



Border management in the context of the region of the Rabat Process:

between traditional issues and new challenges





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C R A S A C

Regional Office for Civil Aviation Security



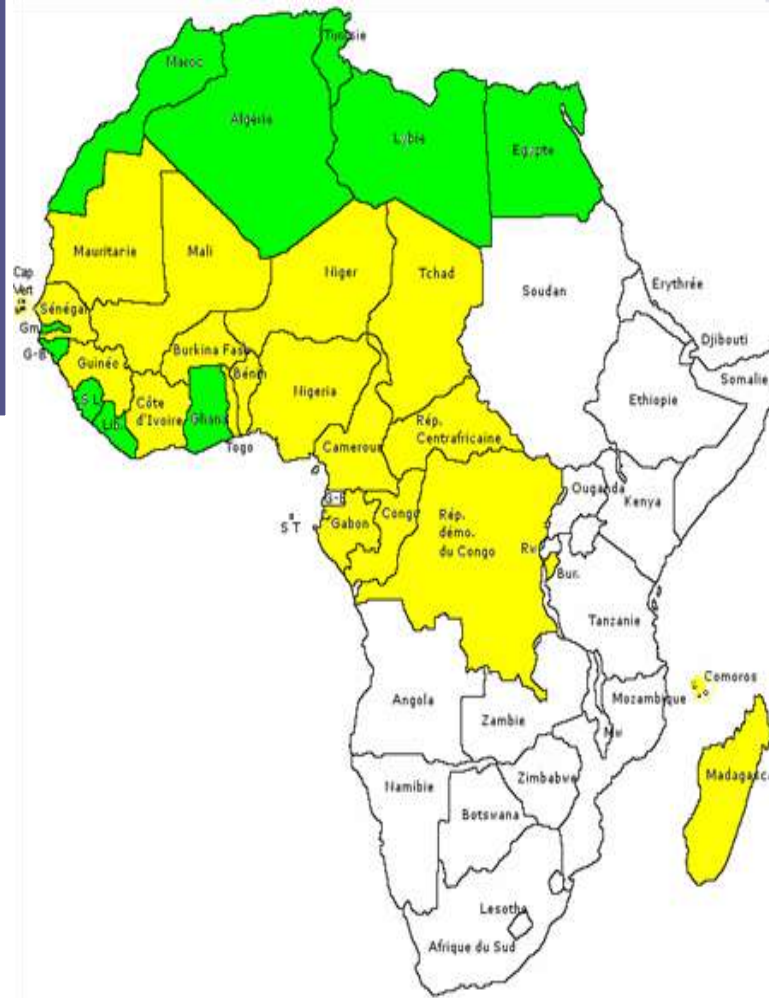
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**AVIATION
 SECURITY**

