they are a gateway into farming for young new entrants without agricultural backgrounds, they adopt peasant agroecology models that contribute to the local economy and preservation of natural resources, and they catalyse social and territorial dynamics that redefine rural areas as places of innovation and regeneration. TDL farms participate in a rupture from industrialised and exploitative models of farming, by reinventing the ways in which farmers relate to production assets such as land and labour. This rupture can however be nuanced as the TDL model continues to grapple with farm ownership and farm capital issues, which bring into light the shortcomings of the broader regulatory framework to enable socially and ecologically sound rural regeneration.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4957/70277/version/1/file/WS3_S2_Martin%20Pr%C3%A9vel_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Rural Employment

Institutional determinants of rural youth transitions: insights from a long-term analysis in Senegal and Zambia

In sub-Saharan African countries, the on-going demo-economic transition results in an unprecedented population growth in the world history. Given the importance of rural population and agricultural activities in SSA countries, this situation especially calls into question rural youth transitions. This paper seeks to identify main institutional determinants of these transitions. For this purpose, the paper combines a theoretical framework in institutional economics and a historical and comparative methodology. The research is based on the collection of original data in four rural areas of Senegal and Zambia that make it possible to build the modalities of transitions of successive generations of rural youth. By mobilizing a such long-term analysis, the paper identifies the main institutional determinants that explain youth transitions and demonstrates that these determinants differ according to agricultural and socio-economic contexts and gender.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4956/70274/version/1/file/WS3_S2_Girard_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Gender, Youth

How to use service-driven business model for the benefits of ageing rural community

Many of the EU measures were proposed to encourage early retirement from farming. Current age structure requires different approach aiming to use experiences of elderly people and involvement of them into social and economic activities. Key challenges for rural development policy aiming to increase quality of life of elder people are dealing not only with traditional help and support measures, but with involvement of elder generation into economic and social life also. The new EU agricultural policy measures should ensure that funding and institutional incentives support extending working and active social life of elder farmers. One of possible ways to change approach deals with servitization. The literature on servitization in manufacturing is growing rapidly during last decades, but only a few studies demonstrate how to apply service-driven business model in agriculture. The aim of the paper is to demonstrate a creative way to use service-driven business model in farming and ability of such kind of servitization projects to influence the vitality of rural communities by generating economic, social and cultural effects. Case study on innovative servitization initiative in rural areas of Lithuania “Rent a piece of garden” is used as a theory generating approach, which considers the needs of elder rural generation.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4997/70397/version/1/file/WS3_S1_Gedminaite_Abstract.pdf

Transitions among family-based agricultural contractors in Argentina: labor, pluriactivity and rural development

Labor outsourcing for different agricultural areas across the world has become particularly evident since the 80s alongside productive changes including higher levels of economic concentration, increasing productivity, and continuous incorporation of technological innovations. This paper aims to analyze a group of family-based agricultural contractors in the pampas region of Argentina identifying their main transformations, current economic conditions, and challenges in midst of the present agrarian development trends in the region. The possibilities for persistence by family-based contractors are linked to the persistence of small farmers; besides, contractors' chances to scale-up rely on the association with another contractor of similar condition, at least partial incorporation of technological innovations, and developing pluriactive alternatives. The reciprocal ties established between family-based contractors and small size farms at the same time contribute to each one's persistence and also promote local development both for urban and rural settings. Keywords: outsourcing, family-based contractors, agriculture, Argentina

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4858/69245/version/1/file/WS3_S1_Neiman_Abstract.pdf

Tourism on or off-farms: two different activities for a single work?

In Corsica, a touristic island located at the heart of the Mediterranean basin, agriculture faces both the tourism urbanization and the tourists demand for local agri-food products and agrotourism services. Currently, tourism is the main economic sector of the island and the major source of employment. Nevertheless, agriculture is still the activity the most visible in the surrounding landscapes as the pretty 90% of the area is covered by agricultural and green lands. And, if tourism is clearly a disturbing activity for agricultural organizations (land pressures, competition for labour), it is at the same time an opportunity for farmers to diversify their activities, to complete or increase their incomes and to contribute to the local development. From that point of view, tourism on farms, agrotourism or, more

generally, rural tourism participates to the agricultural development not only because it creates wealth and employees, but also as it contributes to the transmission of the local Heritage. But, not every farmers wants to, or can involve in the tourism services' furniture. Indeed, as tourism is another job and as it often requires another way to practice agriculture in these special cases, agrotourism is also a specific job that can be seen different from tourism on farms and from rural tourism too. So, what we want to discuss here is how tourism and agriculture combines together in these different models taking as an example the case-study of agrotourism in Corsica. Considering the several degrees of poly-activity implemented by the Corsican agrotourism farmers, we draw a typology of them from the most intricate combination of both activities on farms to the less one. So, tourism on farm is not the same product as rural tourism, which rather looks like tourism off-farms and it may be officially recognised like this as soon as the quality of the tourists destination's image is at stake.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4955/70271/version/1/file/WS3_S1_Tafari_Long%20paper.pdf

