

FIP Mauritania Social & Environmental Action Plan - Initial Scoping Report

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1. Introduction and background

Support from Partner Africa was requested by the FIP Mauritania to draft an initial scoping report with potential actions to remediate the most pressing issues identified in the Human Rights Impact Assessment conducted by Partner Africa in 2022-2023.

As a general introductory note, it must be noted that collaboration and buy-in from all duty-bearers (in other words stakeholders who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, protect, promote and realize Human Rights and to abstain from Human Rights violations: e.g. the State, international buyers, factory owners, vessels owners, etc) are needed in order to drive changes in the industry. To illustrate, in order to get the FMFO factories on board and start implementing some of the recommendations outlined, international buyers as well as other FIP actors should exercise their leverage over the factories. Second, one of the main issues identified is that external stakeholders and sometimes even authorities do not differentiate FIP and non FIP factories, undermining the efforts of FIP supporters. It is therefore recommended that the actions implemented in the action plan serve both to reduce the negative impact of the industry on rights-holders (in other words stakeholders that have particular entitlements in relation to specific duty-bearers; In the FIP context they can be artisanal fishers, fishmongers, factory employees, children, women, and communities at large) while also improving FIP supporters' benefits.

Whereas the HRIA also identified adverse human rights impacts for artisanal fishers and processors, this scoping report only focuses on the impacts identified for FIP members - i.e. purse seine vessels, commercial vessels and FMFO factories. This explains why there is no specific action proposed regarding child labour in artisanal fisher boats. Nonetheless, the research showed that artisanal fishers and fishmongers are also part of the supply chain, even if in smaller quantities. In the medium run, artisanal suppliers will have to be taken into account by the action plan. In the meantime, it is recommended that the FIP members implement measures to increase the traceability of their supply chains in order to better understand to what extent artisanal fishers and processors are part of their supply chain. Ideally, each factory should be able to provide figures detailing the exact provenance of the fish transformed.

In addition, to create industry-wide change, it is recommended that FIP members advocate to set up a public-private roundtable around the FMFO industry in Mauritania, consisting of all the stakeholders directly or indirectly part of or affected by the FMFO supply chain, for example international buyers, factories, employees, vessels crew, trade unions, representative of artisanal fishers, fishmongers, transporters, neighbouring communities, elders, etc. The more inclusive the roundtable, the more credible and effective it will be. FIP members in Mauritania need to show the authorities that their objective is to drive a more responsible industry in the country and that FIP members are willing to collaborate, even with stakeholders beyond their direct supply chain. This will already set the basis for a more positive relationship between the industry and the regulation authorities and start to separate FIP members from non-FIP members.

Overview of adverse human rights impacts identified in the FIP that needs to be addressed in the workplan:

It is recommended to start with the recommendations mitigating the most salient impacts identified in this study which include:

- Pollution (Direct/indirectly Responsible Stakeholders: factories, int'l buyers, ONISPA)
- Availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of food (Direct/indirectly Responsible Stakeholders: factories & int'l buyers)
- Grievance mechanisms (Direct/indirectly Responsible Stakeholders: factories & vessels, int'l buyers)
- Worker representation, trade unions (Direct/indirectly Responsible Stakeholders: factories & vessels)
- Regular employment, contracts and wages/income (Direct/indirectly Responsible Stakeholders: factories & vessels)



- Occupational Health and Safety (Direct/indirectly Responsible Stakeholders: factories & vessels)

In addition, there are some cross-cutting recommendations which will help the process and should be implemented from the beginning, such as acknowledging the findings of the report and the potential adverse impact identified, implementing a grievance mechanism to allow for the proper documentation of impacts and improving the general transparency of the supply chain by implementing a traceability mechanism for the fish processed.

In addition, especially with regards to the recommendations that speak to behavioural, socio- cultural or economic change, it is recommended to start with piloting a sample of the interventions in a selection of fishing communities and then expanding the scope depending on what worked well or what didn't work well.

