

The fruits of their labour

The low wages behind Moroccan tomatoes sold in European supermarkets

MOROCCO

TOMATO



Woman working in a tomato greenhouse in the Souss Massa Drâa region in Morocco

Executive summary

WHAT IS AT STAKE?

Morocco is the leading non-European supplier of tomatoes to the European Union (EU). However, the majority of workers in the Moroccan tomato sector earn a pitifully low wage that is not even sufficient to cover their most basic needs. Without significant improvements to their income, these workers will continue to live under dreadful conditions on poverty-inducing wages. They will not have access to the resources they need to find better work, nor will they be able to provide a better future for their children.

BACKGROUND

Tomatoes account for almost half of Morocco's vegetable exports and around 90% of their exported tomatoes are sent to the EU. The vast majority are grown in the Souss Massa Drâa region, where poverty is high and the majority of workers are migrant women from other parts of the country. Fairfood International has conducted extensive research into working conditions in this region and has identified insufficient income as one of the most serious issues in the tomato sector. The official minimum wage for agricultural workers is below the government-established poverty threshold and is nowhere near enough for workers to cover their basic needs.

Workers on tomato farms and in packing stations in Morocco are very vulnerable and there are many obstructions preventing them from improving their situation on their own. They desperately need support from the food industry in order to combat the poverty they face. Retailers are very powerful stakeholders in the supply chain and can play an important role in helping tomato workers earn a decent income.

APPROACH AND DESIRED OUTCOME

Fairfood has traced the supply chains of tomatoes sold in Tesco, Sainsbury's and Ahold back to some of the leading tomato producers in Morocco. We are holding dialogues with these retailers and have demanded that they should ensure that a living wage is paid to all workers in their supply chains. Fairfood is currently researching other retailers and has been able to link them to the Moroccan tomato sector. We will expand our engagement activities with these retailers in the future. Fairfood hopes that tomato workers in Morocco will soon receive a wage which will enable them to break the cycle of poverty. This will help to ensure a better life for both themselves and their children.



Female processing plant worker weighing cherry tomatoes before packing

Introduction

WHO ARE WE AND WHAT DO WE DO?

Fairfood is an international non-profit organisation. Our mission is to improve the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable people in the global food system and the sustainable use of natural resources. Fairfood works to influence food companies and governments to solve issues affecting farmers, workers, consumers and the environment within food supply chains. One of the sectors Fairfood is currently focusing on is tomatoes in Morocco.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In this report, we aim to provide an insight into the poor conditions in the Moroccan tomato sector. It also includes an overview of selected retailers who source tomatoes from Morocco and describes how they have a responsibility to the workers in this industry. The purpose of this report is to highlight the most serious issues in the sector and to lay out the actions that retailers urgently need to take to remedy the current situation. Our target audience is parties interested in labour rights in the Moroccan agricultural sector, such as academic experts, NGOs, multi-stakeholder initiatives, supply chain members and, of course, retailers. These retailers are encouraged to engage with Fairfood and to address the issues in their Moroccan tomato supply chains.

This report focuses on: the fresh tomato sector in the Souss Massa Drâa region of Morocco, its supply chain and the socio-economic issues affecting the most vulnerable people in this chain, namely the farm and packing station workers. Other food supply chains within Morocco, or issues within the tomato industry in other countries, do not fall within the scope of this report.

WHY FOCUS ON THIS AREA AND THIS FOOD COMMODITY?

Tomatoes are Morocco's primary agricultural export product¹ and 80% of these tomatoes are grown in the Souss Massa Drâa region.² Around 90% of Morocco's exported tomatoes are sent to the EU,³ making Morocco the top non-European supplier to the EU.⁴ In both the Netherlands and the UK, the majority of fresh fruit and vegetables, including tomatoes, are purchased in supermarkets (76% in the Netherlands⁵ and nearly 90% in the UK⁶). This means that a change in the purchasing practices of Dutch and British retailers has the potential to bring about substantial benefits for Moroccan workers.

Our initial research indicated that those issues prevalent in the tomato sector are also widespread in other agricultural industries in the country. We hope that making a positive change in the leading sector will have a similar effect on other food commodities.

BASIC NEEDS

Fairfood's definition of basic needs includes the following: **food, housing, clothing and footwear, utilities, transport, education, health, communication, participation in socio-cultural activities, purchase of household goods, savings, and childcare.**

WHY FOCUS ON LIVING WAGES?

