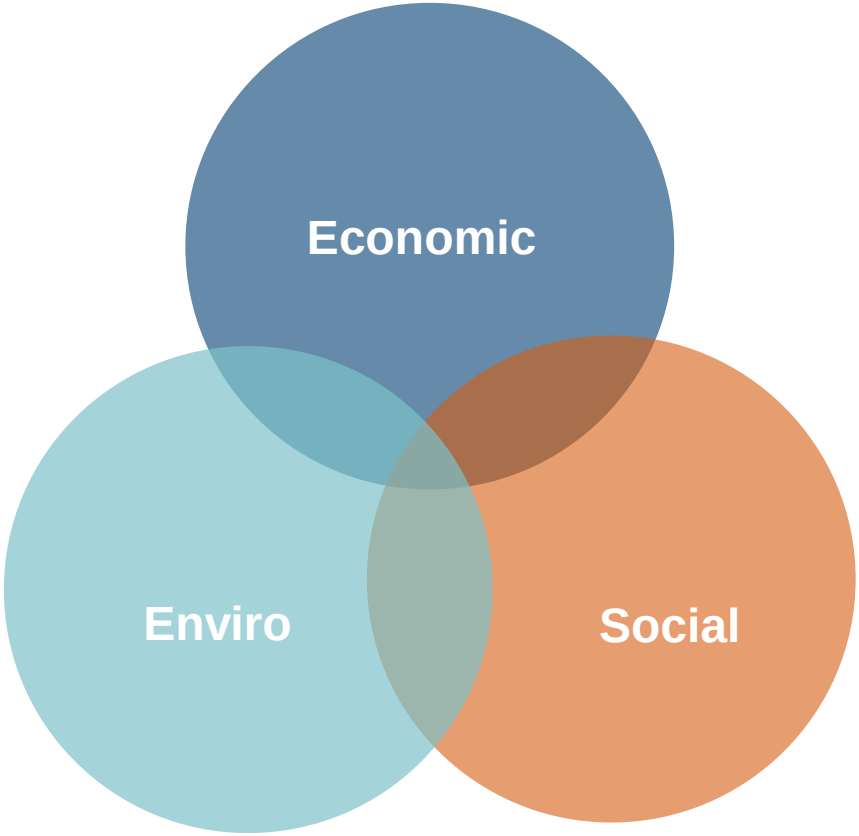
Impacts of Modern Slavery on the native fruits industry

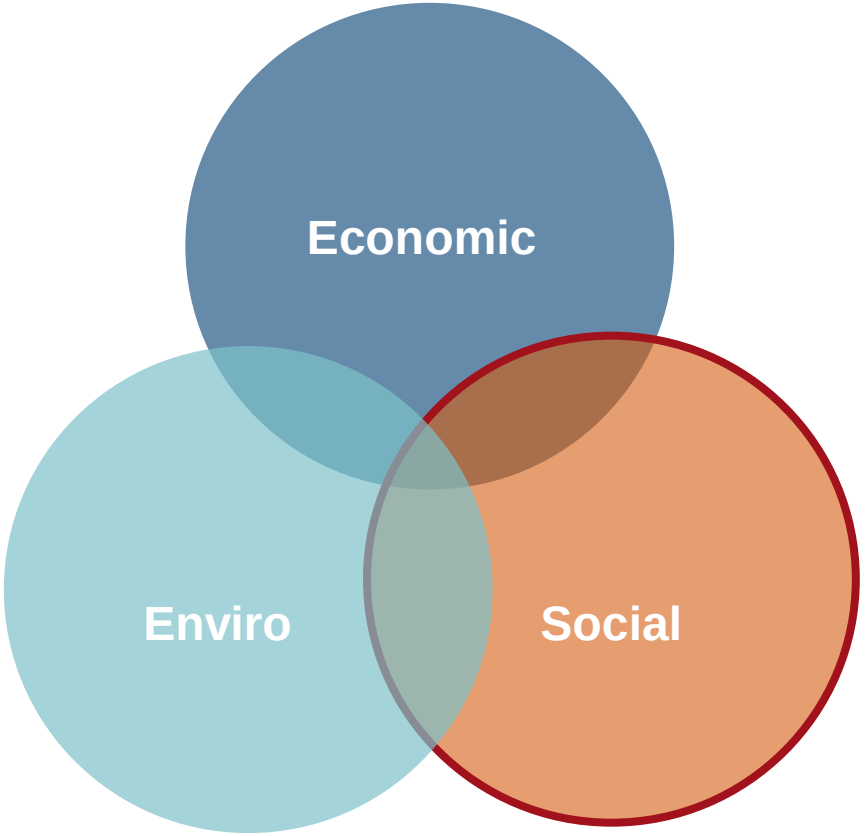
Max Van Biene
Principal Consultant

EDGE

Addressing the forgotten element of the ‘triple bottom line’



Addressing the forgotten element of the ‘triple bottom line’



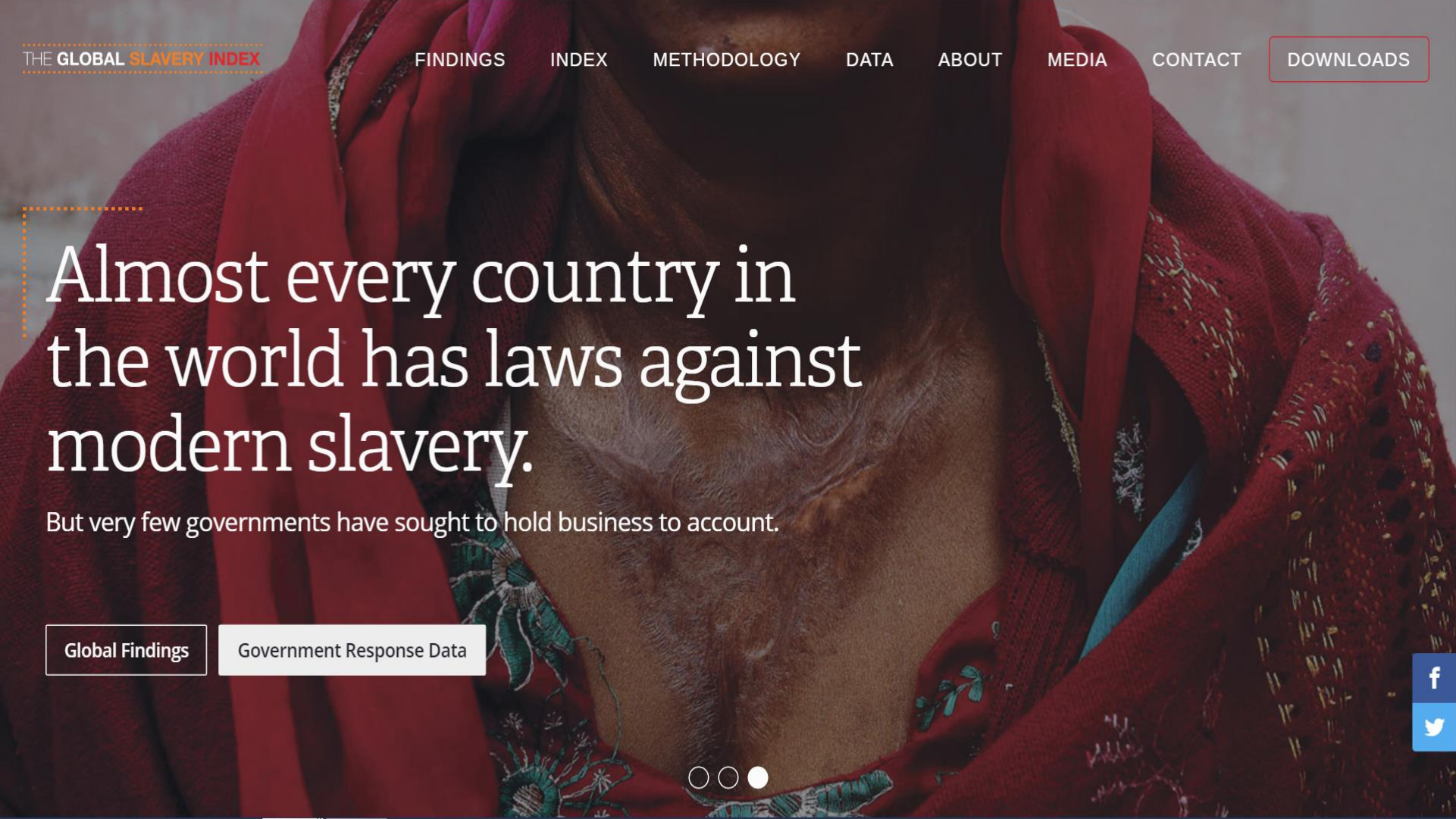
What is ‘Modern Slavery’

Evolution of slavery

So what does the term ‘Modern Slavery’ actually mean?

