

MOT* METHODOLOGY: EXCERPTS BASED ON A MID-TERM WORK SESSION

Objective

Proposal of operational frameworks and policy recommendations aimed at promoting cross-border co-operation in the Sikasso–Bobo–Banfora area

Part 1

General framework for cross-border co-operation

Part 2

Practical application to the mango sector in the Sikasso–Bobo–Banfora area

Methodological tools

Collection of documents, questionnaire-based interviews, cross-cutting analysis of data, discussions with the SWAC Secretariat, field facilitators and focal points in Ministries in Mali and Burkina Faso in charge of cross-border issues.

* MOT : Transfrontier Operational Mission (Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière)

1 DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING: CURRENT STATUS

Reports

Drafted by E. Salliot and S. Sanou on the basis of field missions accompanied by D. Diarra and L. Sogoba

Documents available

Sikasso–Korhogo–Bobo Dioulasso (SKBo), ECOWAS, AU, UEMOA projects, regulatory frameworks, national strategies, sectoral policies, SWAC Atlas, PDM documents, report on co-operatives in Mali, corridor study, etc.

Data analysis

Production of a comparative mapping, tables (legal tools, etc.) and figures (institutional organisation, etc.)

2 QUESTIONNAIRES DESIGN AND TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

Actors interviewed

- Local authorities
- Decentralised administrations
- Ministries: Mali and Burkina Faso
- Sub-regional authorities, African Union
- Technical and financial partners (TFP)
- Economic actors in the mango sector: producers, traders (collectors), processors, exporters.

Questionnaires designed in collaboration with the team and lobbying of Ministries

3 FIRST ASSESSMENTS

3.1 GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR CROSS-BORDER CO-OPERATION AT THE BORDER MALI – BURKINA FASO: SURVEY RESULTS

Decentralised Administrations

An interest in cross-border co-operation in cooperation with local authorities

States

A shared resolve to provide a common response to cross-border problems and to develop appropriate mechanisms

Sub-regional authorities

A clear interest in cross-border co-operation;
some competition between structures;
the co-operation between Mali and Burkina Faso highlighted as a successful example to be further developed in West Africa.

Technical and financial partners

High degree of involvement in providing support for decentralisation process; little involvement in cross-border co-operation except for the UNDP and the GTZ; interest shown in the SKBo project by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