A living wage represents an income that allows workers to meet all the basic needs of themselves and their families. It should be possible to earn a living wage within normal working hours. Without a living wage, workers face being unable to afford certain necessities, such as food and medicines, and may be forced to work excessive overtime hours and send their children to work instead of school. A living wage is a fundamental right, however in many countries around the world, workers' incomes fall far below this level. Our research shows that many workers in the Moroccan tomato sector do not earn a living wage. It is our opinion that Moroccan workers should be able to meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing and healthcare.

WHY ARE RETAILERS RESPONSIBLE?

Businesses have a responsibility to the workers in their supply chains. This is clearly stated in the UN 2011 Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework (also referred to as the 'Ruggie Principles'). Businesses should respect human rights and address any adverse impacts on human rights for which they are responsible. This includes impacts caused by their associates throughout their supply chains.⁷ Most major retailers have policies for the fair treatment of the workers in their supply chains, suggesting that they take some level of responsibility. Unfortunately, these policies do not always ensure that workers are well treated and receive all the rights due to them. It is the responsibility of businesses to guarantee that their policies are sufficient and that they are effectively enforced.

WHY DO RETAILERS HAVE THE POWER TO BRING ABOUT CHANGE?

EU retailers, particularly large supermarket groups, hold a very powerful position in the Moroccan tomato supply chain. Because the majority of fresh fruit and vegetables sold in the EU are bought in supermarkets,⁸ producers are essentially forced to sell to the large chains. This gives retailers a dominant bargaining position. However, this works two ways. Supermarkets can also use their influence to enforce positive changes throughout their supply chains.

RESEARCH

methodology

Fairfood performed extensive desk research and consulted a number of experts and stakeholders in the field. This enabled us to determine the most pressing issues within the sector. We also commissioned field research in Morocco, which confirmed our secondary research findings.

Our desk research:

As part of the desk research, Fairfood consulted various publications, reports, company policies, books and official websites and contacted 26 stakeholders, both Moroccan and international (see page 23). Fairfood representatives also visited Morocco on multiple occasions and met with workers, trade union representatives, academics, company management and local NGOs.

Our field research:

- In 2013, Fairfood commissioned field research in the Souss Massa Drâa region, consisting of interviews with 64 agricultural workers from the major tomato producing companies;
- Professor Mohamed Bouchelkha of Ibn Zohr University in Agadir managed the research content, analysis and report composition;
- Interviews were conducted between April and July 2013 and

were held off-site so that respondents were able to participate anonymously to ensure openness and safety. A mixture of open and closed questions were used, covering subjects including wages, pesticide use, living conditions, education, contracts, transport conditions, working hours, harassment, health and safety and trade unions. There were around 100 questions in total;

- The research team also conducted qualitative interviews with 15 stakeholders and experts in the Souss Massa Drâa region, including the local authorities, trade union representatives, local NGOs and a management representative from one company, using open questions specifically designed for each expert. They also interviewed three focus groups of tomato workers;
- Fairfood attended various conferences, such as the Tomato Forum (Rome, 2013), the European Conference on Living Wages (Berlin, 2013) and the International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance (ISEAL) conference (London, 2014);
- Fairfood gathered visual/audio evidence of the pressing issues in the tomato sector in the Souss Massa Drâa area during multiple field trips;
- As part of Fairfood's fair hearing process, relevant parts of this report were sent to the following retailers for verification: Ahold, Tesco and Sainsbury's. They had the opportunity to provide feedback if they felt important information was factually incorrect or missing. All three retailers gave input, which has been incorporated into this report where relevant.

THE RIGHT to a Living Wage

Several international treaties and conventions call for the payment of fair remuneration including the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, European Social Charter, and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.⁹



Woman at work in a tomato packing station in the Souss Massa Drâa region in Morocco



Round tomatoes ready for export to Europe

Producing Companies

The majority of Moroccan tomato exports are produced by a small number of large companies. These include the Azura Group, Idyl, Agri-Souss and Delassus.¹⁰ Azura is a French-Moroccan family-owned group of companies¹¹ and Idyl is a French company.¹² Agrisouss is a Moroccan company and, unlike the others, operates as a cooperative.¹³ Delassus is also Moroccan-owned and is the largest producer of cherry tomatoes in the Mediterranean basin.¹⁴ All these companies control their own operations to some extent, from production through to shipping and in some cases import and marketing.

Target Companies

Fairfood has identified three large European retailers that source tomatoes from Morocco, namely Tesco, Sainsbury's and Ahold, all of which are leading retailers in their respective countries. Tesco and Sainsbury's are based in the UK, while Ahold is based in the Netherlands. They all have both the power and responsibility to effect change within their supply chains. The link between the retailers and Moroccan supplier(s) has been confirmed through details on the tomato packaging amongst other things. Furthermore, as part of Fairfood's fair hearing process, relevant parts of this report were sent to the above-mentioned retailers for verification, including the links found between the producing companies and Ahold, Tesco and Sainsbury's.