**COMBATING
 NETWORKS
 THAT ENTER
 BY AIR**

**COMBATING
 IRREGULAR
 IMMIGRATION
 - DOCUMENT
 FRAUD**

**CONSULTING
 AUDIT
 EXPERTISE**



Expertise of CRASAC





The challenges





Economic challenges



Economic migration

- demographics
- standard of living





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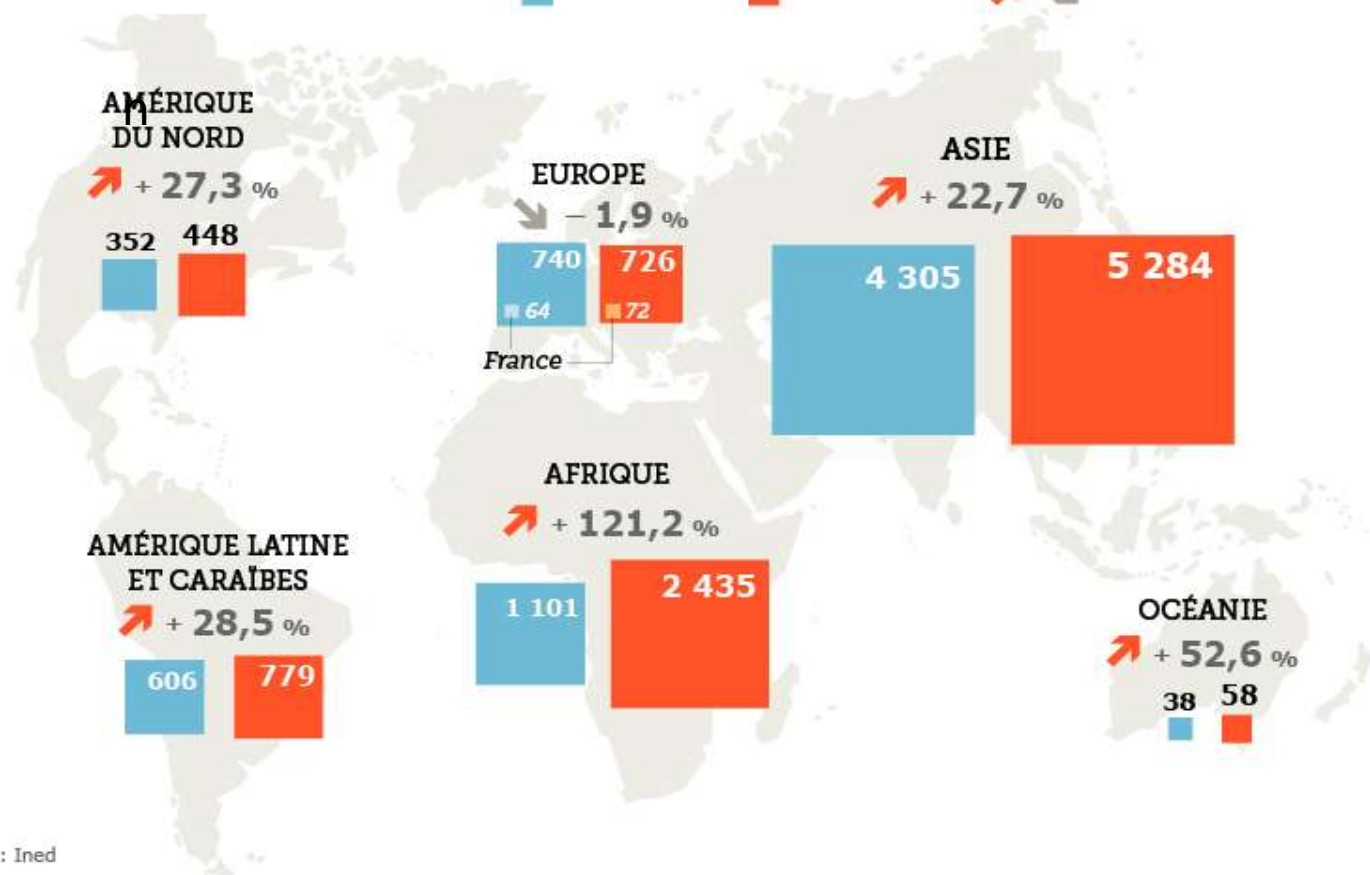
World population, almost 10 billion habitants in 2050

