

Trafficking for forced labour of fishers in Southeast Asia

Pastoral Orientations on Human Trafficking

Releasing Those Unjustly Bound

9-11 April, Rome

Mi Zhou, ILO Jakarta

Today...

1. What is the ILO?
2. Fishers and trafficking for forced labour: context, vulnerabilities, and challenges
3. The Southeast Asian Forum to End Trafficking in Persons and Forced Labour of Fishers [The SEA Forum for Fishers]

About the International Labour Organization



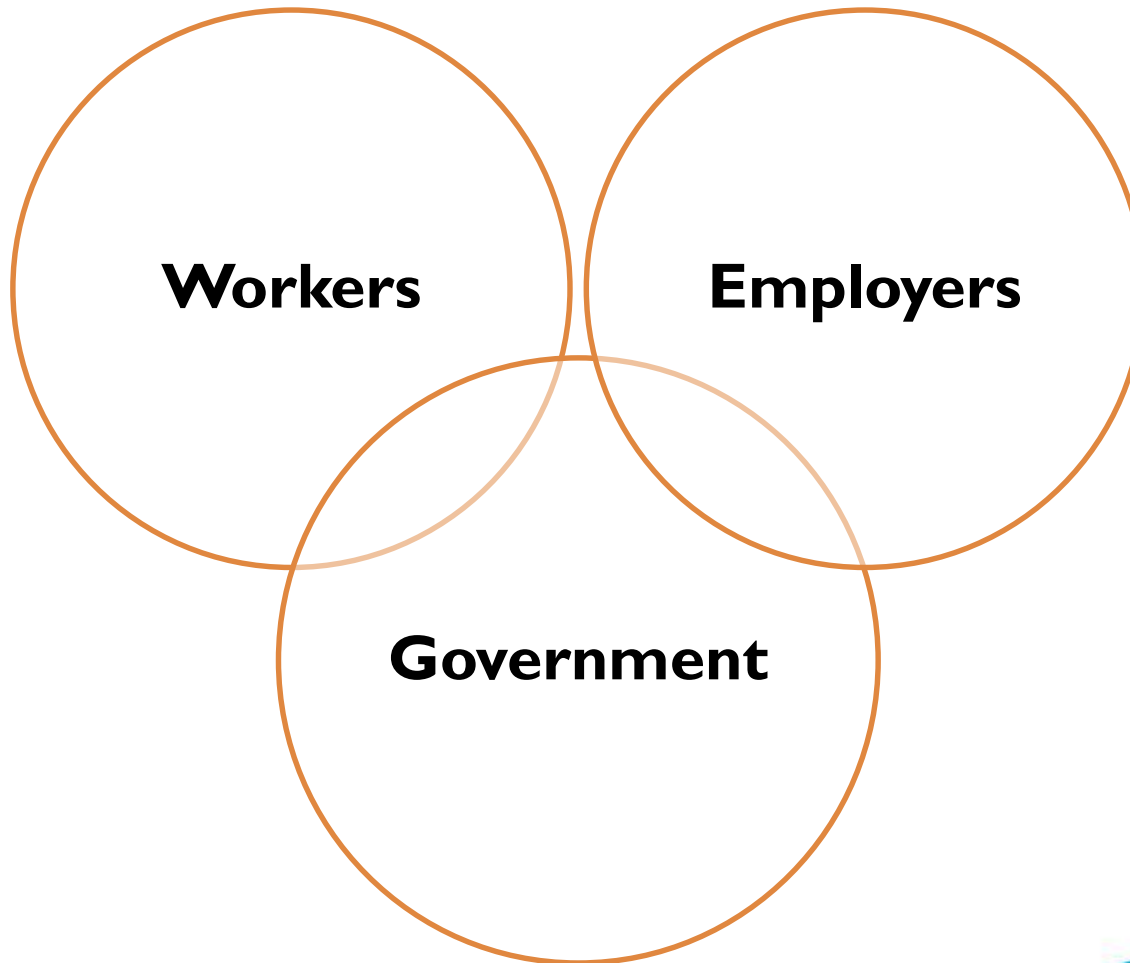
Founded in 1919: lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice.