Publications

Who does what and why? Intra-household roles and explanatory models for sourcing soybean seed from the formal sector in Malawi

This study asks whether there is utility in knowing who sources soybean seed within the household and why when explaining variation in seed obtained from the formal versus informal sector. Survey data collected in Malawi in 2018 were used to explore the question. Results suggest that the identity of the person who sources seed has little to do with whether the seed was obtained from the formal sector. Instead, why the person sources soybean seed is the better predictor. As formal seed system actors mobilize to persuade more smallholder farmers to adopt improved varieties, understanding why people source seed may be key for targeting and when designing agricultural development interventions.

Links : <https://doi.org/10.1177/00307270211033918>

Tags : Gender, Family work, Work organization

Farms worldwide: 2020 and 2030

Rural development objectives are often framed relative to a targeted number of beneficiary farms and farm households. Yet the data available on the number and distribution of the world's farms has been surprisingly fragmented and coherent estimates of the number of farms in a given region for a given year have not been available. We take a set of simple rules to use existing data sources to generate a harmonized set of farm number estimates at the national level. We estimate there are 656 million farms globally in 2020, with a projected decline to 624 million farms globally by 2030. These estimates can be used to better inform policy and large-scale investment programming and design. We also articulate the need for further investments in basic agricultural census data, and outline an agenda for the generation of farm distribution data that would be most useful for further policy guidance.

Links : <https://doi.org/10.1177/00307270211025539>

Perceptions of an ageing agricultural workforce and farmers' productivity strategies: Evidence from Prachinburi Province, Thailand

Thailand's agriculture is facing an ageing workforce, which could negatively influence agricultural production. Yet, there is still limited evidence regarding the perception of the ageing agricultural labour force in the country and a lack of insights into farmers' strategies to improve agricultural output. To fill this gap, we analysed primary data from questionnaire-based surveys of 365 households in Prachinburi Province, Thailand. The results show that household poverty, farm experience, retirement, health concerns, and farm accidents are positively associated with the farmers' perception on the ageing workforce, whereas education level, having an ageing farmer in the family, farm size, mentoring and access to new technology have a negative influence on the perception of the ageing workforce. Given the anticipated implications of the population ageing in Thailand, the government should consider establishing policy options to encourage younger entrants into the agricultural sector and prioritising policies related to intergenerational support.

Links : <https://doi.org/10.1177/00307270211025053>

Herbicides and Zero Tillage in South Asia: Are we creating a gendered problem?

Substantial efforts have been devoted to the promotion of Zero Tillage as part of a Conservation Agriculture based Sustainable Intensification agenda in the Eastern Gangetic Plains of South Asia, yet there is no clear understanding of the gendered implications of the required change in weed management practices from tillage to herbicides. Other geographies such as in Sub-Saharan Africa have shown evidence that transitioning to Zero Tillage may have unbalanced gendered implications that burden women with additional tasks or lead to lessening agency. To address this, a targeted in-depth study with both spouses was implemented in 24 households across Bangladesh, India and Nepal over a period of 5 weeks during crop establishment to understand the perceptions, responsibilities, and knowledge of household spouses who have adopted Zero Tillage systems. This data is used to compare their weeding responsibilities and knowledge between their Pre- and post- Zero Tillage uptake. Findings indicate that the switch to Zero Tillage contributed to substantial time savings in India and Nepal and did not lead to any reallocation or increased burden of roles and responsibilities to women in any of the surveyed localities, while knowledge on weed management practices were balanced among spouses. This research suggests that the gendered experiences of users of Zero Tillage systems and subsequent use of herbicides in investigated locations may differ from Zero Tillage user experience in other geographies, in that Zero Tillage use did not reinforce or deepen existing inequalities within households. This highlights that Zero Tillage may provide an inclusive agricultural development pathway in the Eastern Gangetic Plains of South Asia.