Many times, the risks identified in the HRIA can be reduced and sometimes eliminated by designing and communicating (for example in the form of training) on appropriate policies. It is often the lack of clear policies and knowledge by the different actors and employees that allows for abuses and accidents to happen.

This scoping report should help IMROP and other FIP actors identify the type of human rights risks that need to be addressed in the social workplan and objectives of suggested actions. A template of a social workplan has been developed by FisheryProgress and can be used if the FIP wishes to do so. It is accessible [here](#).



2. Cross-cutting actions

2.1. Acknowledge Impact

Rationale: FIP members (suppliers, buyers, national and international) should acknowledge the findings and the actual and potential adverse impacts of the industry by publicly recognizing the findings of this HRIA; acknowledging that the adverse findings will be further investigated; Stakeholders should be informed that a social workplan is to be developed by FIP members to respond to the findings.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: Press release, official correspondence addressed to the authorities and other stakeholders;

Potential starting date: Immediate

Length of action: Less than 3 months

2.2. Set-up a public-private roundtable around FMFO in Mauritania

Rationale: Authorities and external stakeholders do not differentiate FIP and non FIP members. As FIP members start implementing this social and environmental action plan, it is important to maintain a dialogue with the authorities to ensure actions are compliant with regulations and supported by the authorities. It is also important to communicate such actions to the authorities and show efforts made by the FIP supporters. This is also important to instigate progress at non-FIP levels (e.g. artisanal fisheries level).

FIP Actionability: Semi-Direct (FIP actors can be in the lead but it will depend on the participation of other actors)

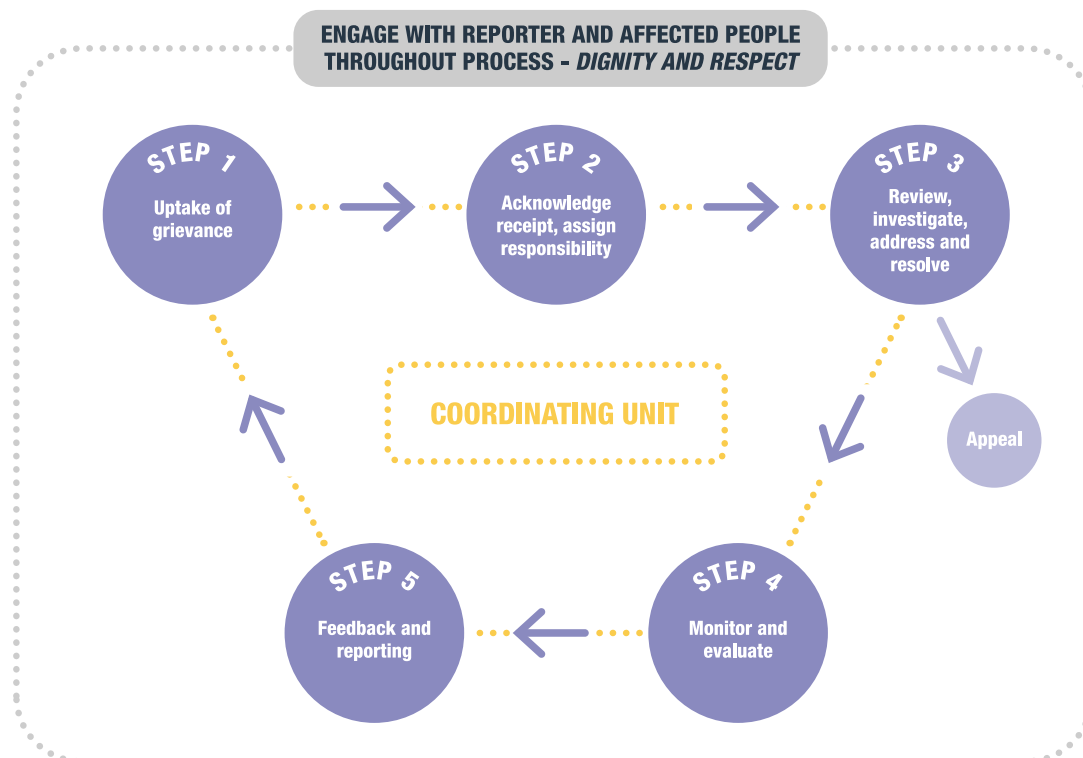
Potential actions: Start organising regular industry meetings between FIP members and authorities as well as representative of external stakeholders (artisanal fishers, vessels owners, etc) to communicate on the FIP action plan and discuss urgent issues.

