



Congress and Publications

2021/11

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 01/02/2022

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Congress

GIS Avenir Elevages - Journée de restitution sur l'attractivité des métiers des filières d'élevage

De nombreux métiers des filières d'élevage rencontrent aujourd'hui des difficultés de recrutement, en partie dues à leur manque d'attractivité. Pour apporter des éléments de réponse, le GIS Avenir Elevages s'est donné pour mission d'identifier les métiers des filières de l'élevage en tension, d'analyser leurs facteurs d'attractivité et leurs freins, de se projeter dans l'avenir en réalisant un travail prospectif sur l'évolution possible des métiers, afin de réfléchir aux manières de rendre les métiers plus attractifs selon les attentes des personnes susceptibles de s'y consacrer.

Links : <https://www.gis-avenir-elevages.org/Actualites/Journee-de-restitution-sur-l-attractivite-des-metiers-des-filieres-d-elevage>

28ème Journées de Bordeaux - Pratique de l'Ergonomie

L'Équipe d'ergonomie de Bordeaux a le plaisir de vous annoncer que les prochaines Journées de Bordeaux sur la Pratique de l'Ergonomie se dérouleront les 16, 17 et 18 mars 2022.

Le thème de cette année sera « La formation dans l'intervention en ergonomie : quand l'acte pédagogique devient stratégique » et vous trouverez ci-après l'annonce en téléchargement.

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2021/11/01/28eme-journees-de-bordeaux/>

IRSA 2022

Whose versions of sustainability count in the urban century? How does spatial disadvantage intersect with injustices based on gender, ethnic, linguistic, religious and other dimensions of social difference? What opportunities do flows of people, capital, information and commodities between urban and rural spaces present for sustainable rural development?

As a delegate to the 2022 World Congress of Rural Sociology you will consider these and many other questions relevant to contemporary rural society. Our venue, Cairns, sits on the traditional country of the Gimuy Yidinji and Yirrigandji peoples. Sandwiched between two World Heritage Areas - the Great Barrier Reef and the rainforests of Tropical North Queensland - and with a vast rural hinterland, Cairns is a hub for tourism and tropical agriculture at the heart of the Asia Pacific.

Links : <https://www.irs2022.com/>

Congreso ALASRU 2022

La Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología Rural (ALASRU) convoca a los y las académicas interesadas en la problemática de las ruralidades a participar en el próximo Congreso ALASRU 2022 que se llevará a cabo en la ciudad de Oaxaca, capital del estado de Oaxaca, México, del 27 de noviembre al 2 de diciembre del 2022, con el propósito de abordar y debatir críticamente, con apertura y respeto a la diversidad y pluralidad teórico-metodológica, futuros imaginables para América Latina en el marco de la pandemia; retomando las grandes líneas del congreso 2018, en el cual se debatieron las convergencias, disputas y alternativas en un contexto de revitalización del papel de las economías agrarias.

Se podrán presentar contribuciones en formato de Ponencia en alguno de los 21 Grupos de Trabajo (GT), así como propuestas para Mesas Redondas sobre temas no incluidos en los GT. El registro de propuestas de ponencias en GT y Mesas redondas será a través de la página web de ALASRU. Les invitamos a visitar el sitio web de ALASRU: <http://www.alasru.unam.mx/>, donde se estarán publicando novedades y detalles del evento.

Links : <http://www.alasru.unam.mx/congreso/#/convocatoria-ponencia>

Ruralities - Call for working group proposals

Call for working group proposals will be open until 12th December 2021.

Proposals with max 400 words should contain the name of the suggested group, name(s) of coordinator(s) with contact information, background and aim of the group.

Please, send your proposal to: ruralities@uef.fi

Proposers will be notified of approval or rejection in early January 2022.

Working groups can be found here in January 2022.

Registration for the postponed conference will be open in February 2022.

Working groups are divided under following four categories. For more information about each, please visit the section about Theme.

Links : <https://sites.uef.fi/ruralities/working-groups-2020/>

EALC 2022

Annual conference 2022 - Padova Italy

December 1, 2021: Opening paper submission site

March 1, 2022: Paper submission deadline

April 1, 2022: Reviewing results to authors

April 1, 2022: Opening registration site

Links : <https://eale.nl/conference-2022/important-deadlines-eale-2022>

Engineering for Rural Development

25.-27.05.2022 - Latvia

The Conference will focus on the new technologies and scientific research in the areas of agriculture, energetics, engineering, engineering education, transport as well as on other topical engineering problems. This is a possibility to provide technology transfer from scientists to enterprises and exchange information with specialists in your area of research from different European countries.

Links : <http://www.tf.llu.lv/conference/>

2022 AAEA Annual Meeting

About 1,400 participants are expected to attend the 2022 AAEA Annual Meeting, which will take place on July 31-August 2 at the Marriott Anaheim.

Registration for the 2022 AAEA Annual Meeting will open in March.

Links : <http://www.aaea.org/meetings/2022-aaea-annual-meeting>

Call for Papers

Advancing Agriculture in a Changing World

Association of Nepalese Agricultural Professionals of Americas (NAPA) Conference Organizing Committee (COC) is pleased to announce the call for abstracts for the 3rd NAPA Biennial International Scientific Conference with the theme “Advancing Agriculture in a Changing World.” This call solicits abstracts for oral and poster presentations. Abstract submitted should be within the disciplines of Agricultural and Allied Sciences and should fit under the topics listed below. Abstract, focused directly or indirectly, to achieve sustainable supplies of food, feed, fuel, and fiber (4F) to meet the need of current and future generations are strongly encouraged. Graduate and undergraduate students must indicate their interest in participating in oral and poster competitions in the submission form. There will be an opportunity to publish selected research papers in NAPA’s Global Journal of Agricultural and Allied Sciences (GJAAS).

The abstract should be limited to 250-300 words.

Links : <https://napaamericas.org/conference2022/Call-for-abstracts-NAPA-2022.pdf>

Les violences envers les populations vulnérables : des réciprocity complexes

Appel à contributions pour le numéro 9 de la revue Populations vulnérables, coordonné par Elizabeth Brown et Claire Scodellaro. Ce numéro réunira des articles analysant différents aspects des interactions entre violences et vulnérabilités et tendant à en mesurer l'impact à différents niveaux, tant local que national (sans se limiter à la France).

Links : <https://calenda.org/937414>

RIPCO 2022



Le 17 juin 2022, la RIPCO organise, en mode hybride, sa 3ème journée de recherche. La thématique de la journée concerne les comportements de santé, la santé des personnes et des organisations. Cependant, comme chaque année, toutes les communications concernant les comportements organisationnels sont les bienvenues.

La soumission des propositions se fait uniquement par email, à l'adresse suivante : soumission_jr2022@ripco-online.com, au plus tard le 25 avril 2022, pour un retour du comité scientifique prévu le 13 mai 2022.

Links : https://ripco-online.com/fr/jr/2022/ripcoRD_2022.asp

Les enjeux psychosociaux liés au travail

Cet appel à contribution, pour le numéro d'octobre-décembre 2022 de la Revue française des affaires sociales porte sur les risques psychosociaux (RPS). L'institutionnalisation des risques psychosociaux, comme catégorie d'analyse et d'action, s'est produite de manière accélérée en France au début des années 2010 dans le cadre initial d'une demande politique d'expertise. Celle-ci relayait à la fois des préoccupations européennes relatives aux coûts du stress au travail et des médiatisations nationales des faits de harcèlement et de suicide liés au travail. Cette institutionnalisation a marqué une phase historique de réélaboration du problème politique des conditions de travail, après celle du début des années 1970. Quel bilan et quelles perspectives en dessiner une décennie plus tard ?