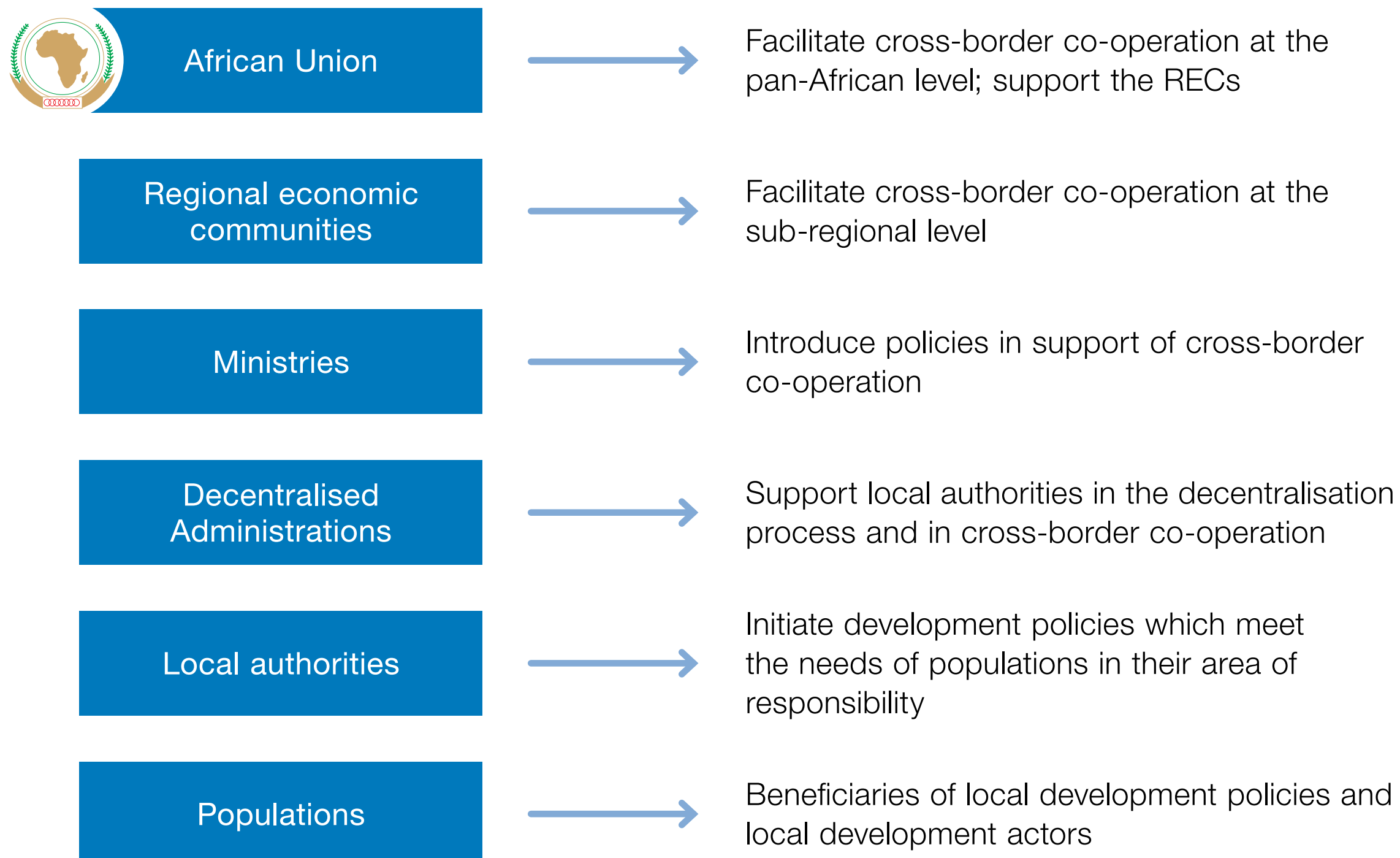
3 FIRST ASSESSMENTS

3.2 GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR CROSS-BORDER CO-OPERATION AT THE BORDER MALI – BURKINA FASO: RESULTS OF THE DOCUMENTS REVIEW

- Cross-border co-operation already existing at an informal level
- Status of de-centralisation process in Mali and Burkina Faso
- Ministries in charge of cross-border co-operation in Mali and Burkina Faso
- Bilateral co-operation within the Mali-Burkina Faso Grand Joint Committee (Grande Commission Mixte paritaire Mali-Burkina Faso)
- Initiatives at the sub-regional level
 - existing programmes: AU, ECOWAS, UEMOA
 - UEMOA programme design in progress
 - ECOWAS considering the establishment of a common fund for cross-border co-operation
 - ECOWAS sub-regional agreement and guidelines on cross-border co-operation currently in process of being adopted

