



«Fostering Dialogue and Collaboration between the AU Horn of Africa Initiative (AU-HoAI) and the SADC in Addressing Irregular Migration on the Southern Migratory Route»

Date: 20 – 21 Dec 2018
Venue: Maseru, Lesotho

Concept Note and Draft Agenda

1. BACKGROUND

- i). Migration is on the rise on the African continent, and is both voluntary and forced within and outside national borders, is diverse with regard to migration circuits relating to origin, transit, and destination and includes both regular and irregular forms of migration, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). For some communities, migration has become a survival strategy.
- ii). In 2010 more than 30 million Africans (about 3% of the continent's population) were living outside their countries of origin. In 2015, there was an estimated 21 million migrants on the African continent, of which 87 percent originated from within the continent. At the end of 2017, an estimated 6.6 million were refugees and 14 million IDPs.
- iii). Multiple factors spur migration both within and out of Africa, including poor socio-economic conditions, low wages and high levels of unemployment. In addition, various political, social and environment factors such as poor governance, corruption, climate change, natural and man-made disasters, political instability, conflict and civil strife lead to migration of both skilled and unskilled labour in Africa. Globalization and information technology have also played a part in shaping migration trends by opening new frontiers and avenues for movement.
- iv). In recent years Africa has witnessed changing patterns of migration, a phenomenon that has become both dynamic and extremely complex. This is reflected in the feminization of migration; the transformation of labour flows into commercial migration with the resultant brain drain from the region; and the increase of mixed migratory flows including migrants, refugees and asylum seekers often moving in an irregular manner with associated protection risks such

as human trafficking and smuggling; the increasing number of internally displaced persons and the diversification of migration destination.. While African migration remains overwhelmingly intra-continental, since the late 1980s there has been an acceleration and spatial diversification of migration (beyond colonial patterns) out of Africa to Europe, North America, the Gulf and Asia.

- v). While data on human trafficking and migrant smuggling are difficult to obtain, indications are that these phenomena have been on the increase, mainly due to desperation for employment opportunities abroad, and limited avenues for legal migration. These include young men and women who are trafficked /smuggled by organized criminal groups mainly to Europe, the Arabian Peninsula and South Africa. In some cases the smuggled turn into the trafficked, and suffer various human rights abuses or experience violence (sexual exploitation, forced labor, rape, physical injury) or death, in transit and/or at their destinations.
- vi). The past few years have witnessed young African migrants mainly from West Africa and the Horn of Africa undertaking deadly journeys in an effort to reach Europe, the Arabian Peninsula and Southern Africa by crossing the Sahara desert, or embarking on uncertain journeys in flimsy boats on the Mediterranean Sea or the Gulf of Aden, or traversing the continent moving southwards. According to IOM figures, Africa accounted for the majority (77%) of total dead/missing irregular migrants worldwide between 2014 and May 2016.
- vii). Due to a variety of factors, the Horn of Africa in particular is an area experiencing varied and mixed migration patterns induced by volatile and insecure conditions such as political unrest, fear of persecution and conflict, resource scarcity and poverty. This situation motivates large numbers of people to move within and across borders consequently rendering the States in the region a combination of either source, transit or destination countries of irregular migrants who are predominately, refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, trafficked or smuggled migrants.
- viii). The principal migration routes within and from the Horn of Africa region are:
 - (a) The Northern Route - through Sudan and Libya to Europe, used mainly by migrants and refugees from Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan. It is also used by Somalis who cross into Ethiopia before crossing into Sudan en route to Libya. Ethiopia, Sudan and recently Egypt are major transit countries for migrants from the region destined for Europe;
 - (b) The Eastern Route - through Djibouti/the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden and Yemen to the Gulf States, used mainly by Ethiopian and Somali migrants and refugees

destined for the Gulf countries. Anecdotal records though point to a slowdown in traffic along this route due to the conflict in Yemen and Saudi Arabia's low tolerance for irregular migrants;

- (c) The Southern Route - through Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe into South Africa, used mainly by Ethiopian and Somali migrants and refugees, with some travelling onwards from South Africa to Latin America, and the United States.