PROJECTIONS IN MILLIONS

... en 2013

... en 2050

↗ ↘ Variation



Source : Ined

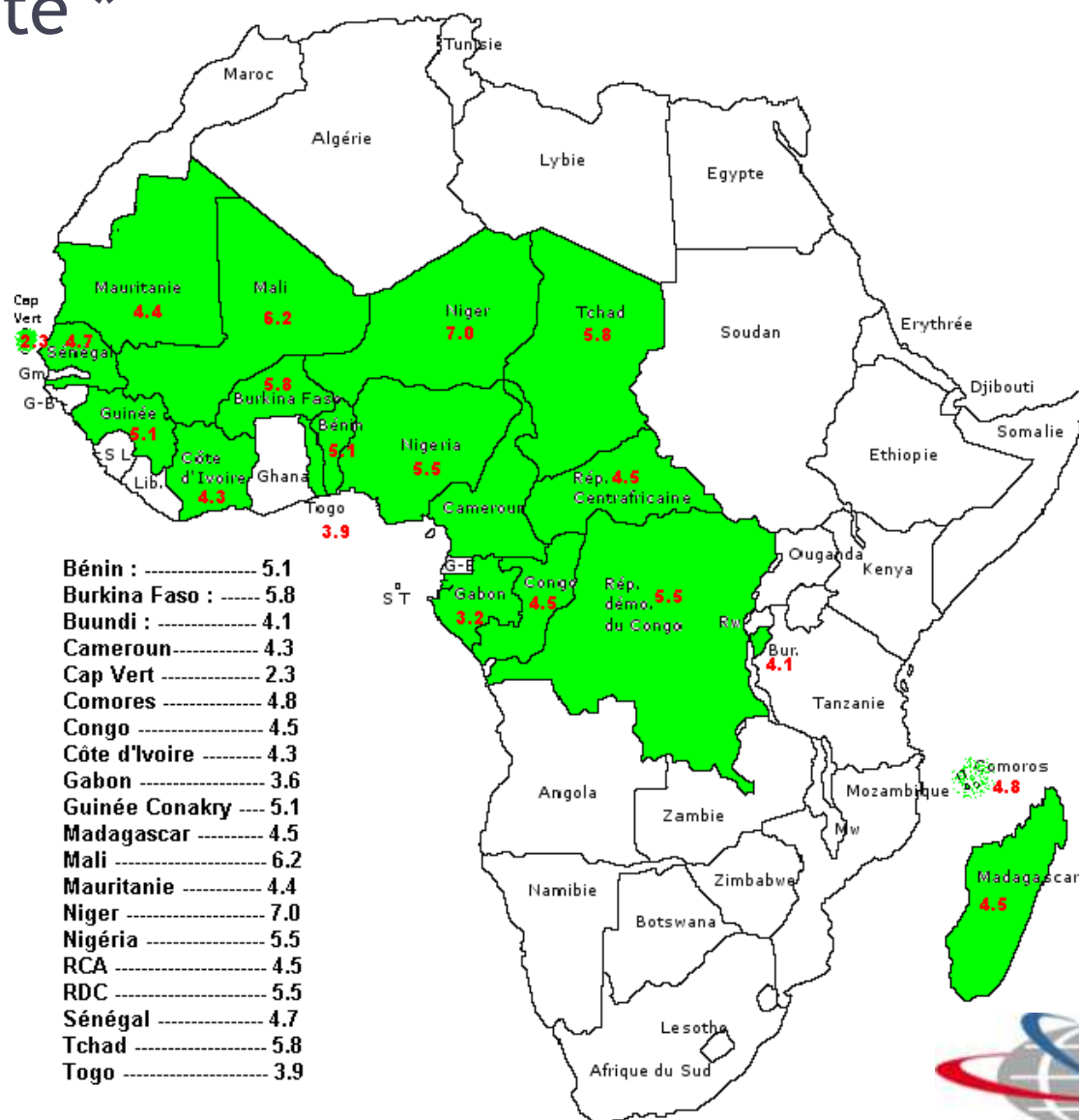




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Fertility rate *



* Source : Perspectives économiques en Afrique

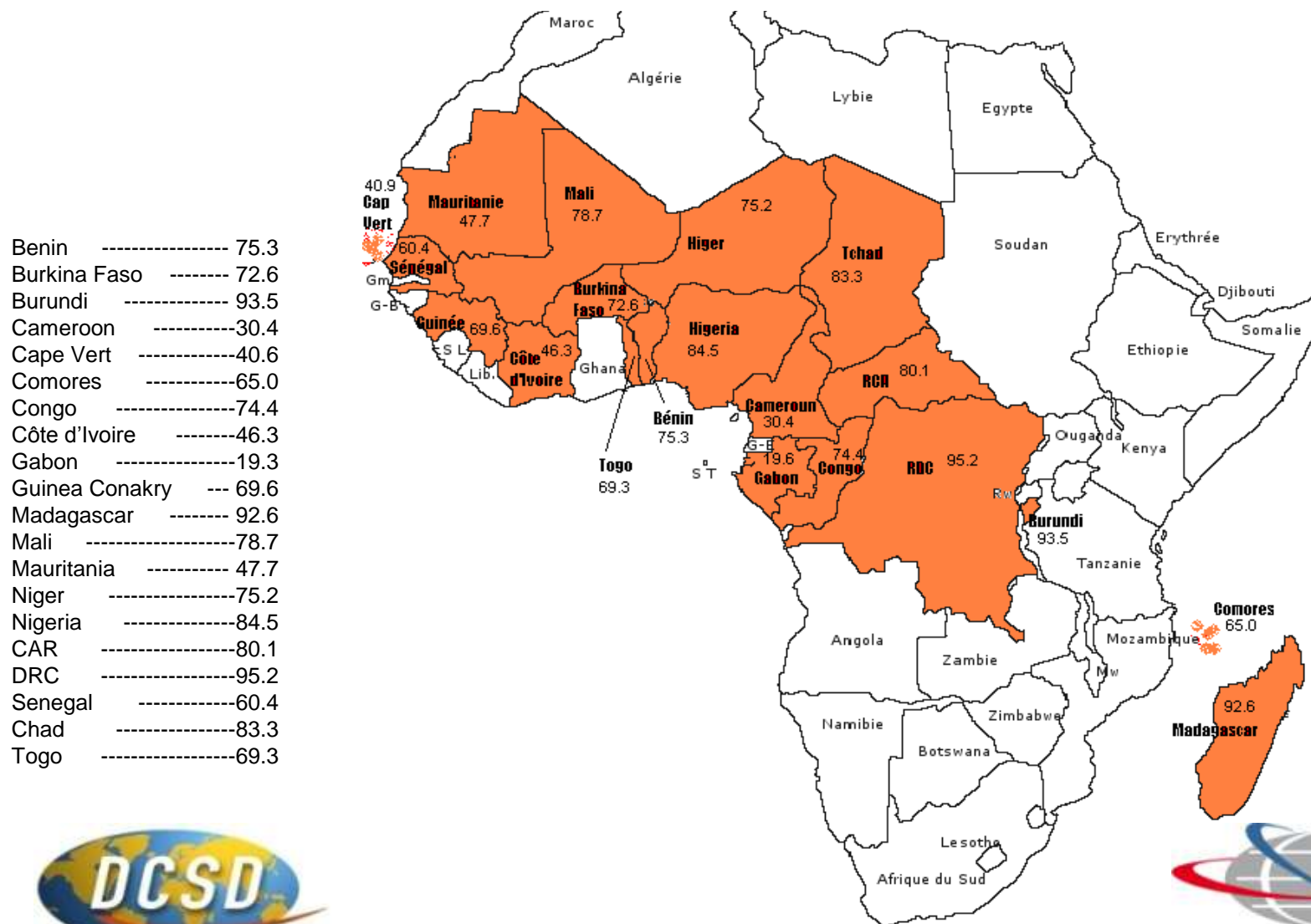




- High rate of unemployment
- Large informal sector



International poverty threshold *



* Source : Perspectives économiques en Afrique



Migration policies

↳ Security challenges





It is important to recognise that pressures on borders were not anticipated and a dramatic increase in movement has taken place, having an impact on the security policies that were in place.





These issues derive from different sources

- Frozen or forgotten conflicts that are reignited (Mali)
- The overturn of older authoritarian regimes (Libya, Tunisia, Egypt)
- Power conflicts with capital hierarchy refusal – rural areas (Nigeria...)
- Acquisition of territories by criminal groups (Mali, Nigeria,)