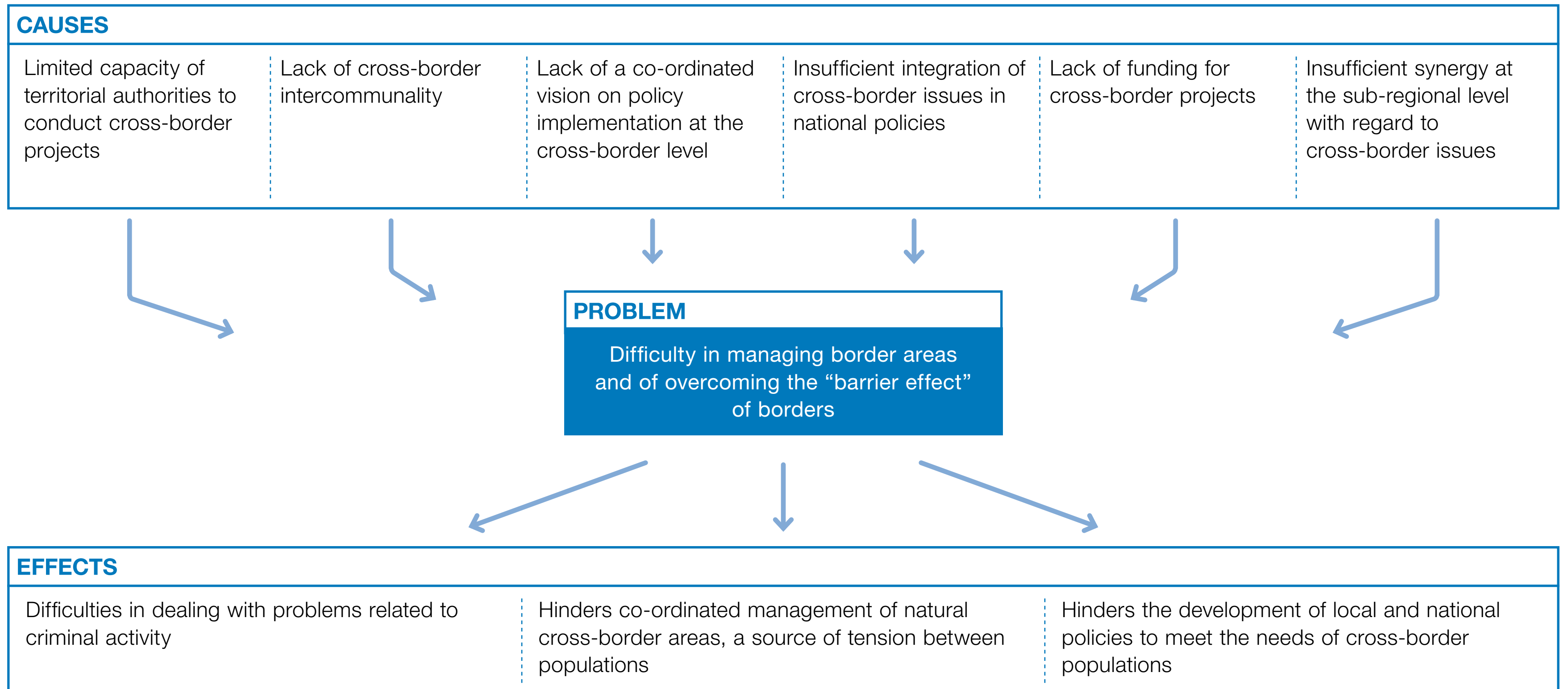
3 FIRST ASSESSMENTS

3.3 ROLE OF ACTORS



4 OBSTACLES AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

4.1 OVERVIEW



4 OBSTACLES AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

4.2 POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

CAUSES					
Limited capacity of territorial authorities to conduct cross-border projects	Lack of cross-border intercommunality	Lack of a co-ordinated vision on policy implementation at the cross-border level	Insufficient integration of cross-border issues in national policies	Lack of funding for cross-border projects	Insufficient synergy at the sub-regional level with regard to cross-border issues

OBSTACLES	SOLUTIONS
1. Lack of knowledge of the cross-border territory	Assessments, mapping
2. Lack of knowledge of the neighbouring country's organisational framework	Training courses
3. Lack of expertise to elaborate cross-border frameworks	Development of technical assistance
4. Lack of support for cross-border local authorities from decentralised administrations	Training courses (capacity building) for devolved administrations
5. Lack of assistance from technical and financial partners	Creation of a department for cross-border affairs within decentralised administrations
6. Lack of knowledge about experiences at other borders	Support for cross-border co-operation by TFPs
	Setting-up of a network of border authorities

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OBSTACLES	SOLUTIONS
1. Lack of interest among local elected officials in cross-border issues	Sensitise elected officials to cross-border issues
2. States' lack of knowledge of the needs of local authorities for legal instruments dedicated to cross-border co-operation	Communicate requirements to central government
3. Limitations of intercommunality regulations allowing local authorities to pursue cross-border activities	Identify a model framework for cross-border co-operation
4. Lack of a cross-border co-operation instrument providing legal authority	Feasibility study on how to adapt existing domestic legal instruments
5. Lack of formal involvement of populations and civil society in cross-border co-operation activities	Feasibility study on a legal instruments dedicated to cross-border co-operation
	Develop information and involvement activities of populations and civil society

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OBSTACLES	SOLUTIONS
1. Failure to include cross-border dimension into strategy papers at the local level	Raise awareness and provide technical assistance to local communities (from States and TFPs)
2. Lack of co-ordination between technical and financial partners active in the same border areas	Develop co-operation frameworks between TFPs in cross-border areas
	Creation of cross-border intercommunality and development of appropriate legal instruments
3. Failure to integrate cross border dimension into sectoral policies	Development by local authorities of cross-border territorial projects with the support of partners and States