Fairfood is focusing on retailers and is not engaging directly with the Moroccan government. This is because we believe that food and beverage companies hold the most power in today's food production chains. As such, they are responsible for what happens in their supply chains, as described in the Ruggie Principles. Fairfood believes that companies should ensure that Moroccan tomato workers in their own supply chains receive a living wage. This should be significantly higher than the Moroccan legal minimum wage, which is below the government-established poverty threshold.^{15,16}

The tomato sector in Morocco

Morocco is the third largest exporter of tomatoes to the EU (behind the Netherlands and Spain) and the largest non-European supplier to the EU.¹⁷ Tomatoes account for almost half of Morocco's vegetable exports. In 2011, it exported nearly 400,000 tonnes of fresh tomatoes, with a total value of \$378,593,000 (around €282,053,000).^{18, 19} Figure 1 shows the quantity and value of Morocco's total global tomato exports since 2002.²⁰ The sector has clearly seen a great deal of growth, which has continued up to the present day.²¹

Figure 2 shows the path taken by tomatoes exported from Morocco to the European Union. Tomatoes for export are grown in greenhouses. They are picked, sorted and packaged in Morocco, which is generally managed by a small number of large companies. In 2011, around 90% of exported Moroccan tomatoes were sent to the EU.²² The majority are transported to France, where they are either distributed to retailers or sent on to other European destinations, such as the UK, the Netherlands and Germany.²³

Figure 3 shows the leading exporters of tomatoes to the EU, the two largest being the Netherlands and Spain. It is clear that Morocco is the largest non-European exporter of tomatoes to the EU.²⁴

FIGURE 1
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MOROCCO'S GLOBAL TOMATO EXPORTS

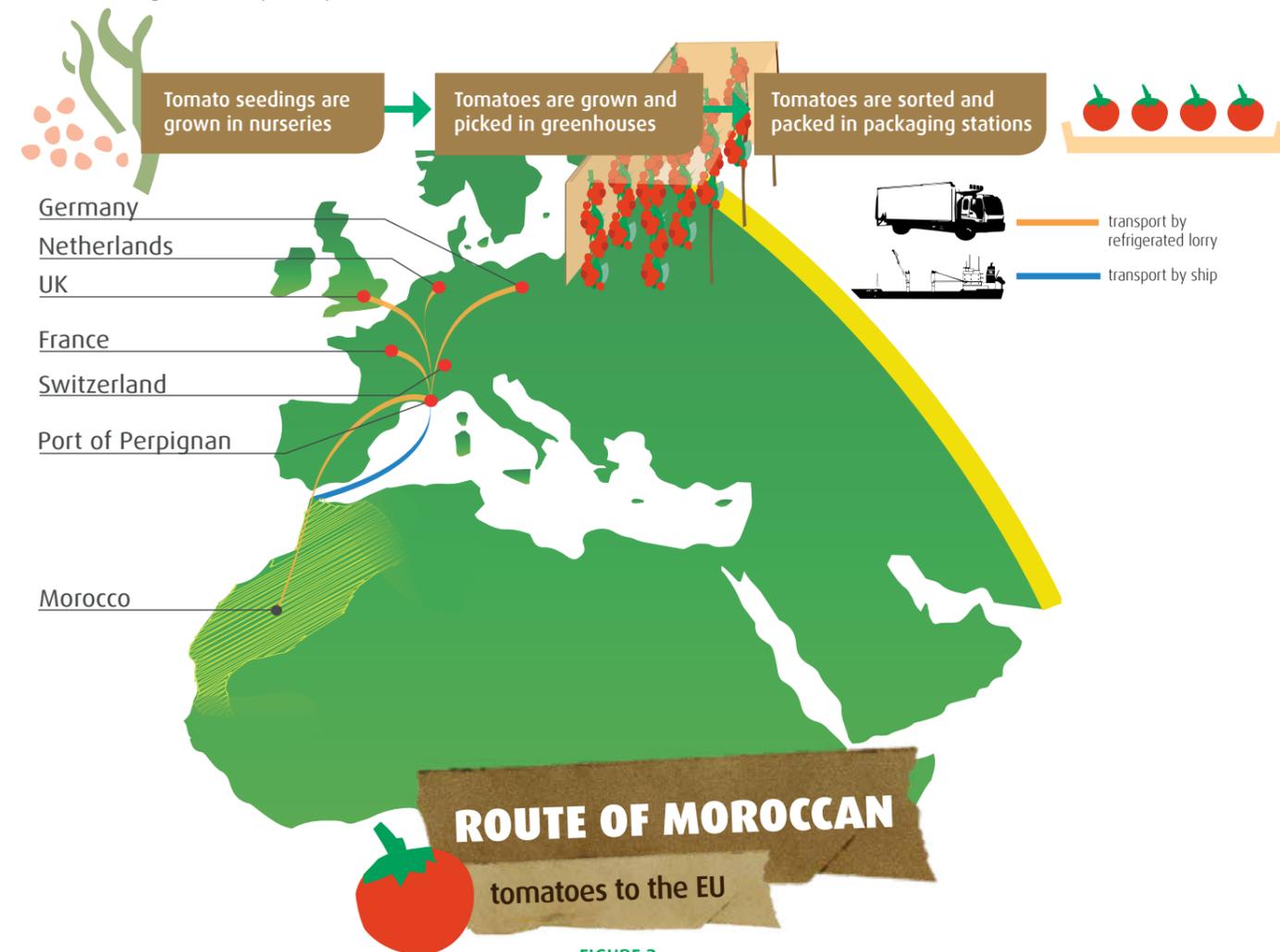
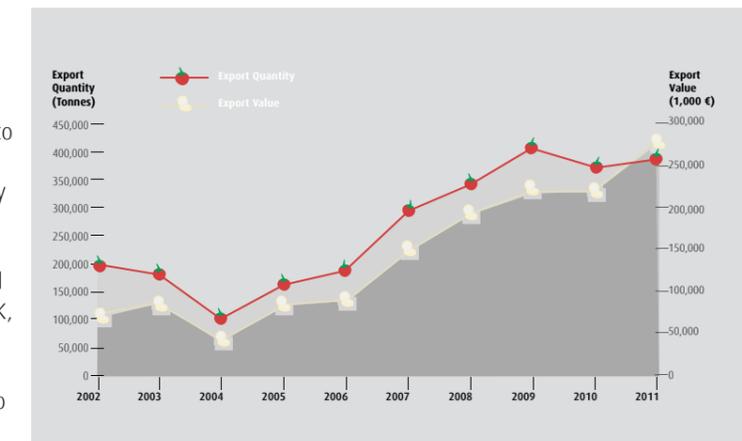