Modern Slavery is used as an umbrella term to refer to cases of **human exploitation**, where the victim **can't refuse or leave**, and the new legislation defines modern slavery as including eight types of serious exploitation: **trafficking in persons, slavery, servitude, forced marriage, forced labour, the worst forms of child labour, debt bondage and deceptive recruiting for labour or services.**

Forced labour is defined in the International Labour Organisation convention No.29 as **“Work or service that is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered themselves voluntarily”.**


THE GLOBAL SLAVERY INDEX
FINDINGS
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METHODOLOGY
DATA
ABOUT
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DOWNLOADS
Almost every country in the world has laws against modern slavery.
But very few governments have sought to hold business to account.
Global Findings
Government Response Data

Unravelling the numbers

71%
Female

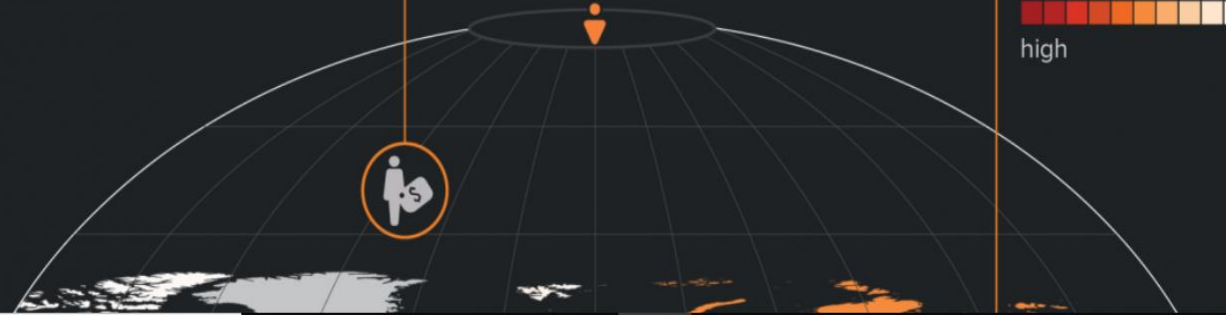
40.3 million
people in modern slavery in 2016

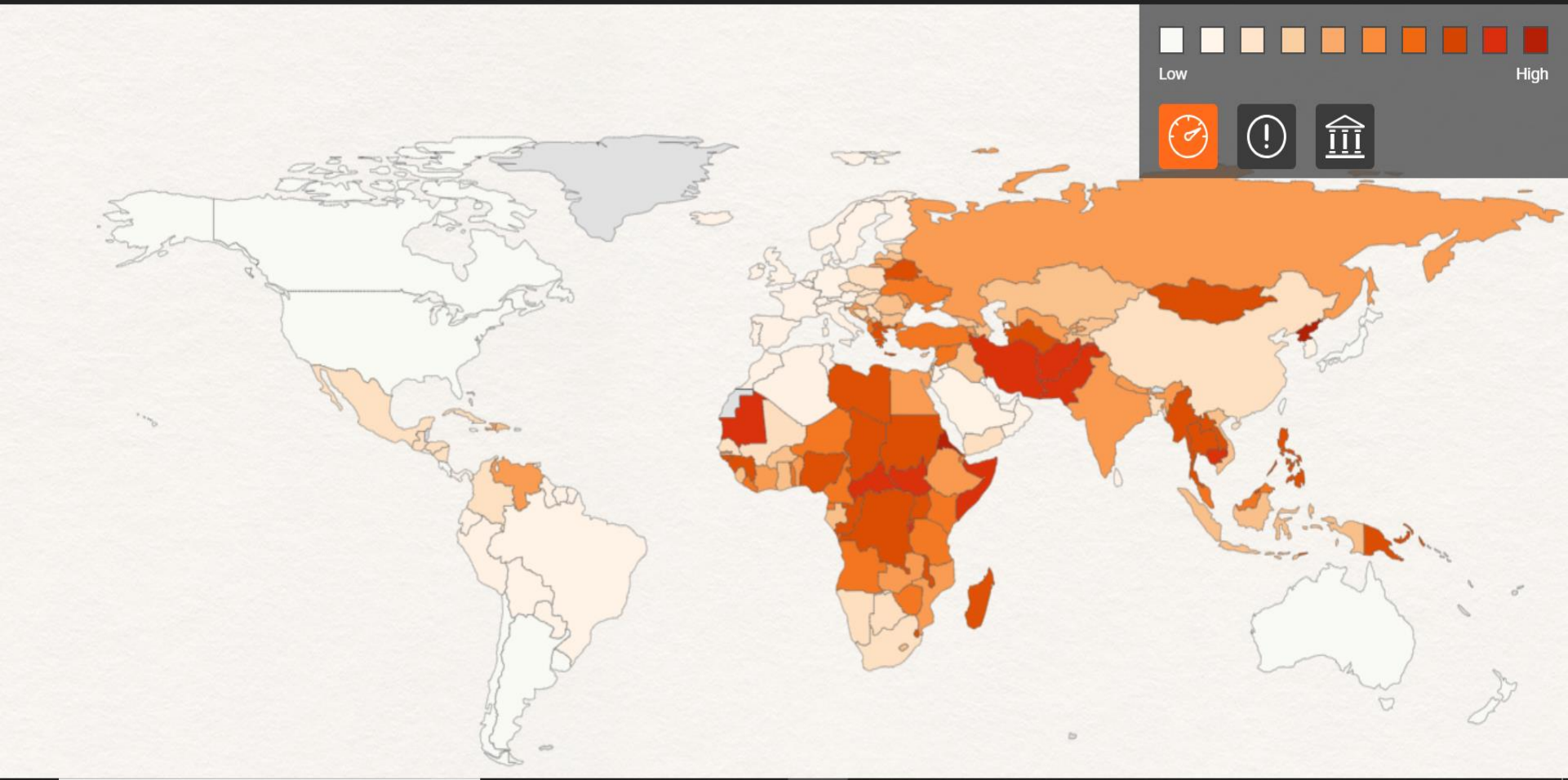
29%
Male

15.4
million in forced marriage

Prevalence
of modern slavery

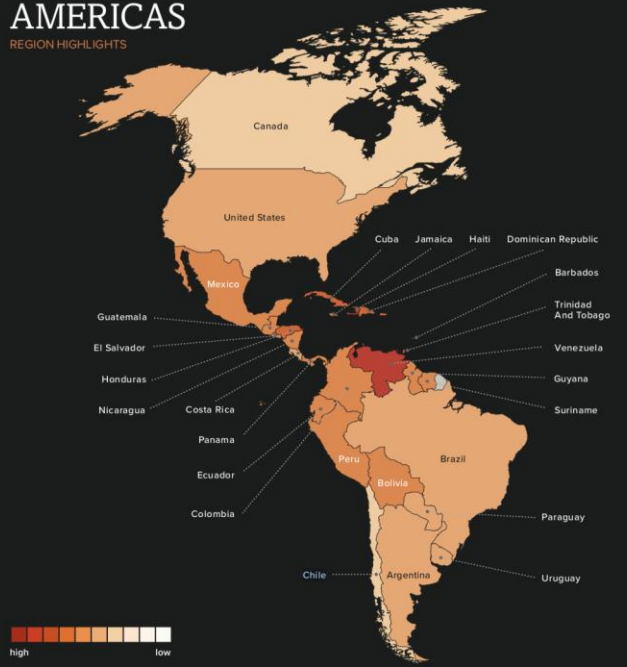
high low




Low
High

AMERICAS

REGION HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Number of People in Modern Slavery

1,950,000

Regional Proportion of Global Estimate

5%

Forced labour percentage

66%

Forced marriage percentage

34%

Average Vulnerability Score

41/100

Average Government Response Score

AAA AA A BBB BB B CCC CC C D

Mario, 26, Peru

Modern Slavery in Chile

Table 4 continued.