Links : <https://doi.org/10.1177/00307270211013823>

Tags : Gender, Family work, Innovation

Deagrarianization in the making: The decline of family farming in central Poland, its roots and social consequences

In this article, the authors reflect on social consequences of the deagrarianization process, based on their study conducted in the Błaszki commune in central Poland. The study shows deagrarianization in the making, as the region is prone to land being concentrated among the largest farms and to the deactivation of the majority of smallholders. Our research indicates how farmers specialize, quit livestock farming, and endure work overload. It also shows attitudes among younger farmers, who in most cases reject farming as their future career. Among the social consequences of deagrarianization, we note the erosion of community life, conflicts between entrepreneurial farmers and smallholders, and growing distrust. We then reflect on the deagrarianization process's roots, which lie in anti-peasant prejudices and the modernization paradigm in Polish social sciences and in the public sphere.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016721002254?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Youth, Family work

Family labour organization for dairy farming in western Mexico. Between the search for productivity and wellbeing

This article explores the family organization of work in small-scale dairy farms in Mexico. By drawing attention to the division of labour by sex, the paper explores how gender norms and tradition interplay with economic interests of profitability in defining who is able and accountable to perform each task. The article builds on ethnographic research in family dairy farms in Los Altos de Jalisco (Jalisco Highlands), Mexico. Based on qualitative data collected by in-depth interviews, focus groups and observation, the analysis focused on the division of labour by sex and age in the dairy, the fields, and the house. Findings suggest that family well-being emerges as a significant criterion in the allocation of tasks. The production of goods and services and the production of life convey in a unified process that overlap functions of the farm, containing productive activities, and the house, as the realm of the reproduction of life. Welfare emerges as a legitimate element for the analysis of the family economy, downplaying profit maximization and self-interest as the sole elements in decision making.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S074301672100228X?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Gender, Family work

Farming methods and the livelihood outcomes of women in Eastern Uganda

Farming methods are closely linked to the livelihood outcomes of women. The techniques of farming and the manner in which they are applied affects realization of livelihood outcomes. Even though rural women aim at attaining positive outcomes, their efforts are jeopardized by poor farming practices. This situation is exacerbated by gender disparities in knowledge and skills, inadequate access to productive resources and power relations. The current study aims to understand what kinds of farming methods women use and their contribution to livelihood outcomes. Using qualitative interview and survey as an auxiliary method, it was discovered that women predominantly use traditional farming techniques such as intercropping, crop rotation, cover cropping and integrated animal-crop farming. The major hindrances to the gainful use of these methods are knowledge gaps and resource disparities. Most women still grapple with low incomes, starvation, diet deficiencies, inability to access medical care and clothing. They are also vulnerable to climate shocks and stresses. The study concludes that the farming methods have inadequately enhanced income, food security, wellbeing and resilience to shocks and stresses. It recommends that agricultural extension services such as training programmes should consciously target equipping women with

knowledge and skills on how to use the traditional and modern methods of farming and support them to access productive resources.

Links : <https://academicjournals.org/journal/JAERD/article-abstract/3DDE08B67504>

Tags : Gender, Extension, Skills and training

Spanish women pastoralists' pathways into livestock management: Motivations, challenges and learning

Rural studies has made considerable theoretical and empirical progress on gender and agriculture, yet almost none of this work focuses specifically on women involved in livestock production in the Global North. To address this gap, we explored the experiences of women involved in extensive livestock farming in Spain, including their motivations, identities, challenges, and sources of learning and support. Using a life-history approach, we interviewed 29 women across four regions of Spain and conducted follow-up participatory workshops in three regions. We investigated how women enter the extensive livestock sector, learn the occupation and business of livestock husbandry, and their experiences of power relations and discrimination, then interpreted our findings through the lens of Feminist Agrifood Systems Theory (FAST). Women's narratives reveal three primary pathways into livestock management: via family, via a partner/spouse, and from zero. Although interviewees shared common experiences and struggles, each pathway is associated with distinct motivations, challenges, and sources of learning. This variety of goals and experiences disrupts stereotypes about women's roles in extensive pastoralism and points to the need for outreach and policy grounded in the diverse realities of women's lived experiences. Our results underscore the obstacles pastoralist women face in gaining and maintaining economic and decision-making autonomy. Our findings partially support all FAST propositions, yet highlight continuing challenges for Spanish women entering a historically male-dominated sector. In the Spanish context, we found strongest support for FAST propositions 5 and 6, which posit that women must carefully navigate agricultural institutions, often encountering exclusion and discrimination, and that women create their own networks to address their specific needs and advance agroecology and rural sustainability. Increased training for officials overseeing new enterprise incorporations, and investment in women's networks could reduce institutional bias and increase support for women operators.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016721002436?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Gender, Skills and training