Links : <https://calenda.org/940314>

« Innovation et Temporalité » de la revue Innovations

Les questions temporelles sont omniprésentes dans le management de l'innovation et rythment la vie des organisations. Cet appel à articles vise à approfondir la compréhension de l'articulation entre l'innovation et la temporalité dans les contextes organisationnels de toute nature (secteurs privé, public ou associatif, etc.).

Ce numéro spécial est ouvert aux études empiriques ou conceptuelles ainsi qu'aux approches méthodologiques variées : qualitative, quantitative, mixte, etc.

Les contributions sont attendues pour le 28 février 2022 sur la plate-forme de la revue Innovations

Links : <https://www.agrh.fr/evenements/2021/11/20/appele-articles-pour-le-numero-special-innovation-et-temporalite-de-la-revue-innovations>

Colloque RRTE

Intitulée « Risques et ressources du travail émotionnel (RRTE) : actualités, enjeux pour la prévention, perspectives théoriques et méthodologiques », cette manifestation scientifique se tiendra les 19 et 20 mai 2022 à l'Université Lyon 2 sur le campus des berges du Rhône dans la salle des colloques du Palais Hirsch.

Les propositions de communication sont à transmettre au plus tard le 10 janvier 2022 à l'adresse suivante : Colloque.RRTE.Lyon2@gmail.com

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2021/11/21/appele-a-communication-au-colloque-rrte/>

III Concurso de Ensayos de Investigación y Perspectiva de Género Edición especial: Género, Desigualdades y Desarrollo en la Región Andina

El concurso tiene como objetivo promover la perspectiva de género en las investigaciones en ciencias sociales y humanas, así como en disciplinas afines que pongan énfasis en los desafíos que enfrenta la región andina [2] para atender las desigualdades de género, las múltiples discriminaciones, las tareas de cuidado y de gestión de la vida en el medio rural y urbano, entre otros. Con ello, se busca promover el proceso de internacionalización del conocimiento en estudios de género, aportando al intercambio y difusión de investigaciones en y sobre los países en la región andina.

Links : <https://sociologia-alas.org/2021/11/15/iii-concurso-de-ensayos-de-investigacion-y-perspectiva-de-genero-edicion-especial-genero-desigualdades-y-desarrollo-en-la-region-andina/>

Western Economics Forum (WEF)

Topical Focus of Special WEF Issue: Value-At-Risk in Agricultural Supply Chains

The Western Economics Forum (WEF) focuses on interdisciplinary issues relevant to the Western United States. For its Fall 2022 issue, the WEF welcomes authors to submit papers for peer review addressing matters/areas related to "Value-At-Risk in Agricultural Supply Chains". As editors for this issue, we are seeking papers relating to any of at least three (3) focus areas associated with this topic.

Links : <http://blog.aaea.org/2021/11/western-economics-forum-wef.html>

ISWA - Workshop 6 Work Organisation

A participatory modelling approach to foster the co-construction of the collective work organization in the mixed crop-livestock farm “Domaine du Possible” in Arles, France

Dealing with the management of diversified and integrated systems in the context of group farming, this applied research investigates to what extent involving individuals can achieve better group dynamics when individuals are separately managing agricultural production activities in a participatory modelling activity highlighting organisational processes

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4900/69466/version/1/file/WS6_S4_Laurant_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Connecting global value chains to work organization in farms: theoretical insights and evidence from coffee farms in South Brazil

Farmers are investing in farms in order to last in a high competitive global agricultural market. The investments in capital, land and labor are impacting farming work through new technologies, increasing farming size and productivity, and increasing employment. In addition, global value chain establishes parameters of agricultural production that also impact farming work. Understanding how work at farm level is linked to requirements from global value chain is important to ensure the good functioning of value chain, since working and employment conditions are considered essential to value chains sustainability. Based on the advances in the literature in work organization approach and global value chain governance, we provided a theoretical guideline linking work at farm level and labor issues at global value chain level through the key concept of standards. Evidence of the pertinence of the theoretical guideline was provided by the application in the case of small coffee farms in South Brazil. This is a new approach to analyze work organization in farms considering links between micro-level (farm) and macrolevel (global value chain).

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4979/70343/version/1/file/WS6_S4_Malanski_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation, Value chains

Do farmers groups support quality of work life? A framework for analyzing group farming in France

Group farming can be a powerful lever to face ongoing technical and societal transformations of agriculture, environmental challenges and to facilitate new farmers setting up. Despite expanding activities of farmers groups, new generation of farmers are sometimes reluctant to involve in groups which arose in a very different social, economic and political context, during the modernization period. Our research explores the following hypothesis: the difficulty to attract new generation of farmers is linked to different visions and aspirations of governance and work organization within the group. Younger generations of farmers express high expectations in terms of quality of work life. Farmers groups

functioning is analyzed to understand how different types of work organization and governance impact quality of work life. The objective of this paper is to report on the analytical framework mainly built upon the definition of quality of work life and to illustrate what quality of work life means in a context of farmers groups.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4898/69460/version/1/file/WS6_S4_Brives_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

The social sustainability approach as a systemic framework for analyzing work organization in livestock farms

The social dimension of sustainability in livestock farming has been poorly documented, yet it is essential element in considerations regarding the future of livestock. We designed a framework to analyze the subject more deeply, taking into account its subjective and context-dependent nature. Social sustainability then was defined by drawing from statements made by actors and farmers who were interviewed in four different territories in France. The different facets of social sustainability identified were organized into seven main axes. The first four are related to farm-focused sustainability: job meaning, work organization, balancing private and professional life, and health. The last three axes take into account the embeddedness of farms in a territory and a society: territorial and societal conditions, local and social networks, and contribution to social sustainability of the territory. This framework which clearly reveals the complexity of social sustainability, was used to explore our understanding of work organization. We were able to explain the different facets of this organization, taking into full account the singularity and sensitivity of individuals as well as other scales, such as family, farm, territory and society. The social sustainability framework enriched our understanding of work organization including organization in place, wished for and experienced.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4978/70340/version/1/file/WS6_S4_Cournut_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Outsourcing of Agricultural work in India: Emerging trends and implications for decent work and employment (A case study)

Like other sectors of the economy, agriculture is also experiencing outsourcing, which refers to the firm's "make or buy" decision and is basically defined as the purchase of a service provided by another firm. Traditionally, outsourcing in agriculture links farms that have an excess capital in machinery and labor with those who do not have enough capital to perform specific tasks, such as harvesting. More recently, outsourcing has become a key component of agricultural development in many countries, including in developing countries, where it allows small farms to have access to new farming practices and equipment to improve their productivity or to capture new market niches. The motivations are as many as the types of outsourcing arrangements. On the demand side, more than a simple purchase of a service, outsourcing can also be viewed as a strategic decision of externalizing one or more tasks of the production process. On the supply side, outsourcing enterprises show a rich diversity of organizational architectures and governance structures. Today, outsourcing services are not only provided by farmers with an excess of capital, but also by entrepreneurs who specialize in this activity alone. The paper examines the nature

and dynamics of agri outsourcing in a smallholder context of India with focus on the role of agri-outsourcing agencies in promoting inclusive and effective development, besides inferring on the potential and implications of this kind of innovation (agri-outsourcing) in the Indian agricultural context. It examines cases of agri outsourcing in a value chain of export grapes on the input and services side especially labour and marketing services with clear analysis of the implications of such institutional outsourcing innovations for future of value chains and small producers and workers.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/5002/70412/version/1/file/WS6_S3_Sukhpal_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Rural Employment, Health and decent work

