

Promoting social sustainability in seafood value chains

DECENT WORK FOR BLUE GROWTH



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

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Mariaeleonora D'Andrea

FAO – Fisheries and Aquaculture Department



This presentation

- ✓ Social sustainability in seafood
- ✓ Rationale for FAO's engagement in promoting social sustainability in the seafood sector
- ✓ The existing legal framework
- ✓ Social sustainability is here to stay – emerging initiatives
- ✓ What is FAO doing?
- ✓ Looking ahead



Social sustainability in seafood

Fisheries is a key sector for **food security, trade, employment generation and poverty alleviation**

BUT: child and forced labour; gender inequality, unfair distribution of benefits, poor occupational safety and health in processing and on board fishing vessels. Increased use of migrant labour, abandonment, violence

Human rights issues and decent work deficits are prominent

Link with natural resources: decline of fish stocks, lower catches and co-occurrence of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing on board vessels



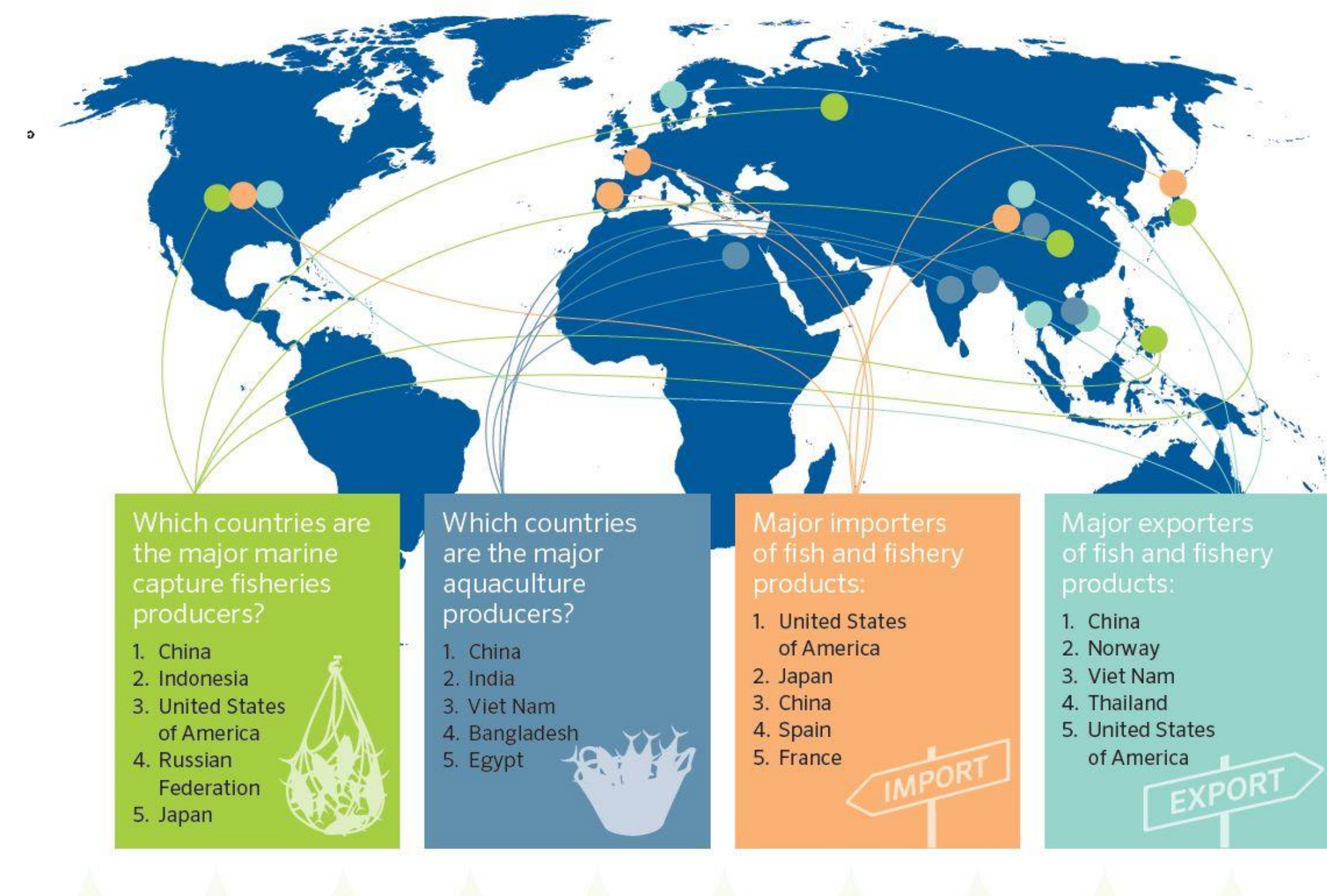
Why? A fragmented and global sector

Poor institutional capacity of flag and coastal states to enforce regulations (use of FoC registries and PoC);

Low domestication and enforcement of ILO core labour standards and sector specific standards at national level;

Labour and human rights issues are global in scale across the whole value chain -
Not only a developing countries problem;

Lack of transparency and traceability in seafood business - (transshipment, fragmented value chains)





