

Availability of social claims and schemes

- Transparent, measurable, verifiable, responsible, measure the company performance..
- Having different methodologies for assessing credence attributes for social accountability and crew welfare
- 1st, 2nd and 3rd party

























Main differences between certification and guidance

DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCY OF CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCESS (FROM MOST TO LEAST DEPENDENT)

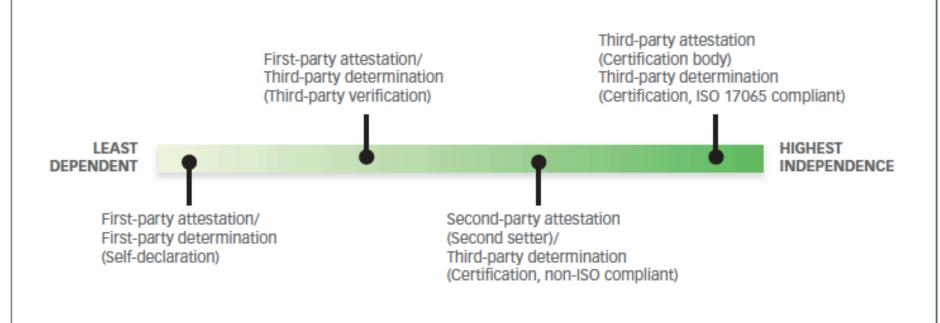


FIGURE: IISD, THE STATE OF SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES REVIEW 2014, HTTPS://WWW.IISD.ORG/PDF/2014/SSI_2014.PDF

Initiatives in the tuna value chain



- September 2015 SDG, Special summit of the United Nations
- Pole & Line foundation + RFS start the implementation of social standard with the Vessel Improver Program of RFS – First pilot 2015.
- July 2016, Marine Stewardship Council announced its intend to seek input – Labour requirements

A sub-set of labour requirements: Child labour and forced labor

September 2016 International Labour Organization (ILO)
 Convention 188 (C188) came into force for the European market

Initiatives in the tuna value chain



- September 2016, Oceana, Skytruth and Google joined forces – Global fishing watch AIS/no VMS
- October 2016, Seafood task force is renamed
- July 2016 Responsible tuna fishing UNE195006
- In 2016, Terra Moana & Seafoodmatter completed the first Social Impact Assessment for a major offshore fishing operation

Initiatives in the tuna value chain



- June 2017, Ocean Conference UN
- 2. Commitment to a socially responsible tuna supply chain: to eliminate any form of slavery and ensure suppliers at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's conventions and recommendations.
- Since 2017, EJF, Oceana, Pew and WWF to harmonize and effectively implement the EU regulation to end illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- In the region WTPO towards developing the WTPO crew welfare and working conditions standard.

Actors engagement





























































Actors engagement





























































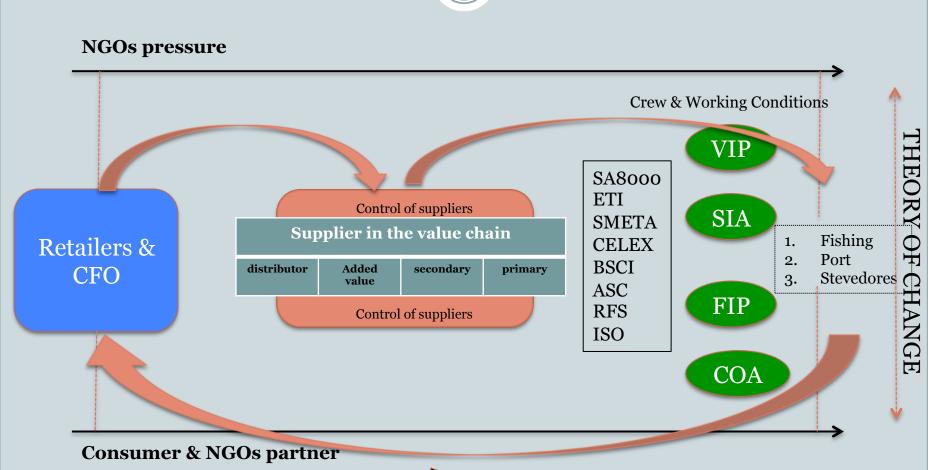




How will the theory of change work in the tuna supply value chain?

Market and external pressure





Schemes markets



Catching operation / schemes

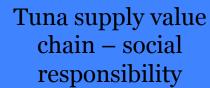
Interactions exist between schemes



- Based on ILO conventions
- Based on UN declaration
- Different threshold and degree of interpretation
- Metric and normative reference standard
- Focus on positive impacts in human rights
- Assess level of conformance or compliance ?
- Different tools for auditing and evaluation
- For land operation well known, but for fishing and related fishing operation still adapting practices.