The rise of A-to-Z farm outsourcing in France: a marker of contemporary changes in agricultural labor organization

Farm outsourcing, also known as custom farming, is an old and widespread practice in France. But statistics show a revival of the phenomenon over the last ten years with not only an accelerated development of farm outsourcing but also an evolution of practices. More and more farmers are outsourcing a growing number of agricultural operations, including "symbolic" operations and others involving highly specific resources. Some even delegate the management of several production activities, or even the entire farm. It is the latter, commonly referred to by professionals as A-to-Z, that is of interest here. While a few rare cases were observed at the end of the 1990s, this A-to-Z practice now concerns about 7% of French farms. This particular form of farm outsourcing, which we shall describe as full delegation, reflects a major change in the organization of agricultural labor and raises important research questions as well as policy issues. And yet, there are very few studies about A-to-Z and more generally custom farming compared to other forms of agricultural outsourcing. The objective of this paper is to propose a quantification and characterization of A-to-Z and an analysis of the determinants of its development. To do so, we develop a framework for analyzing the relational contracts underlying full delegation relationships. Our empirical study is based on a mixed methodology combining a qualitative analysis of the different types of A-to-Z organization and contracts, and a quantitative analysis of the phenomenon. The data used combines both secondary statistics and original data from in-depth surveys conducted with thirty farm contractors, as well as the 1,200 responses to a postal survey on outsourcing conducted with farmers in the SouthWest of France. Our study shows that this rapid growth of A-to-Z is counter-intuitive from the point of view of transaction cost theory, but is possible when one considers possible ex-ante incentive mechanisms (expectation of specialization gains, inclusion of a bonus based on the value of the output in the contract, participation of a third party), and informal incentive mechanisms, such as trust and reputation, built through repeated interactions.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4977/70337/version/1/file/WS6_S3_Nguyen_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Work organization and integrated management of animal health: What connections do they have?

This WOS & ScienceDirect literature review explored connections between work organization in livestock farming systems and integrated management of animal health. Only 18 articles connected the two

themes: precision livestock production, includes health monitoring and changes farm and work management, and the impacts of practices (the work organization component) on one disease or practices to reduce antibiotic use.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4894/69448/version/1/file/WS6_S3_Gotti_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Measuring farmers` costs of administrative burdens due to cross- compliance obligations

The shift from market support to cross-compliance based direct payments have increased transaction costs of farmers who increasingly complain about substantial administrative burdens with the direct payment scheme. Administrative burdens are one part of transaction costs arising at farm level due to requirements. A survey among 100 Swiss farmers was conducted in spring 2019 to analyse the costs of administrative burdens due to cross-compliance standards. Farmers were asked for their annual time requirements for collating information for the up to 14 forms they have to provide to proof compliance with cross-compliance standards. Group comparisons and regression analyses were applied to test for significant differences in time requirements across farm type, production system and sociodemographic characteristics of farmers. Applying the Standard Cost Model, the costs of administrative burdens were calculated for the Swiss farming sector as a whole and for different farm types. Time requirements vary widely between farmers and can only partly be explained by the farm type and production system. In our sample, organic farmers need 40% more time for collating information to proof cross-compliance as compared to conventional producers. Furthermore, specialized dairy and diversified dairy and crop producers need significantly more time than specialized crop producers. Age and education of farmers was not found to affect time requirements. The costs of administrative burdens was calculated to be 151 Mio CHF for the Swiss agricultural sector. On average, 5.7% of the budget spent on the six main direct payment programs are needed to cover the costs of these administrative burdens. Crop farmers, either organic or not, bear a rather insignificant share of the sectors administrative burdens. To effectively reduce costs of administrative burdens of the Swiss direct payment scheme, the focus should be on the biggest group of farmers, namely the specialized dairy producers contributing 34% to the sectoral costs. Future research on administrative burdens with the Swiss direct payments scheme should further develop the survey design and identify additional obligation related factors and farm and farmers` characteristics that contribute in explaining differences in time requirements.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/5001/70409/version/1/file/WS6_S3_ElBeni_Abstract.pdf

A style of farm work, intensive and collective, conducive for the agroecological transition

The higher intensity of labour observed in many agroecological farming systems is barely examined by science, particularly in terms of work organization. Our research on the French farm machinery cooperatives, based on the farming styles framework, allows highlighting a particular style of farm work conducive for the agroecological transition. Farmers, member of these co-ops, have developed a long-standing reliance on the peer-to-peer cooperation, gradually shaping a labour-intensive and collective style of farm work to make viable their conventional farming systems. They then have easily re-mobilized

the structuring basis of their initial on-farm work organization, i.e. labour intensity and peer-to-peer cooperation, by orientating them otherwise to develop agroecological practices.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4976/70334/version/1/file/WS6_S2_Lucas_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Working conditions in large French dairy farm: differences and similarities between working groups

Dairy farms in France are growing and increasingly surpassing herds of 100 dairy cows. This trend of concentration is accompanied by an increase in labour productivity and a diversification in the composition of the workforce on these farms (individual farmers, worker-members, partners, employees). These major changes raise questions about the working conditions of livestock farmers on these dairy large farms, which are subject to various sources of tension due to a heavy workload and external risks and hazards, which can lead to a degraded working environment with high levels of stress and mental workload. However, the farmers are expecting decent working conditions and looking for a "life like any other". We consider the working conditions on these large dairy farms and formulate the hypothesis that there are specificities according to the different types of working groups. Surveys were carried out among 49 dairy farmers managing large dairy structures in France on their working conditions and their level of satisfaction with it. The working conditions were defined by work intensity (working time, hours, free time), work organisation (distribution of tasks and responsibilities, ease of replacement, communication within groups), physical and mental workload. The results show that working conditions differ according to the three types of working groups that we have defined, but that similarities also exist. The daily working hours and work rhythms are considered to be high or very high on most of the farms. The volume of work per worker is higher for farmers with few workforce available with also less free time. Large workforce farms with wage earners have higher work rhythms and mental workload than the two other types of working groups. Conversely, it is considered moderate to low by three-quarters of the type of large workforce collectives of associates. The results show that, overall, the dairy farmers are satisfied with their working conditions. This overall positive feeling may seem contradictory at first sight with some of the results showing high working hours and work rhythms. It must be qualified by the fact that it tends to be different between the types of working groups and that the working conditions within each type are very contrasted.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4891/69439/version/1/file/WS6_S2_Beguin_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Work organization as a barrier to crop–livestock integration practices: A case study in Guadeloupe

Crop-livestock integration is thought to increase system autonomy and resilience by transitioning system components into a circular economy. Like most agroecological practices, crop–livestock integration is considered time- and labor-intensive. We hypothesized that work characteristics (organization, duration, and arduousness) and subjective factors related to work with animals shaped the implementation of crop–livestock integration practices in mixed crop–livestock systems and vice versa. The Qualification and