Rationale for FAO engagement

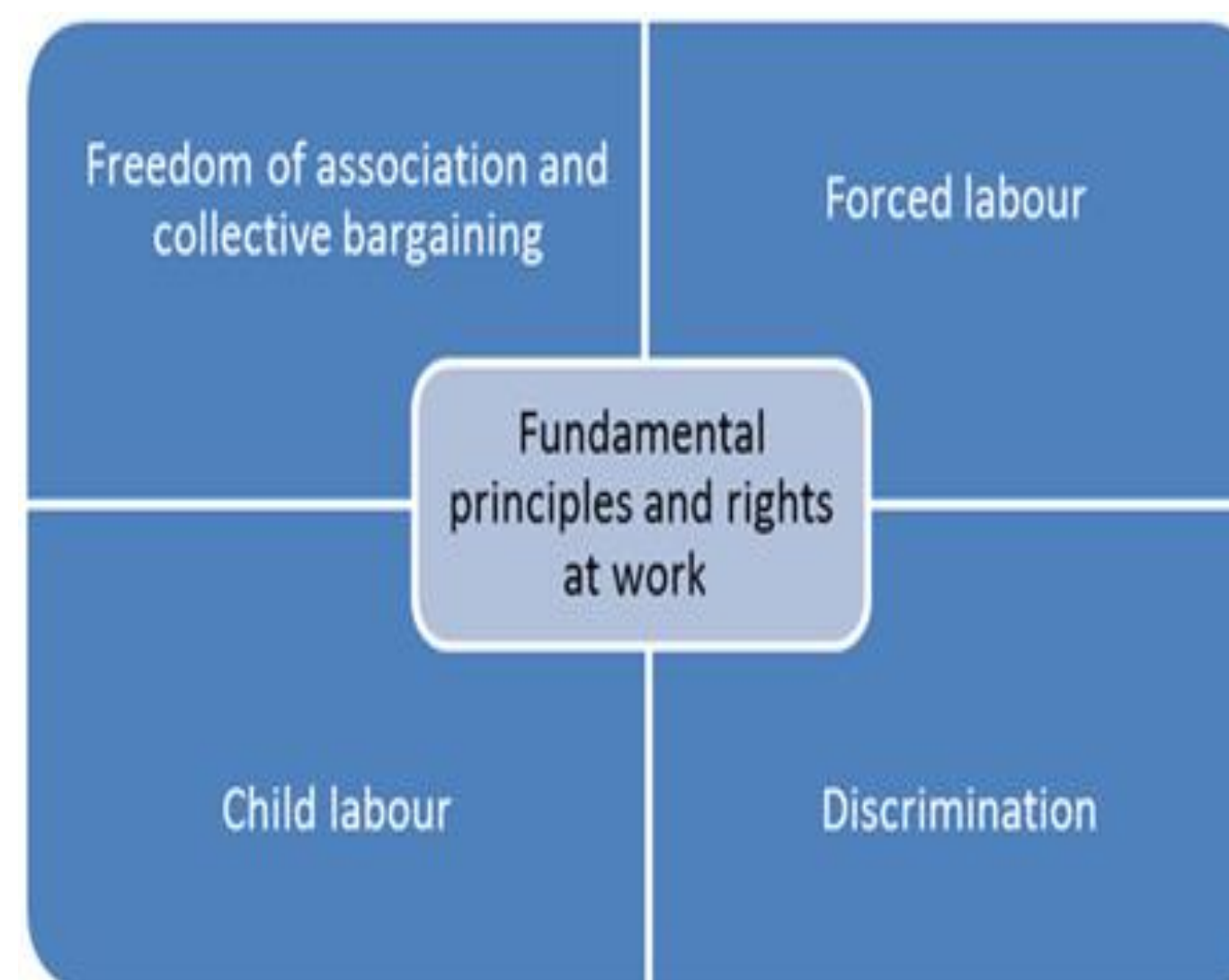
FAO Mission: Reduce hunger and rural poverty while promoting sustainable use of natural resources

- **1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)**
Flag states to ensure safe working conditions (Art 6.7)
- **FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines)**
Social development, employment, decent work; value chains, post-harvest and trade – Guiding Principles, are based on human rights.
- **FAO Strategy on Rural Poverty Reduction**
Policy support to member states to design *decent rural employment and social protection* strategies in the **fisheries**, forestry, agriculture
- COFI recognized the linkages between IUU fishing, safety-at-sea and forced labour
- 3rd Joint IMO/FAO Ad Hoc Working Group on IUU fishing and related matters