A UN specialized agency since 1946.



About the ILO

The **only tripartite** UN agency which brings together:



Promote decent work



Slavery
Forced Labour
Human Trafficking
Exploitation

Decent work
[labour migration]

Decent work = employment in conditions of freedom, equity, human security and dignity.


Two key ILO instruments on this issue

C188 - Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)

*Convention concerning work in the fishing sector
(Entry into force: 16 Nov 2017)*

Also Working in Fishing Recommendation, 2007 (No. 199)

Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour
Convention, 1930 (No. 29)





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Global modern slavery: 2016 snapshot

On any given day in 2016

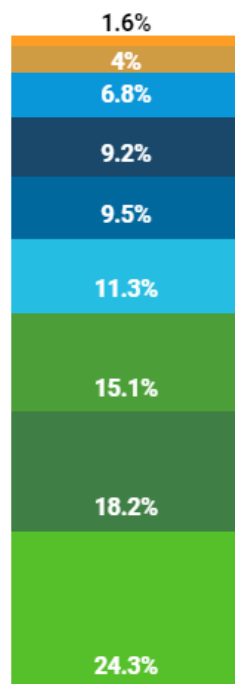


METRICS

40 million people were victims of modern slavery. This includes:

- 25 million people in forced labour
 - 15 million people in forced marriage
-

Global modern slavery: 2016 snapshot



At any given time, some **16 million people** are victims of forced **labour exploitation** in the private sector (not including sexual exploitation).

On average, they are held **20.5 months** before escaping or being freed.

Exploitation by economic activity



11.3% are in fishing and agriculture (**1.8 million people**)

MARINE CAPTURE PRODUCTION: MAJOR PRODUCER COUNTRIES

Country	Production (tonnes)			% Variation		Variation, 2015 to 2016 (tonnes)
	Average 2005–2014	2015	2016	2005–2014 (average) to 2016	2015 to 2016	
China	13 189 273	15 314 000	15 246 234	15.6	–0.4	–67 766
Indonesia	5 074 932	6 216 777	6 109 783	20.4	–1.7	–106 994
United States of America	4 757 179	5 019 399	4 897 322	2.9	–2.4	–122 077
Russian Federation	3 601 031	4 172 073	4 466 503	24.0	7.1	294 430
Peru	6 438 839	4 786 551	3 774 887	–41.4	–21.1	–1 011 664
Excluding anchoveta	989 918	1 016 631	919 847	–7.1	–9.5	–96 784
India	3 218 050	3 497 284	3 599 693	11.9	2.9	102 409
Japan*	3 992 458	3 423 099	3 167 610	–20.7	–7.5	–255 489
Viet Nam	2 081 551	2 607 214	2 678 406	28.7	2.7	71 192
Norway	2 348 154	2 293 462	2 033 560	–13.4	–11.3	–259 902
Philippines	2 155 951	1 948 101	1 865 213	–13.5	–4.3	–82 888
Malaysia	1 387 577	1 486 050	1 574 443	13.5	5.9	88 393
Chile	3 157 946	1 786 249	1 499 531	–52.5	–16.1	–286 718
Excluding anchoveta	2 109 785	1 246 154	1 162 095	–44.9	–6.7	–84 059
Morocco	1 074 063	1 349 937	1 431 518	33.3	6.0	81 581
Republic of Korea	1 746 579	1 640 669	1 377 343	–21.1	–16.0	–263 326
Thailand	1 830 315	1 317 217	1 343 283	–26.6	2.0	26 066
Mexico	1 401 294	1 315 851	1 311 089	–6.4	–0.4	–4 762
Myanmar*	1 159 708	1 107 020	1 185 610	2.2	7.1	78 590
Iceland	1 281 597	1 318 916	1 067 015	–16.7	–19.1	–251 901
Spain	939 384	967 240	905 638	–3.6	–6.4	–61 602
Canada	914 371	823 155	831 614	–9.1	1.0	8 459
Taiwan, Province of China	960 193	989 311	750 021	–21.9	–24.2	–239 290
Argentina	879 839	795 415	736 337	–16.3	–7.4	–59 078
Ecuador	493 858	643 176	715 357	44.9	11.2	72 181
United Kingdom	631 398	65 451 506	701 749	11.1	–0.4	–2 753
Denmark	735 966	868 892	670 207	–8.9	–22.9	–198 685
Total 25 major countries	65 451 506	66 391 560	63 939 966	–2.3	–3.7	–2 451 594
Total other 170 countries	14 326 675	14 856 282	15 336 882	7.1	3.2	480 600
World total	79 778 181	81 247 842	79 276 848	–0.6	–2.4	–1 970 994
Share of 25 major countries	82.0%	81.7%	80.7%			