The Khartoum Declaration on the AU-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants: October 2014, Khartoum, Sudan

- ix). In response to the upsurge in irregular migration within and from the Horn of Africa to Southern Africa, the Middle East, Europe and farther afield, and the increasing deaths of migrants on the Sahara Desert, Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, the AU Commission and participating countries signed the Khartoum Declaration on the AU-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (AU-HoAI) on 16 October 2014. Participating countries include the core countries (Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Sudan) and neighbouring countries (Djibouti, Kenya, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan and Tunisia). The AUC, IOM and UNHCR serve as the secretariat for the initiative.
- x). The AU-HoAI was built on the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (2006) and the **Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings Especially Women and Children (2006)** and provides a forum for participating countries to debate, exchange information, experiences and good practices as well as improve cooperation on migration management in the Horn of Africa. It seeks to address the exploitation of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, prevent trafficking in persons as well as smuggling of migrants along the three migratory routes,¹ and strengthen the potential for regular and safe migration, and foster migration for development.
- xi). In its Second Ministerial Regional Conference that was held in June 2016, the AU-HoAI established the Technical Working Group of Law Enforcement (TWG-LE) whose mandate would be to strengthen cooperation between and among law enforcement agencies of Member States in combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

¹ The three migratory routes covered by the AU-HOAI are: 1) Eastern route – through Djibouti, Northern Somalia, Yemen and eventually KSA and other Middle Eastern countries; 2) Northern route – through Sudan, Egypt, Libya, into Europe; and Southern route – through Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique into South Africa

- xii). Since its establishment, the TWG-LE conducted a needs assessment of law enforcement agencies of AU-HoAI Member States on the basis of which it formulated a plan of action for the years 2018 – 2022.

Towards the Wholistic Management of Migration on the Continent

- xiii). The Migration Policy Framework for Africa (2018) notes the ever-growing number of migrants, and the complexity of migratory movements within and across regions. To this end the MPFA (2018) highlights the need to develop inter-State and inter-regional approaches to managing migration in Africa. Such co-operation can be fostered by developing clear objectives, providing opportunities for exchange of experiences, views and best practices, and working towards the coordinated implementation of policies and programmes. Further, the MPFA (2018) recommends the need to speak a ‘common language’ when addressing migration as a critical step, and one that is on-going and evolving;
- xiv). In the same vein, in its *Decision on the Reports of the Specialised Technical Committees* (EX.CL/987(XXXII)) – that was adopted by the 30th Summit of the AU Assembly – the 32nd Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of 25- 26 January 2018 urges the AU Commission to sustain, replicate and extend the operational mechanisms of the AU-HoAI to other trafficking and smuggling routes across the continent and also to other Regions. The decision also requests the Commission to expedite the establishment of the Regional Operational Centre in Khartoum (for sharing information on human trafficking and migrant smuggling) and the Training Centre in Cairo for Law Enforcement and to facilitate the participation of other AU Member States not part of the AU-HoAI and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) upon their request.
- xv). It is within the context of the foregoing that the AU Commission will convene a workshop on «Fostering Dialogue and Collaboration between the AU Horn of Africa Initiative (AU-HoAI) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) in Addressing Irregular Migration on the Southern Migratory Route».

2. OBJECTIVES

- xvi). The objective of the workshop is to provide a platform for Member States of the AU-HoAI and SADC to deliberate and share experiences on addressing irregular migration with a view to establishing collaborative mechanisms to address irregular migration (specifically human trafficking and migrant smuggling) along the southern migratory route.
- xvii). Specifically, the workshop aims to bring together senior government officials with counter human trafficking/migrant smuggling functions from Member States of the AU-HoAI and SADC to:

- a) Deliberate on experiences, good practices, opportunities and challenges in addressing human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- b) Explore the establishment of collaborative mechanisms for addressing irregular migration, particularly trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants along the southern migratory route.

3. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- xviii) Improved knowledge on the human trafficking and migrant smuggling realities and on-going efforts towards addressing irregular migration along the southern migratory route.
- xix) Recommendations for collaborative mechanisms between the AU-HoAI and SADC for addressing human trafficking and migrant smuggling along the southern migratory route.

4. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- ↪ Assembly Declaration of the Union 25th Ordinary Session 14 – 15 June 2015 Johannesburg, South Africa endorsing the AU-HoAI.
- ↪ 32nd Ordinary Session of the Executive Council Decision on the Reports of the Specialized Technical Committees, 25 – 26 January 2018 Addis Ababa.
- ↪ Khartoum Declaration on AU-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants.
- ↪ Strategy and Plan of Action of the AU-HOA Initiative on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.
- ↪ Terms of Reference for the AU-HOA Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants.
- ↪ Terms of Reference of the AU- Horn of Africa Initiative on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Technical Working Group on Law Enforcement.
- ↪ The Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018 – 2030).
- ↪ Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Baseline Report.
- ↪ SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2009-2019)

5. PARTICIPATION

- ↪ Two senior level government officials from relevant departments/agencies of government of the AU-HoAI and SADC Member States with counter human trafficking/migrant smuggling functions (two representatives per Member State);
- ↪ Two representative each from SADC, ECOWAS, IGAD, EAC, COMESA, UMA, ECCAS and CENSAD with counter human trafficking/ migrant smuggling functions.
- ↪ The AU Commission/AFRIPOL

- ↵ The International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- ↵ The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- ↵ The United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
- ↵ The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- ↵ INTERPOL.
- ↵ EAPCCO

The AU Commission will cover all expenses for attending the workshop, including delegates’ travel costs and accommodation associated with the workshop.