Evaluation of Work method (QuaeWork) was coupled with qualitative interviews. This framework was implemented on 14 farms selected from a typology of mixed crop–livestock systems in Guadeloupe (French West Indies), where the high cost of labor raises tension between work organization and agroecological practices. Three patterns of crop–livestock integration shaped work organization: family farms with strong crop–livestock integration (Pattern 1, 6 farms), farms with moderate crop–livestock integration (Pattern 2, 5 farms), and intensive productivity-oriented farms (Pattern 3, 3 farms). These patterns have different farm characteristics and work organizations. Pattern 2 spent more time using crop by-products as animal feed (on average 253 h/year) than Pattern 1 (on average 222 h/year), whereas Pattern 3 did not use crop-products to feed animals. Farms in Pattern 3 spent more time using crop excreta to fertilize crops (on average 29.8 h/year) than Pattern 2 (on average 19.6 h/year) and Pattern 1 (on average 13.4 h/year). In Patterns 1 and 2, the low availability of family labor, and lack of the presence of skilled employees, may hold back whole-farm crop–livestock integration development and increase in animal units, whereas, in Pattern 3, management of the nutritional value of crop by-products and the cost related to employing additional persons would do so. The subjective link to animals can be more relational (Pattern 1), practical (Pattern 2), or economic (Patterns 2 and 3) regarding farmers' objectives. Adapted mechanization, direct collection of feed and deposition of feces by animals, targeted supportive policies and market governance, and organizational innovation beyond the farm level are discussed as levers that can be operated depending on the pattern.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4975/70331/version/1/file/WS6_S2_Fanchone_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Benchmarks on work organization and key practices in grazing systems

Facing society's expectations towards more environment friendly agricultural production, farmers modify their systems and practices. These transformations lead to changes in working conditions, organization and in the deep meaning of the profession according to livestock farmers themselves. In ruminant farms, autonomous grazing systems are identified as an interesting alternative towards agro-ecology. The Transae project (Work transformations and transitions to agro-ecology in ruminant farms), is based on a community of practices supporting the transformations of the livestock farmers' work which are not very well documented. The project produced common knowledge and resources for farmers, advisors and trainers. In this context, archetypes were built describing modeled systems linking elements of work organization, livestock farmers' practices, technical and economic data. Three methods, the Work Assessment Method (WAM), the comprehensive practices interviews and technical economic monitoring, were combined in order to collect information on farms. These archetypes were then produced by modeling the functioning of 24 real farms to account for consistency between structural characteristics, technical practices, work organization and the technical-economic and work objectives of farmers. Useful for counsellors, teachers and herders, they show that working in these systems requires a great deal of observation and adaptability.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4974/70328/version/1/file/WS6_S2_Chauvat_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Taking work into account in the production of benchmarks in organic livestock farming

In a context very favorable to organic farming, the availability of benchmarks to accompany increasing conversions is necessary. Within the framework of the Bioref project, farmer' work has been taken into account in the production of these benchmarks, and this study reports the main results in five organic ruminant production systems: beef cattle, dairy cattle, meat sheep, dairy sheep and goats. Surveys were carried out in 32 farms using the Work assessment method supplemented by additional information on free time and the experience of work by farmers. The work situations observed in our sample are very diverse, influenced by the production sectors but also by strategies that are very common in these systems, such as the diversification (multiple productions) and valorization of the production (processing and/or direct sales). Farmers' organizational choices reflect a search for consistency with what they expect from their profession. The indicator provided by the Work Assessment Method to assess the liveability of the work situation (the room for maneuver in time), does not reflect the farmers' experience of their workload. This experience seems to be more affected by the lack of weekends or the absence of breaks due to processing and direct sales marketing activities. We explain the specificities of organic livestock work from the point of view of the farmers surveyed. These results confirm that taking work into account contribute to improve the relevance of benchmarks in organic livestock farming.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4888/69430/version/1/file/WS6_S2_Cournut_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Work organization and its economic efficiency in oasis crop-livestock farms

In this paper, we present how crop-livestock integration is a key concept to the resilience of the oases' farming systems. In these very arid contexts, irrigation is compulsory to allow crops' development. A limited number of crops are cultivated underlying date palm trees. Crops also benefit from the complementarities of livestock, directly through manure which improves soil fertility as well as indirectly, through atmospheric nitrogen fixation by alfalfa, which is the common fodder crop. In addition, households benefit from their herds with a supply of high quality protein as well as regular incomes from milk and live animals' sales. As farming is almost like garden maintenance, given the limited arable land area, work uses are vital to ensure the resilience of farms, but they need to be accurately characterized. To do so, and to determine work use economic efficiency in crops and livestock production, we selected six representative farms of the diversity of situations. We determined work durations needed for each crop and for livestock, according to the 'Work Balance' method. We also calculated gross margins achieved by these activities. We also followed water volumes used on-farm and their origins (rainfall, surface and groundwater irrigation, as well as virtual water corresponding to off-farm resources used to feed livestock). The results demonstrate that the association between date palms and livestock is crucial to the oases' farms as it mobilizes most of work time and water volumes, creating most of the incomes. We also demonstrated that intervention measures aimed at increasing incomes through products' marketing (particularly dates) and enhancing the animal performances (particularly livability of lambs in the prolific D'man breed) are crucial to the future of these fragile systems. At the opposite, the promotion of new crops, like watermelon in the expansion areas of the oasis is highly problematic, as it emphasizes water scarcity by depleting groundwater resources, and it is not systematically associated to higher work remuneration due to crops' prices volatility

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4973/70325/version/1/file/WS6_S1_Sra%C3%AFri_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Application of Lean techniques to dairy farming

The combined contributions of people and efficient processes is central to the long term success of livestock farms. Lean production is business philosophy focusing on organisational effectiveness through waste reduction and improving productivity. Although widely used in other industries, there is limited research on the effectiveness of Lean principles to increase labour efficiency on dairy farms. Therefore the objective this case study was to apply Lean principles to Irish dairy farms to remove waste and increase labour efficiency. Two studies were used to evaluate the applicability of Lean principles to dairy farming. The Dairygold Co-Operative pilot programme involved 15 farmers completing a self-assessment of kilometres walked and typical working day length before and after the programme. Initial training on Lean techniques and tools was provided. The core tools used were visualisation, standardisation, 5S, problem solving and identification of wastes (TIMWOODS). Data from a subset of 76 farmers involved in a separate time-use research study was also used to determine if implementing Lean practices saved farmers time compared to similar farms which had not undertaken the programme. Over the 6 month period of the pilot programme, there was a saving of 18 work days and a €1,440 reduction in costs across the 15 farms. Farmers also walked 116 km less as a result of having more efficient practices. Similar to the Dairygold pilot study, Lean was also proven to be effective at reducing the time needed to complete tasks in the time-use study with 'Lean' farmers working fewer hours (7.6 h/ day) compared with 'not Lean' farmers (9.7 h/day; $P < 0.001$). 'Lean' farmers spent significantly less time on milking, administration and repairs and maintenance ($P < 0.001$). The results of this study demonstrate that Lean principles can be effective in improving labour efficiency on Irish dairy farms. The application of Lean principles on-farm can reduce working hours and physical workload as well as delivering improvements in safety while having a significant positive impact on farmers' quality of life and mental wellbeing.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4972/70322/version/1/file/WS6_S1_Beecher_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Application of the Work Assessment Method (WAM) on Australian dairy farms : implications for future research

The importance of improved social sustainability in farming for attracting and retaining a farm workforce, including family and non-family participants, has brought renewed focus amongst farmers, advisors and researchers to the analysis of farm work and farm work organisation. In the context of Australia's large-scale farming however, there has been less attention in research to changes in farm work and work organisation, in particular those changes associated with an increase in non-family members as employees or contractors and the implications for work organisation from introduction of farm technologies. The aim of this paper is to report on a pilot study on Australian dairy farms of the application of a work assessment method (WAM) developed in