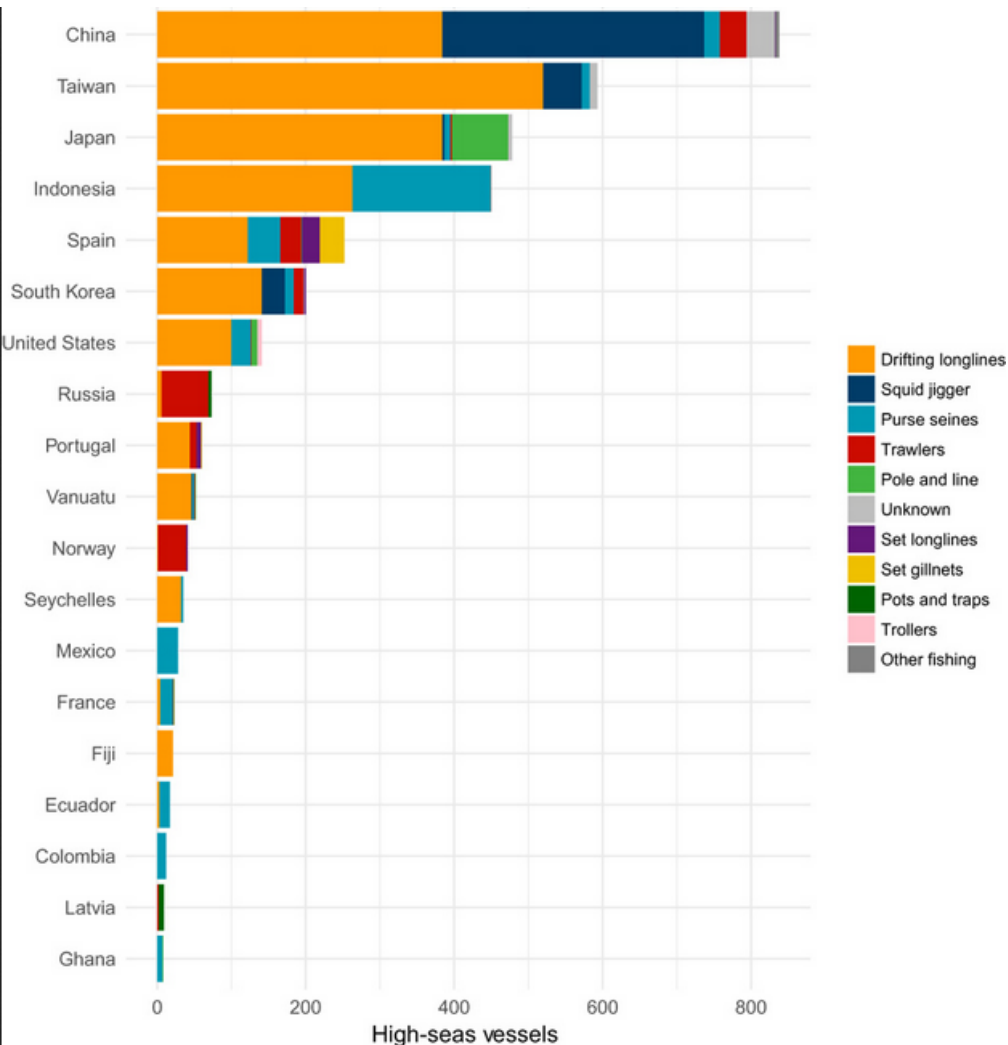
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The
fishing
business
(FAO data)