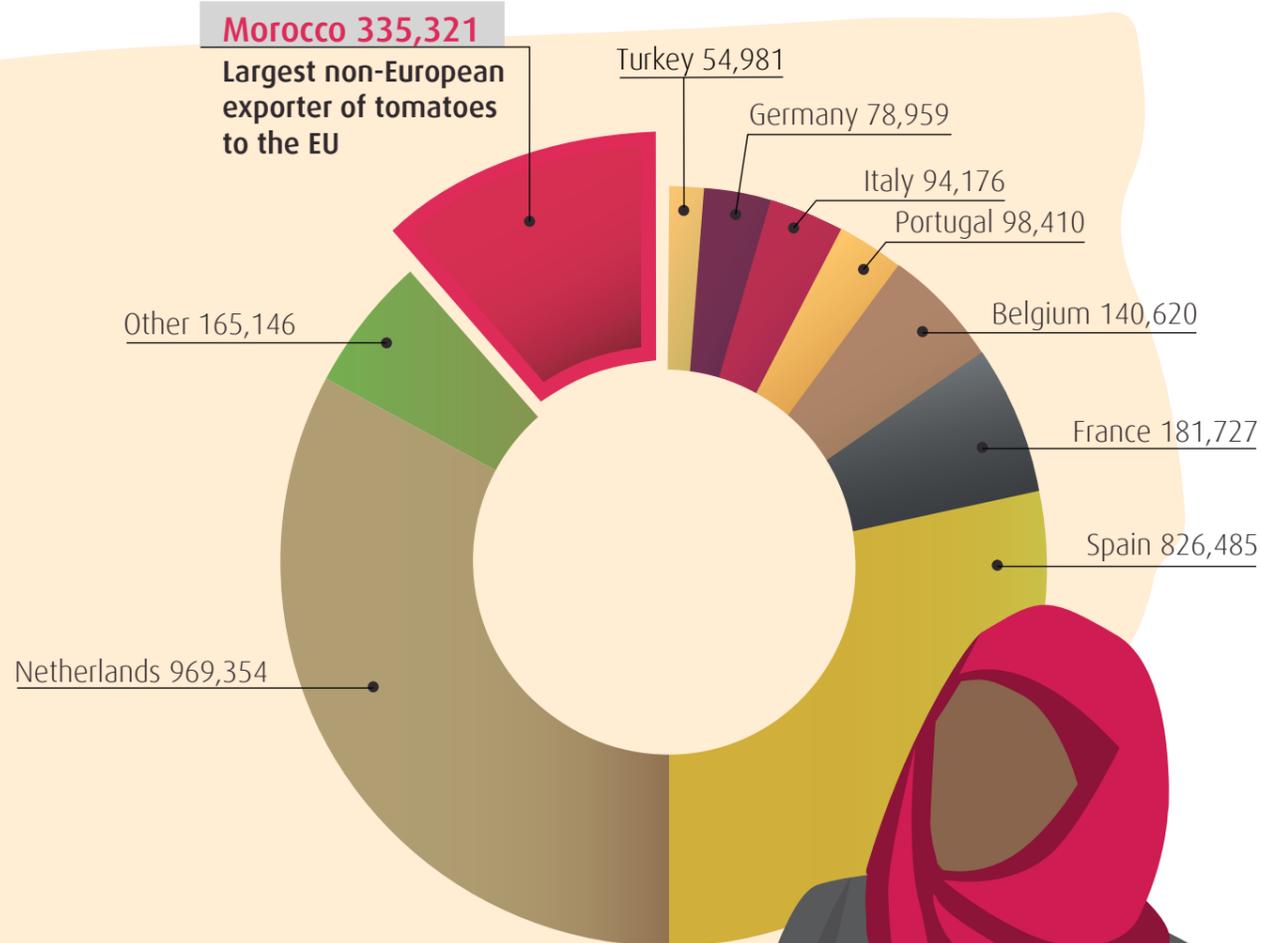
FIGURE 2

FIGURE 3

COUNTRIES EXPORTING

tomatoes to the EU (in kg)

It should be noted that Morocco almost exclusively exports tomatoes in the winter, while most countries export tomatoes all year round. This explains the higher export figures for Spain and the Netherlands.



Tomato exporters to the EU (tonnes), 2011 data²⁵



EU PREFERENTIAL IMPORT PRICES

Moroccan tomatoes are mainly sold in European supermarkets from October to April.²⁶ The reason that tomatoes are sold during this specific period is that Morocco is part of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.²⁷ This means that it is able to export a certain quantity of tomatoes to the EU at a reduced import price during these months.²⁸ Morocco is the only country in the world to receive this favoured treatment.²⁹

The majority of Moroccan tomatoes are transported to France, where they are either distributed to retailers or re-exported on to other countries, such as the UK, the Netherlands and Germany.³⁰ When the tomatoes arrive in France, they are sold at an average price of around €0.77 per kilo.³¹ However, the prices can be as little as €0.20 per kilo, considerably below the estimated current average production cost of €0.49.³² This is significantly below the price EU consumers pay for the produce in supermarkets, which can vary from €2.00 to €7.00 per kilo, depending on tomato type.³³

The vast majority of production is conducted by large integrated and semi-integrated companies, such as Azura, Idyl, Delassus and Argi-Souss, with less than 10% of exported tomatoes being produced by individual farmers.³⁴



Tomatoes being processed in a packing station in the Souss Massa Drâa region in Morocco



Village in the Souss Massa Drâa region in Morocco



THE SOUSS MASSA DRÂA REGION

The Souss Massa Drâa region is the main tomato production area in Morocco. This is due to the favourable weather conditions and the availability of relatively cheap land.^{35, 36} Approximately 80% of Moroccan tomatoes are grown in this region.³⁷ Yet Souss Massa Drâa has the third highest percentage of people living in poverty and the highest percentage of poverty severity in Morocco.³⁸

The development of export-oriented agricultural production in Souss Massa Drâa has led to a noticeable demographic trend. Some rural communities have seen their population triple due to the massive migration of people from other, poorer regions of the country seeking employment.³⁹ This has led to the creation of new villages or *douars*. Living conditions in these areas are often very poor. There is a lack of public infrastructure and many areas are not linked to public sanitation networks.⁴⁰ Some of these new *douars* are little more than slums and crime is rife.⁴¹ Low wages keep workers in these areas, as they are often unable to afford to move to better and safer communities.