Potential starting date : within the 12 months in order to implement the recommended internal changes first.

Length of action: Between 3-6 months to invite other stakeholders to FIP meetings.

2.3. Operational Grievance mechanism

Rationale: An effective grievance mechanism allowing purse seine vessel crew, commercial vessel crew and factory staff to report issues is lacking, as identified in the HRIA. The FIP should ensure all fishers and factory staff have access to an effective grievance mechanism (GM) for their issues to be heard and resolved. This could either take the form of an industry-wide GM or separate GMs per supply chain node (e.g. at fisher level versus factory level). The grievance mechanism should investigate issues raised by workers and fishers and provide effective remedies where needed. See the below diagram.



FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: With guidance from an independent expert and following Fishery Progress' Human Rights and Social Responsibility Policy¹ as well as GSA's report *What Is the Expectation of Worker Voice and Grievance Mechanisms on Certified Vessels?*², FIP members and supporters in Mauritania should implement a grievance mechanism for stakeholders (factory employees, community members, fishers). The grievance mechanism should be aligned to the 7 Effectiveness Criteria of the UNGPs³. It is important to work with the structures already in place rather than start from scratch, and can be differentiated for internal stakeholders (ex. FIP factories employees, contractors, vessels, etc) and external stakeholders (fishmongers, wider community). Effective grievance mechanisms are at the cornerstone of human rights due diligence and facilitate access to remedy. They help with identifying and responding to issues, and improving trust between workers, communities and management. It is recommended to work with an independent expert(s) to set up the grievance mechanism to ensure its effectiveness. This could include the following steps:

- Review current grievance handling mechanisms, policies and procedures at factory and fishery level against best practices, identifying gaps and areas of improvement.
- Engage with diverse stakeholders including community members, factory workers, fishers and other rights-holders as well as duty-bearers (FIP members, international buyers) for insights into grievances and remedy expectations to ensure the new mechanism's acceptance and effectiveness.
- Design and develop a robust, credible, and accessible operational grievance mechanism that addresses the identified gaps and aligns with international human rights frameworks and in particular the UNGP's effectiveness criteria.
- Strengthen current and develop new grievance channels to uptake the grievances (e.g. anonymous hotline, buyer, line manager, trade union/shop stewards, suggestion boxes, committees)

¹ https://fisheryprogress.org/sites/default/files/FP_HRSR_Dec2022_Published.pdf

² <https://www.globalseafood.org/blog/worker-voice-on-certified-vessels/>

³ <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Business/Accountability-and-Remedy/GRAM-presentation-effectiveness-criteria.pdf>



- Develop clear procedures and guidelines for the new system including accountability, investigation, remediation, and closure processes for various grievance types.
- Design and deliver training to all relevant stakeholders on the operation and principles of the new operational grievance mechanism, including responsibilities for investigation and closure of grievances.
- Develop a communication strategy to inform all stakeholders about the new mechanism.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation system to track the implementation and effectiveness of the new operational grievance mechanism.