The fishing business



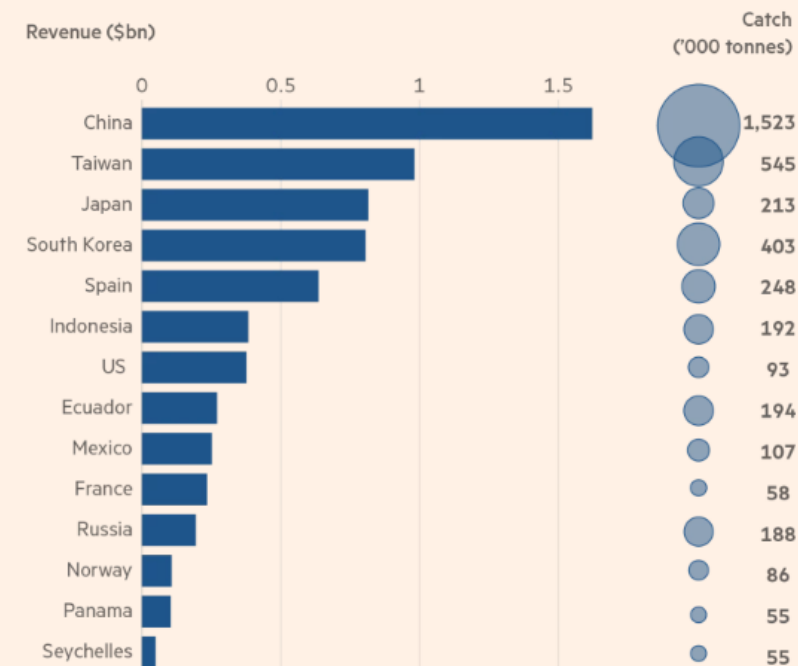
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High seas fishing fleet by flag State and gears (GFW: 2016)

High-seas fisheries economics

Fourteen countries account for 90% of the global catch*



* Fish caught on the high seas

Source: 'The Economics of Fishing the High Seas' (Sala et al, Science Advances, Jun 2018)