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OBSTACLES	SOLUTIONS
1. Lack of information about local cross-border requirements reaching national level	Identify organisations in Mali and Burkina Faso which inform central government on local requirements
2. Lack of a national cross-border policy in Burkina Faso	Adoption of a national border strategy in Burkina Faso
3. Failure to include cross-border dimension into planning/strategy papers at the local level	Raise awareness of LCs and States and provide technical assistance (in collaboration with TFPs)
4. Insufficient synergies between concerned departments on cross-border co-operation	Strengthen interministerial co-ordination of cross-border activities. Identify the competent departments and increase the human capacity of the directorates.
5. Shortcomings in bilateral co-operation	Improve bilateral co-operation between Ministries: GJC

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OBSTACLES	SOLUTIONS
1. Lack of coordination between national funds and programmes existing on either side of the border	Improve coordination between existing funds and programmes in Mali and Burkina Faso
2. Difficulty faced by technical and financial partners in addressing cross-border issues	Include the cross-border dimension in co-operation frameworks with TFPs
	Adoption of a national border strategy in Burkina Faso
3. Lack of funding mechanism at the sub-regional level dedicated to cross-border projects	Creation of a common sub-regional fund dedicated to cross-border co-operation

4 OBSTACLES AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

4.2 POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

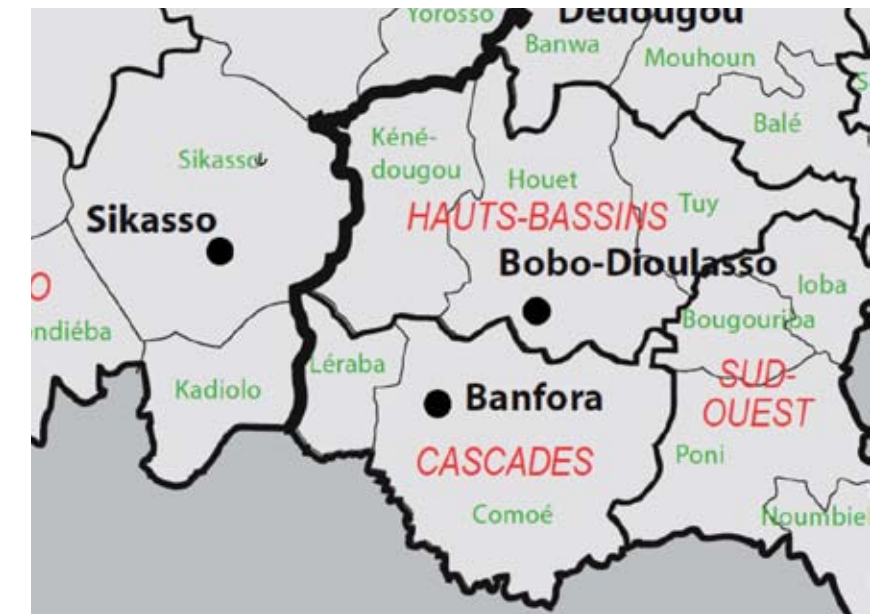
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OBSTACLES	SOLUTIONS
1. Lack of linkage between national funds and programmes existing on either side of the border	Creation of a database (internet site) on cross-border activities
2. Difficulty faced by technical and financial partners in addressing cross-border issues	Organisation of regular meetings between departments responsible for cross-border co-operation Development of common strategies between regional organisations and the African Union

