Comparison between Socio-Economic Conditions of the Employees of two Cocoa Plantations in Colombia

Olivia AMOUZOU, Rahul AVI, Julie BEAUDOIRE, Andréas BODOUKIAN, Valentin GIRARD Jérémie LANOU, Laura LEDOUX, Arnaud MINGAT, Justine SEUSSE, Ludovic ANDRES, <u>Daniel J.E. KALNIN</u>

ISTOM, College of International Agro-Development, Angers, France, Research Unit for Agro-development and Innovation in the Souths;, <u>d.kalnin@istom.fr</u>



The Context









Mission Diagnosis of the living and working conditions of farm workers in Necocli and Casanare for Luker Chocolate

Necocli

Agroforestry system: Wood: 7 y; Cocoa: 7 y

☐ Cocoa area: 550 ha

□ Relief: Very uneven□ Land rented by Luker

☐ Luker Agricola / Agricola el Poleo / Field-workers

☐ Cocoa: 20% of income

Main activity in the region: Plantain banana production



Figue 1: Location of study areas in Colombia

17 of the

Casanare

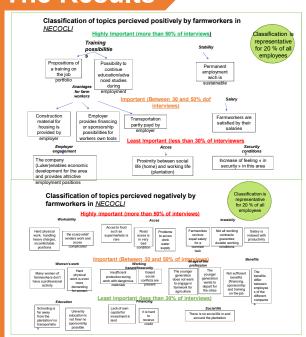
- ☐ Agroforestry system: Wood: 30 y; Cocoa: 2 y
- ☐ Cocoa area: 1000 ha
- ☐ Relief : Flat
- ☐ Luker Agricola Agricola el Poleo / No independent field workers
- ☐ Luker's own land
- ☐ Cocoa: < 1% of profits
- ☐ Main activities in the region: Oil palm / Livestock

farming Data treatment Interviews with independent farmers Interviews with independent farmers Interviews with field workers Qualitative analysis Results Conception of themes Results Results Figure 3: Methodology used for data processings

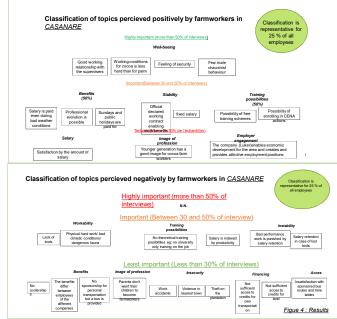
The Methodolgy

This study is based on a descriptive and analytical approach. These two approaches were selected in order to be able to identify, analyse and interpret the mechanisms and factors of exodus of farm workers from the farms studied. The data collection was conducted in a format of free and semi-direct interviews with farm workers from the commissioning company and semi-direct and directive interviews with people who were experts on the study. These interviews yielded mostly qualitative data in the form of life stories. The answer to the initial problem was provided following a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data collected (see figure 2).

The Results



The analysis of the data collected has enabled us to understand the dynamics and interactions that justify the exodus mechanisms within the two farms studied. These mechanisms were studied under thematic categories which are presented in Figure 4.



Conclusions

- Positives

 Training
 Stability
 Advantages
 Wellness
 Salary

 Négatives

 Négatives

 Négatives

 Négatives

 Négatives

 Négatives

 Négatives
 Specific theme of

 Physically difficult
 Casanare

 Instability
 Access
 Insecurity
 Advantages
 Image of the profession
 Women's work
 Training
 Figue 4 : Results of the quantitative study
- □ Awareness campaign: children and agricultural workers
- ☐ Communicating to the inhabitants around the Necocli farm about the drinking water project
- ☐ Create a meeting point within the Necocli operation and organise events
- ☐ Provide Necocli with public transport facilities
- ☐ Propose a micro-credit system
- □ Providing technical assistance to farmers selling cocoa in Asoporne

Limits

- ☐ Duration of interviews
- ☐ Interviews only in the workplace
- ☐ Duration of the field stage
- ☐ Sometimes 2 people to be interviewed at the same time
- Shy people
- □ Accompanied in the field by supervisors