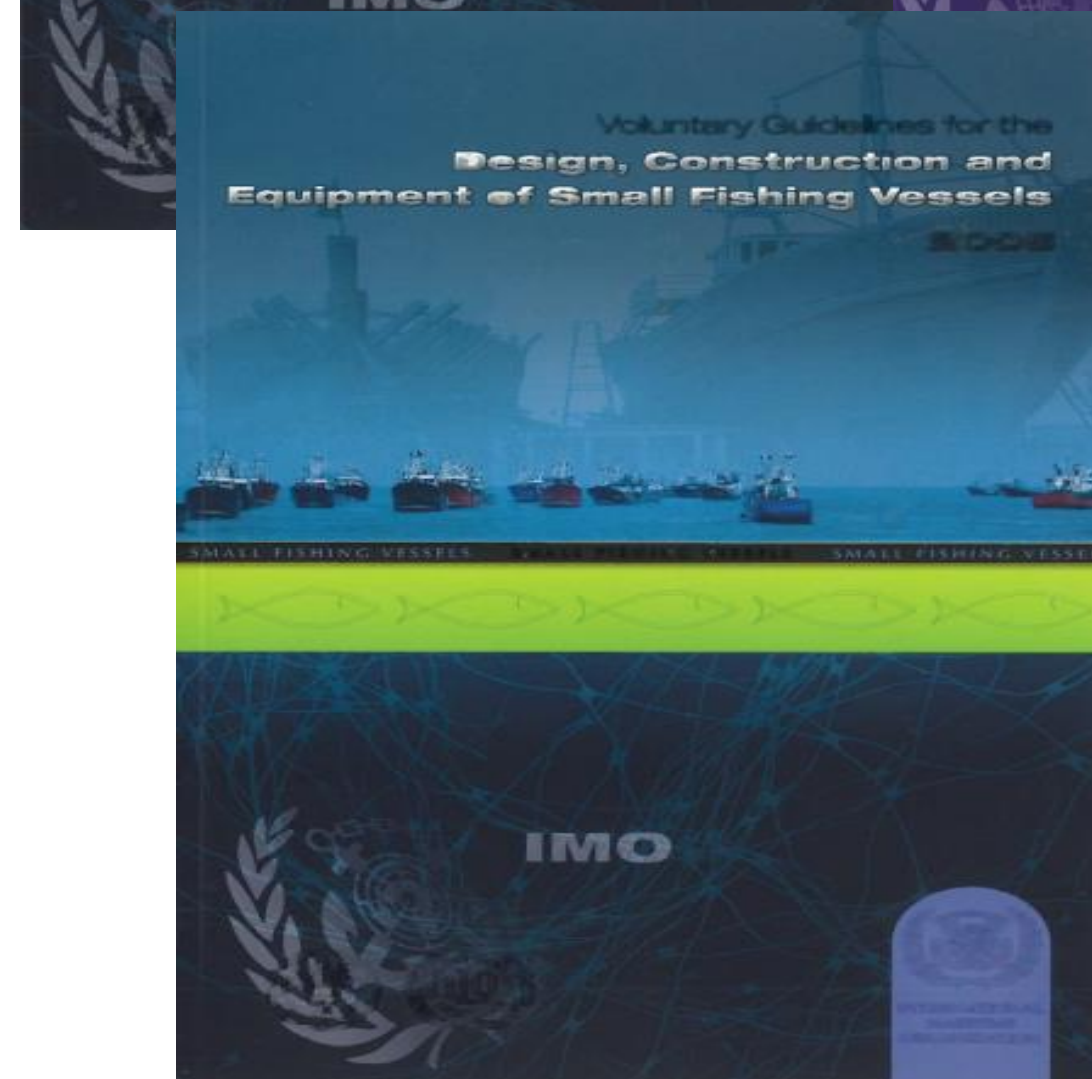
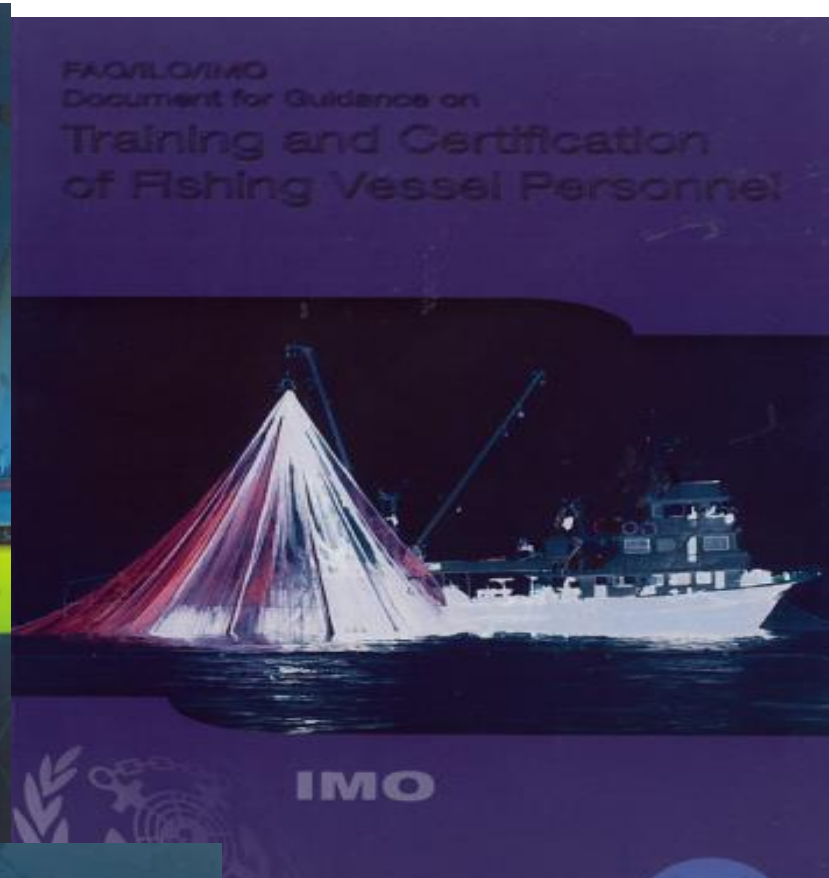
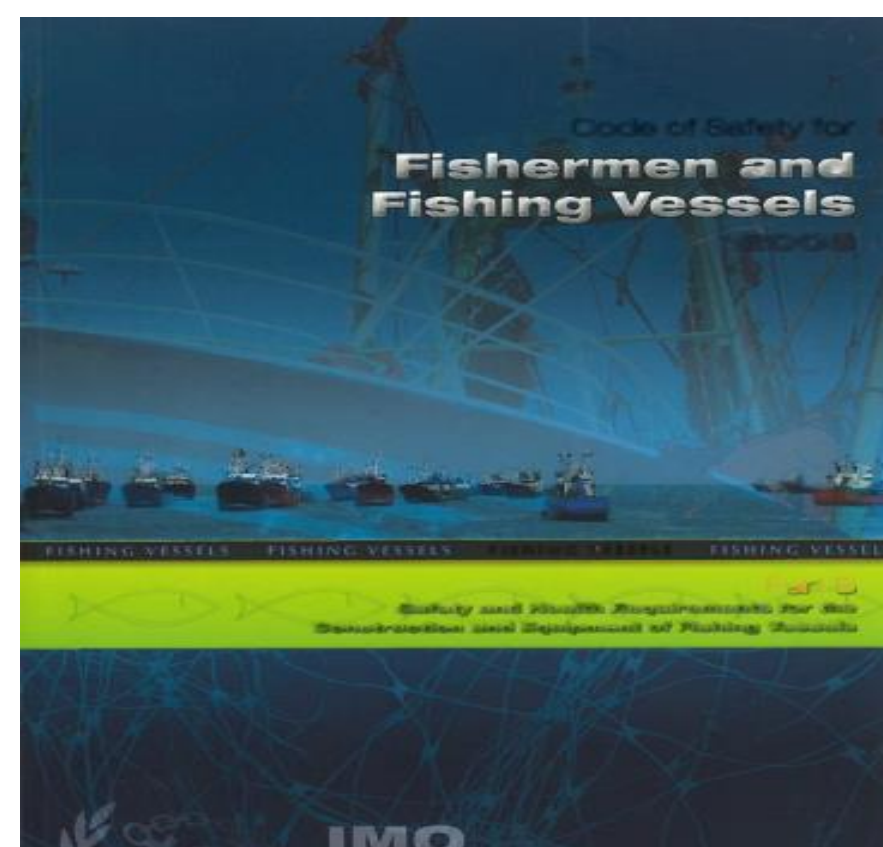
The International Legal Framework