WORKFORCE COMPOSITION

Morocco has one of the lowest female labour participation rates in the world. Globally, the labour force participation rate of women is 52%, whereas in Morocco only 26% of women aged 15 and above are either engaged in employment or looking for employment.⁴² Women often work in sectors with the most insecure working conditions, such as the agricultural sector.⁴³

In rural Morocco, 92% of working women are employed in the agricultural sector.⁴⁴ In the Souss Massa Drâa region, there are approximately 70,000 agricultural workers,⁴⁵ around 70% of whom are women.⁴⁶ Many are young, single, migrant workers seeking employment, but also seeking to escape social stigmatisation and marginalisation.⁴⁷



Factors affecting the Moroccan tomato workers

Insufficient income is the most serious issue affecting workers in the Moroccan tomato sector. Fairfood defines it as a situation where workers are unable to satisfy their basic needs, both in the present and for the foreseeable future.⁵⁶ In order to understand insufficient income in the context of the Moroccan tomato sector, we have looked at the Moroccan minimum wages in relation to the key findings of our field research. Wages remain the primary source of income for workers in the tomato sector.

Morocco has no official living wage. The range shown in figure 4 is based on calculations performed by a variety of stakeholders, both Moroccan and international.

MINIMUM WAGES: SMIG AND SMAG

Morocco has two minimum wages: the Salaire Minimum Interprofessionnel Garanti (SMIG) and the Salaire Minimum Agricole Garanti (SMAG).

The **SMIG** is for the industrial and commercial sectors, and the liberal professions.⁵⁷ Up until July 2014, it was set at an hourly rate of 12.24 Moroccan Dirham (DH),⁵⁸ yielding a gross monthly salary of 2,546 DH (€227.78).^{59, 60}

The **SMAG** is for the agricultural sector⁶¹ and is significantly lower than the SMIG. Up until July 2014, it was set at a daily rate of 63.39 DH,⁶² yielding a gross monthly salary of 1,648 DH (€147.44).^{63, 64}

MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT

In 2011, the Moroccan government committed to equalising the SMIG and the SMAG by April 2014.^{65, 66} This did not happen and from what we understand the government is no longer discussing this possibility.⁶⁷ Instead, the Moroccan government recently increased the minimum wages in Morocco. The rates were increased by 5% in July 2014 and there will be a further 5% increase in July 2015.⁶⁸ However, these rises fall far short of the increases necessary.⁶⁹

It should be noted that Fairfood's field research was conducted before the recent increases in the minimum wages. Therefore, the numbers of respondents paid at each wage level is based on the wages as they were at the time of the research. It should also be noted that at the time of writing, Fairfood has seen no evidence that the wage increases "of the Moroccan government" have been implemented.

POVERTY TRESHOLD

In 2004, the Moroccan government defined the rural poverty threshold as being 1,745 DH per household per month (€156.12).^{70, 71} This means that the SMAG is below the 2004 poverty threshold. Although the Moroccan government recently increased the minimum wages of SMAG, the new SMAG still does not exceed the same level as the 2004 poverty threshold.

Wages in the Moroccan Tomato Sector



LIVING WAGE

Several international treaties and conventions⁷⁴ call for the payment of fair remuneration,⁷⁵ including the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Fairfood uses the following definition of a living wage:

Remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker sufficient to afford a fair standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a fair standard of living include food, housing, clothing & footwear, utilities, transport, education, health, communication, participation in socio-cultural activities, purchase of household goods, savings and childcare.

The definition is based on existing definitions including the one proposed by a working group on living wages under ISEAL,⁷ which is supported by six leading certification organisations. There is a range of expenses which are essential for workers and their families to meet a decent life. These expenses are organised into the 12 categories of costs, which are included in our definition.

FIGURE 4
WAGE LEVELS IN MOROCCO*



*The SMAG and SMIG levels shown in this figure are based on the previous minimum wage levels before the 5% increase promised by the Moroccan government in 2014

“What we earn is not enough ... We have to buy all our groceries on credit because it's not enough at all.”

Lahcen Moski (38), married with one son, earns 60 DH a day (€5.37⁷⁹), which is lower than the minimum wage for agricultural workers in Morocco.⁸⁰



Tomato picker Lahcen Moski at home with his wife and son

In Fairfood's field research, over a third of respondents were paid below the SMAG, the minimum wage for agricultural workers.⁷⁷ Around half of the respondents were paid the SMAG. However, as mentioned above, the SMAG itself is below the 2004 rural poverty threshold. In total, 87% of respondents were paid below this threshold and thus receiving poverty wages. Furthermore, three quarters of respondents stated that their salaries were not sufficient to cover their basic needs.⁷⁸

“I don't have legal working documents, a permanent contract or seniority. We don't have any kind of rights.”

