



**Introductory Remarks on
Opportunities and Challenges for
Promoting IBM in the Service of
Regional Integration within African
Regional Economic Communities
(RECs)**

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- **Brief about TMSA**
- **Trade Facilitation Projects**
- **Integrated Border Management**
- **REC Level Interventions on CBM**
- **Economic Benefits of CBM**
- **Challenges**
- **Opportunities**

BRIEF ABOUT TMSA

- **DFID funded programme that was established in 2009**
- **Successor of the Regional Trade Facilitation Programme (RTFP)**
- **Provides both financial and technical support to activities that promote regional trade efficiency**
- **Supporting deeper integration by working closely with COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Member States, business and civil society organisations.**
- **Focus areas include:**
 - ✓ **Infrastructure upgrades**
 - ✓ **Trade policy**
 - ✓ **Trade and transport facilitation**
 - ✓ **Promoting Economic competitiveness**

TRADE FACILITATION PROJECTS

- **Establishment of One-Stop Border Posts**
- **Implementation of Coordinated Border Management**
- **Setting up Single Window Systems**
- **Enhancement of Immigration ICT Systems**
- **Improving Transit Management Systems**
- **Conducting Border Performance Monitoring Assessments**
- **Conducting WTO Trade Facilitation Needs Assessments**
- **Assisting countries accede to the Revised Kyoto Convention**

COORDINATED BORDER MANAGEMENT

- **Financial support for:**
 - ✓ **Travel**
 - ✓ **Meetings**
 - ✓ **Procurement of selected equipment & Infrastructure**
 - ✓ **Procurement of consultancy services**
- **Technical Support:**
 - ✓ **Development of CBM Implementation strategies**
 - ✓ **Setting up coordination committees**
 - ✓ **Preparation of inter-agency agreements**
 - ✓ **Development of CBM legal framework**
 - ✓ **Development of procedures**
 - ✓ **Basic training of border operational staff**
 - ✓ **Monitoring and evaluating implementation of CBM**

COUNTRY LEVEL SUPPORT ON CBM

- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- Congo DRC (Inception Stage)

REC LEVEL INTERVENTIONS ON CBM

- **Guidelines on CBM developed by SADC and approved by a Committee of Ministers in 2012**
- **Other RECs in the Tripartite considering adapting the SADC Guidelines**
- **A Tripartite draft Policy and Implementation Strategy on CBM has been prepared**
- **Tripartite Member States to develop national CBM instruments based on REC Framework**
- **Implementation with the support of the RECs and International Development Agencies to be at national level**

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF CBM

- Improved border efficiency
- Better facilitation (Goods and people)
- Enhanced regulatory control
- Improved security
- Improved data sharing (Nationally & Internationally)
- Streamlined intelligence based risk management interventions
- Improved revenue collections*

CHALLENGES

- Inconsistent or absence of clear national/regional policies on border management;
- REC CBM Model only a guide;
- Inter-agency rivalry based on tunnel visions and approaches;
- Differences in institutional structures;
- Different resource levels for border agencies;
- Different levels of automation among agencies;
- Human resource capacity constraints;
- Intermittent eruption of conflict situations; and
- Poor donor coordination mechanisms.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Increasing appreciation about the value of CBM among politicians, border agencies & stakeholders;
- Increase in number of agencies funding trade facilitation and international security initiatives;
- Increased use of ICT systems among border agencies, supply chain service providers & security agencies
- Competition to attract FDI

REFLECTIONS?

A considerable number of border modernisation and trade facilitation programmes in Africa are funded by international partners and yet most countries in Africa still heavily rely on trade revenues amid low levels of intra African trade?

What is the difficulty in putting money where the mouth is? How can we encourage African governments to invest in border management enhancement measures beyond the support of the EU and other Development Partners and thereby promote economic competitiveness and regional integration?

Despite there being several initiatives to facilitate small scale cross border traders, e.g. simplified trade regime, a significant number of traders shun these desks for alleged fear of leaving data that can be used in post clearance audits.

Are the current trade facilitation initiatives such as CBM inadvertently adding more costs to doing business? How do we encourage stakeholder support, buy-in positive participation from intended beneficiaries?

In the absence of a lead agency, who takes the responsibility for developing a common risk management system to support trade, migration and mobility of people?

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