- 1992 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- 2008 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- 2007 ILO Work in Fishing Convention (C188)
Guidelines for Flag States and Port States inspections – Work and living conditions on board fishing vessels of any size.
- 1995 IMO Standards of Training, Certification and Watch keeping for Fishing vessels personnel (STCW-F)

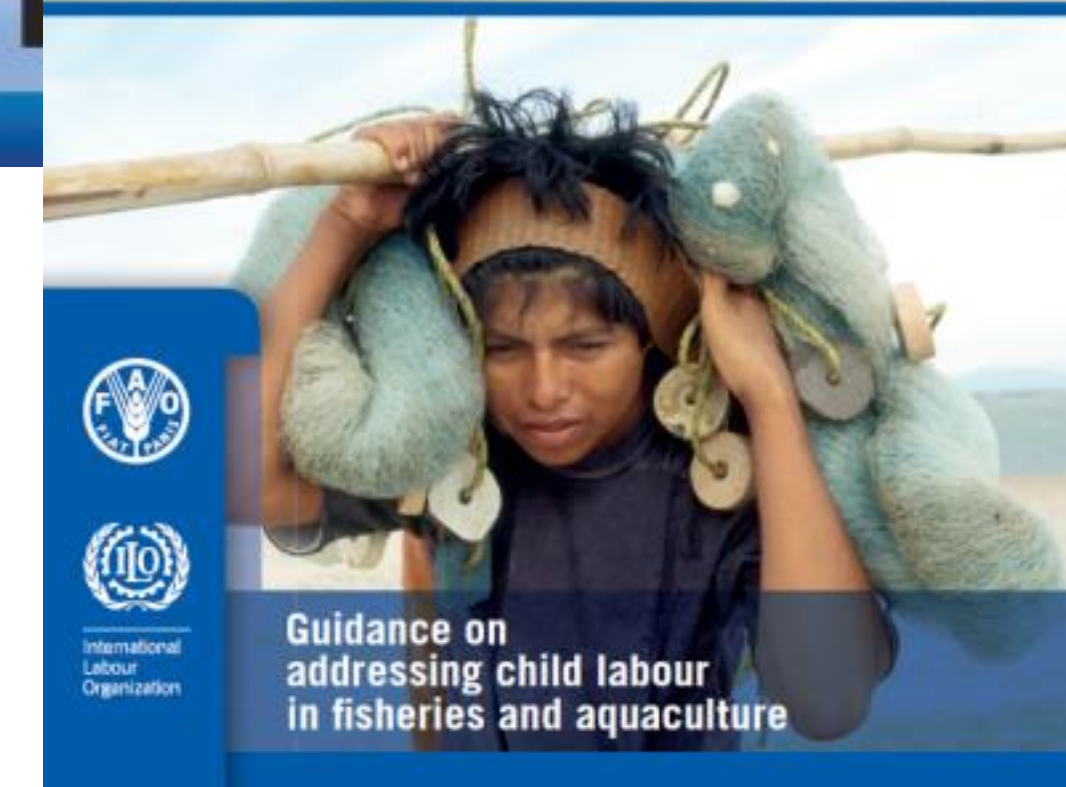
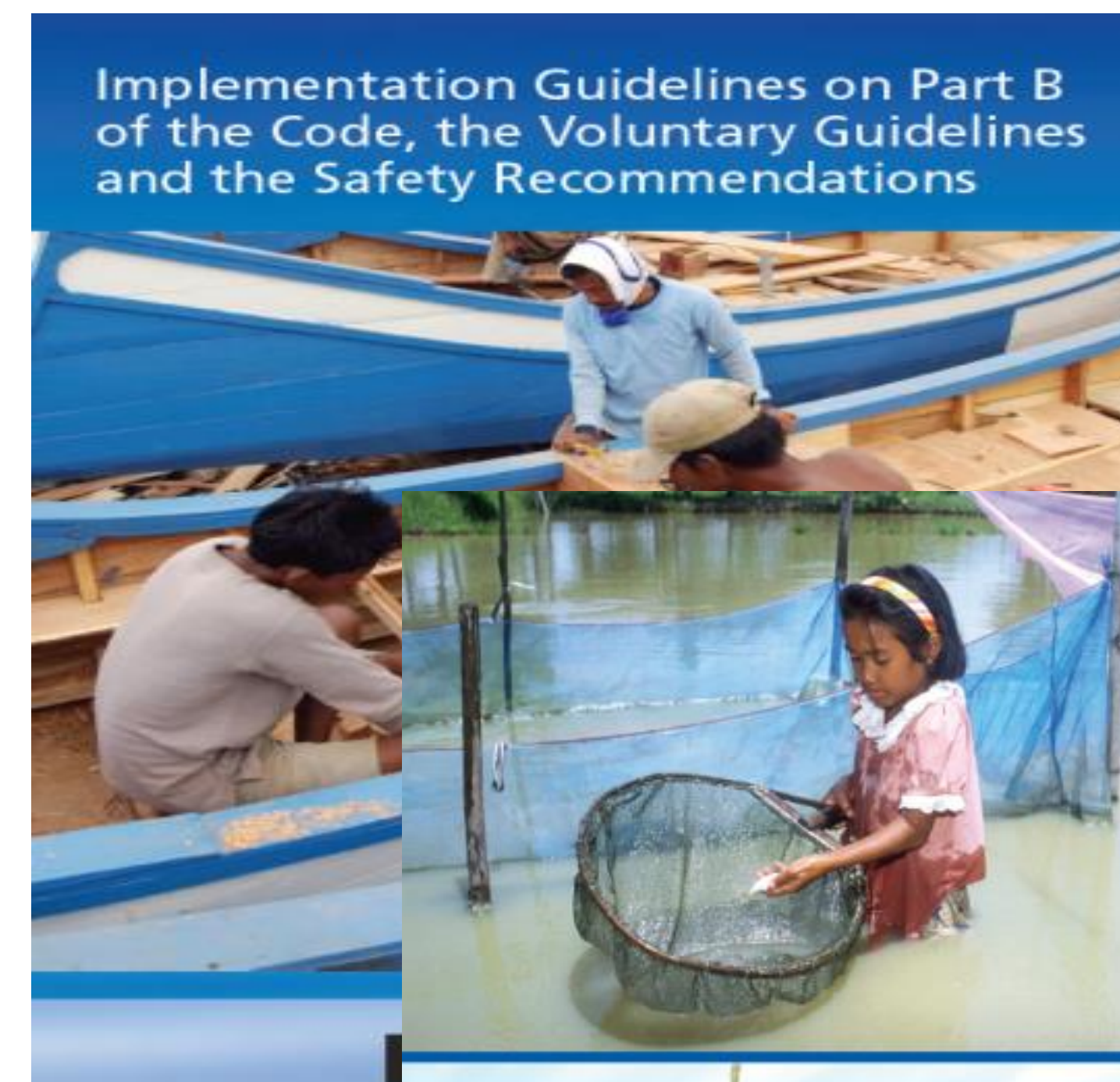
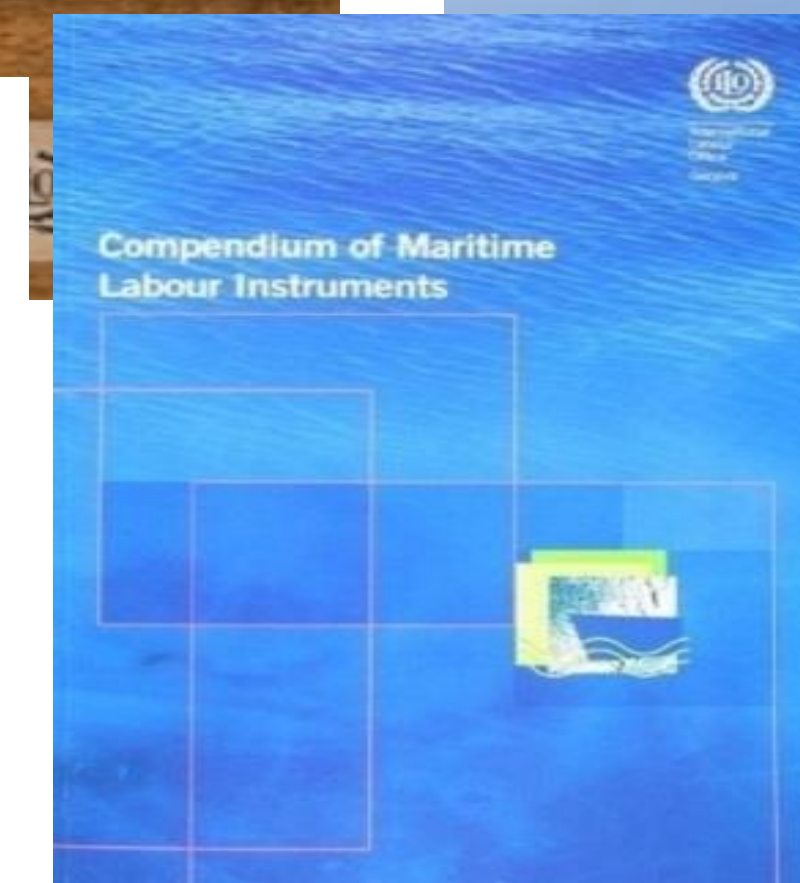