Rank	Country	Estimated prevalence (per 1,000 population)	Estimated absolute number of victims	Population
106	Guatemala	2.9	47,000	16,252,000
107	Nicaragua	2.9	18,000	6,082,000
108	Czech Republic	2.9	31,000	10,604,000
109	Senegal	2.9	43,000	14,977,000
110	South Africa	2.8	155,000	55,291,000
111	China**	2.8	3,864,000	1,397,029,000
112	Barbados	2.7	<1,000	284,000
113	Colombia	2.7	131,000	48,229,000
114	Mexico	2.7	341,000	125,891,000
115	Algeria	2.7	106,000	39,872,000
116	Guyana	2.6	2,000	769,000
117	Jamaica	2.6	7,000	2,872,000
118	Peru	2.6	80,000	31,377,000
119	El Salvador	2.5	16,000	6,312,000
120	Portugal	2.5	26,000	10,418,000
121	Morocco	2.4	85,000	34,803,000
122	Italy	2.4	145,000	59,504,000
123	Ecuador	2.4	39,000	16,144,000
124	Spain	2.3	105,000	46,398,000
125	Suriname	2.3	1,000	553,000
126	Tunisia	2.2	25,000	11,274,000
127	Slovenia	2.2	5,000	2,075,000
128	Oman*	2.1	9,000	4,200,000
129	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2.1	23,000	10,725,000
130	Sri Lanka	2.1	44,000	20,714,000
131	Iceland	2.1	<1,000	330,000
132	United Kingdom	2.1	136,000	65,397,000
133	Panama	2.1	8,000	3,969,000
134	Germany	2.0	167,000	81,708,000
135	Belgium	2.0	23,000	11,288,000
136	France	2.0	129,000	64,457,000
137	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)**	1.9	99,000	50,594,000
138	Saudi Arabia*	1.9	61,000	31,557,000
139	Bahrain*	1.9	3,000	1,372,000
140	Norway	1.8	9,000	5,200,000
141	Jordan*	1.8	17,000	9,159,000
142	Brazil	1.8	369,000	205,962,000
143	Netherlands	1.8	30,000	16,938,000
144	Austria	1.7	15,000	8,679,000
145	Lebanon*	1.7	10,000	5,851,000
146	Switzerland	1.7	14,000	8,320,000
147	Ireland	1.7	8,000	4,700,000
148	United Arab Emirates*	1.7	15,000	9,154,000
149	Finland	1.7	9,000	5,482,000
150	Denmark	1.6	9,000	5,689,000
151	Paraguay	1.6	11,000	6,639,000
152	Sweden	1.6	15,000	9,764,000
153	Qatar*	1.5	4,000	2,482,000
154	Luxembourg	1.5	<1,000	567,000
155	Kuwait*	1.5	6,000	3,936,000
156	Hong Kong, China**	1.4	10,000	7,246,000
157	Argentina	1.3	55,000	43,418,000
158	United States	1.3	403,000	319,929,000
159	Costa Rica	1.3	6,000	4,808,000
160	Uruguay	1.0	4,000	3,432,000
161	Mauritius	1.0	1,000	1,259,000

Rank	Country	Estimated prevalence (per 1,000 population)	Estimated absolute number of victims	Population
162	Chile	0.8	14,000	17,763,000
163	Australia	0.6	15,000	23,800,000
164	New Zealand	0.6	3,000	4,615,000
165	Taiwan, China**	0.5	12,000	23,486,000
166	Canada	0.5	17,000	35,950,000
167	Japan**	0.3	37,000	127,975,000

*Substantial gaps in data exist for the Arab States region and Gulf countries in particular. These gaps point to a significant underestimate of the extent of modern slavery in this region. As a result, the country-level estimates presented here are considered very conservative and should be interpreted cautiously.

**Substantial gaps in data exist for the Central and East Asia subregions where, with the exception of Mongolia, surveys cannot be conducted for reasons such as (i) survey is only delivered face-to-face, (ii) survey is delivered only in the main language which many migrant workers do not speak, or (iii) national authorities would not, or were unlikely to, consent to the module on modern slavery. Unlike several countries in Western Europe where no surveys were conducted, none of the countries in these subregions were identified as sites of exploitation by respondents in the 48 countries where surveys were implemented.

Children working in a ship propeller making factory in Dhaka, Bangladesh in May, 2018. A new report by Overseas Development Institute found that child labourers living in slums worked an average of 64 hours each week, many in supply chains connected to the worlds most popular brands.

Photo credit: Zakir Hossain Chowdhury / NurPhoto via Getty Images

Subsecretaría de Prevención del Delito
Gobierno de Chile

PROGRAMA APOYO A VÍCTIMAS

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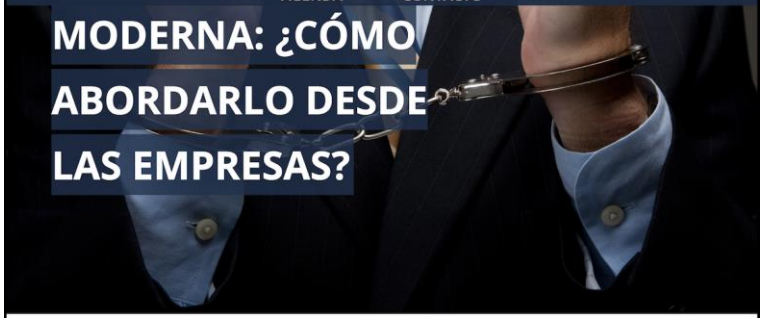
CAMPAÑA CORAZÓN AZUL

MESA INTERSECTORIAL SOBRE TRATA de PERSONAS

UNODC
Oficina de las Naciones Unida contra la Droga y el Delito

UN GLOBAL COMPACT
Pacto Global
Red Chile

NOSOTROS | ODS | PARTICIPANTES | DOCUMENTOS
AGENDA | CONTACTO



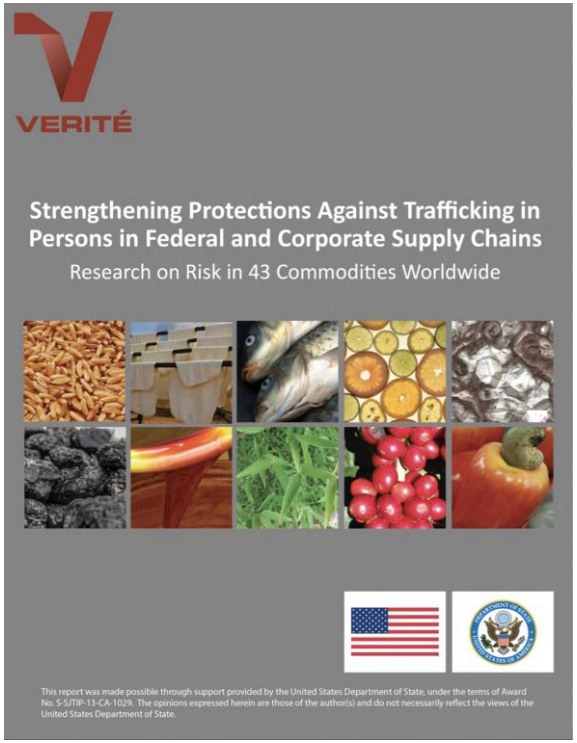
Inicio > Pacto Global > **Esclavitud Moderna: ¿Cómo abordarlo desde las empresas?**

Red Pacto Global Chile, iniciativa de Naciones Unidas que trabaja la sostenibilidad corporativa en base a 10 principios englobados en 4 ámbitos, prepara para su primer encuentro temático del 2019. En esta ocasión, la actividad se centrará en el ámbito de Derechos Humanos donde se abordará el tema de «Esclavitud Moderna: ¿Como abordarlo desde las empresas?».