France, to consider the efficacy of the method for the Australian context, adaptations that may be required, and the potential application of WAM in future research. Drawing on the experiences of the authors and results from a WAM analysis of two pilot dairy farms in north-east Victoria, we found the WAM

identified labor efficiencies on the farms, helped identify practical solutions to workload issues and assisted the farmers in (1) clarifying their priorities in the organisation of work for social sustainability and (2) assessing the value of technology options from a workforce perspective. We identified five areas for improvement in the WAM for the Australian context and use in research: the definition of the basic group; the task categories and terminology for routine and seasonal work; the methods for documenting routine work for a “typical day”; the principles underpinning the Calculated Time Available metric, and; the need for greater alignment between the WAM and farm financial analysis. Further, the inclusion of additional measures of the quality and well-being impact of work tasks such as the timing or stress involved in tasks, may enhance the analytical power of the method. Further research is needed to test the recommended adaptations to the WAM method for larger scale livestock systems.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4971/70319/version/1/file/WS6_S1_Santhanam%20Martin-Nettle_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Work organisation in professional beekeeping and consequences of queen management practices

Professional beekeeping is a highly seasonal activity that leads to high workloads during the beekeeping season. This workload and its distribution across the year are current issues for beekeepers' quality of life and for the farm sustainability, as, it can be a challenge for beekeepers to achieve their technical goals while continuing to match their own expectations, including their quality of life and work-life balance. As in most agricultural sectors, beekeepers also have to cope with changing contexts, mostly through the colony management practices. In particular, the colony and queen replacement strategy currently plays a central role in maintaining a sufficient number of productive colonies. Different replacement practices can be implemented to maintain a sufficient number of productive colonies, mainly the creation of new colonies and the queen management practices (queen breeding, queen replacement). These practices require additional work during the beekeeping season, where the risk of overwork increases due to the occurrence of additional activities (e.g. pollination services, hive shifting). Thus, our work aimed at assessing the possible consequences of these technical choices on the beekeeper's workload and organisation, and at identifying the main work organisation issues in bee farming operations. The Work Assessment Method, developed by livestock researchers (Dedieu & Servière, 1999), was adapted to beekeeping to consider the main on-farm activities of the beekeepers and some specific constraints of beekeeping work. Then, two successive interviews were conducted with professional beekeepers in metropolitan France, to identify the beekeepers' colony management practices and to assess their workload through the adaptation to beekeeping of the Work Assessment Method. The analyses of the consequences of the beekeepers' technical choices on their workload and work organisation revealed that some practices may affect the on-farm work organisation. In particular, some queen management strategies lead to a higher time spent to the colony management during already high workload periods, and induce some management issues. Besides these references on the consequences of specific practices, this study identifies the main issues regarding work organisation in bee farming and provides a beekeeping version of the Work Assessment Method.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/5008/70590/version/1/file/WS6_S1_Kouchner_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Work organisation

Publications

Contract farming, contract design and smallholder livelihoods

Contract farming has gained in importance in many developing countries. Previous studies analysed effects of contracts on smallholder farmers' welfare, yet mostly without considering that different types of contractual relationships exist. Here, we examine associations between contract farming and farm household income in the oil palm sector of Ghana, explicitly differentiating between two types of contracts, namely simple marketing contracts and more comprehensive resource-providing contracts. Moreover, we look at different income sources to better understand how both contracts are linked to farmers' livelihood strategies. We use cross-sectional survey data and regression models. Issues of endogeneity are addressed through measuring farmers' willingness-to-participate in contracts and using this indicator as an additional covariate. Farmers with both types of contracts have significantly higher household incomes than farmers without a contract, yet with notable differences in terms of the income sources. Farmers with a marketing contract allocate more household labour to off-farm activities and thus have higher off-farm income. In contrast, farmers with a resource-providing contract have larger oil palm plantations and thus higher farm incomes. The findings suggest that the two contract types are associated with different livelihood strategies and that disaggregated analysis of different income sources is important to better understand possible underlying mechanisms.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1467-8489.12462?af=R>

Tags : Rural Employment, Value chains

'Essential' but Undervalued: Industry Must Do More to Protect Farmworkers

He collapsed while being isolated at an employer-provided labor camp in Washington State. He died of COVID-19 related causes shortly thereafter. This was early July of 2020. Juan Carlos Rincon was a legally documented H-2A visa holder from Mexico. Within 3 weeks at the same labor camp, Earl Edwards, an H-2A visa holder from Jamaica, collapsed and quickly died of COVID-19 related complications. Not once during their time at the labor camp had they received medical attention. This, despite being isolated for apparent COVID-19 symptoms and employed at one of the country's largest growers of sweet cherries. Had parents failed to provide medical attention to their sick children in such a manner, criminal charges would likely have ensued. But this was a grower/worker relationship, so no criminal charges resulted. Not a single retailer publicly denounced what happened to Juan Carlos or Earl. Business continued as normal. Had Juan Carlos and Earl been dairy cows filmed by animal rights activists, history shows that numerous retailers would have condemned the act in the media and taken their business elsewhere. Advocates in Washington successfully petitioned the governor to issue an emergency order requiring growers who isolate farmworkers in grower-provided housing to provide regular medical checkups by licensed professionals.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2022.2007655?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work, Value chains

Agricultural Cooperatives in Mental Health: Farmers' Perspectives on Potential Influence

I was pleased to be asked to comment on Erik Nicholson's thought-provoking article. I am in complete agreement with Erik that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted many important issues. If we didn't know before, it is clear now that all those in the production and processing of our food are indeed "essential". Given societal trends in our country, affordable child care is a pressing issue, exacerbated by COVID. Access to appropriate medical treatment is also a continuous problem. In all of these issues, poverty is a significant influence.

In a recent journal article, a good friend and colleague of mine spoke of the problems faced by safety professionals and employers of all stripes in protecting workers during the pandemic. Dr. David Wilbanks, writing with others in Professional Safety, described the problem in this manner: "Occupational safety and health professionals have had to rapidly innovate, test and revise their strategies. Learning to fly a plane even as it is being designed proves an apt analogy."

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.2004962?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Examples Abound of Agricultural Employers Doing Best to Protect Workers

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Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2022.2007656?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Occupational health and safety in agriculture - a brief report on organization, legislation and support in selected European countries

Introduction and objective: Agriculture and forestry are among the most dangerous professions in Europe, with a high level of accidents affecting the sustainability and viability of the sector. International conventions, EU directives and national legislation build the fundamental basis for prevention. The aim of the study is to describe and categorize national mechanisms of occupational safety and health (OSH) for

agricultural workers in Europe, to assess the extent of implementing safety regulation, the body in charge, and to give examples of health and safety initiatives.

Material and methods: Results of a questionnaire-survey on basic safety regulations on farms sent by e-mail to the representatives of 30 participating European countries in the context of the Sacurima COST action network (CA 16123) are presented. Due to the complexity, only selected countries are described in this study highlighting the regulative bodies, occupational health services or specific training offers, as well as the complexity of the mechanisms.

Results: One of the most serious issues and deficits of EU OSH regulation is the exclusion of self-employed farmers who compose nearly 90% of the farming population. This leads to serious under-reporting of accidents, and because one of the most common measures for the performance of health and safety initiatives are the injury and ill health statistics, better registration systems are urgently needed in almost all countries as a basis for preventive efforts.