Potential starting date : within 4 months

Length of action: Approximately 18 months to develop the mechanism and start implementation

2.4. Implement an internal FIP auditing mechanism

Rationale: Nowadays external stakeholders do not make the distinction between FIP and non-FIP FMFO factories. This is an issue for FIP members who are investing to improve their practices whereas external stakeholders are not able to distinguish between “good” and “bad” FMFO factories. This can lead to a situation whereby wrongdoings by a non-FIP factory will negatively impact the whole industry, and as a consequence, authorities may act across the board with restrictions and retaliation, regardless of the FIP status. The current certification (Friends of the Sea) or international processes (Marin Trust IP) that some factories are engaged in cover only very partially the relevant issues in the FMFO industry in Mauritania. Some do not even entail interview with workers or communities. It is therefore important to find other ways, more adapted to the local situation while at the same time based on international standards, to demonstrate and communicate on the fact that FIP members have better practices than non-FIP members.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: One way to achieve this would be by conducting regular social and environmental audits of FIP members; The current certifications obtained by certain FIP members are not comprehensive and do not cover both social and environmental in a way that is relevant to the Mauritanian context and likely to drive real change. Beyond the current certifications/processes, the FIP could try to identify other certifications or auditing processes that would be more suitable to cover the issues specifically identified in the FMFO industry in Mauritania. Another solution, probably more feasible would be to design a specific Due Diligence process based on international standards but adapted to the Mauritanian context; Partner Africa has designed such bespoke processes for other clients in other sectors. As long as it is commonly agreed upon by the industry in the country and based on international standards, these regular audits/verification processes could be used as arguments to demonstrate good faith when discussing with authorities and external stakeholders.

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: Approximately 24 months

2.5. Increase traceability of the supply chain

Rationale: The research showed that FIP factories buy fish from different sources (commercial vessels, purse seine pirogues, artisanal boats, and sometimes even from intermediaries or fishmongers) but it hasn't been possible to clearly establish the provenance of the fish. Since the different suppliers present different risks to the FIP factories (and therefore to the international buyers) it is important for the factories to be able to determine with certainty the percentage of fish supplied from each source. This would allow the factories to gauge their level of risks with regard to certain human rights violations (e.g. the amount of fish purchased direct or indirectly from artisanal fishers would allow to determine the presence of child labour in the supply chain and/or the responsibility of the FIP in the pollution of the artisanal landing sites) and take action.



FIP Actionability : Direct

Potential actions: Factories should implement credible database (potentially supported/implemented by the FIP) to register the supplier, type, quantity of fish purchased and transformed in the factory. The supplier should be clearly identified by type and a level of risk should be given. This database should use a mechanism preventing tampering and allowing external verification.

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: 12 months minimum for a full implementation across all FIP factories in Mauritania

2.6. Increase knowledge of duty-bearers (all FIP actors) on their responsibilities to respect human rights

Rationale: Throughout the HRIA process, it became evident that many duty-bearers, including international buyers, FMFO factories and vessels owners are unclear about their responsibilities to respect human rights. Why are human rights important for businesses? What are businesses required to do? What are their responsibilities in terms of respecting human rights and undertaking human rights due diligence? How, if at all, do these responsibilities differ between international buyers and local producers? How to undertake human rights due diligence? In order to drive progress on human rights and to ensure all FIP actors are compliant to social standards, it is important that they understand the **why** and the **how**.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: Training for FIP actors on business and human rights & human rights due diligence in the FMFO industry. This training could take the form of both virtual sessions to allow international buyers to attend as well as local in-person training sessions for all FMFO factory managers and one for vessel owners/managers.

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: 12 months to contract the trainer, develop the content and deliver to stakeholders

2.7. Increase knowledge of rights-holders about their rights

Rationale: Throughout the HRIA process, it became evident that many rights-holders involved in the FMFO supply chain, including factory employees, vessels crew, artisanal fishers and others are unclear about their rights. As proposed in the Sustainable Fisheries Fund Grant Application, there needs to be a process to ensure that all of the rights holders and in particular fishers and factory employees are able to access information about their rights.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: FIP actors could organise regular information sessions for their employees (e.g. at the beginning of each fishing/transformation season) to talk about the labour law, FIP factories commitments, international standards being applied, etc. This could also be the opportunity to raise awareness of workers about their responsibility to also enforce the factory commitments in relation to responsible purchases, Health and Safety, etc. In addition, FIP factories should also develop a mechanism whereby employees and fishers can find information at any moment (ex. documentation always available to them, policies clearly displayed, etc)

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: 12 months to contract the trainer, develop the content and deliver to stakeholders.