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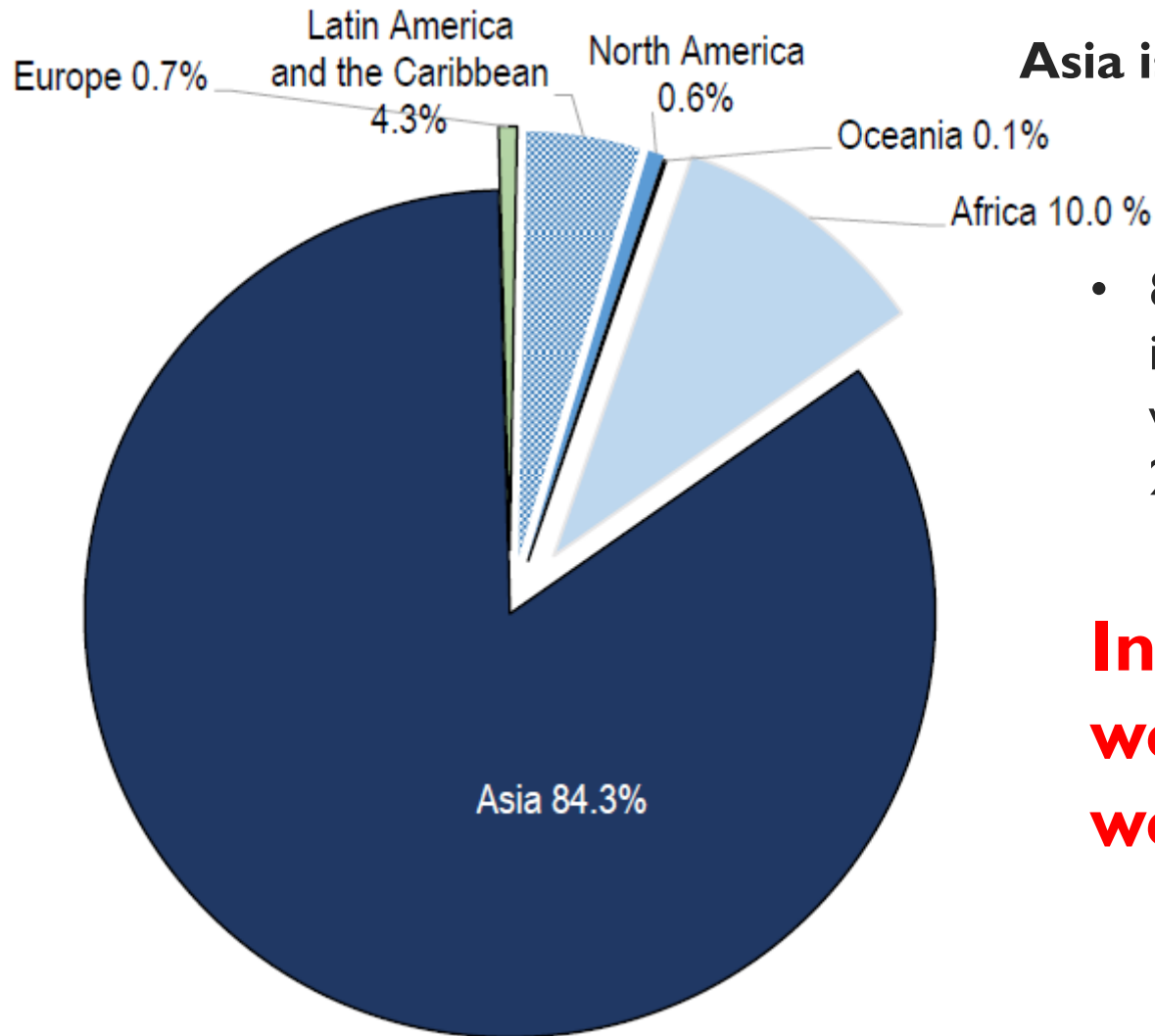
(Infographics by Financial Times: 2018)

The fishers (and fish farmers)

(FAO data)



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**Asia is an important region
for the fishing sector**

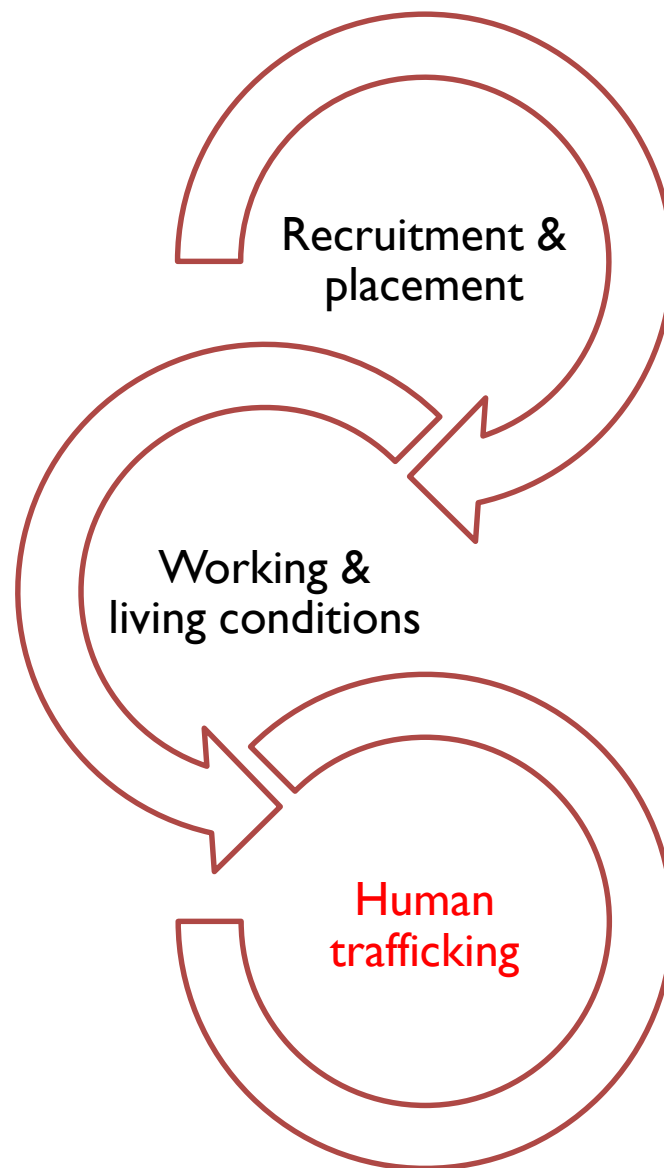
- **84%** the world's workers in fisheries and aquaculture were located in Asia in 2014

