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

between traditional issues and new challenges
C R A S A C
Regional Office for Civil Aviation Security
SURETE DE L'AVIATION CIVILE
LUTTE CONTRE LES FILIERES UTILISANT LA VOIE AERIENNE

CONSULTING
AUDIT
EXPERTISE

AVIATION SECURITY

COMBATING NETWORKS THAT ENTER BY AIR

COMBATING IRREGULAR IMMIGRATION – DOCUMENT FRAUD

Expertise of CRASAC
The challenges
Economic challenges
Economic migration
- demographics
- standard of living
World population, almost 10 billion habitants in 2050

Source: Ined
Fertility rate *

* Source: Perspectives économiques en Afrique
- High rate of unemployment
- Large informal sector
International poverty threshold *

Benin 75.3
Burkina Faso 72.6
Burundi 93.5
Cameroon 30.4
Cape Vert 40.6
Comores 65.0
Congo 74.4
Côte d’Ivoire 46.3
Gabon 19.3
Guinea Conakry 69.6
Madagascar 92.6
Mali 78.7
Mauritania 47.7
Niger 65.0
Nigeria 84.5
CAR 80.1
DRC 95.2
Senegal 60.4
Chad 83.3
Togo 69.3

* 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, ....)
Political challenges: between ethnic, sectarian and political violence
Unresolved conflicts: DRC Central African Republic
Terrorism
The main terrorist movements in Africa
Challenges specific to the region
Vast countries
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
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
Migration policy and geographical situation
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:

1\textsuperscript{st} factor: will and capability of States / institutional and legal framework

2\textsuperscript{nd} factor: infrastructures and equipments / need for resources

3\textsuperscript{rd} factor: human resources and training

4\textsuperscript{th} 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
dcicrasac@orange.sn
philippe.duporge@diplomatie.gouv.fr

Ambassade de France
1 rue El Hadji Amadou Assane NDOYE
BP 4035
DAKAR

00221 33 839 51 95
00221 77 461 56 46