5 ORGANISATION OF THE MANGO SECTOR IN THE SIKASSO–BANFORA–BOBO DIOULASSO AREA

5.1 OVERVIEW OF THE MANGO SECTOR IN THE SIKASSO–BANFORA–BOBO DIOULASSO AREA

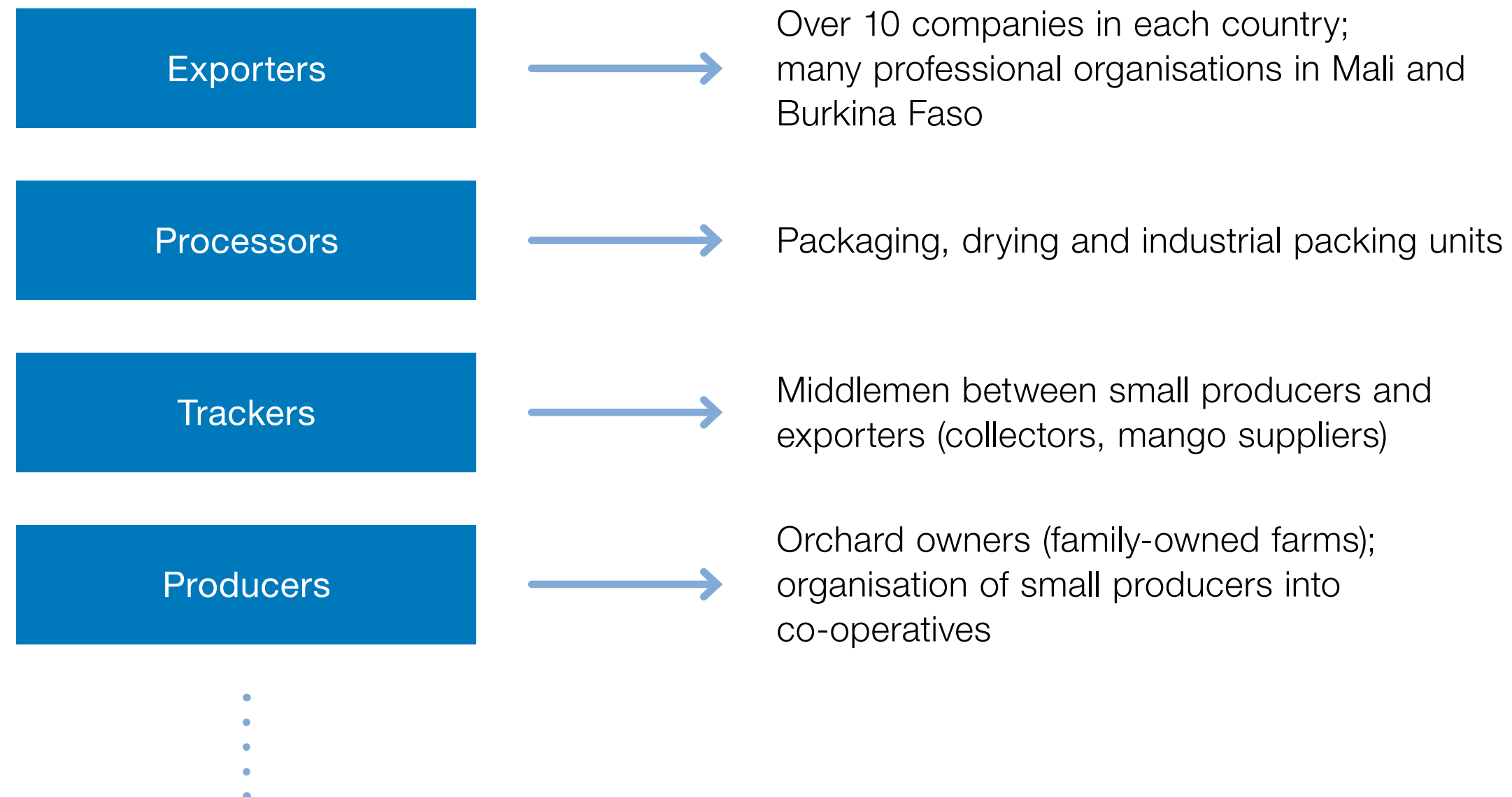
- The agricultural sector is the engine of economic growth in Mali and Burkina Faso (approximately 40% of GDP)
- export competitiveness of agricultural products is limited by both countries land-locked
- Mango production is expanding rapidly and a cross-border reality
- The mango sector offers great potential for diversification of agricultural activity
- An additional source of income for small producers
- Sikasso-Bobo-Banfora: a relatively fertile area
- Mangoes, the main export product from the SKBo area
- Concentration of mango production in the Kenedougou region
- Sector currently growing strongly: organic and fair trade
- Organisation of the mango sector: a very recent process initiated with the support of the TFPs
- Evaluation of the regional level