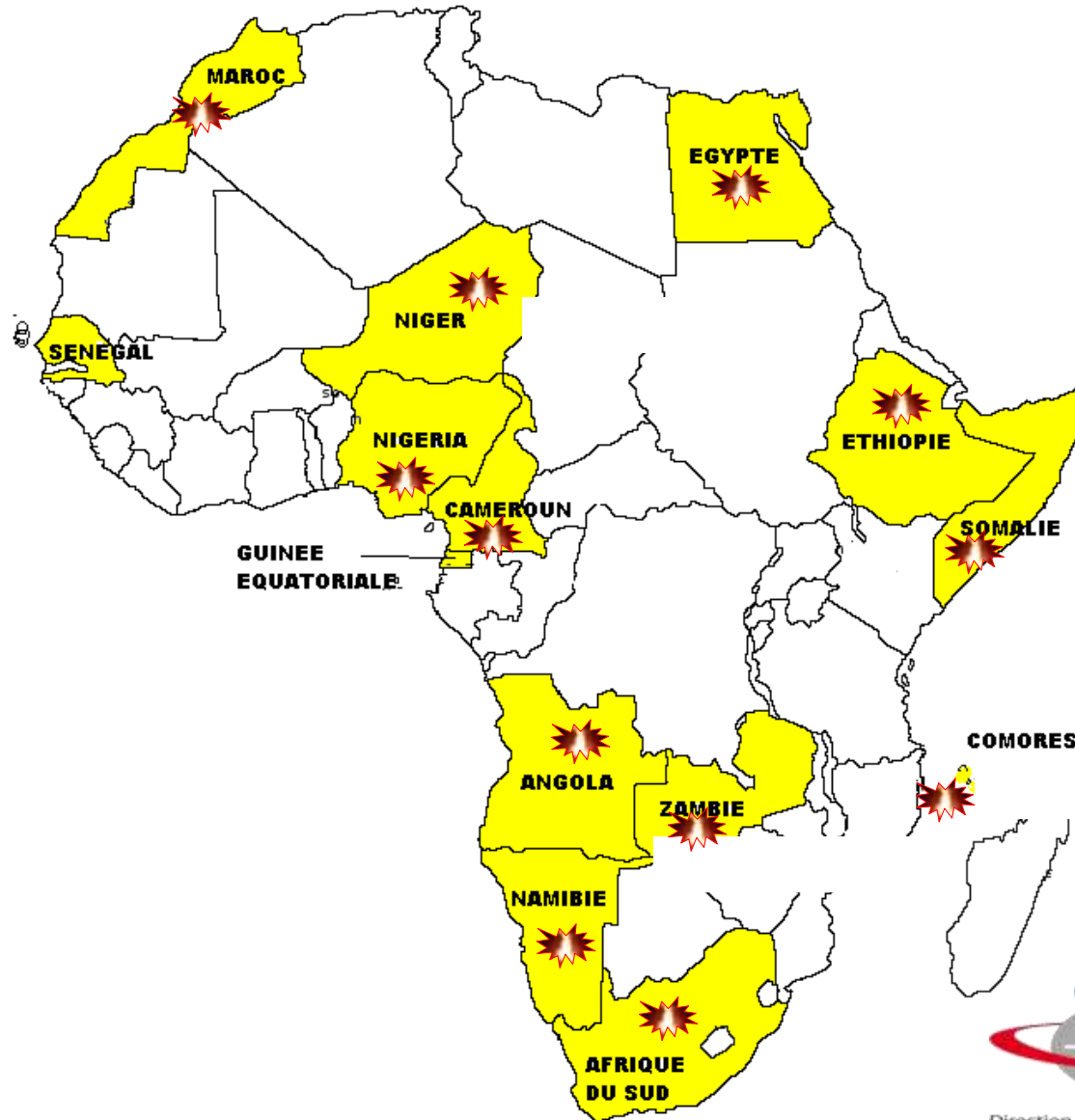




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Political challenges : between ethnic, sectarian and political violence





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Unresolved conflicts: DRC Central African Republic