Search...

BENEFICIOS DE PARTICIPAR

At risk sectors



Modern Slavery found in our common commodities

- **Construction:** Forestry, bricks, copper, granite and other stone, gravel and crushed stone, steel.
- **Agriculture, fishing & aquaculture:** Bananas, Cattle, Citrus, Cocoa, Coffee, Corn, Flowers, Melons, Nuts, Palm Oil, Pineapple, Rice, Strawberries, Sugar, Sunflowers, Tea, Tobacco, Tomatoes, and Wheat.
- **Electronics & manufacturing:** Extractives, mining, basic metal production, coltan, tungsten & tin, copper, silver and gold.
- **Textile & apparel:** Cotton, leather, silk and wool.
- **Transportation and Warehousing:** Transport service workers, transport equipment manufacturing, warehousing services.

Social hot-spot database

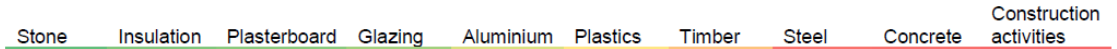
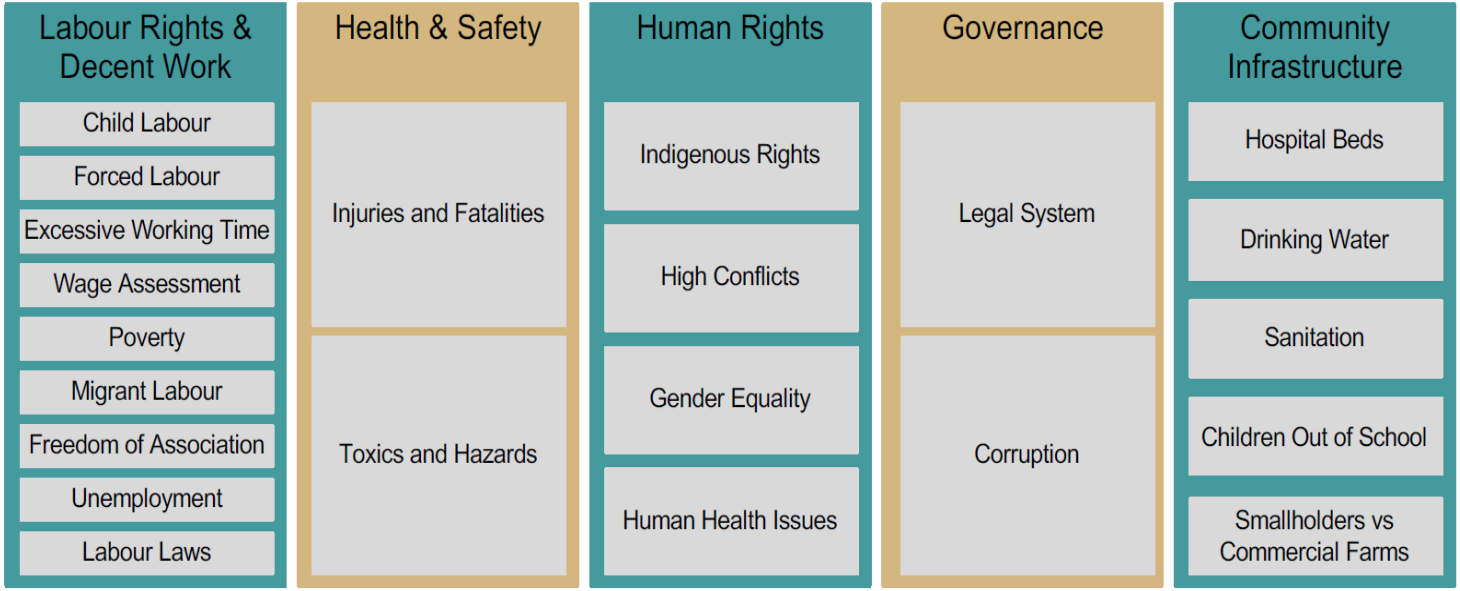


Figure 7 - Heat map of level of Labour rights risk per materials and construction activity when sourced within Australia for Arts & Culture Building

Modern slavery indicators



At risk sectors of Chile

Copper is reportedly produced with forced labor (FL) and/or child labor (CL) in the following countries:	Top ten countries that export copper worldwide (UN Comtrade 2015):[243]	Top ten countries that import copper worldwide (UN Comtrade 2015): [244]
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (FL, CL) Zambia (FL)	1. Chile 2. Germany 3. United States 4. Japan 5. China 6. Zambia 7. Russia 8. South Korea 9. Italy 10. Taiwan	1. China 2. Germany 3. United States 4. Italy 5. South Korea 6. Taiwan 7. France 8. Belgium 9. India 10. Malaysia

Strawberries are reportedly produced with forced labor (FL) and/or child labor (CL) in the following countries:	Top ten countries that produce strawberries worldwide (FAOSTAT 2012):	Top ten countries that export strawberries worldwide (UN Comtrade 2012):	Top ten countries from which the US imports strawberries (UN Comtrade 2012):
Argentina (CL) United States (CL)	1. United States 2. Mexico 3. Turkey 4. Spain 5. Egypt 6. South Korea 7. Japan 8. Russia 9. Germany 10. Poland	1. Spain 2. United States 3. Mexico 4. Netherlands 5. Belgium 6. Greece 7. Egypt 8. Morocco 9. Turkey 10. France	1. Mexico 2. Canada 3. Peru 4. Chile 5. Netherlands 6. Spain 7. Belgium 8. Italy

Citrus fruits are reportedly produced with forced labor (FL) and/or child labor (CL) in the following countries:	Top ten countries that export citrus fruits worldwide (UN Comtrade 2012):	Top ten countries from which the US imports citrus fruits (UN Comtrade 2012):
Belize (CL) Turkey (CL) United States (FL, CL)[122]	1. Spain 2. South Africa 3. Turkey 4. China 5. United States 6. Mexico 7. Egypt 8. Netherlands 9. Morocco 10. Argentina	1. Mexico 2. Chile 3. Spain 4. South Africa 5. Peru 6. Morocco 7. Australia 8. Guatemala 9. Dominican Republic 10. Israel

Top 20 fishing countries categorised according to risk of modern slavery in their fishing industry[125]

HIGH RISK	MEDIUM RISK	LOW RISK
China Japan Russia Spain Korea, Republic of (South Korea) Taiwan, China Thailand	Chile India Indonesia Malaysia Mexico Morocco Peru Philippines Vietnam	Iceland Denmark Norway United States

Why is this important to you?
Modern Slavery Legislation

Modern Slavery legislation

THE UK
MODERN SLAVERY ACT
2015

AUSTRALIA

Modern Slavery Act 2018

No. 153, 2018

An Act to require some entities to report on the risks of modern slavery in their operations and supply chains and actions to address those risks, and for related purposes