Conclusions: The results of the study provide a basis for raising awareness about the current OSH systems in Europe, and the importance of developing sector specific OSH strategies. The proposed activities should assist in tackling high accident rates and poor occupational health for self-employed farmers.

Links : <http://www.aem.pl/Occupational-health-and-safety-in-agriculture-a-brief-report-on-organization-legislation,140197,0,2.html>

Tags : Health and decent work

Tilling another's land: Migrant farming under rural industrialization and urbanization in China

Studies of labour migration in China usually focus on rural residents seeking wage employment in the urban industrial or service sector. This article provides an account of migrant farmers who have moved from the impoverished countryside to peri-urban villages in more developed areas to engage in substitute agricultural production. They took over fields abandoned by local villagers and lived and worked among them as tenants. This article situates the analysis of migrant farming within the changing regimes of rural accumulation in post-socialist China. It shows how migrant farming subsidized rural industrialization by providing low-cost substitute labour, which facilitated the incorporation of local villagers into the industrial workforce as semi-proletarianized workers. Into the 2000s, the transition towards land-based accumulation incorporated local villagers into proprietorship while dispossessing migrant farmers. The amplification of inequalities reveals how the shifting regimes of accumulation constitute an important source of differentiation in Chinese villages today.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12464>

Tags : Migration

The NIOSH Agricultural Centers' YouTube Channel: Time Series Modeling of Viewership of Agricultural Health and Safety Videos

We sought to understand the mechanism underlying the growth trajectory in the United States Agricultural Safety and Health Centers YouTube channel. We also explored the benefits and limitations of using YouTube analytics to evaluate the impacts of public health interventions involving YouTube. Time series analysis of total views, total watch hours, average duration of watch time, and number of subscribers

were assessed to determine the monthly patterns of non-seasonal and seasonal components in the data from 2013 to 2020. Health, safety, and animal handling video views were summarized descriptively across time and season. Lastly, time series regressions were used to determine the type of video that best predicted growth in the channel viewership metrics. The time series were not random but could be explained by autoregressive and moving average correlation structures. Health videos were the strongest predictors of future growth but were not the most watched type of video. Strong seasonality components indicated that videos were most watched during periods of high agricultural activity, but less so during the winter months. Generally, growth in YouTube viewership metrics was explained by past month viewership predicting future viewership. Outreach and media content may produce spikes of increased interest, but in order to sustainably grow the channel over time, Ag Centers and other agricultural stakeholders should continue to focus on the value of particular content to potential viewers, how and when content is released, and strategic promotion of the channel and its videos.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.2000907?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Pesticide-free but not organic: Adoption of a large-scale wheat production standard in Switzerland

The sustainable intensification of agriculture requires solutions for a large-scale reduction of pesticide use while sustaining agricultural yields. Pesticide-free production standards, which bring together the strengths of all the food value chain actors, could be a cornerstone of this transformation. In Switzerland, a non-organic, private-public standard for pesticide-free wheat production is currently being introduced by the producer organization IP-SUISSE. It is the first of its kind in Europe and may reach a market share of 50% of Swiss wheat production. We here assess the determinants of farmers' participation and willingness to participate in the future. For our analysis, we combine a survey of the entire population of IP-SUISSE wheat producers (4749 farmers, 23.3% response rate) with data on historical farm-level wheat yields, soil properties, weather, climate, weed pressure, and spread of herbicide resistance. Our results indicate that a large-scale establishment of pesticide-free wheat production in Switzerland is possible. We find that farmers' perceptions of positive environmental effects of the production program are key for adoption. Moreover, farmers' expectations of the program's production effects play a central role. Farmers perceiving large yield losses and increases in production risks are less likely to enter the program. Based on our results, we discuss implications, leverage points, and challenges for designing and implementing large-scale pesticide-free production programs.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306919221001676>

Tags : Family work, Hired work, Value chains

Coccidioidomycosis Knowledge and Behaviors of California Hispanic Farm Workers

(1) Describe knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to coccidioidomycosis (Valley fever, VF) reported by farm workers in a highly endemic area to design and evaluate prevention messages and (2) identify health information sources preferred by farm workers to disseminate VF prevention messages. There were 119 primarily Mexican-born residents of two migrant farm labor housing centers in Kern County, who completed an interviewer-administered survey on VF knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors in 2017. The 73% of participants aware of VF demonstrated a knowledge score of 53%. Over 90%

erroneously believed VF was associated with pesticide exposure; approximately two-thirds believed that wearing a bandana mask was protective. Over half of respondents believed that VF was contagious, could be contracted from contaminated food or water, and caused gastrointestinal symptoms. Of those aware of VF, 75% expressed concern about becoming infected because of where they lived and working outdoors. Working outdoors in dusty conditions was the most commonly reported risk-associated work practice. Among 67 participants reporting use of respiratory protection, 94% indicated they wear a bandana; most male participants did not wear face coverings in dusty conditions. The most frequent protective work practice was wetting soil. Preferred sources of health information included television; family, friend, or co-worker; healthcare provider; and radio. Farm workers reported multiple risk factors for VF. Results identified several areas of poor knowledge, risk behavior, and preferred channels of prevention messages. Important protective behaviors are not under the control of farm workers; engagement with employers is essential.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.2002223?af=R&>

Tags : Migration, Health and decent work

Exploring dairy farmers' quality of life perceptions - A Swiss case study

Dairy farming is physically hard, with limited freedom due to twice-daily milking duties and low revenues. Moreover, globalization, deregulation and trade liberalization have significantly changed the conditions of dairy farming. How can dairy farmers in this context maintain good quality of life? What makes a life one of good quality? This paper uses a qualitative bottom-up approach to understand Swiss dairy farmers' and their families' individual criteria of quality of life, aiming to reconsider and complement the often used, standardized criteria of quality of life surveys. The analysis of the qualitative interview data reveals the importance of objective non-material as well as subjective components of quality of life. The paper shows that, contrary to what could be expected based on the farmer's ethic of being hardworking over long hours, farmers emphasize 'time' as an important criterion of quality of life, referring not only to leisure time, time with the family or time to lie in, but also time to think and plan. The paper further stresses the importance of eudaimonic wellbeing, which is largely missing in standardized quality of life studies on farming families and also some general quality of life concepts. In this regard, the paper highlights the lack of social recognition of farmers and the extent to which pressure and criticism from the non-farming population negatively influences farmers' quality of life. The paper concludes that to fully understand farming families' quality of life and thus the social sustainability of family farming, the subjective dimension of quality of life, especially eudaimonic wellbeing, needs to be fully incorporated in future studies, regardless of their methodological approach. Moreover, alluding to resilience research, the paper urges researchers to include 'time to think and plan' into future investigations, assuming that more time for self-reflection increases not only the subjective but also the objective dimension of quality of life.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016721003338?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Health and decent work, Work organisation

DIVERSIDADE DE VÍNCULOS DE TRABALHO DE MULHERES NO CENSO AGROPECUÁRIO BRASILEIRO DE 2017

O objetivo do artigo é analisar as diversas formas de inserção das mulheres na estrutura ocupacional brasileira e suas transformações mais recentes, evidenciadas nos dados do Censo Agropecuário 2017. A

metodologia consistiu na análise de dados censitários interpretados à luz de estudos de caso realizados no país. As principais conclusões mostram que, entre 2006 e 2017, houve importante redução de pessoas ocupadas na agricultura, com destaque para a menor participação de jovens e de mulheres em decorrência de processos de migração, de rejeição ao trabalho na agropecuária pelas dificuldades e pela penosidade e da decisão de obter outra formação. Mesmo assim, 75,8% da força de trabalho feminino concentra-se em estabelecimentos familiares. Independentemente do local onde trabalham, persistem estereótipos de gênero quanto ao trabalho de mulheres e de homens. Paralelamente, visualiza-se um movimento de mudança, com a tendência para uma maior escolarização e um maior engajamento das mulheres rurais.