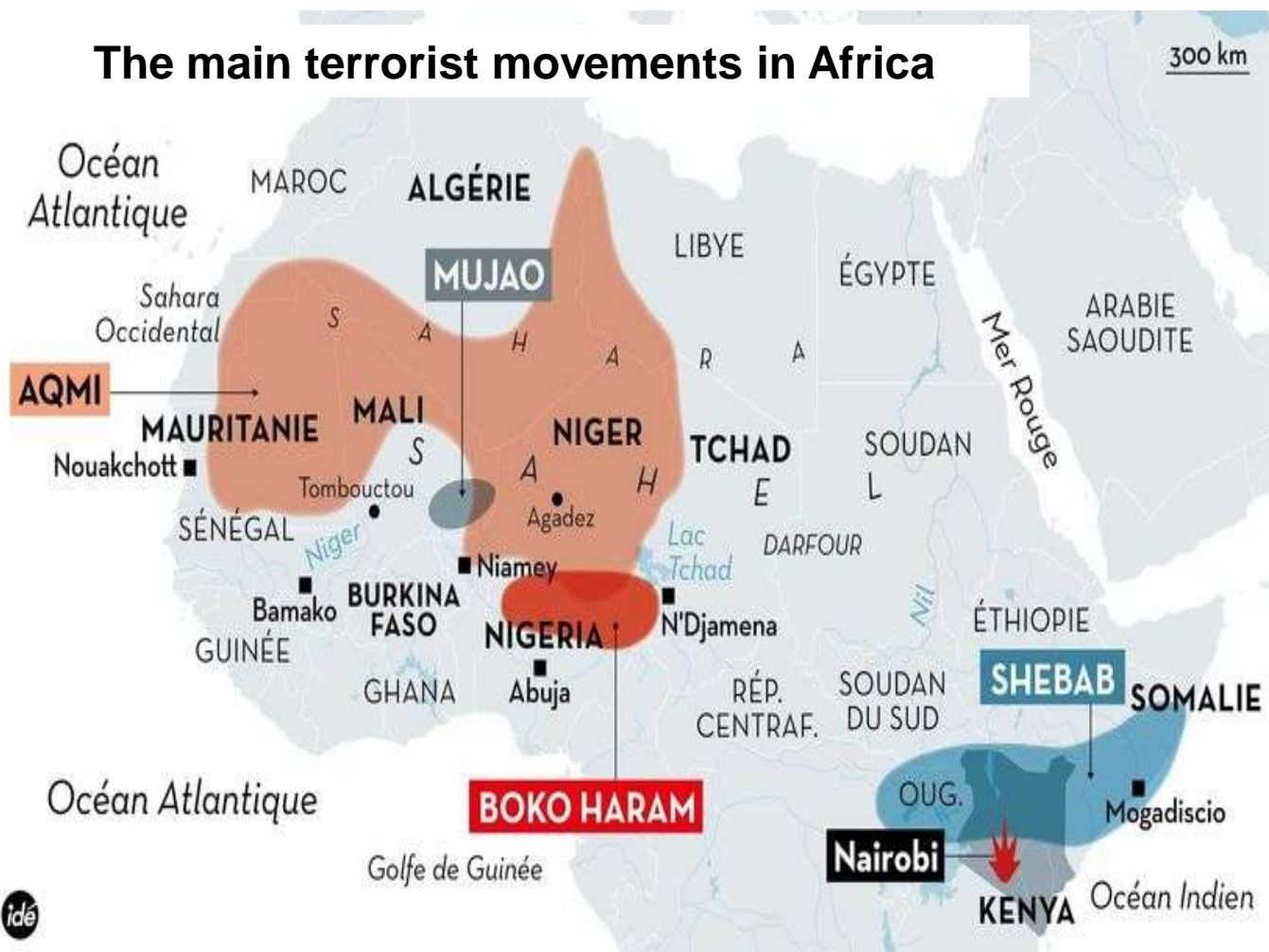
Terrorism



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The main terrorist movements in Africa



idé





Challenges specific to the region





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Vast countries





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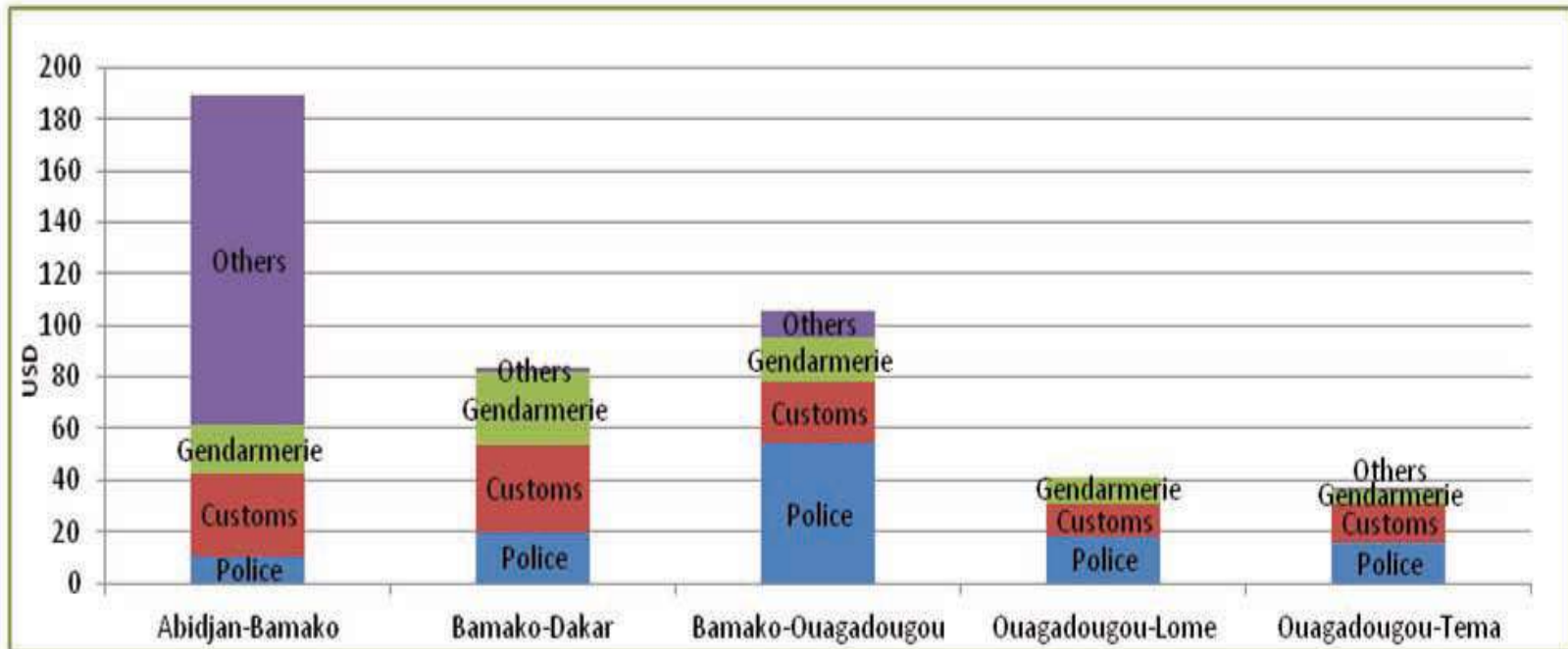
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Border posts that are isolated from central authorities