Australia’s Modern Slavery Act’s reporting criteria

Entities will be required to report against the following seven criteria:

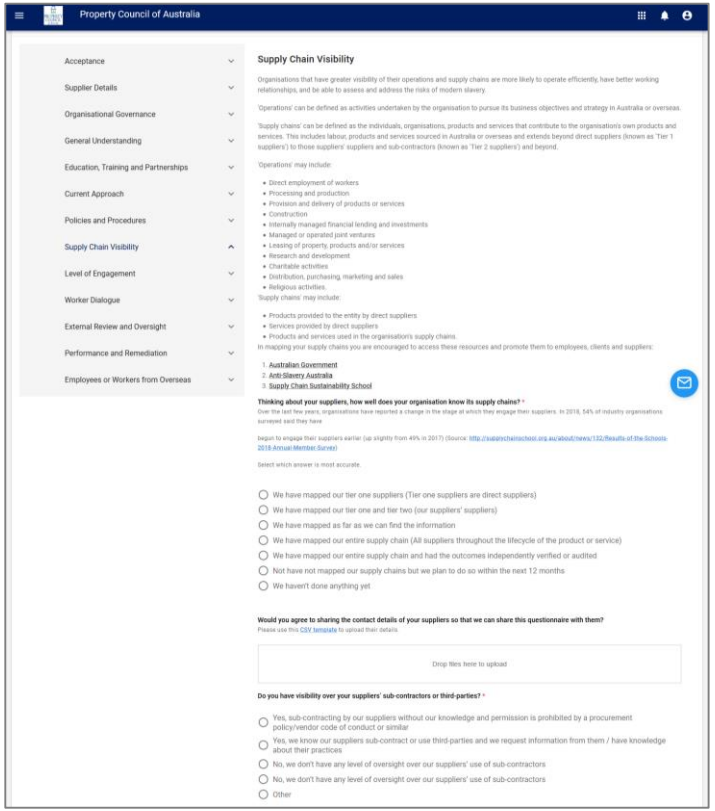
1. What the ‘entity’ actually is
2. The entity’s structure, its operations and its supply chains — **You understand your supply chain**
3. The Modern Slavery risks present in the entity’s operations and supply chains — **You understand the risks**
4. Policies and process to address Modern Slavery risks in its operations and supply chains — **You have a plan**
5. Describe how the reporting entity assesses the effectiveness of such actions (to assess risks) — **You're measuring your progress**
6. Describe the process of consultation with entities the reporting entity owns/controls
7. Any other relevant information

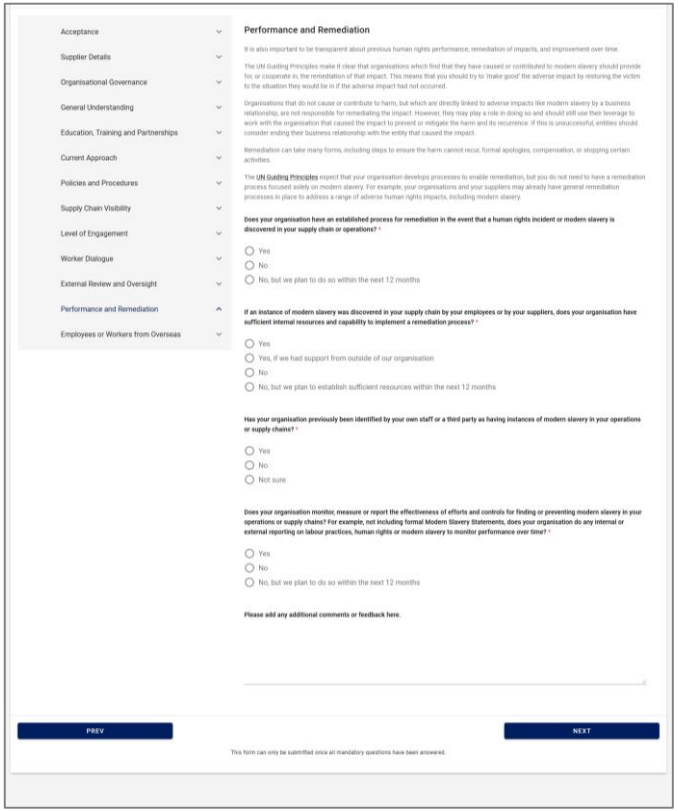
What will be required from tier 1 & tier 2 suppliers (like you)

Expect your clients to come to you asking for proof that you:

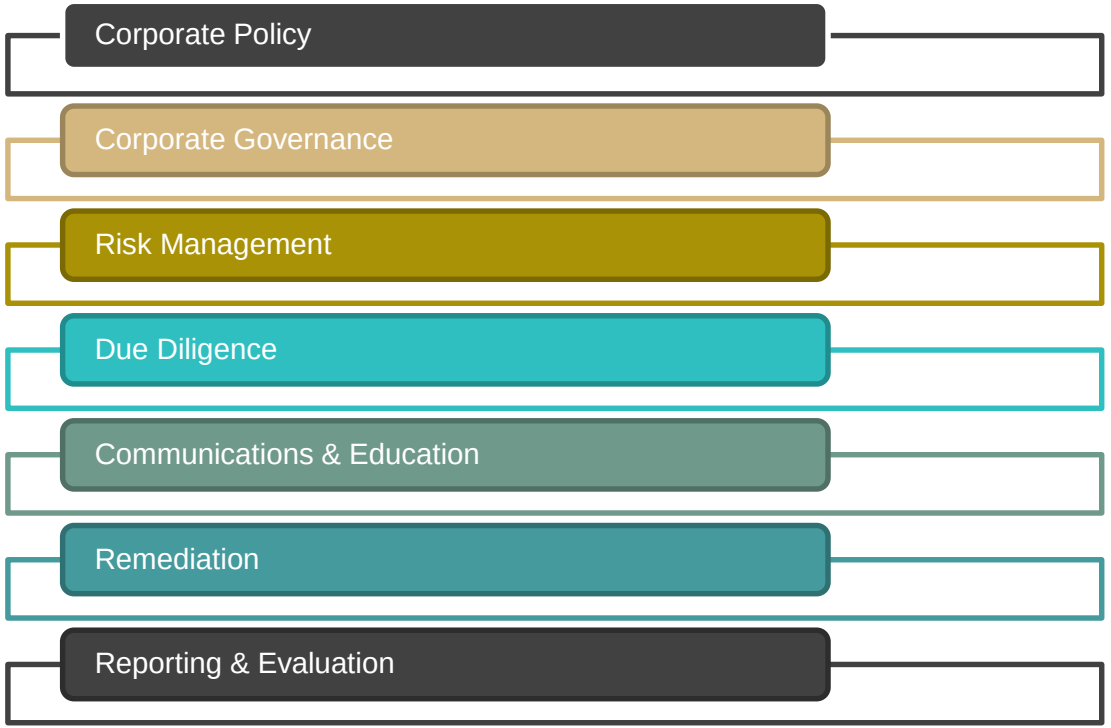
1. That you understand your supply chain.
2. That you have appropriately assessed your supply chain of modern slavery risk.
3. You have put an action plan in place to mitigate that risk.