Study area of the mango sector

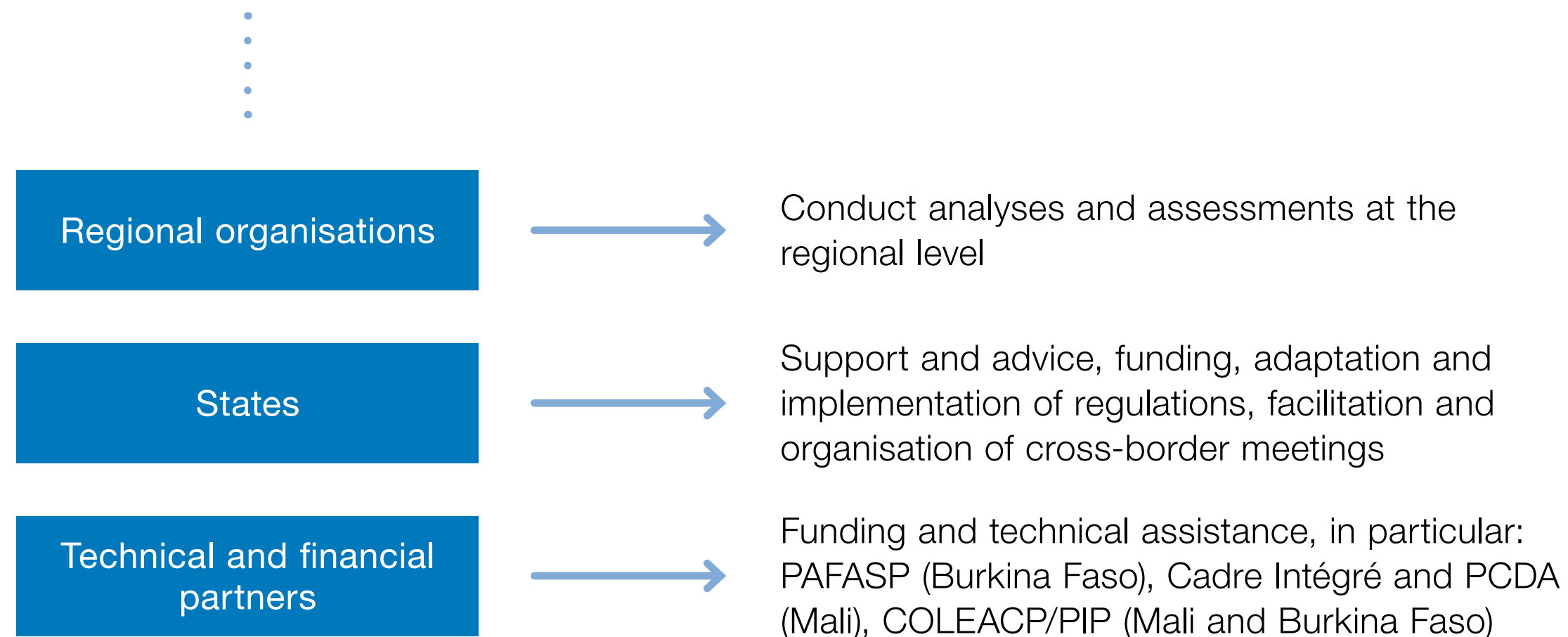
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5.2 ROLE OF ACTORS IN THE MANGO SECTOR