Maryam Aichi (24), tomato worker since 2002, married with two children⁹⁷

In addition to insufficient income, there are also two important cross-cutting subjects affecting the wages and working conditions in the Moroccan tomato sector: discrimination and harassment, and lack of freedom of association.

GENDER ASPECTS IN THE MOROCCAN TOMATO SECTOR

Women significantly outnumber men in the Moroccan agricultural sector.⁸¹ Female workers are often preferred due to their availability and the cultural stereotype that they are obedient and timid. It is hoped that they will be less likely to challenge authority and advocate their rights.⁸² Indeed, while men are often found in positions of authority and performing advanced tasks, women tend to have the lowest-skilled jobs.⁸³

Women are on average less educated⁸⁴ and are more likely to work informally rather than having a proper employment contract.⁸⁵ They are also largely responsible for supporting their families, including sending money home to their parents.⁸⁶ There are a large number of single mothers in rural Souss Massa Drâa who have a particularly heavy burden.⁸⁷

Women often experience discrimination. This is especially true when it comes to pregnancy, with almost half of the respondents to our field research knowing a woman who had been fired for this reason.⁸⁸ Harassment also tends to be tolerated. Since sexual harassment can be a taboo subject in Morocco, it is hard to determine how widespread it is. During our field research, hardly any women admitted to having experienced sexual harassment. However, during less formal conversations, workers have admitted to Fairfood representatives that it is a common occurrence. They also told us that complaints to company management are often ignored. A quarter of respondents

to our field research reported having personally experienced some form of harassment, the majority of which was verbal.⁸⁹

LACK OF FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Freedom of association and collective bargaining are both fundamental rights.^{90, 91} They enable workers to ensure that labour standards, including a living wage, are respected. Under the Moroccan Labour Code, agricultural workers have the right to freely form and join trade unions, without fear of interference or dismissal.⁹² However, this right is often not respected and workers may be fired for joining a union.⁹³ Several respondents to our field research knew of colleagues who had been fired for union membership. One in three reported that their company had obstructed union activities.⁹⁴ The power of existing unions is quite limited as company management is often reluctant to meet with them. The Moroccan law includes a provision that workers can be prosecuted for taking certain strike actions. This carries a sentence of up to two years in prison and/or a fine of up to 5000 DH (around three month's wages for agricultural workers).^{95, 96}

TO SUM UP

Moroccan tomato workers face many barriers to joining or forming trade unions and to collective bargaining. As a result, workers encounter many restrictions when negotiating a higher wage. Companies should ensure that their suppliers respect their employees' right to form and join unions. This will mean that workers can be fairly represented and advocate their rights themselves. In addition, companies should ensure that there is no gender discrimination in hiring, compensation, access to training, promotion and status of female workers. By ensuring fair and safe conditions for workers, companies are investing in enhanced productivity. They are securing better prospects for feeding more mouths, ultimately creating a better future for the next generation.

“Because I was involved in setting up a union branch in the company they fired me and 22 other women who were involved. This often happens when a union branch is established.”

Zahra Elbakili (62), married with six children. Since she was fired, she goes from company to company, asking for work.⁹⁸

WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE?

The wages paid to tomato workers in Morocco are pitifully low and reform is urgently needed. Fairfood is focusing on the significant role that retailers can play in improving workers' income. With the right approaches, these retailers can be a catalyst for positive change within the tomato industry in Morocco.

THE COMPANIES

We have focused this report on three large EU retailers: Tesco, Sainsbury's and Ahold. All have proven links with the Moroccan tomato sector and wield enough influence over their supply chains to be able to bring about an improvement. Therefore, Fairfood is focusing on the significant role they should play in providing Moroccan tomato workers a living wage. Fairfood is currently researching other retailers and has been able to link them to the Moroccan tomato sector. We are expanding our engagement activities with these retailers in the future.

TESCO

Tesco is an international food and general merchandise retailer with headquarters in the UK. It is the leading British groceries retailer, with a market share of around 29%.⁹⁹ In 2013/14, Tesco's worldwide sales reached £70.9bn (€88.8bn).^{100, 101} Tesco sources cherry, baby plum and beefsteak tomatoes from Morocco.¹⁰²

Tesco has an ethical trading program called 'Trading Fairly'. This states that Tesco expects all its suppliers to meet the standards set out under the ETI Base Code.¹⁰³ This code requires living wages to be paid.¹⁰⁴ Tesco has made a public statement that they support this very principle.¹⁰⁵