Links : <http://www.periodicoseletronicos.ufma.br/index.php/interespaco/article/view/16231>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment

Will promotion of agricultural mechanization help prevent child labour?

Mechanization is mostly assumed to reduce child labour, as it is expected to be labour saving in general. Yet, this is not always the case, as it has also been observed that the use of tractors and other machinery could increase children's engagement in farm activities. This may be the case if, for instance, their use allows farms to cultivate larger areas, or if it leads to shifting chores of work from hired labor to family workers, e.g. for weeding edges of farmland not reachable by machinery.

Evidence has been scant thus far, but the few available studies have mostly lent greater support to the hypothesis that mechanization reduces children's productive engagement. Most available studies have focused on specific cases and based on scant data. The new FAO-IFPRI study provides a rigorous quantitative assessment for seven developing countries in Asia (India, Nepal and Viet Nam) and sub-Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania) based on comparable farm household survey data.

Links : <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb7615en>

Tags : Child labour, Innovation

Tackling child labour through decent youth employment in agri-food systems

Poverty reduction and food security are intrinsically linked. Both depend on sustainable food systems and safe and sustainable agricultural practices. Similarly, poverty reduction and sustainable food systems can only be realized if those producing food, for their own consumption and for local and global supply chains, have decent working conditions and stable livelihoods.

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7441en/cb7441en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour, Value chains

Social norms and perceptions drive women's participation in agricultural decisions in West Java, Indonesia

Increasing women's participation in intrahousehold decision-making has been linked with increased agricultural productivity and economic development. Existing studies focus on identifying the decision-maker and exploring factors affecting women's participation, yet the context in which households make decisions is generally ignored. This paper narrows this gap by investigating perceptions of women's participation and the roles of social norms in agricultural decision-making. It specifically applies a fine-scale quantitative responses tool and constructs a women's participation index (WPI) to measure men's and women's perceptions regarding women's participation in decisions about 21 agricultural activities. The study further examines the correlation between social norms in these perceptions as measured by the WPI for 439 couples in West Java, Indonesia. We find that first, men and women have different perceptions about women's decision-making in agricultural activities, but the same perceptions of the types of activities in which women have the most and the least participation. Second, joint decisions come in various combinations but overall, the women's role is smaller. Third, social norms influence spouses' perceptions of decision-making participation, which explains most of the variation of the WPI. These results suggest that rigorous consideration of social norms is required to understand intrahousehold decision-making.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10460-021-10277-z>

Tags : Gender

Accelerating action to help to end child labour in agriculture in Asia

The policy paper includes a description of the child labour context and importance of the problem in Asia. It analyses a wide body of data and characteristics of child labour in agriculture in Asia. This paper seeks to analyse challenges in the region with a focus on the issue of child labour.

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7135en/cb7135en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour

Accelerating action to help to end child labour in agriculture in Africa

Child labour in agriculture is both a social, economic, and livelihood issue. The cross-cutting nature requires a multiple stakeholder approach in addressing its root causes. In sub-Saharan Africa, the phenomena exist mainly within smallholder farmers but also significantly in capture fishing, livestock, and forestry.

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb6869en/cb6869en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour

Strengthening efforts of agricultural stakeholders to address child labour in agriculture in the Near East and North Africa region

This report provides a regional review of child labour in agriculture including its drivers and necessary actions to eliminate all forms of child labour. Drawing from the most recent global estimates the analysis highlights rising child labour rates and key challenges facing children in various agriculture sub-sectors.

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7259en/cb7259en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour

Tackling child labour in fisheries and aquaculture

Child labour in fishing, aquaculture and aquatic food processing has multiple root causes that vary across geographical locations and types of operations, etc. Hence, there is a substantial international framework that can be domesticated to protect young workers and eliminate child labour in fishing, aquaculture and aquatic food processing. Summing up, child labour in aquatic food production is primarily a small-scale fishing, aquaculture and processing issue, though child labour may occur in larger operations as well.

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7159en/cb7159en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour

Tackling child labour in livestock keeping

Livestock farming often takes place in remote rural areas where farmers and their families have limited access to infrastructure and basic social services, notably education, health, access to clean water and social protection. Moreover, farming practices are under pressure by, for example, climate change induced changes to weather patterns

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7160en/cb7160en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour

Gender dimensions of child labour in agriculture

Child labour undermines efforts to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and poverty for present and future generations. According to the latest estimates, at the beginning of 2020 there were 160 million children involved in child labour globally, corresponding to almost one in ten of all children worldwide.

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7361en/cb7361en.pdf>

Tags : Gender, Child labour

Reducing child labour in agriculture in humanitarian contexts

In 2020, 155 million people in 55 countries/regions were in crisis or worse - an increase of about 20 million people from 2019. In addition, children around the world are negatively affected by worsening education opportunities and the socioeconomic impacts of measures to stop the transmission of the coronavirus disease

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7362en/cb7362en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour

The role of international financial institutions and development banks in eliminating child labour in agriculture

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has estimated that achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on zero hunger alone would require mobilizing an additional USD 265 billion per year in investments.

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7363en/cb7363en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour

Seasonal migration and child labour in agriculture

Agricultural production relies heavily on migrant labour across geographies and production systems, from large-scale plantations growing food crops for global supply chains to small-scale pastoralist families following their herds to new pastures depending on seasons. Much of the migration is seasonal, filling peak labour demands, such as during harvest.

Links : <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7360en/cb7360en.pdf>

Tags : Migration, Child labour

Engagement with conservation tillage shaped by "good farmer" identity

The "good farmer" literature, grounded in Bourdieu's concepts of field, habitus, and capital, has provided researchers with a socio-cultural approach to understanding conservation adoption behavior. The good farmer literature suggests that conservation practices may not be widely accepted because they do not allow farmers to demonstrate symbols of good farming. This lens has not been applied to the adoption of conservation tillage (CT), a practice increasingly used to improve conservation outcomes, farming efficiency and crop productivity. Drawing from in-depth interviews (n = 28) with dryland wheat farmers in the US inland Pacific Northwest (iPNW), this research seeks to understand how farmers' engagement with CT is shaped by identity as a good farmer. Some farmers also sought to bolster social capital through CT by maintaining and strengthening relationships with peers, landowners, and future generations. We further found that engagement with CT provided a link for some participants between productivist values and stewardship values within the good farming identity. The findings from this research may help contextualize the barriers and opportunities to the adoption of agricultural conservation practices within farmer-specific social, cultural, and economic forms of capital.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10460-021-10205-1#Abs1>

Tags : Identity

PERFIL DOS DIRIGENTES DE ESTABELECIMENTO DA AGRICULTURA FAMILIAR: UMA COMPARAÇÃO ENTRE OS CENSOS AGROPECUÁRIOS 2006 E 2017