**In 2016, 79% of the
world's fishers
were from Asia.**

Migrant fishers: areas of vulnerability



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Trafficking for forced labour in fisheries



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FISHING IS HAZARDOUS



RISK TO
HOSTILE
ENVIRONMENTS



EXCESSIVE
WORKING HOURS



LACK OF
SOCIAL
SECURITY



LACK OF MOBILITY
AND PHYSICAL
ISOLATION



LACK OF ACCESS
TO MEDICAL CARE



LEGAL AND
ADMINISTRATIVE
DOCUMENTS
COULD BE
WITHHELD



VULNERABLE TO
ARREST DUE TO
TRANSBOUNDARY
FISHING, IUU FISHING,
OR FISHERIES CRIME



POOR LIVING
CONDITIONS



LACK OF
ADEQUATE
FOOD

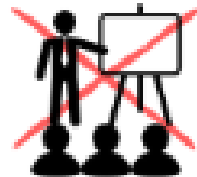
Trafficking for forced labour in fisheries



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Lack of transparency in
payment of wages,
withheld wages, or illegal
deductions of wages



Inadequate
training



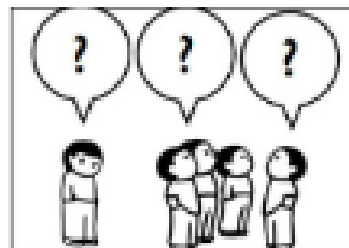
Non-standard forms
of employment



Lack of written
work agreements
or contracts



Contract substitution
after departure



Language and
communication issues



Excessive fees during the
recruitment process which can
lead to debts and debt bondage