SAINSBURY'S

Sainsbury's is a leading food and general merchandise retailer based in the UK, with a market share of 16.8%.¹⁰⁶ In 2013/14, its sales reached £26.4bn (€33.1bn).^{107, 108} Sainsbury's sells cherry and baby plum tomatoes from Morocco.¹⁰⁹

Sainsbury's requires its suppliers to comply with its Code of Conduct for Ethical Trade. This document requires that workers are paid a living wage.¹¹⁰

AHOLD

Ahold is an international food and general merchandise retailer based in the Netherlands. It owns and operates Albert Heijn, the largest food retailer in the Netherlands, with a market share of approximately 33.8%.¹¹¹ In 2013, its worldwide sales reached €32.6bn.¹¹² Albert Heijn purchases cherry, baby plum, beef and round tomatoes from Morocco.¹¹³

Ahold expects its suppliers to comply with its Standards of Engagement, which require at least the national minimum wage to be paid.¹¹⁴ It is also a member of the Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI). This means that its suppliers are required to 'respect the right of the workers to receive fair remuneration that is sufficient to provide them with a decent living for themselves and their families'.¹¹⁵

TO SUM UP

The above-mentioned retailers all have policies on the fair payment of workers in their supply chains. However, it is clear from Fairfood's research¹¹⁶ that there is a discrepancy between the companies' policies on paper and the low wages Moroccan tomato workers earn in practice. The reality is that most tomato workers that are picking and packing the tomatoes that we consume in Europe struggle to survive on poverty wages that are barely sufficient to cover their basic needs.

It is our view that businesses have a responsibility to the workers in their supply chains. They should respect human rights and address any adverse impacts on human rights with which they are involved. They should ensure that Moroccan workers are paid a living wage, which enables them to meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing and healthcare. Because of companies' dominant bargaining position, they have the power to make this change happen.

CONCLUSION

SUMMARY

Workers in the tomato sector in Morocco live under poor conditions and do not earn enough to cover their basic needs. The minimum wage is insufficient and sometimes even this is not paid. An adequate living wage would be around two to three times more than what Moroccan tomato workers currently earn. It is hard for workers to advocate their rights, due to obstructions to trade unions and a culture of harassment. Female workers are even more adversely affected by the poor working conditions in the tomato sector.

Fairfood started engaging in April 2014 with Tesco, Sainsbury's and Ahold. We aim to introduce the payment of a living wage throughout their Moroccan fresh tomato supply chains. Retailers have both the power and the responsibility to effect this change.

Fairfood is also researching other retailers and has been able to link them to the Moroccan tomato sector. We are expanding our engagement activities with these retailers in the future.

For the latest updates on Fairfood's progress, see our website: www.fairfood.org. You can also find us on Facebook and Twitter.



Women working in a tomato greenhouse in the Souss Massa Drâa region in Morocco

Endnotes

This report was written in July 2014. To get the most recent updates, please check the Fairfood website: www.fairfood.org/morocco.

Fairfood trusts that figures collected from secondary sources are correct, but cannot assume responsibility for their accuracy. All links were accessed on August 4th 2014.

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Tomato workers being transported to work

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LIST OF EXPERTS CONSULTED:

Ahold,
 Professor M. Bouchelkha, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir,
 Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI)
 Clean Clothes Campaign,
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ),
 Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI),
 Fair Wear Foundation,
 Fairtrade International,
 Fédération Nationale du Secteur Agricole, Agadir Morocco (FNSEA)
 Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging (FNV) Bondgenoten,
 GlobalGap,
 Haut Commissariat au Plan du Maroc (HCP)
 Interchurch Cooperative for Development Cooperation (ICCO),
 International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling
 Alliance (ISEAL),
 International Labour Organization (ILO)
 Oxfam GB,
 Oxfam Intermón,
 Sainsbury’s,
 Sedex,
 Solidarity Center,
 Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO),
 Tesco,
 Transnational Information Exchange (TIE) Netherlands,
 WO=MEN,
 World Bank (Morocco office)
 Western Sahara Resource Watch (WRSW).

CREDITS

Cover Photo: Victor Lacken
 Inside Photos: Victor Lacken, Lahoucine Boulberj, Floor van Uhm
 Drafting & Editing: Martha Dellar, Imke van Schaijk, Floor van Uhm,
 Richard Glass, Fatima van Hattum
 Lay-out & Design: Vincenzo Vigliarolo and Maria Delliou



FAIRFOOD
INTERNATIONAL



Baarsjesweg 224
1058 AA Amsterdam
The Netherlands
+31 (0) 6 27241132

Contact the Morocco Team:
Imke.vanschaaijk@fairfood.org
Floor.vanuhm@fairfood.org

www.fairfood.org

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