Examples of FAO-ILO-IMO cooperation



CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT
OF 2012
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE PROVISIONS OF
THE TORREMOLINOS
PROTOCOL OF 1993
RELATING TO
THE TORREMOLINOS
INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION FOR THE
SAFETY OF FISHING
VESSELS, 1977





Labour rights are human rights

(2001) UN 'Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework beyond Tier One to the whole seafood chain

Corporate responsibility to protect

- Independent responsibility and distinct from the State Duty to Protect
- Extends to **all companies**: all sizes, ownership and in all sectors
- Not limited by national law – international standards
- Companies need to **know and show** that they respect human rights and should conduct **Due diligence** – for example working with trade unions (affected stakeholders)

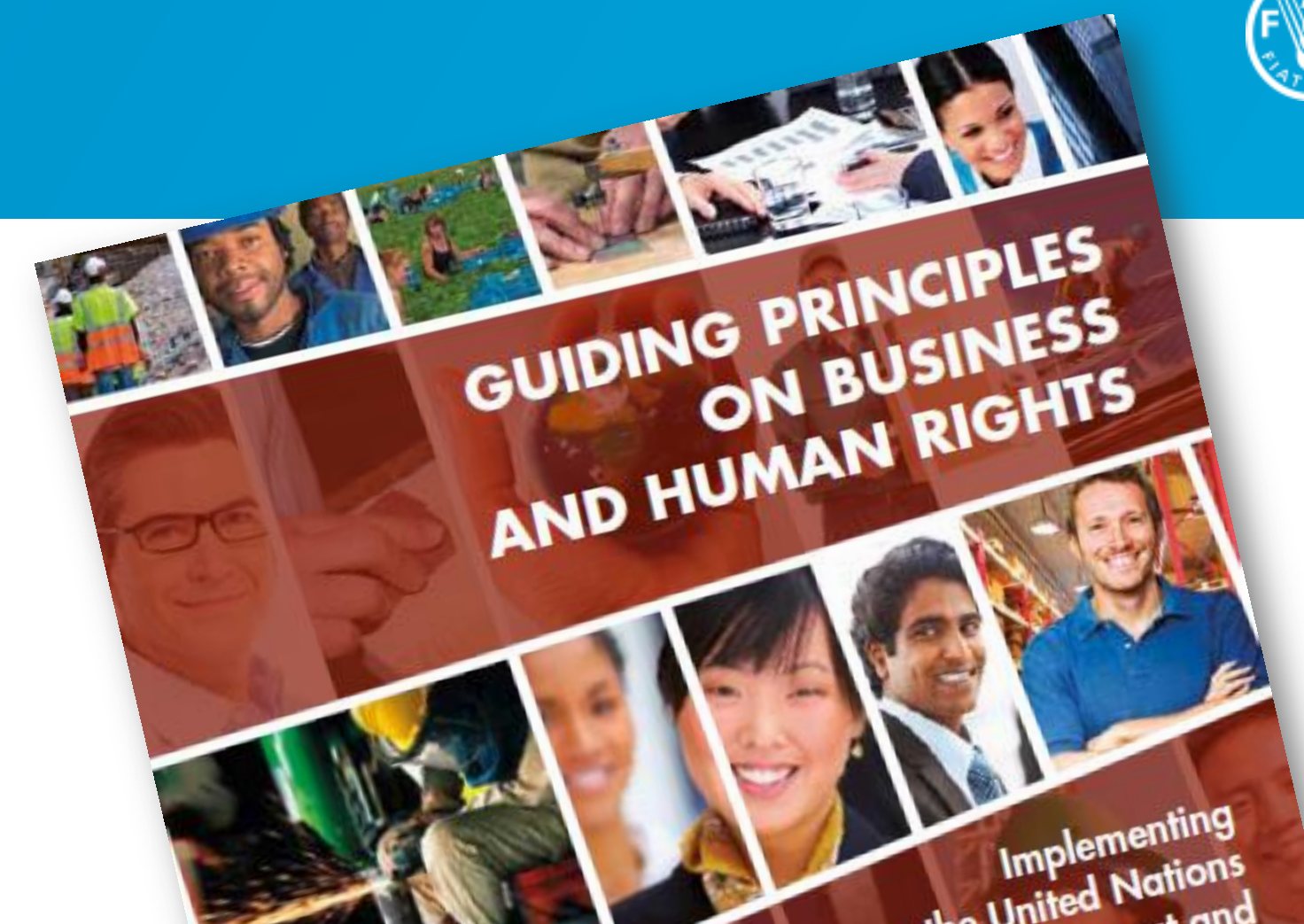
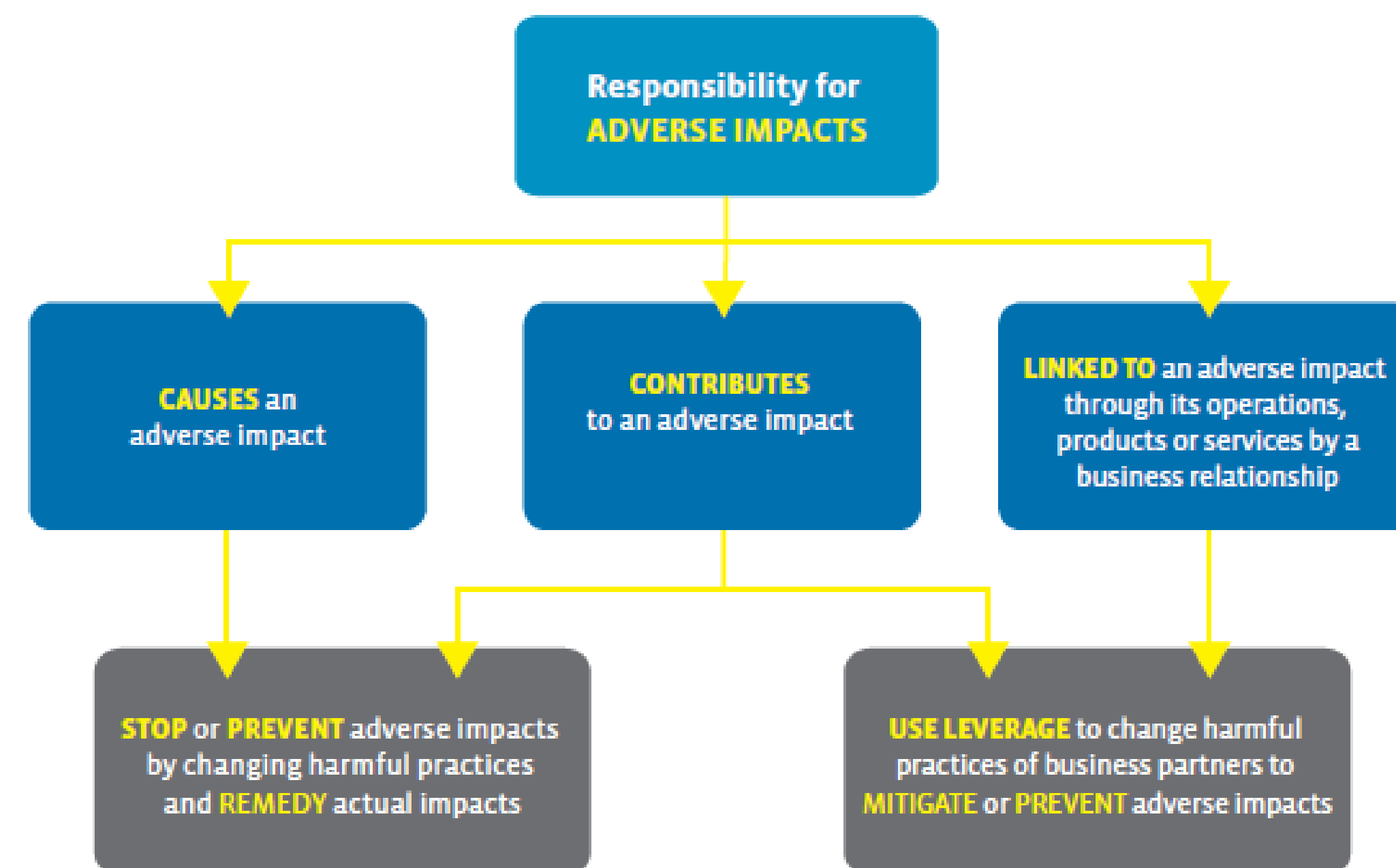