Rural Counties That Rely on Dairy and Animal Agriculture Saw Higher Unemployment Rates due to COVID-19

The year 2020 will be remembered for several striking events. Perhaps most notably, the COVID-19 pandemic has produced a severe shock to the economy. The famous influenza outbreak of 1918-1919 killed an estimated 675,000 Americans and led to a 1.5% drop in GDP. In comparison, the 2020 pandemic has already resulted in more than 500,000 deaths and a 3.5% drop in GDP—the largest one-year plunge since recordkeeping began after World War II.

The documented unemployment rate in the United States rose from 3.5% in February 2020 to 14.7% in April 2020, with serious consequences for the agricultural sector (Peña-Lévano, Burney, and Adams, 2020). At the outset of 2021, an estimated 10-12 million unemployed individuals remained. Most of these workers

held low-wage jobs in the service sector, which accounts for approximately 80% of total employment, reinforcing long-run trends in economic inequality.

Much of the emphasis on the persistent unemployment due to COVID-19 has focused on urban bars and restaurants devastated by stay-at-home orders, social distancing requirements, and the large number of office staff now working remotely from home. The customer base for these businesses has disappeared. Unfortunately, comparatively little is known about rural unemployment. We seek to better understand how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted rural unemployment in agriculturally dependent communities.

Links : <http://www.aaea.org/publications/publications-update/rural-counties-that-rely-on-dairy-and-animal-agriculture-saw-higher-unemployment-rates-due-to-covid-19>

Tags : Rural Employment

The evolution of China's rural labor market in the 21st century: an empirical study based on nationally representative survey data at the household level

The purpose of this paper is to assess the development of China's rural labor markets and the identification of the important factors that affect rural labor's off-farm employment and migration.

Design/methodology/approach

Based on a set of long-term panel data, this paper makes a clear judgment on the trend of rural labor transfer. High-quality survey design makes it possible to examine the development of the rural labor market from multiple dimensions. Adding household fixed effects to the empirical model alleviates endogenous problems.

Findings

The authors find that the increasing trend toward off-farm employment, which is dominated by migration, has continued. There are some other important findings: (1). young male workers dominated off-farm employment, but the gap between groups continues to narrow; (2). the structure of employment is a good response to the economic transformation and (3). the quality of off-farm laborers, especially in terms of human capital, has also enhanced significantly and has continued to support off-farm employment and migration. These findings all indicate that the China's rural labor markets have been constantly improving in recent years, although there is still segmentation.

Originality/value

It is the first paper that uses a nationally representative survey data to address the development of rural labor market in the 21st century. With the help of a long-term panel data structure and by controlling the household-level fixed-effect, the authors obtained a deeper and more robust conclusion. Specifically, this article finds that whether it is for the off-farm transfer or the migration, the influence of labor age, gender, human capital and marital status is gradually weakening.

Links : https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/CAER-06-2020-0134/full/pdf?casa_token=-PyTKAWDrWsAAAAA:PIQ8cpixZufSSQ1PcuVCDue_I7ZF8cXyqZP-Y2vyvCMaG8untCJ1v-HD9SxWnJgKTubAp-BA_8ETWyRXP8QrA-mKVLraFuFI-Fs2MFhMq1uB5XkdVPA

Tags : Rural Employment

Addressing Farm Stress through Extension Mental Health Literacy Programs

Agricultural producers have worse mental health than the general population, and often have limited access to mental health providers. Educational programs can strengthen knowledge of mental health including warning signs of stress and suicide, as well as assist individuals in developing communication skills and help-seeking behaviors. Cooperative Extension, the nation's academic outreach unit provided by land-grant universities, has a long history of providing agricultural education programs in the United States; this article describes the expansion of such programs to include mental health education for farmers and agricultural stakeholders in Michigan. Evaluation results of two programs developed by Michigan State University Extension demonstrate the programs are effective in improving understanding of agricultural economic trends, impacts of stress on the body, and warning signs of suicide among agricultural producers and stakeholders. Community-based education increases the capacity for mental health literacy programs to reach distressed farmers.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.1950590?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Economic Stress, Family Distress, and Work-Family Conflict among Farm Couples

