

NAME OF THE TEACHERS	TOPIC
Roland Clift (Univ. of Surrey, UK)	<b>Introduction</b> : in response to the program
Camille Gasnier (EHESS, Paris)	<b>Procedures to normalize the social world</b> The stakes of normalization about the social behaviors of companies are not oriented towards improving knowledge or well-being inside organizations. The stakes are winning the economic war, by creating barriers to certain market entry. It is seeking dominance by proactive differentiation (voluntary norms creation that only the founders of the norm can comply with).
Denis Loeillet (CIRAD, Montpellier)	<b>The context of global value-chains</b> The import-export multinationals corporations in fruits and vegetables are aware of their environmental impacts, and deem that they can't decrease them more. On the other side, they know that, in some cases, they improve the living conditions of people around. Their interest for social assessment comes from this opinion. More and more, these companies require getting knowledge about their own impacts (the consequences of their presence and of their decisions upon the living conditions around) and not about "performances" which have few relationships with impacts. Consultants therefore adapt, and researchers too.
Nathalie Iofrida (Univ. of Reggio Calabre, Italy)	<b>Underlying paradigms for the different approaches of social LCA</b> Because of its story and LCA origin, social LCA benefits from several ways to develop. This talk makes the link between different ways of doing social LCA, and different epistemological positions (opinions of the researcher about the world, and about her/his own knowledge project).
Vincent Lagarde (Univ. of Limoges, Limoges)	<b>Defining systems and perimeters (Differences between environmental and social LCA)</b> Why do we design perimeters? What's inside? What are the rules to design it? What are the differences with environmental LCA? In order to study the consequences of the change, one takes a strategic model (instead of an economic one, as usually done in consequential environmental LCA).
Frédéric Maillard (IRSTEA, Montpellier)	<b>Implementing a joint study between environmental and social LCA (with the same shared consequential model)</b> Implementing the former principles (above) towards the creation of the perimeters for studies by environmental LCA and social LCA, about the same change of the same system (insects case study).
Catherine Macombe (IRSTEA, Montpellier)	<b>Anticipating social impacts of changes in value-chains</b> From theoretical frameworks to practices. One can make anticipation thanks to 4 families of methods : i) asking people what is likely happening in the future ; 2) finding relationships which were consistent in the past (pathway) and suggesting that they will fit in the future too ; 3) using conceptual models (e.g. environmental LCA modeling for "Human health" impacts ; 4) crossing sources, towards anticipating impacts.
Denis Loeillet (CIRAD, Montpellier) and Catherine Macombe (IRSTEA, Montpellier)	<b>Towards a simplified tool for South value-chain social assessment</b> This tool relies on both ideas that: i) important social changes influence institutions, and ii) there is a hierarchy among the strata of institutions. This model makes use of different pathways, and « appraisal of the future situation » before other pathways to be elaborated. What are the limits of this model? Example of implementation.
Pauline Feschet (CIRAD, Montpellier)	<b>The Preston pathway : investigating improvement of health in population from economic growth</b> Why is it important, and for what kind of field? What's inside? What are the use conditions and why? What are the results? What are the limits? Example of implementation.

<b>Ibrahima Bocoum</b> (Univ. of Laval, Canada)	<b>The Wilkinson pathway : investigating health from inequalities</b> Why is it important, and for what kind of field? What is inside and how does it work? What are the use conditions and why? What are the results? What are the limits? Examples of implementation. What are the future works for inequalities?
<b>Federica Silveri</b> (IRSTEA, Montpellier)	<b>The Hobfoll pathways: investigating occupational health from the work conditions</b> Why is it important, and for what kind of field? What is inside and how does it work? What are the use conditions and why? What are the results? What are the limits? Examples of implementation. What are the future works for inequalities?
<b>Silvia di Cesare</b> (CIRAD and Univ. of Chieti-Pescara, Montpellier)	<b>Investigating the effects of innovations in cultivation systems upon the health of agricultural workers</b> Why is it important, and for what kind of field? How does it work? What are the use conditions and why? What are the results? What are the limits? Examples of implementation.
<b>Charles Gillet</b> (CEP, Montpellier)	<b>Ask questions of people who know. Making survey, using secondary data, triangulating... for anticipating impacts</b> In nearly all the cases, and to be credible enough, it is mandatory to combine different methods and various sources of knowledge, in order to get the relevant state of future effects. How to find these sources? How to interpret them, to triangulate them, and how to combine them? The position of the approach by Capacities: tool to evolve towards impacts and heuristic for decision-makers.
<b>Syndhia Mathé</b> (CIRAD, Cameroon)	<b>Asking questions of stakeholders in order to anticipate impacts</b> Why do we ask of stakeholders? How to define them, how to find them, how to mobilize them along the life-cycle? What are they asked for? What do we get (example of fish project)? What are the advantages (and other aims)? What are the limits?
<b>Catherine Macombe</b> (IRSTEA, Montpellier)	<b>Issues in interpretation of results</b> What are the 8 kinds of relationships between decision-makers and researchers? What are the consequences for use of social LCA? What socio-conception from the results of studies made thanks to social LCA? Ethical issues (e.g. quantifying impacts upon human life). How to modify scenarios until getting favorable scenario?
<b>Federica Silveri and Catherine Macombe</b> (IRSTEA, Montpellier)	<b>Appropriation of social LCA</b> Introducing System of Environmental Management or Corporate Social Responsibility reporting tools or other tools in the company. What are the results in terms of innovation? What is the meaning? Is the social LCA approach a tool for decision-making, for helping reflection during project steps...? Something else?