Market access & Coordination





- Child labor
- Forced labor
- Communication
- Discrimination

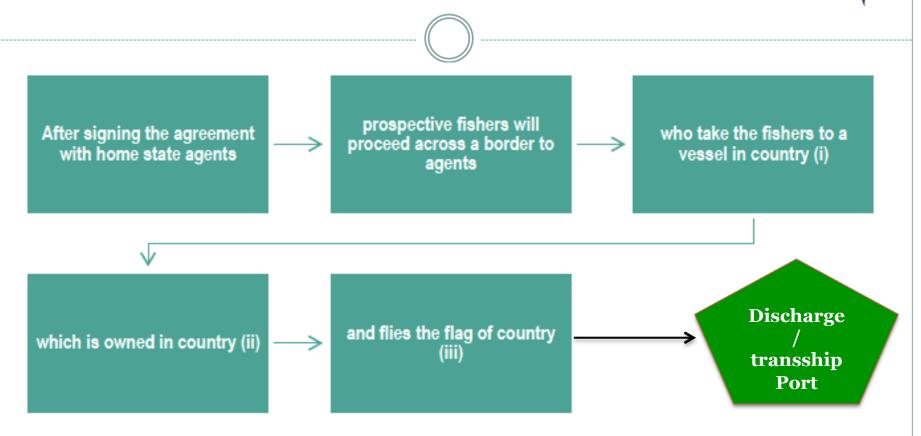
- 6. Disciplinary practices
- 7. Labour conditions
- Health and safety 8. Wages and repatriation
 - 9. Management system
 - 10. Supplier control

FRANSPARENCY FRACEABILITY INTERGITY

> Tuna supply value chain Risk management

Case study: scenario offshore fishing operation





^{* 36} million men and women are living in modern slavery and forced labor

Case study: "the states"



- Source States: the recruitment and transit States of migrant fishers.
- Flag States: confer their nationality to fishing vessels registered in their State and have primary prescriptive and enforcement jurisdiction over activities taking onboard
- Coastal States: have the right to issue fishing licenses to vessels within their EEZ Observers.
- Port States: During transshipment or discharge of catch, harbour authorities and fisheries and labour inspectors have direct access to vessels.

States monitoring in the tuna supply value chain



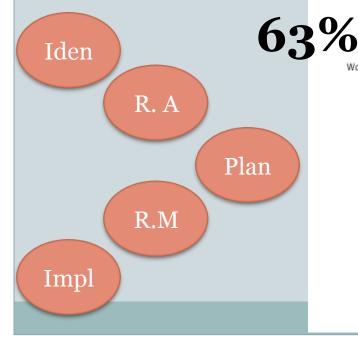
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	Harvesting	Transhipping	Landing	Transport	Processing	Importation
Costal State	✓	1				
Flag State	1	1	✓			
≥ Port State		1	✓			
Processing State				/	1	
Market State					1	1

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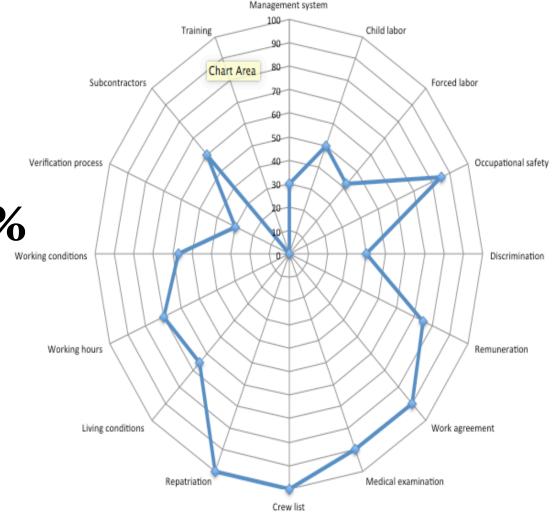
Case study: Tuna fishing company



- 5 tuna seiners
- 21 crew
- 5 nationalities
- 5 countries
- 4 brokers



Social Impact Assessment - Metrics



Case study: outputs (based on this sample)



- Social Impact Assessment is needed (SIA)
- Complementary activity to law enforcement on board
- Improvement of practices in Port, Coastal and flag states
- Communication channels are limited
- There was not reference for living wages
- Supplier control was missing
- Management system shall be a must
- Unloading operation 3rd party audit
- Electronic tools may assist crew onboard
- Tuna industry has a high degree of compliance some indicators but in others related to accountability and traceability of social aspects, an improvement is needed.

Recommendations



- Spreading awareness of the ILO C188 to avoid any forms of labour exploitation
- Building capacity to establish and manage information systems to account compliance crew welfare
- Increase of transparency and traceability in the tuna fishing sector (CPI, HTRI) tuna value chain.
- Increase the level of enforcement and compliance in Port,
 Coastal and flag states