Despite recognition that farming has substantial economic uncertainty, few recent studies have investigated how economic stress may impact the family dynamic among family farmers. This study sought to address this gap in the literature by examining both personal and global economic stress as a predictor of family distress and work-family conflict among a sample of farm couples. Participating in the study were 217 husband-wife dyads (434 individuals) in which farming was the primary occupation of the husband. A cross-sectional survey design was used to assess economic stress, family distress, and work-family conflict. Spouses completed separate online surveys to ensure independent responding. Both individual (spillover) and dyadic (crossover) effects were examined. Results demonstrated farmers' personal economic stress was positively related to individual and spousal family distress. Furthermore, family distress was a mediator of the relationship between personal economic stress and work-family conflict for both farmers and their spouses. In sum, economic stress is an important variable to consider when examining the work-family interface of farm couples. Moreover, personal economic stress had a larger impact on family distress and work-family conflict than global economic stress. By providing a better understanding of the family mechanisms by which economic stress may impact farm couples, it is hoped the current results can be used to assist in the development and application of mental health resources for farm families.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.1944417?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Agriculture & Food Systems to 2050

This book features a comprehensive foresight assessment, exploring the pressures – threats as well as opportunities – on the global agriculture & food systems between now and 2050. The overarching aim is to help readers understand the context, by analyzing global trends and anticipating change for better

planning and constructing pathways from the present to the future by focusing on the right questions and problems. The book contextualizes the role of international agricultural research in addressing the complex challenges posed by UN 2030 Agenda and beyond, and identifies the decisions that scientific leaders, donors and policy makers need to take today, and in the years ahead, to ensure that a global population rising to nine billion or more combined with rising incomes and changing diets can be fed sustainably and equitably, in the face of the growing climate threats.

Links : <https://www.worldscientific.com/worldscibooks/10.1142/11212#t=aboutBook>

Tags : Migration, Value chains

LA ESPECIFICIDAD DE LOS PROCESOS RECIENTES DE PROLETARIZACIÓN EN LA SIERRA ECUATORIANA

Este artículo analiza las modalidades recientes de proletarización de los trabajadores rurales de los agronegocios de flores y brócoli en la provincia de Cotopaxi, en la sierra del Ecuador. Se trata de un territorio rural donde la modernización capitalista no requiere de la expropiación total del recurso tierra; por lo mismo, utiliza tanto a trabajadores sin tierra ubicados en la parte baja como a campesinos indígenas que todavía disponen de parcelas ubicadas en la parte alta. Para esto, se indagan las estrategias desplegadas por los empresarios para conservar su dominación en el campo social y que buscan la reproducción de relaciones clientelares, así como el cambio de habitus entre los asalariados de este territorio. Se examinan también las limitaciones de los asalariados rurales en el ámbito organizativo frente a flexibilización del mercado laboral. Este trabajo se basa en investigaciones realizadas desde el año 2012 hasta la actualidad en las cuales se utilizaron encuestas a familias rurales y entrevista a actores clave del territorio

Links : <https://www.scielo.br/j/ccrh/a/dbFYKJMFzPNRytj4bsztS9M/?format=pdf&lang=es>

Tags : Hired work

MOVIMENTOS SOCIAIS RURAIS E FEMINISMOS: percursos e diálogos na construção do feminismo camponês e popular

Este artigo apresenta uma reflexão sobre alternativas políticas que mulheres camponesas vêm construindo em sua atuação em movimentos sociais rurais no Brasil (no Movimento de Mulheres Camponesas e no Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra). A partir de revisão bibliográfica, análise documental, entrevistas e participação em eventos, buscamos compreender como as dirigentes camponesas, organizadas politicamente, têm procurado alternativas às desigualdades nas relações de gênero no meio rural e pensado a construção do feminismo tendo em vista suas vivências no campo. Entendemos que suas reivindicações levam a uma política própria, criada por mulheres para toda a sociedade, da qual emerge esse feminismo ainda em elaboração, mas que já afirma a busca por novas relações de gênero, de produção e com a natureza, a partir das práticas cotidianas do “modo de vida” das mulheres camponesas. Mesmo diante do avanço do neoconservadorismo no Brasil, essas mulheres estão construindo o feminismo camponês e popular como movimento de autonomia e esperança.