Modern Slavery Supplier Assessment portal



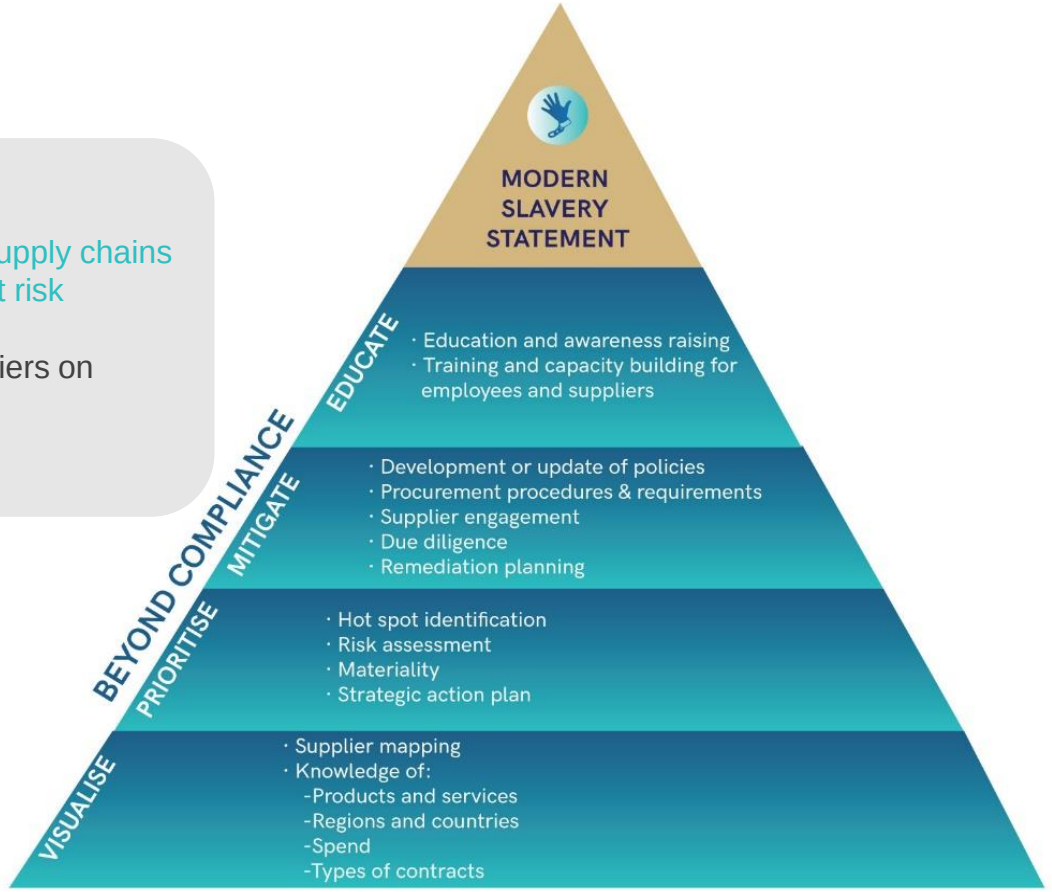


Internal policies to mitigate modern slavery risk



Beyond Compliance

1. Structure of your supply chains
2. Identify and prioritise modern slavery risk in your supply chains
3. Plan the steps required to assess and manage that risk
4. Establish due diligence processes
5. Provide training & education to employees & suppliers on modern slavery.



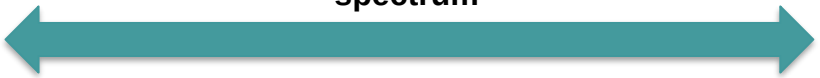
The way we treat our suppliers is the way they treat their workers

Designing a more strategic approach to social impact

EDGE

The changing nature of business

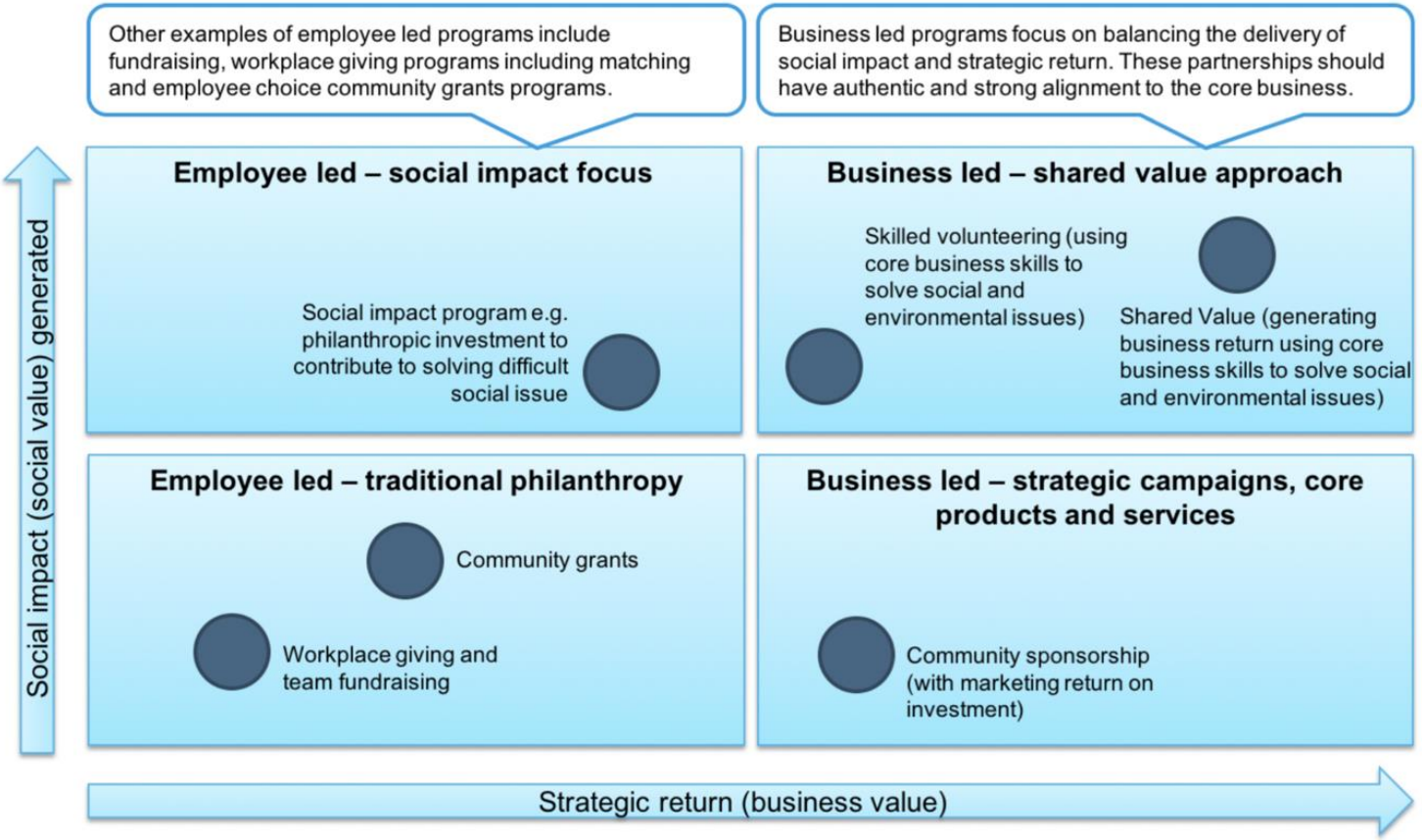
Hybrid spectrum



Traditional Nonprofit	Nonprofit with Income-Generating Activities	Social Enterprise	Socially Responsible Business	Corporation Practicing Social Responsibility	Traditional For-Profit