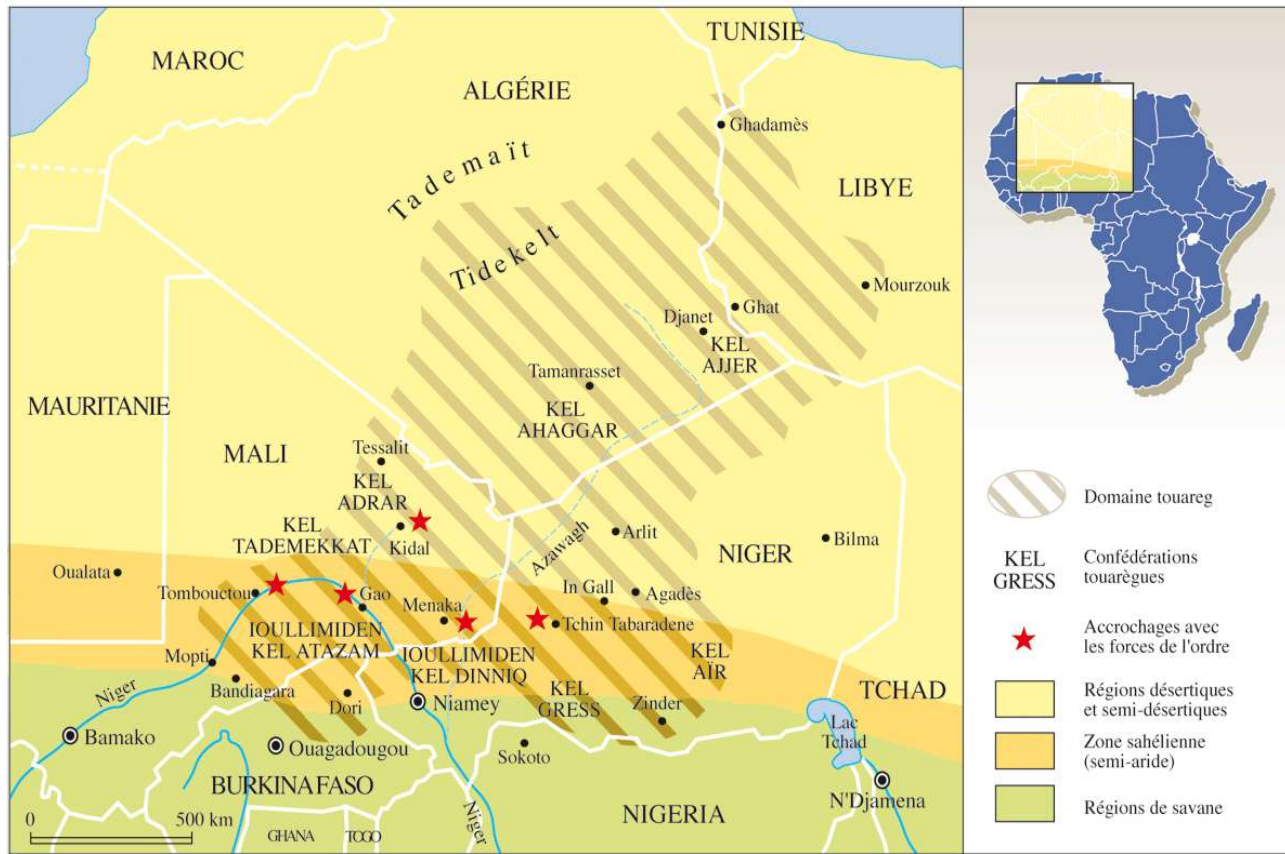


Border posts that are isolated from each other



Means of bribery by service and by trip

The challenge of corruption



Communities and border management



There are therefore numerous challenges and others to be added are:

- high running and maintenance costs at borders, especially for mobile structures
- lack of coordination from national services
- lack of cross-border cooperation
- lack of qualified personnel
- States that are suspicious of each other





MALI





78,7% of the population below the international poverty threshold (43,6% NPL)

