



PAGE 4: B.1) YOUR CASE STORY: TITLE AND DESCRIPTION

Q1: TITLE OF CASE STORY

WEST AFRICA JOINT BORDER POST (JBP) PROGRAMME

Q2: CASE STORY ABSTRACT

Land border crossing points have been identified as key bottlenecks along key regional road corridors in West Africa. Various levels of malpractices as a result of discordant procedures and documentation and multiplicity of government Agencies have been recorded as resulting in long and cumbersome border crossing by goods, persons and vehicles.

The World Bank and other development partners have placed monetary value on these delays and malpractices which hinders intra-community trade and makes the transport cost components of goods very high.

This Case Story therefore looks at the West Africa JBP Programme which seeks to construct Joint Border Posts between adjoining ECOWAS member states to enable border control Agencies of two neighbouring states undertake controls simultaneously to reduce the border crossing time which is an important component of the logistics chain.

PUBLIC SECTOR CASE STORY TEMPLATE

Q3: LONG DESCRIPTION OF THE CASE STORY

Joint Border Posts The goal is to decongest borders to enable the smooth passage of goods, transport and trade along that makes movements in terms of reduced cost, time and reliability of the road transport system from gateway port to in-land destination.

Specific objectives include the following:

- i) A reduction of trade and logistics cost by 20% at least
- ii) Enhance intra-regional trade
- iii) Revenue to Governments increased
- iv) Enhanced free movement of persons between neighbouring Member States
- v) Improved cross-border co-operation, security and sharing of intelligence and resources for border control agencies;
- vi) Reduced corruption and revenue leakages at borders;
- vii) Reduction in delays, operating costs & incidence of social cancers like drinking or promiscuity attributable to border delays, for transport operators and forwarders.
- viii) Baseline data available to assess impact

The programme includes the following components/results:

- i) Construction and Equipment of modern Joint Border Posts (JBPs) – The establishment of Joint Border Posts (JBPs) and installation of equipment such as scanners and weigh bridges.

Thus far, the Togo/Ghana and the Benin/Niger JBPs have been completed. Currently ongoing include the Nigeria/Benin, Benin/Togo and the Gambia/Senegal bridge (the latter two is being implemented by the African Development Bank.

The three (3) remaining JBPs that require funding include Elubo/Noé (Ghana/Côte d'Ivoire), Kouremale (Guinea/Mali) and Paga (Ghana/Burkina Faso)

- ii) Harmonized Legal Framework and Operational Guidelines – the programme has also developed a generic Regional Text (ECOWAS Supplementary Act Relating to the Implementation and Management of Joint Border Posts in the West African Region) to guide the establishment and operation of JBPs in West Africa. The framework also includes a compendium of operational procedure manuals containing the step by step procedures governing each statutory border Agencies and customized to suit the situation of each border.

- iii) Interconnectivity and Border Management – the JBP concept thrives on the exchange of information and interconnection of customs administration systems. The use of ICT to ensure simultaneous checking and border controls will be adopted. The World Customs Organization principles of Integrated Border Management, Single Windows and Risk management will be adopted and enshrined into the activities of border officials and Agencies to minimize time and associated cost spent at the borders.

- iv) Training of Border Control Officials and sensitization of users

Project Challenges:

- 1- Inadequate funding and financiers for designed JBPs
- 2- Inadequate capacity and knowledge within Member States to support REC in implementing JBP projects.
- 3- Long procurement process in line with donor procedures

Q4: Please add here web links to project/programme materials.

Respondent skipped this question

PUBLIC SECTOR CASE STORY TEMPLATE

Q5: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS	
Name:	Kola Sofola
Ministry/Institution/Organization:	ECOWAS
Country:	Nigeria
Email Address:	.
Q6: FUNCTION	Public sector
Q7: FUNDING PARTNER Tick the appropriate box(es)	Bilateral donor, Multilateral organization, Other (please specify) .
Q8: Additional information	
ECOWAS Commission African Development Bank European Commission	
Q9: START DATE OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	November, 2011
Q10: STATUS OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	On-going
Q11: DURATION OR, IF ON-GOING, EXPECTED DURATION OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	3-5 years
Q12: COST OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	More than US\$20 million
Q13: Additional information	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q14: TYPE OF FUNDING FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME	Grant

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Q15: PROJECT/PROGRAMME TYPE	Regional
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Q16: SINGLE COUNTRY/CUSTOMS TERRITORY	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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PUBLIC SECTOR CASE STORY TEMPLATE

Q17: REGION(If the region does not appear in the drop down menu, please enter manually.)

Other (please specify) West Africa

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Q18: MULTI-COUNTRY(Enter all countries or customs territories)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 10: C.4) ABOUT THE CASE STORY

Q19: CASE STORY FOCUSTick the appropriate box(es)

Customs reform, Other border agency reforms,
Upgrading transport infrastructure

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Q20: HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate box(es)

Too early to say

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PUBLIC SECTOR CASE STORY TEMPLATE

Q21: WHAT WERE THE OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate box(es)

Officials trained,
Customs laws amended or updated,
New customs procedures,
New other border agency procedure,
New border equipment (e.g. scanner),
New or updated one-stop border post,
New or updated electronic single window,
New border infrastructure (e.g. customs offices, storage, etc.)
,
New or updated transport infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, airports)
,
New laws, rules or regulations on services

Q22: Additional information(maximum 300 words)

- i) Construction and Equipment of modern Joint Border Posts (JBPs)
- ii) Harmonized Legal Framework and Operational Guidelines
- iii) Interconnectivity and Border Management
- iv) Training of Border Control Officials and sensitization of users
- v) Management options of the completed JBPs

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PUBLIC SECTOR CASE STORY TEMPLATE

Q23: WHAT WERE THE OUTCOMES OF YOUR PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate box(es)

- Reduction in customs clearance time,
 - Reduction in other border agency clearance time
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 - Reduction in cost of customs clearance,
 - Reduction in cost of other border agency clearance
 - ,
 - Reduction in requests for informal payments,
 - Reduction in informal payments,
 - Increase in merchandise imports,
 - Increase in merchandise exports,
 - Increase in shipping volumes,
 - Increase in road haulage volumes,
 - Increase in tariff revenue,
 - Other (please specify)
- possible outcomes as per the objectives of the programme

Q24: Additional information(maximum 300 words)

Specific objectives include the following:

- i) A reduction of trade and logistics cost by 20% at least
- ii) Enhance intra-regional trade
- iii) Revenue to Governments increased
- iv) Enhanced free movement of persons between neighbouring Member States
- v) Improved cross-border co-operation, security and sharing of intelligence and resources for border control agencies;
- vi) Reduced corruption and revenue leakages at borders;
- vii) Reduction in delays, operating costs & incidence of social cancers like drinking or promiscuity attributable to border delays, for transport operators and forwarders.
- viii) Baseline data available to assess impact

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Q25: WHAT WERE THE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate box(es)

Other (please specify) Too early to assess.

Q26: Additional information(maximum 300 words)

Respondent skipped this question

Q27: LESSONS LEARNT Tick the appropriate box(es)	Other (please specify) .
Q28: Additional information(maximum 300 words)	
1- Inadequate funding and financiers for designed JBPs - Importance of securing funding during project design 2- Inadequate capacity and knowledge within Member States to support REC in implementing JBP projects. - The capacity of Member States should be built to support implementation 3- Long procurement process in line with donor procedures - Procurement processes should be simplified.	
Q29: PROJECT OR PROGRAMME MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK Tick the appropriate box(es)	Project baselines set