Links : <https://www.scielo.br/j/ccrh/a/XH3fDfSdG7g6dfpNTv5YcRt/?format=pdf&lang=pt>

Tags : Gender

O SINDICALISMO DE TRABALHADORES RURAIS COMO OBJETO DE DISPUTA E COMO AGENTE DE CONSTRUÇÃO DE CENTRAIS SINDICAIS NO BRASIL (2003-2017)

Durante os governos do Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT), o número de centrais sindicais cresceu no Brasil e uma acirrada competição por representatividade se estabeleceu entre elas. Este artigo tem como objetivo analisar como essa concorrência se manifestou no movimento sindical por meio do estudo de caso do sindicalismo de trabalhadores rurais, enfatizando as mudanças ocorridas na Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Rurais Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares (Contag), a principal entidade sindical desse segmento. A investigação foi realizada por meio de entrevistas com dirigentes e assessores sindicais, análise de documentos e imprensa sindical e observação de eventos de entidades selecionadas. Concluímos que a criação de novas centrais sindicais e a possibilidade de obter o seu reconhecimento legal nos anos 2000 estimularam alianças e rupturas no sindicalismo de trabalhadores rurais, as quais levaram à formação de novas entidades rurais e retroalimentaram o processo de criação de centrais.

Links : <https://www.scielo.br/j/ccrh/a/5icQSY8DNygwSTwrMjvZcpg/?format=pdf&lang=pt>

MOVIMENTOS SOCIAIS E TRABALHO RURAL FRENTE ÀS TRANSFORMAÇÕES POLÍTICO-ECONÔMICAS E SOCIAIS NA AMÉRICA LATINA DO SÉCULO XXI

Os artigos deste dossiê lançam luzes para pensar o lugar do rural nas interpretações sobre as reconfigurações econômicas, políticas e sociais recentes na América Latina, seja em momentos de hegemonia do progressivismo (nos termos de Rubio e Peña, neste Dossiê) ou do conservadorismo. Os artigos mostram a centralidade da questão agrária, agroalimentar, da exploração de recursos naturais e commodities agrícolas para a compreensão das disputas políticas, econômicas e sociais na América Latina. O rural, muitas vezes visto como lugar de atraso ou setor que tenderia a desaparecer, é fenômeno central para entender o capitalismo contemporâneo na América Latina, o lugar da região na geopolítica global e os rumos políticos da região.

Links : <https://www.scielo.br/j/ccrh/a/5qb6BTRLbcBvkwvPJ6KPBqt/?format=pdf&lang=pt>

MERCADO DE TRABALHO E AGRICULTURA NO BRASIL CONTEMPORÂNEO

Nas últimas décadas, ocorreu uma redução significativa do pessoal ocupado na agricultura brasileira, em que pese o período ter sido bastante favorável para o setor (bons preços, ganhos de produtividade e aumentos de produção). E para essa redução contribuíram vários fatores, registrados por diversos ângulos. Pelo lado da produção, no tocante à questão tecnológica, foram registrados avanços em automação e mecanização das diferentes fases do processo produtivo, que pouparam trabalho humano, com um expressivo aumento da produtividade do trabalho. Uma característica importante é que ocorreu uma concentração da demanda por força de trabalho em um pequeno conjunto de atividades: em 2014, apenas cinco atividades concentravam mais de 50% da demanda de força de trabalho na agricultura brasileira (Balsadi, 2019). No âmbito demográfico, os estudos evidenciaram: redução da participação da juventude nas atividades agropecuárias; aumento da participação das pessoas com mais de 60 anos na população

economicamente ativa (PEA) agrícola; e forte queda da participação da mão de obra feminina nas atividades agropecuárias. Pelo lado das “estratégias” familiares, houve uma busca por novas formas de inserção das pessoas em outras atividades que pudessem oferecer novas oportunidades de ocupação e renda, culminando com uma redução drástica da participação dos membros não remunerados da família na PEA agrícola, via engajamento em atividades não agrícolas, desenvolvidas tanto no campo como nas cidades. Finalmente, vale destacar a importância do “setor de refúgio” na ocupação das pessoas no rural brasileiro, com crescente aumento da PEA agrícola dedicada exclusivamente à produção para o próprio consumo e para os membros da família (DelGrossi, 2017). Em função disso, o objetivo do presente capítulo é, com base nos dados dos Censos Agropecuários e com recortes para Brasil e Grandes Regiões, confirmar ou não este significativo conjunto de tendências no mercado de trabalho rural e agrícola.

Links

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https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/livros/livros/201201_livro_uma_jornada_pelos_contrastes_do_brasil_cap14.pdf

Tags : Rural Employment