Unemployment rate of 9,6 %

Fertility rate of 6,2

Post colonial conflicts

Crises in neighbouring countries





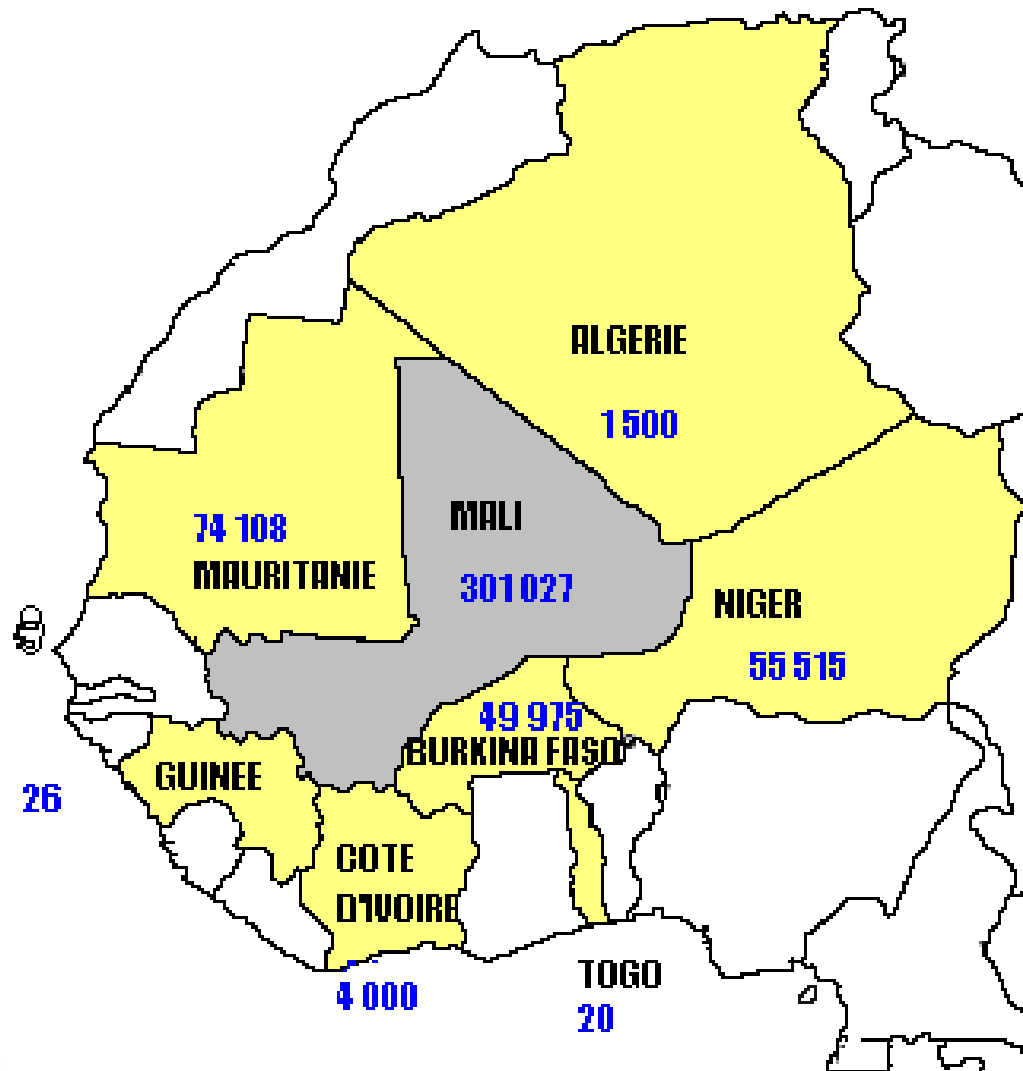
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Migration policy and geographical situation



Direction de la coopération internationale



The Malian crisis : the consequences of migration





Efficient management methods





The methods used for effective border management are recognised as and derive from:

- collecting and passing on border data
- technology that meets the demands and suits the environment
- recruiting and training specialised personnel
- creating and implementing procedures in methods to combat fraud
- creating or multiplying checking methods
- developing internal and external strategic partnerships





Decisions have been made, primarily related to:

- creating border management strategies (Senegal, Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania)
- creating one-stop border posts (project WAEMU)
- creating joint teams in shared controlled areas
- exchanging information (regional, continental and international organisations)
- harmonising State legislations



The key trio

- Control
- Inform
- Monitor



The solutions found can be referenced :

1st factor : will and capability of States / institutional and legal framework

2nd factor : infrastructures and equipments / need for resources

3rd factor : human resources and training

4th factor : communication / coordination / cooperation



1st factor

Will and capability of States to control their own borders

SOLUTION

- Decide on a usage policy and a communication policy
- Define simplified procedures, produce and circulate a table on monitoring movements, produce analyses of flows through an office specifically created for this
- Organise collecting and centralising data, develop utilities for file consultation and interconnect the systems
- Systematise criminal proceedings





2nd factor

Need for resources (cooperation and complementarity)

SOLUTION

- Build approved posts
- Equipment (furniture, office equipment, transmission, machinery etc...)
- Sufficient specialised human resources





3rd factor

Need for specialised personnel and tailored training

SOLUTION

- Provide training for trainers
- Provide training for personnel
- Design an annual training plan
- Tailor the initial training by integrating cross-specialist skills (document fraud etc...)



4th factor

Need for coordination and complementarity

SOLUTION

- Establish technical agreements between managements and Ministries
- Organise exchanges
- Organise joint controls
- Develop international exchanges (interpol borne I 24 7)





Thank you for your attention





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