3. Thematic actions

3.1. Pollution

3.1.1. Smoke issues

Rationale: Smoke from FIP factories leading to diseases have been repeatedly mentioned as an issue by stakeholders interviewed. There are disagreements among stakeholders as it seems that some FIP factories do have filters in place, but maybe not all, and the actual effect of the filters is not being measured. As a result there is a lack of trust from community members who do not differentiate FIP and non-FIP factories, having a negative impact on the whole industry despite some potential good examples.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: FIP members to commission an internal, confidential environmental audit of FIP factories to clarify which ones do have working smoke filters in place, and whether these filters are effective or not. Financially and technically support the implementation of effective filters where there are none. Once filters are in place in all FIP factories, publicly release the results of the verification audit to show community members and authorities that FIP factories are complying with the law and taking into account community members' preoccupations. There is also a need to clarify the national legal requirements and standards in terms of smoke pollution. FIP factories should implement whichever of the two (national requirements or international standards) is higher.

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: 6 months to contract the auditor and implement the audit

3.1.2. Untreated water release

Rationale: Similarly to the smoke issue mentioned above, the release of untreated stick waters into the ocean are a common complaint by community members. There is a lack of clarity and a lot of speculation about which factories have such practices and which don't. This situation creates frustration on both sides and generates conflicts, whilst having a negative impact on the whole industry.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: FIP members to commission an internal, confidential environmental audit of FIP factories to clarify which ones do have stick waters treatments in place, and whether these treatments are effective or not. The audit should measure the quality of waters released into the ocean by each FIP factory. The FIP should financially and technically support the implementation of effective solutions where there are none. Once the situation has stabilized and FIP factories are compliant, publicly release the results of the verification audit to show community members and authorities FIP factories' good will. There is also a need to clarify the national legal requirements and standards in terms of water releases. FIP factories should implement whichever of the two (national requirements or international standards) is higher.

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: 6 months to contract the auditor and implement the audit

3.1.3. General waste on beach, landing and processing sites

Rationale: Polluted artisanal processing sites have been reported in Mauritania, as well as beaches and landing sites filled with garbage. Whilst this situation is not only the result of FMFO activities, FIP members have a shared responsibility as "users" of the landing and processing sites. This pollution is likely to affect marine ecosystems, and also people's right to health as waste can lead to ill-health and affect fish quality.

FIP Actionability: Indirect



Potential actions: Collaborate with municipal authorities to discuss potential ways to avoid such pollution by 1. Improving waste collection infrastructure and regularity, and 2. Raise awareness of stakeholders about the negative impact on such pollution on their own health, the environment, and the business and 3. Enforce the environmental regulations about waste dumping. FIP factories could organize community beach cleaning days in collaboration with community members and local authorities.

Potential starting date : 6 months to start implementing internal changes first

Length of action: 18 months to develop a working collaboration with the municipality and other actors

3.2. Availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of food

Rationale: In Mauritania, community members interviewed in the HRIA reported a decrease in the accessibility and availability of fish for human consumption. This situation particularly affects the poorer population, who traditionally consumes small pelagic fish. According to several reports mentioned in the HRIA, there is a direct link between the price of small pelagics for human consumption at the local market and the level of catches. FIP members should acknowledge this adverse impact of the industry.