Tendo trazido acréscimos e subtrações ao questionário da edição anterior, o Censo Agropecuário 2017 oferece elementos novos para a caracterização do perfil das pessoas que dirigem os estabelecimentos agropecuários - familiares e não familiares - do país. Alguns desses elementos, antes não captados na pesquisa, não são passíveis de comparação com os dados de 2006 - por exemplo, os dados de cor/raça ou de produtores que declaram dirigir os estabelecimentos em parceria com seus cônjuges, informações incluídas apenas em 2017 -, mas podem-se observar, a partir das variáveis comuns, algumas tendências importantes, no sentido de diferenciação entre os produtores dirigentes de estabelecimentos da agricultura familiar e da não familiar. Em linhas gerais, são considerados dirigentes de estabelecimentos agropecuários aqueles produtores que se declaram economicamente responsáveis pela exploração agropecuária do estabelecimento. Este estudo tem por objetivo registrar as diferenças verificadas, entre os Censos 2006 e 2017, no perfil das pessoas que dirigem os estabelecimentos agropecuários, com ênfase especial no universo da agricultura familiar. Iniciando pelos dados de idade e sexo e pela condição do produtor dirigente em relação ao estabelecimento, o estudo aborda, ainda, os quadros regional e fundiário, a partir do perfil desses produtores, com o objetivo de delinear um panorama comparativo entre os censos

Links : https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/mercadodetrabalho/211125_bmt72_nt_3.pdf

Trabajos agrícolas y no agrícolas en hogares de asalariados temporarios de la agricultura en la provincia de Tucumán, Argentina

La estacionalidad y residencia urbana de los asalariados agrícolas promueven su inserción en trabajos no agrícolas, así como de otros miembros de sus hogares. Este artículo analiza la combinación de inserciones laborales para la provincia de Tucumán, tanto a nivel de los individuos como de los hogares. La construcción de una tipología de hogares permite mostrar un cambio significativo en las formas tradicionales de reproducción de los hogares de asalariados agrarios. Se utiliza información proveniente de una encuesta realizada a hogares con asalariados agrícolas y de entrevistas a trabajadores.

Links : <http://www.ceil-conicet.gov.ar/2021/11/articulo-trabajos-agricolas-y-no-agricolas-en-hogares-de-asalariados-temporarios-de-la-agricultura-en-la-provincia-de-tucuman-argentina-guillermo-neiman-y-silvia-bardomas/>

Tags : Rural Employment, Hired work

Interdisciplinariedad y fragmentación en la investigación laboral en Argentina

El desarrollo de la sociología del trabajo en Argentina debe ser comprendido a la luz de la historia de inestabilidades económicas y políticas que caracterizan al país desde el golpe militar de 1976. Los vaivenes macroeconómicos, las crisis sociales y la necesidad imperiosa de buscar comprender escenarios volátiles dieron lugar a una disciplina amplia y diversa, tanto temática como teóricamente. Ello

incentivado por un campo de estudios que desde sus inicios se configuró como un espacio de diálogo y producción interdisciplinario. Con una impronta inicial que recuperó la perspectiva fundante de la sociología del trabajo francesa y luego se amplió a la anglosajona, actualmente busca fortalecer una mirada latinoamericana que tiene en el centro del debate un mundo del trabajo en permanente conflicto, fuertemente precarizado e informal y donde los trabajadores organizados son actores claves.

Links : http://www.ceil-conicet.gov.ar/2021/11/articulo-interdisciplinariedad-y-fragmentacion-en-la-investigacion-laboral-en-argentina-mariana-busso-y-julio-neffa/?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=articulo-interdisciplinariedad-y-fragmentacion-en-la-investigacion-laboral-en-argentina-mariana-busso-y-julio-neffa

Resistencias sociales y ecosistémicas: trayectorias agroecológicas en la horticultura de Mendoza, Argentina

En el presente trabajo nos proponemos describir los saberes agro culturales que aplican los horticultores campesinos de los oasis norte y centro de Mendoza y analizar procesos de ruptura agroecológica. Se utilizaron técnicas cualitativas para dar cuenta de los sentidos que los horticultores dan a su trabajo y al entorno que sienten, perciben y modifican. Los saberes dominantes se imponen a través de una aparente falta de alternativas, mientras que las rupturas agroecológicas plantean una alternativa a través de una síntesis de saberes concretos y abstractos. La organización y la acción colectiva promueven y consolidan la agroecología que favorece el despliegue de una base de recursos que sinergiza el trabajo humano y la tierra viva.

Links : <https://www.mundoagrario.unlp.edu.ar/article/view/mae173>

Tags : Identity

El mundo del trabajo libre y esclavo en la campaña cuyana luego de la guerra de independencia argentina (Mendoza, 1823)

Este artículo explora las características de la población esclava, las ocupaciones y distribución de los trabajadores libres, especialmente los afrodescendientes, y el acceso a la propiedad en la campaña de Mendoza de la década de 1820. El objetivo es conocer la inserción de estos sectores en la estructura social posrevolucionaria. Consideramos que la revolución y la guerra introdujeron y profundizaron cambios económicos, políticos y sociales que impactaron en la integración de estos sectores sociales. Las fuentes examinadas, con herramientas de estadística descriptiva, son padrones de población y de propiedad de los vecinos de Mendoza de 1823. Los resultados muestran el impacto de la militarización en la esclavitud, la estructuración social posrevolucionaria en base a las ocupaciones y entregan indicios de la movilidad social de los afrodescendientes.

Links : <https://www.mundoagrario.unlp.edu.ar/article/view/mae167>

Trabajo voluntario y producción de estatalidades: los/as promotores/as del ProHuerta en el Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires (Argentina)

En el contexto de una crisis alimentaria nacional, se inició en 1990 el ProHuerta como Programa alimentario, y rápidamente se constituyó en un emblema de la acción estatal que se sostiene hasta la actualidad. Un aspecto distintivo es que su operatoria se apoya en una amplia red de voluntarios/as - promotores/as- que configuran el último eslabón entre los/as destinatarios/as y el Programa. En este trabajo analizamos la figura del/la voluntario/a y su ambigua posición con relación a la esfera estatal, participe en la ejecución de una política pública, pero como “agente no estatal”. En torno a esta figura se delinea un “margen del estado”, en el que la inclusión de sus prácticas supone mecanismos no institucionalizados para garantizar el funcionamiento del Programa por más de 30 años. Para ello, el trabajo analiza la trayectoria del ProHuerta y la estrategia de trabajo con los/as promotores/as; las características socioeconómicas y la integración de este papel en sus estrategias de vida; las motivaciones y representaciones respecto del Programa; y las convergencias y tensiones respecto a su agencia así como los dispositivos de gubernamentalidad que operan para el sostenimiento de una línea institucional. Finalmente reflexionamos sobre el papel de los sujetos subalternos en la producción de estatalidades. El diseño de investigación se basa en un estudio de caso cuya unidad empírica es el ProHuerta del Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires. El abordaje articula el método cuantitativo y cualitativo, en base a una encuesta realizada a 111 promotores/as del AMBA, entrevistas en profundidad a técnicos/as y promotores/as y otras fuentes revisadas.

Links : <http://www.ceil-conicet.gov.ar/ojs/index.php/revistaalasru/article/view/752>

Compétitivité et emplois à la production dans les secteurs bovins français

Les secteurs bovins français font l'objet de débats sur ses fragilités. Les craintes exprimées sont-elles fondées ? Où en sommes-nous en termes de compétitivité sur les marchés extérieur et intérieur ? Comment ont évolué, à long terme, les performances économiques des exploitations ? Quel diagnostic porté sur les emplois et le renouvellement des actifs ?

Links : <https://productions-animales.org/article/view/4609#>

Tags : Rural Employment