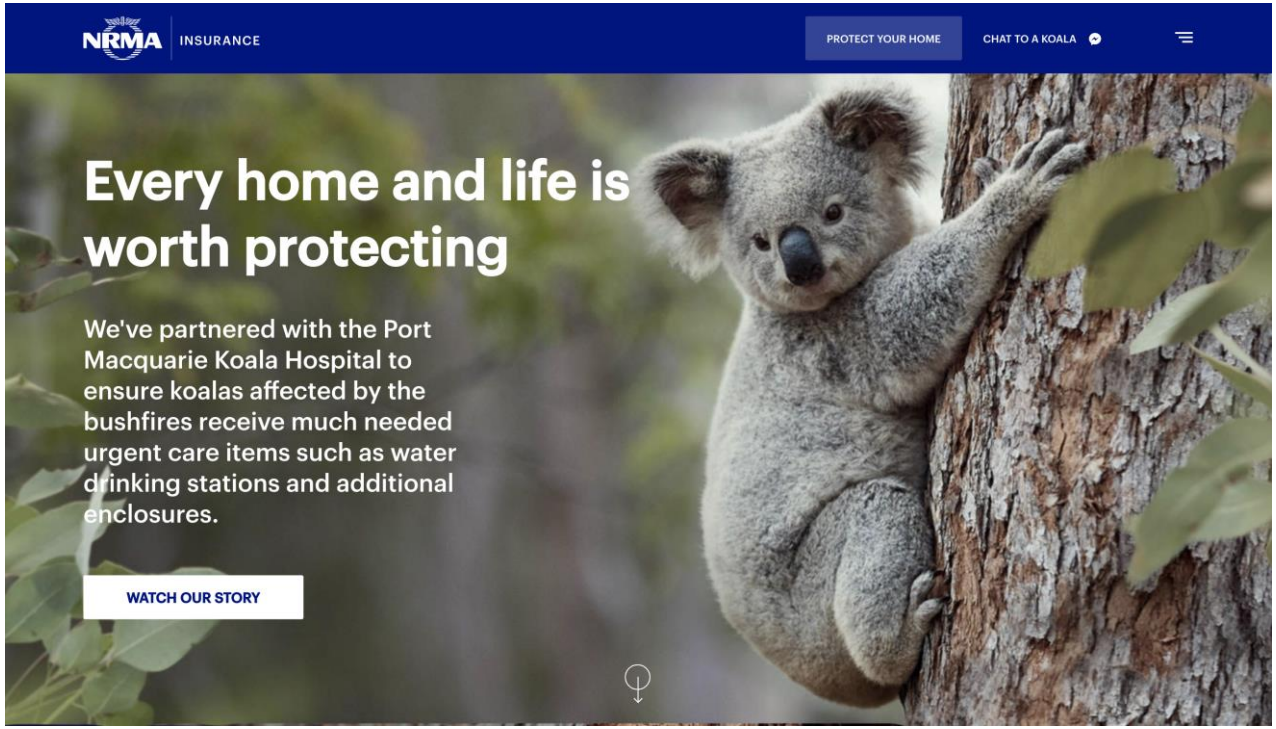
Mission motive	**Profit making motive**
Stakeholder accountability	Shareholder accountability
Income reinvested in social programs or operational costs	Profit redistributed to shareholders