FIGURE 2.1: Responsibility for Adverse Impacts





Sustainability concerns are here to stay

Significant media attention > growing pressure from NGOs, consumers and retailers

Addressing human rights concerns is an opportunity to reduce reputational risk, as well as increased competitiveness on global markets and diversification

Increasingly market states regulations focus on respect of human rights and labour rights

- E.U: GSP+; IUU regulation
- U.K: Modern Slavery Act
- U.S.A: Trafficking in Person (TIP) report; Anti Slavery Act

‘Sustainable seafood markets are surging but labour/social issues are missing from certification programs’ (USD, 2005)



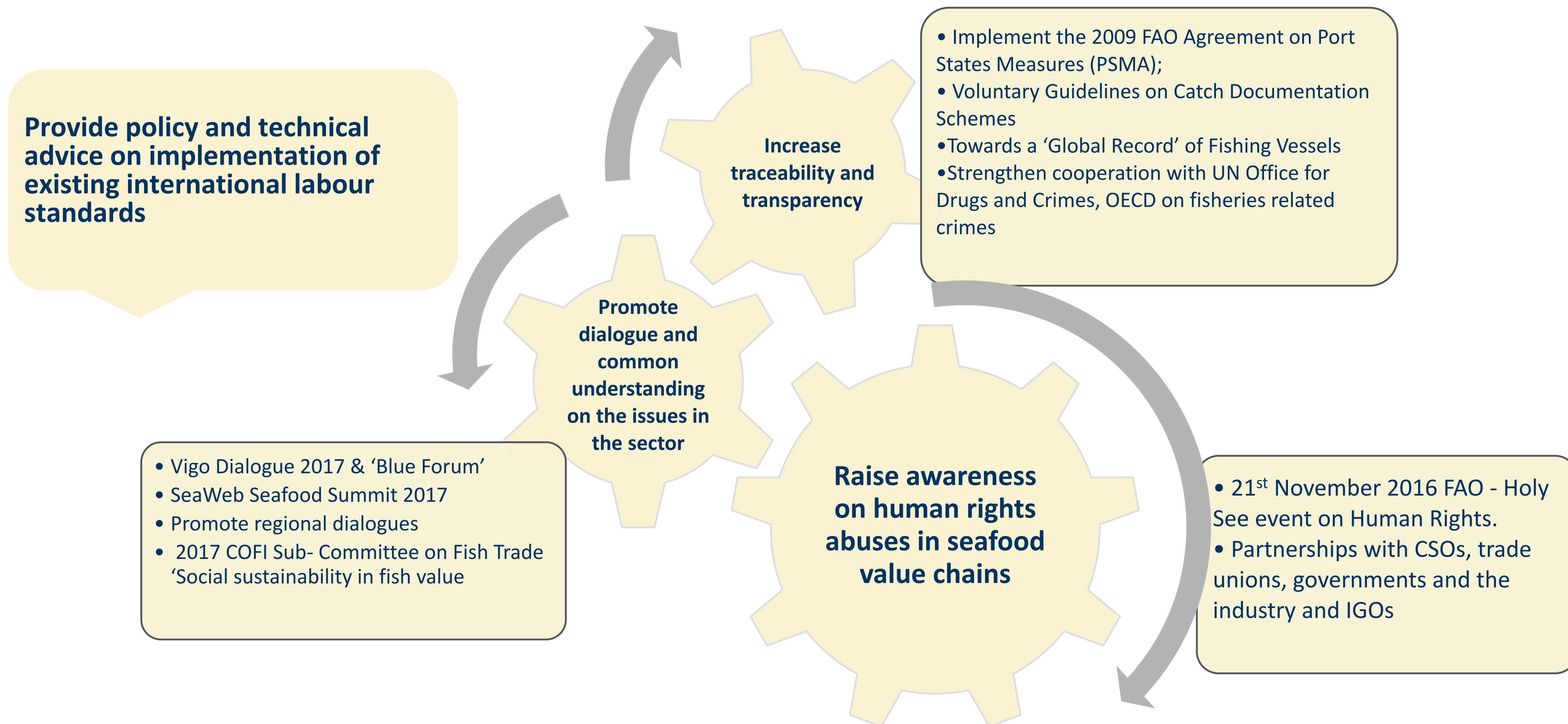


A wide landscape of emerging initiatives in seafood

Private sector <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consumers Goods Forum• Seafood keystone dialogue• UK – Responsible Fishing Scheme (certifying vessels on ILO C188)	Seafood audits and seafood schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)• Fair Trade USA (Indonesia Yellowfin Tuna)• Friends of the Sea (FoS)• Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)	Multi-stakeholder partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seafood Task force (ex. Shrimp Task Force)• Seafood Stewardship Index• Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTi)• FIPs programs, including
Regional groups <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ASEAN –SEAFDEC Declaration	Governments (market, flag and coastal states regulations) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indonesia• Philippines• UK – Modern Day Slavery Act• USA – Trafficked in Person (TIP Report)• NZ –Reflagging regulation• EU – IUU regulation (carding system)	Civil society <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Responsibility Framework, Science 2017• ITF Blue Certificate (against ports of convenience)



What is FAO doing?