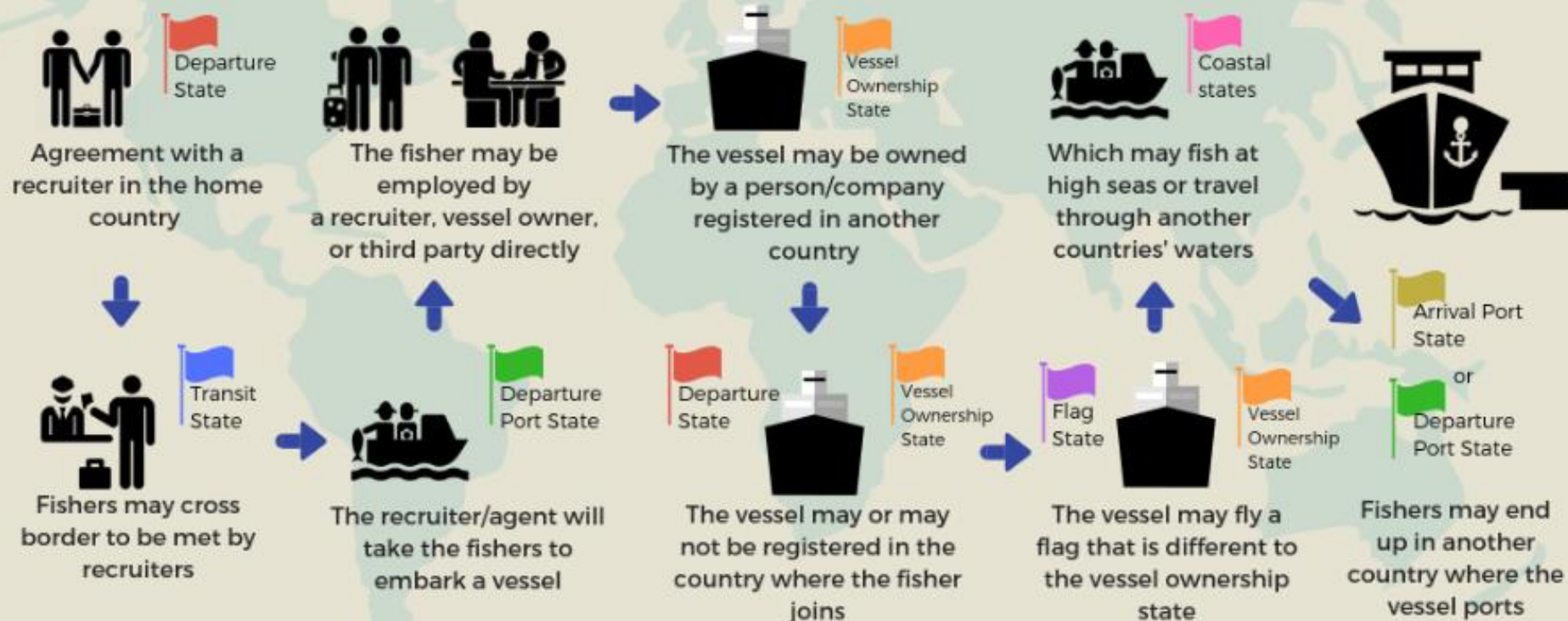
Trafficking for forced labour in fisheries



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TRANSNATIONAL NATURE OF WORKING IN FISHING



Examples ...



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**“Benjina”,
Indonesia
(rescue of fishers
in 2015)**

**Fishers: Myanmar,
Cambodia,
Philippines**

*– Images publicly
available from AP*



Fuh Sheng II (2018)
Taiwan,
Detained in South
Africa under CI88,
Indonesian fishers –
*images publicly available
online*



The Fuh Sheng 11, declared 'unseaworthy' by South African officials and dry docked for repairs in Cape Town

***The proposal = cooperation
To be more than the sum of its parts***



Regional coordination to combat human trafficking, labour exploitation and slavery at sea in Southeast Asia



SEA Forum for Fishers

Southeast Asian Forum to End Trafficking in Persons and Force Labour of Fishers



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SEA Forum for Fishers *as agreed by the SEA Conference*



SEA FISHERIES PROJECT

Non-
binding

Multi-
stakeholder

Action-led
approach

Voluntary

Human
Rights Based

Strengthen coordination among the Members
in combatting trafficking in persons, forced labour, and modern
slavery at sea.

Regional Coordination Body in Southeast Asia

SEA Forum for Fishers

Members and technical advisors from across a range of institutions.



SEA Forum for Fishers

as agreed by the SEA Conference (Nov 2018)



SEA FISHERIES PROJECT

WORKING GROUPS



Trafficking in persons
(TIP) risk
identification and
alert: data sharing
and vessel
monitoring



Regional protocol
for port State
control and
inspection of labour
conditions on
fishing vessels



Harmonizing
labour standards
in the fishing and
seafood industry
in SEA



Fair recruitment of
migrant fishers in
and from SEA



Increasing access to
remedy for survivors and
victims of trafficking in
the fishing and seafood
industry

Resources

SEA Fisheries Project [Website](#), particularly pages [SEA Forum for Fishers](#) and [Knowledge Platform](#).

Knowledge sharing platform
www.seafisheriesproject.org



Final documents adopted on 29 Nov



Join as a member



Join as an advisor



Southeast Asia Conference on Regional Coordination and Action to Combat Human Trafficking and Labour Exploitation in Fisheries
Bali, 26–29 November 2018



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DECENT WORK

A better world starts here.



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Thank you

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