FIP Actionability: Shared with public authorities and other non-FIP actors

Potential actions: Publicly support and commit to the new national regulations aimed at limiting the price increase of fish for local consumption (ex. freezing obligations, prohibition of using sardinella for FMFO processing, etc). Develop and enforce policies for direct and indirect suppliers with zero tolerance for illegal practices such as holding the fish at sea before landing or processing forbidden species in FMFO factories. Develop and enforce FIP wide policies prioritizing the use of fish waste for FMFO production, if possible with clear quantified targets. Reduce the use of external intermediaries to better control suppliers and their practices. Through the community liaison officer, engage in discussions with artisanal fishers and fishmongers to understand what could be done to reduce fish waste and increase support to local transformation and consumption. In collaboration with the authorities, support the improvement of fish catches management, storage and transformation by artisanal fishers and fishmongers to reduce the amounts of fish unsuitable for human consumption. Stakeholder consultation sessions that will be set up by IMROP should focus on the type of interventions that rights-holders would like to see in this area.

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: long term

3.3. Regular Employment, jobs and income – Fishing activities

Rationale: A lower availability of fish and a higher cost for fishing operations have had an impact on purse sein pirogues and artisanal fishers' income and jobs. Fishers have had to use financial backers to finance their fishing operations further out at sea, with negative financial consequences on their income (interest rates, lower selling price, etc). The current organization of FMFO factories' supply chain is too loose and FIP members do not have an adequate visibility of their suppliers; A situation that does not encourages good practices and long term partnerships in the supply chain. Also, this lack of long-term contractual arrangements with buyers encourages unsustainable and risky practices by purse seine boats' captains who decide independently how to organize their fishing activities, leading to risky practices in order to maximize their income (ex. staying longer at sea).

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: Support FIP members to establish long-term contracts with fishers and suppliers in general to ensure a better business relationship, oversight, and ensure they have a more stable income. Help FIP members develop responsible suppliers' contracts with purse seine fishers, taking into account the new government regulations (new fishing zones, restricted species, etc.). Implement and communicate on a zero tolerance policy for fishers using monofilament nets, with adequate controls from FIP members as relevant.



In the contractual arrangements, FIP factories could require their artisanal suppliers to respect certain limitations in terms of fishing operations, to ensure proper rest for crew members. Ensure all workers in the FIP factories, also seasonal and casual workers, have proper contracts; Ensure all workers get paid at least a minimum wage but ideally a living wage ; Research purchasing practices to understand how that might impact the seasonality of the workforce; Ensure decent working hours for workers in the FIP factories and vessels.

Potential starting date : Within 4 months

Length of action: 24 months

3.4. Risk of underage workers

Rationale: The research highlighted that some FIP factories lack clear human resources policies, leading to a risk for these factories to potentially recruit underage workers.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: Encourage and support FIP factories to implement proper Human Resources policies clearly outlining the recruitment process, the documentation required, contractual arrangements, etc. These policies should be transparent and made available to FIP buyers. FIP factories could be audited yearly to ensure proper implementation (for example as part of the yearly social & environmental audit cycle proposed at the beginning).

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: 12 months

3.5. Occupational Health and Safety

3.5.1. Hazardous working conditions for fishers: Risk of collision, fire onboard the boats & occupational accidents

Rationale: Working conditions for purse seine fishers can be hazardous especially due to the need to travel further out at sea to make their catch. Purse seine pirogues can be at sea for 2 days, and fishers bring cooking gas and utensils to cook onboard. There is usually no safety equipment onboard (such as first aid kits, radio and GPS) and there is a culture of not wearing life vests while fishing, unless when it is enforced by the coast guards.

FIP Actionability : Direct

Potential actions: In the continuity of pushing for a more transparent, responsible and sustainable supply chain for FIP factories, support FIP members to develop long-term contracts with a selected number of purse seine fishers and suppliers. In these contractual arrangements, the FIP factory should either require or ideally provide basic safety equipment to artisanal fishers. This equipment should include, as a minimum, life vests, first aid kits, fire extinguishers and ideally also communication equipment to allow artisanal pirogues to request assistance in case needed⁴. FIP factories should implement a proper monitoring mechanism to make sure these equipments are properly used by fishers supplying their factory. FIP factories could also partner with the coast guards to support awareness raising sessions regarding safe navigation and fishing practices for artisanal boats. These sessions would include information about what to do in case of emergency, navigation rules and obligations, etc.