How businesses are thinking about social impact

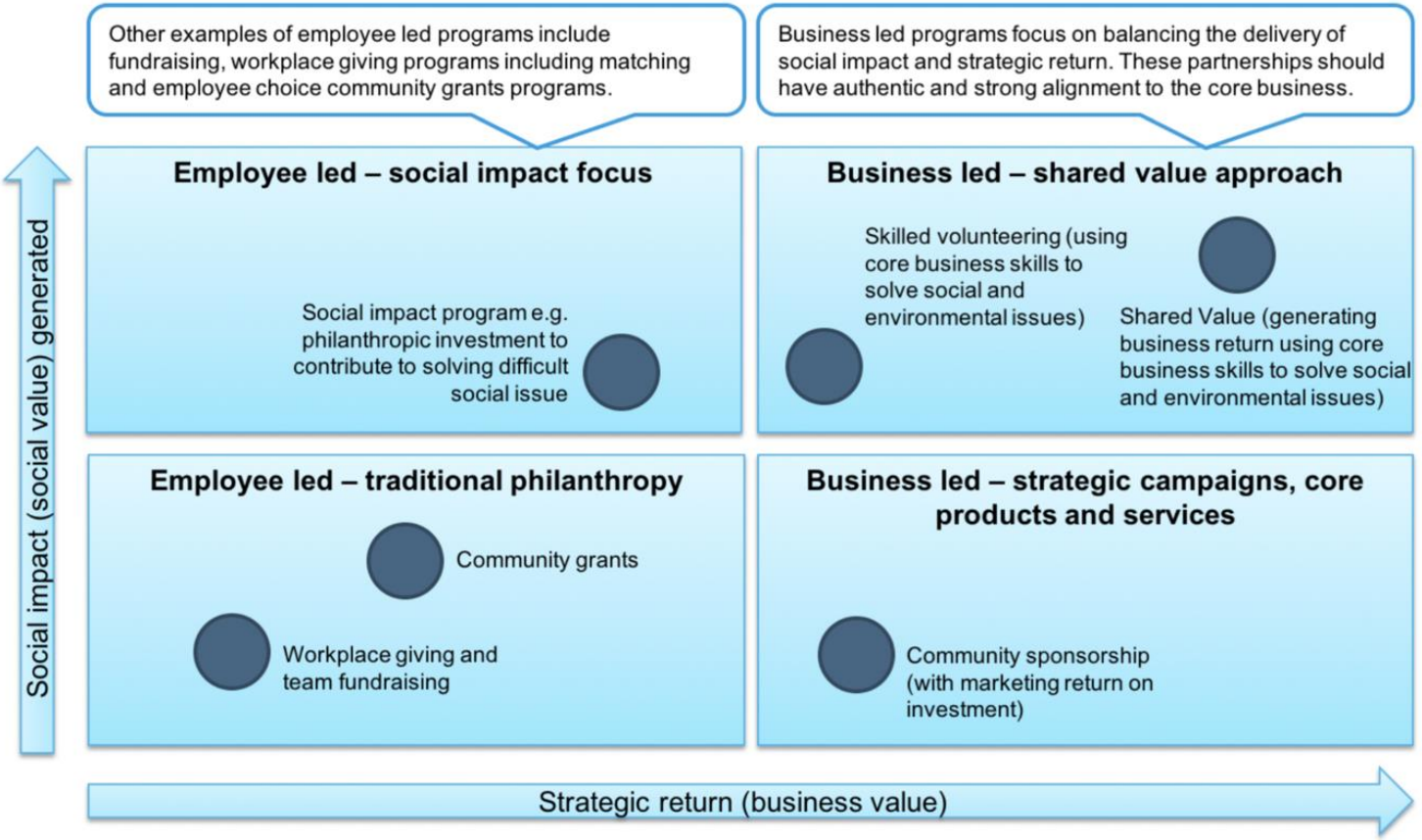


Sponsorship - Chilean Museum of Pre-Columbian Art

Sponsorship – Insure a koala



How businesses are thinking about social impact



Entel – Digital inclusion for the elderly

Chile Education Foundation Dual

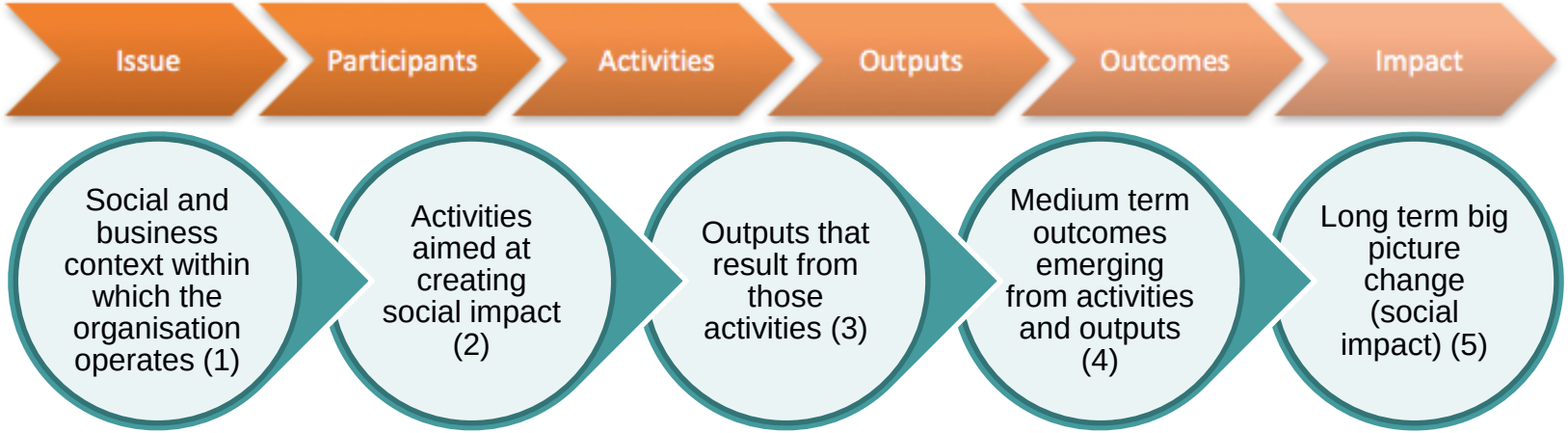
INDICADORES

2019	20 Empresas Companies	7 Ciudades Cities	22 Liceos High Schools	13 Especialidades Focuses	Sobre 2.200 alumnos students
2018	15 Empresas Companies	7 Ciudades Cities	22 Liceos High Schools	12 Especialidades Focuses	Sobre 1.800 alumnos students
2017	8 Empresas Companies	7 Ciudades Cities	14 Liceos High Schools	6 Especialidades Focuses	Sobre 1.100 alumnos students
2016	7 Empresas Companies	4 Ciudades Cities	7 Liceos High Schools	6 Especialidades Focuses	Sobre 200 alumnos students

Measuring social impact

You can’t manage what you can’t measure

Define Your Theory Of Change



A THEORY OF CHANGE IS…

a simple tool to help you describe the need you are trying to address, the changes you want to make (your outcomes), and what you plan to do (your activities).

Establish a framework to measure that change

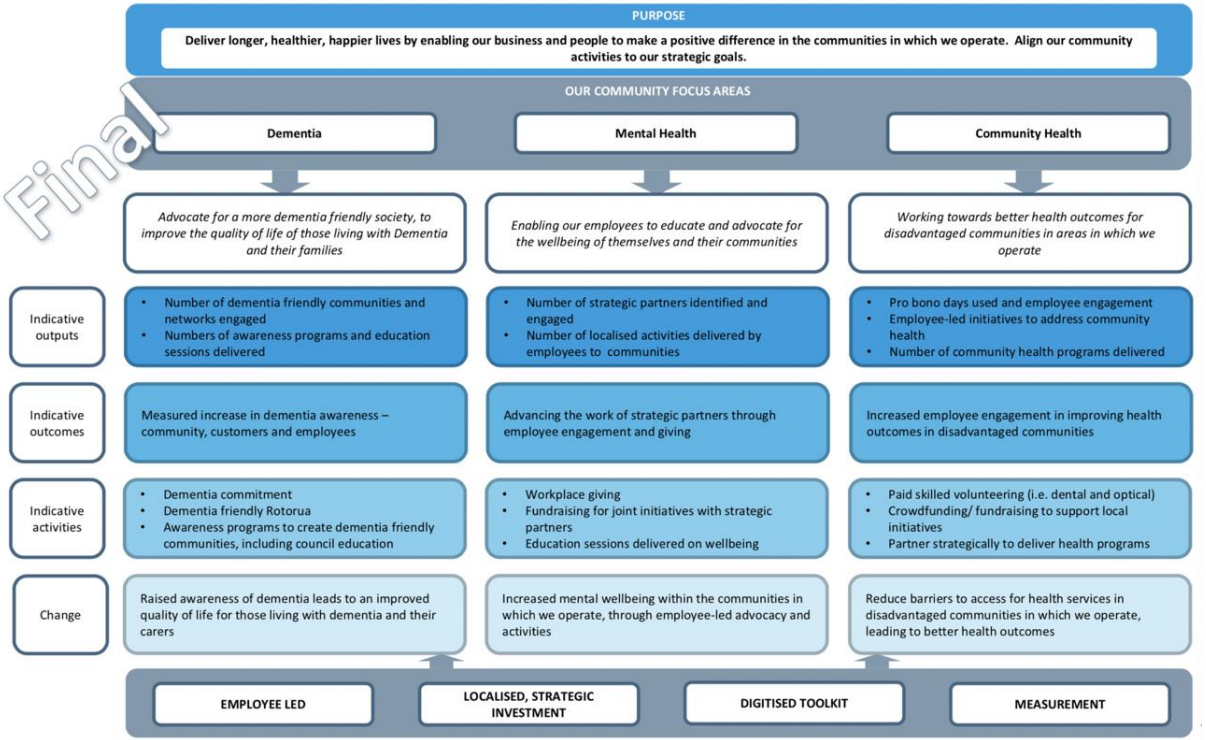
A SOCIAL IMPACT FRAMEWORK….

is a method to document and measure how you are delivering on your theory of change

It serves to:

- Articulate your organisation's social impact focus areas in easy to understand and resonant language
- Define social outcomes that your organisation is aiming to achieve against specified time periods
- Define metrics that will be used to communicate progress against these outcomes
- Sit side by side and enhance your business value measurement (providing a "full picture" of performance)
- Support engagement and communications activities with clear demonstration of social impact, including for annual reports and Board updates

Case Studies – BUPA's Social Impact Framework

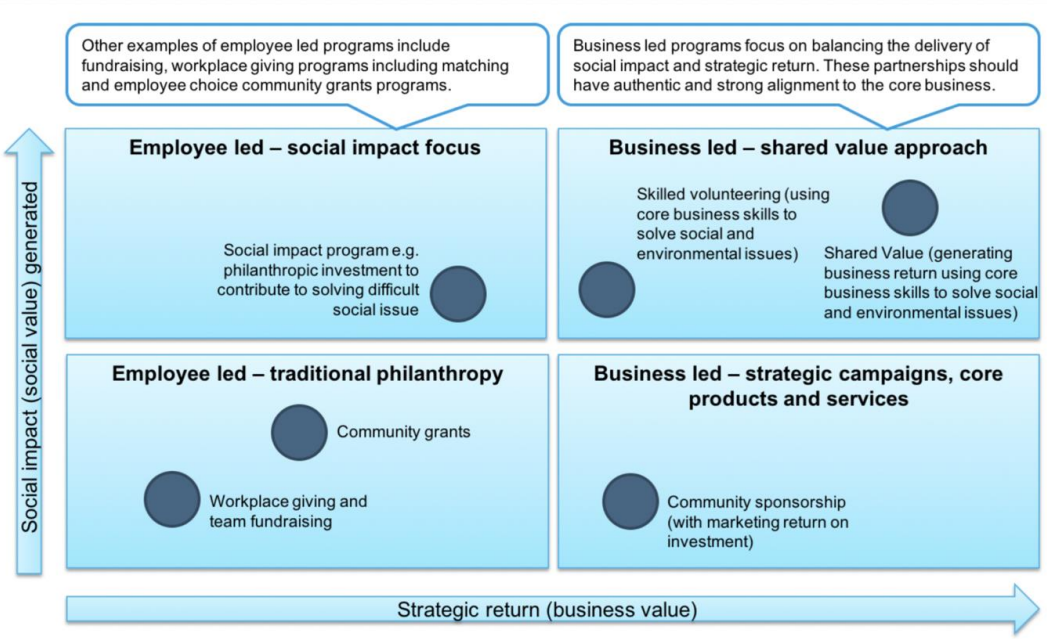


Case Studies – Westpac's Social Impact Framework

Define the tactics to deliver that change

When designing a social impact program it is important to:

- Find the right mix between employee led and business led initiatives (ideally one in each quadrant).
- Where possible, find long term high impact shared value opportunities.
- Be clear on your give and ask when partnering with a not-for-profit.



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