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Adopted in Tripoli, November 2006 by AU-EU Ministers, four Major AU Migration Policies:

✓ Migration Policy Framework for Africa
✓ African Common Position on Migration and Development
✓ Joint AU-EU Declaration on Migration and Development
✓ Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children
Measures called for in Ouagadougou Action Plan

- Prevention and awareness raising
- Capacity building for institutions
- Training of criminal justice system officials
- Support Protection and Rehabilitation Centres for victims of trafficking
Core message of the AU.COMMIT Campaign:

Curb Both the Supply and Demand Side of Trafficking

The methods for AU.COMMIT Campaign to use both soft and hard tools = “smart tool” a.k.a. 5Ps, 3Cs, 3Rs
Hard tools:

- Reform of laws
- Prosecution of criminals
- Disruption of network of crime
- Coordination among countries of destination, transit, and origin
Soft Tools:

Socio-Economic Development

Poverty Eradication

Prevention

Protection
WHY THE GROWTH IN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS?

• Push factors:
  Ignorance
  Exposure to “outside world”
  Poverty

• Pull factors:
  Demand for cheap labour
  Demand for commercial sexual exploitation.

• Negative consequences do not trickle back
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5 Core Principles in the Campaign

1. Victims-Protection Approach
2. The best interest of the Child
3. Empowerment of Women and Girls
4. The Root-Cause Approach
5. Respect for AU and UN Conventions
Migration Policy Framework for Africa states that child trafficking presents particular challenges in Africa, and special requirements should be considered to ensure protection and assistance to child victims/survivors of trafficking.

Due to socio-economic situation and harmful cultural traditional practices, justifies this special focus on women and children which remain critical, in particular in Africa.
Taking seriously the increase in sex tourism and other sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children

Africa has source, transit and destination countries for commercial sexual exploitation - controlled by organised criminal gangs

Child prostitution increasing in Africa with various countries increasingly known as destinations for international sex tourists
CHILDREN – OUR FUTURE

• 80 million or 41% African children 5-14 years old work
• ILO: 200,000 to 300,000 children trafficked and/or smuggled each year in West & Central Africa
• UNICEF: 10,000 to 15,000 children work on cocoa plantations in Côte d’Ivoire, price ±$340 pp
• UNICEF: 25,000 children working in Gabon
• IOM: Ethiopian girls trafficked/smuggled to Middle East to work as domestic servants
• Human Rights Watch: over 120,000 children used in armed conflicts in Africa
WHY TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

• UN estimates are TIP and smuggling generate $7 to $10 billion p/a

• Can provide repeated income

• Minimal risks for perpetrators
The impact of trafficking

- Violating human rights
- Social exclusion and crime
- Undermining public health
- Undermining government authority
- Sustaining illicit activities and organised crime
- Eroding human capital
WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

• Legislation
• Capacity building
• Shelters
• State programmes to combat human trafficking and smuggling in migrants
• Improve cooperation
• Contact points or units
• Establish databases
Campaign Activities thus far:

Launch: 16 June 2009

Regional Workshops on Operationalisation of 2007 Ouagadougou Action Plan
- March 2010 (Abuja);
- 4th Quarter 2010 (East Africa)

Experience sharing on Protection in 2011

Experience sharing on Prosecution in 2011
AU.COMMIT - PREVENTION

• Empowerment, education and training and employment
• Raise awareness
• Mobilise support
• Rehabilitation centres
• Reduce the demand
• Eliminate harmful customs and traditional practices
• Further research and information
• Measures for victim protection and assistance
• Avoid criminalisation of victims of trafficking
• Special measures to address the plight of children-headed households, especially girls.
• Promote an HIV/AIDS sensitive approach and protect the dignity and human rights of victims of HIV/AIDS, taking the special needs of children into account.
• Legislative Framework
• Policy development
• Law Enforcement
AU.COMMIT - COORDINATION

• Integrated approach
• Share experiences and lessons learned
• Enhance bilateral and multilateral co-operation
• Creation of focal points at national and regional levels