Potential starting date : Immediate

⁴ For more information and ideas about potential safety solutions for artisanal fishers, see "Triggering Death Quantifying the true human cost of global fishing, Research Report, Fish Safety Foundation, Nov 2022



Length of action: 18 months minimum

3.5.2. Hazardous working conditions for factory employees

Rationale: The HRIA highlighted that in some FIP factories, workers do not wear PPE and are not properly trained on health and safety.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: Each FIP factory should ensure that it provides adequate occupational health and safety training to all of its workers, be they permanent or daily workers. The same applies to proper PPE that should be provided for by the factory.

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: 6 months

3.6. Harassment, discrimination and abuse; Workers' representation, trade union and grievances

Rationale: The FMFO factories in Mauritania visited as part of this study did not have policies in place against discrimination, physical abuse and/or harassment – neither did the commercial vessels visited. While the HRIA did not pick up any specific case of discrimination, abuse or harassment, the risk exists and should be dealt with by FIP actors in an adequate manner (ex. avoiding that the person/department responsible of the harassment is also the person/department in charge of solving the issue). Similarly, none of the stakeholders interviewed were part of a trade union. Whereas federations can negotiate collectively with authorities and other industry bodies, they do not deal with individual cases of harassment, discrimination, injuries or other.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: The first step to reduce the risks of harassment, discrimination and abuse is to establish clear policies within each FIP factories. Such policies should be part of the Human Resources policies negotiated with workers committees and communicated to all workers. The implementation of these policies should be regularly monitored or audited as discussed earlier in this report. FIP factories should also implement a grievance mechanism adapted to factory workers, vessel crew and any other external stakeholder potentially affected by the FIP factories' activities (see cross-sectional actions). In addition, the following trainings could be implemented:

- Training for supervisors and management on effective workplace communication focusing on tone of voice and language across the organisation as a way of influencing enhanced and healthy communications. For senior management, this should also include specific modules on effective team building, cooperation etc;
- Training for supervisors, managers and HR teams on (in)direct discrimination and unconscious bias to ensure the workplace is free of discrimination, nepotism and favouritism; Training to explain the importance and their responsibility to allow workers to establish worker committees and/or be part of trade unions;
- Training for workers explaining their rights and responsibilities in the workplace (incl. induction programmes for new workers) - See 2.7 for more details.
- Training to all worker committees for capacity building purposes.

Potential starting date : 6 months

Length of action: 18 months



3.7. Contracts, working hours - Factories

3.7.1. Lack of formal work contracts, Risk of excessive working hours

Rationale: The HRIA highlighted that some of the seasonal factory employees did not hold formal contracts, only verbal agreements. This should not be the case as it maintains workers in a vulnerable situation and does not allow for a proper monitoring of working hours, triggering a risk of abuse.

FIP Actionability: Direct

Potential actions: All FIP factories should develop and enforce a Human Resource policy ensuring that all workers on the factory floor hold regular contracts. This aspect should be included in the periodic social and environmental audit of FIP factories mentioned earlier.

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: 12 months

3.8. Debt bondage

Rationale: Many fishing operations are financed by a factory, a fishmonger, or occasionally a private individual. The HRIA reports that, because of the lack of money to buy supplies and necessary fishing material, fishers frequently end up in agreements where they must sell at a discounted rate to buyers who have financed the fishing operation. **This creates a risk of debt bondage.**

FIP Actionability : Direct

Potential actions: Whilst it may not be possible to avoid 100% of this type of agreements, FIP factories should have clear policies in place to ensure that the terms and conditions of prefinancing a fishing operation do not trap supplying fishers in debt bondage. Such contracts should always be written, and could include clauses on maximum amounts to be loaned, repayment terms covering all scenarios (ex. unsuccessful fishing operation) and fair prices for fish catch.

Potential starting date : Immediate

Length of action: 12 months