International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (IPCCCLA)

Bridge the gap between technical areas “agriculture” and “labour”

Sectoral organizations are key to engage:

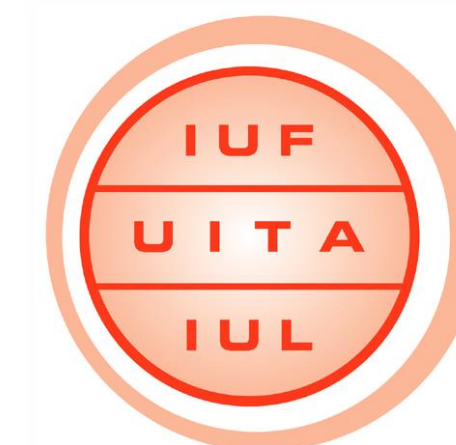
- **ministries** or departments of **agriculture** and agricultural extension services
- national **agricultural workers’ unions**
- agricultural **producer organizations**, farmers' organizations and cooperatives
- **research bodies**, marketing boards

> Agricultural organisations need support to properly address labour issues

- Approximately **60% of all child labour is in agriculture**
- About **59% of hazardous work of children is in agriculture**



Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty



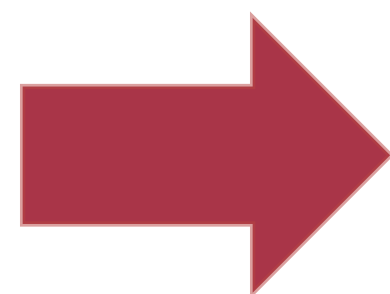
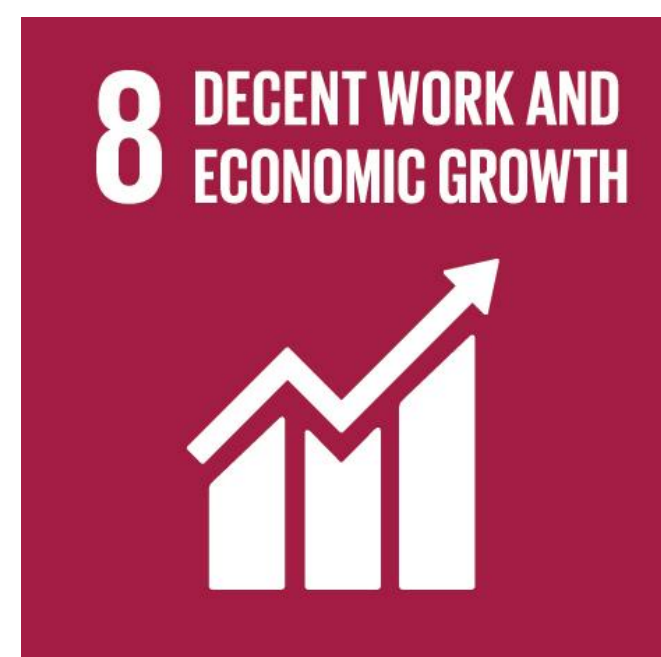
INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty

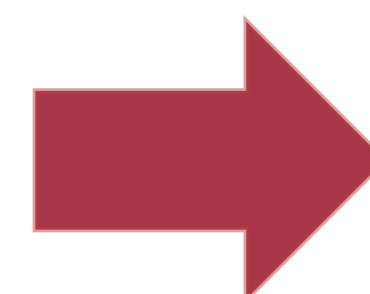
Supported by the CGIAR



Contributing to the Agenda 2030



Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms



ALLIANCE



The *Vigo Dialogue* 2016

What? A multi stakeholder annual meeting back to back CONXEMAR exhibition

Who? Representatives from private sector, civil society organizations, business, governments, certifications programs.

Around benefits & challenges of promoting decent work in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and due diligence

OUTCOMES:

- Government responsibility to apply and enforcing international labour standards as **level playing field** for the industry (in particular sector specific standards)
- **Market led approaches** – including certifications – **should reinforce governments' efforts**
- Establishing synergies to avoid duplication and confusions in emerging initiatives, such as in eco-labelling
- **Labour Rights are fundamental human rights** and should be respected regardless of governments' ratification
- Key to address **IUU fishing**, as a means to combat also human and labour rights abuses on board fishing vessels



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

VIGO DIALOGUE

on decent work



in fisheries and aquaculture

4 OCTOBER 2016 #VIG016 decent-fish-work@fao.org





Blue growth definition

- **SUSTAINABLE** growth and development from economic activities in oceans and other aquatic systems
- **MINIMIZES** environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of resources
- **MAXIMIZES** economic and social benefits

AIM: To promote the sustainable use and conservation of aquatic renewable resources

Since the adoption of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in 1995, progress has been made to improve the environmental policies and management of fisheries and aquaculture. The new emphasis on Blue Growth ensures that all fisheries and aquaculture policies place equal emphasis on the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development.





Looking ahead: The Blue Forum

WHAT? The Blue Forum could be a platform for sharing information, dialogue, advocacy, and development of strategic alliances to promote the implementation at regional and country level of successful practices. The BLUE FORUM would aim at encouraging actions requiring from the involvement of all stakeholders to reach satisfactory outcomes.

THROUGH WORKING GROUPS ON:

- Sustainable management of natural resources;
- Mitigation of climate change and uncontrolled environmental impact;
- Respect for human rights (labor rights, health and safety at work);
- Promotion of gender equity;
- Fair distribution of value along the supply chain;
- Knowledge sharing as a tool for capacity development.



Questions for you

What do you think are the main challenges faced by our industry?

1. Economic & Environmental: eco-labelling
2. Social: Decent Employment
3. Incorporate the private fisheries sector in existing multi-lateral efforts
4. Bridging the future supply-demand gap to keep up with increasing population
5. IUU fishing and IUU trade and its impact
6. Improve cost and efficiency of production. Use of by-catch and waste, achieving a better or full utilization of the biomass
7. The use of technology and knowledge to improve the economic, environmental, and social current situation.



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GRACIAS !!

More info at: decent-fish-work@fao.org