6. FORMAT

- ↵ **Language:** The workshop will be delivered in English (simultaneous interpretation into French, Arabic and Portuguese will be available).
- ↵ **Duration:** Two working days;
- ↵ **Resource persons:** Resource persons with first-hand knowledge of migration issues in Africa will deliver the modules, and will be drawn from the AU Commission, Member States, RECs and other partner organizations on the Continent.

7. DATE AND VENUE

- ↵ **Date:** 20 – 21 Dec 2018
- ↵ **Venue:** TBD, Maseru, Lesotho.

8. REGISTRATION AND CONTACT PERSONS

Nominated officials should complete the attached Registration Form (Annex I) and return it together with a copy of the official’s passport to the following contact persons at the AU Commission by **5 December 2018**:

- ↵ Ms. Sewnet Mulushoa: SewnetM@africa-union.org,

Copying

- ↵ Peter Mudungwe, Migration Adviser, Department of Social Affairs,
MudungweP@africa-union.org; pmudungwe@gmail.com;

-oOo-



**«Fostering Dialogue and Collaboration between the AU-HoAI and the MIDSA
in Addressing Irregular Migration on the Southern Migratory Route»**

**Date: 20 – 21 Dec 2018
Venue: Maseru, Lesotho**

Provisional Programme

Schedule	Activity	Responsible Party	Chair
Day 1: Thursday, 20 December 2018			
8:00 – 8:30	Registration	AUC	
8:30 – 9:00	Welcome	Host Country	Host Country
	Goodwill Message	Partner Organization/s	
	Goodwill Message	AU Commission	
	Opening Address by the Chair of the AU-HoAI	TBC	
	Opening Address by the Chair of the MIDSA	TBC	
	Opening Remarks	Host Country	
9:00 – 9:30	Setting the context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration in Africa with special reference to Irregular Migration • Purpose of workshop and expected outcomes 	AUC	
9:30 – 10:00	Group Photograph and Tea/Coffee Break		
10:00 – 10:30	Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants: Modus Operandi and the Role of International Criminal Syndicates	AUC (AFRIPOL) / INTERPOL	
10:30 – 11:00	Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in the Horn of Africa region: Responses of the AU-HoAI	AU-HoAI	AUC

11:00 – 11:30	Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in the SADC region: SADC responses	SADC	
11:30 – 12:00	<i>Discussion</i>		
12:00- 13:00	National Mechanisms to Address Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, Interventions, Challenges and Opportunities for Countries along the Southern Migratory Route	Member States X 2 (AU-HoAI)	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch		
14:00 – 15:00	National Mechanisms to Address Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, Interventions, Challenges and Opportunities for Countries along the Southern Migratory Route	Member States	Member State
15.00 – 15.30	Discussion		
15.30 – 16.00	Tea/Coffee Break		
16.00 – 17.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the format, focus and content of the Breakout Session (Partnerships, coordination and collaborative mechanisms for addressing human trafficking and smuggling along the southern migratory route, assistance to smuggled migrants and unaccompanied and separated migrant children: Recommendations) • Breakout Session 		

Day 2: Friday, 21 December 2018			
8:30 – 10.30	Breakout session (Continued)		Chair of the AU-HoAI
10:30 –	Tea/Coffee Break		

11:30			
11:30 – 13:00	Report back from breakout sessions and discussions		Chair of the AU-HoAI
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch		
14.00 – 15.00	Drafting recommendations from break-out sessions	Drafting Committee	
15:00 – 16:00	Presentation, discussion and adoption of recommendations by the Drafting Committee	Drafting Committee	Chair of the MIDSA
16:00 – 16:15	Closing remarks: Chair of the AU-HoAI / MIDSA and Host Country		



ANNEX I: REGISTRATION FORM

«Fostering Dialogue and Collaboration between the AU Horn of Africa Initiative (AU-HoAI) and the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) in Addressing Irregular Migration on the Southern Migratory Route»: Maseru, 20 – 21 Dec 2018

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK LETTERS-VEUILLEZ ECRIRE EN CARACTERES D'IMPRIMERIE

Email to: SewnetM@africa-union.org; cc MudungweP@africa-union.org;

Name/Nom:		Mr/Ms/Mrs/Dr/Prof.	
Surname/ Prénom:		Passport No. / No. Passeport:	
Organization/ Organisation:		Passport Issue date: Date de delivrance	
Official Title/ Titre officielle:		Passport Expire date: Date d'expiration :	
Departing City Ville de depart		Birth Date:	
Departing Country/ Pays de depart		Telephone (preferred): Téléphone (préféré):	
Email/ Adresse lectronique		Mobile No :	