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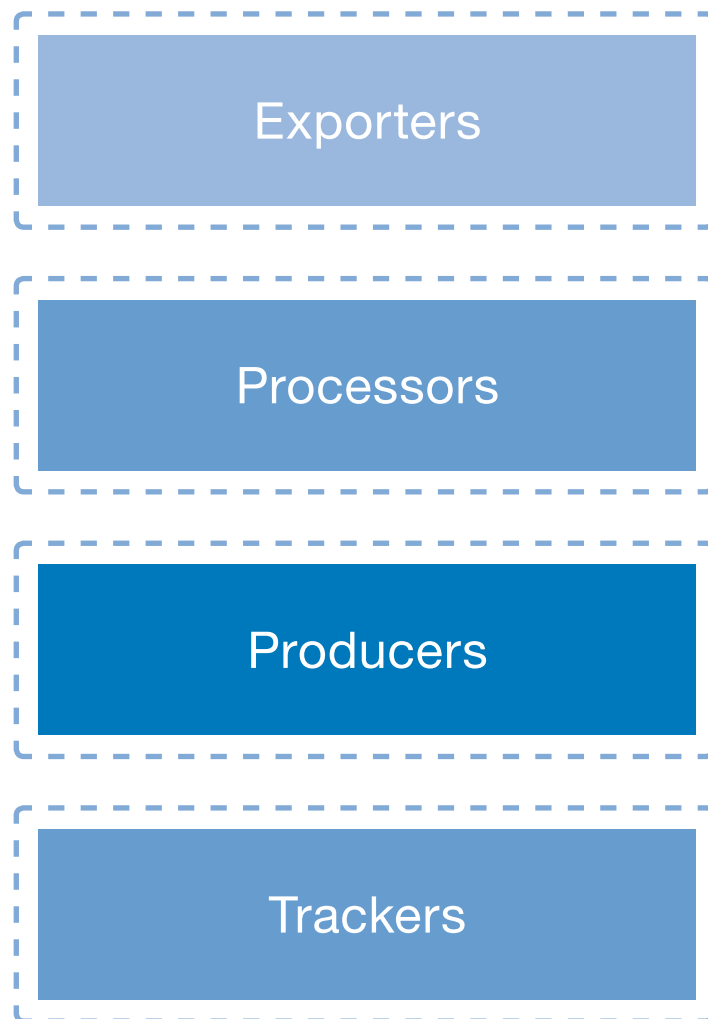
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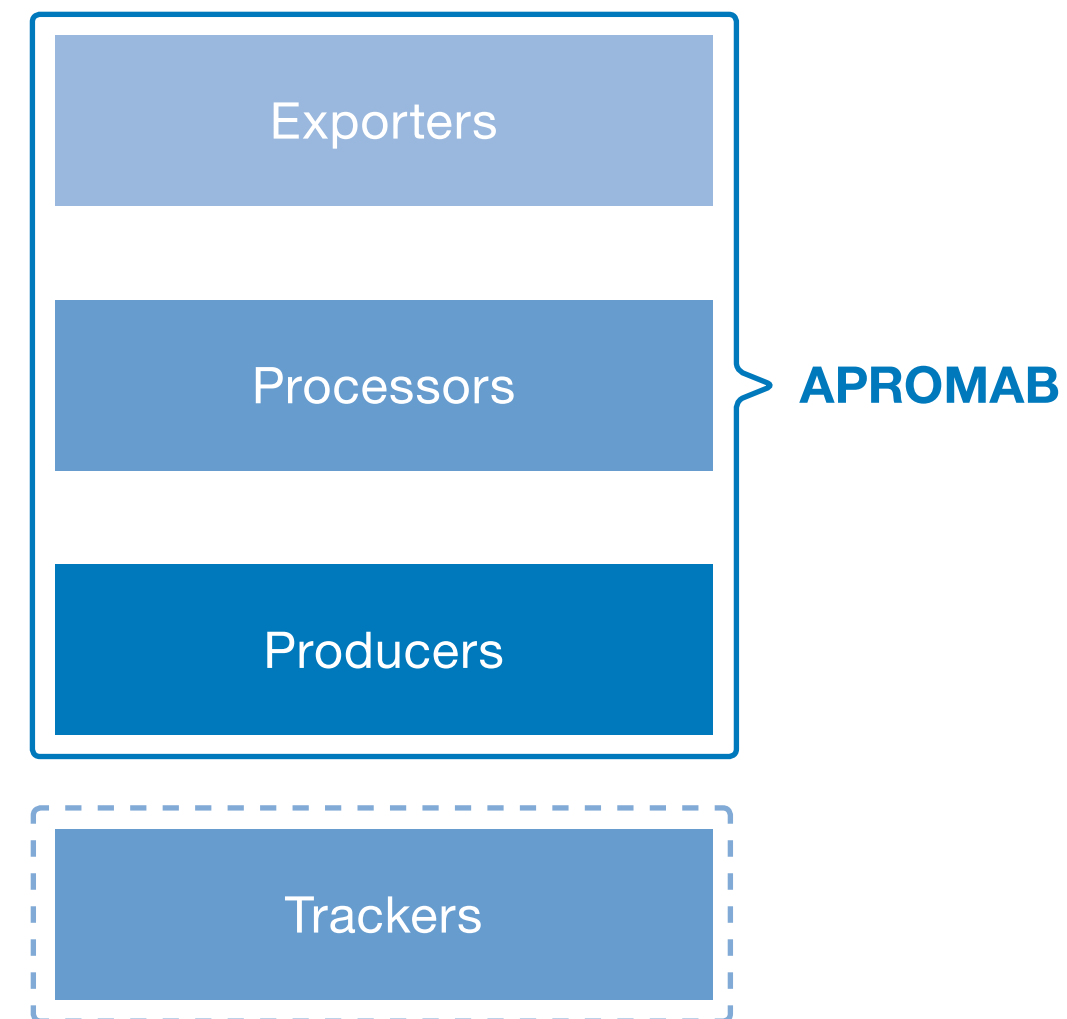
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5.2 ROLE OF ACTORS IN THE MANGO SECTOR

MALI



BURKINA FASO



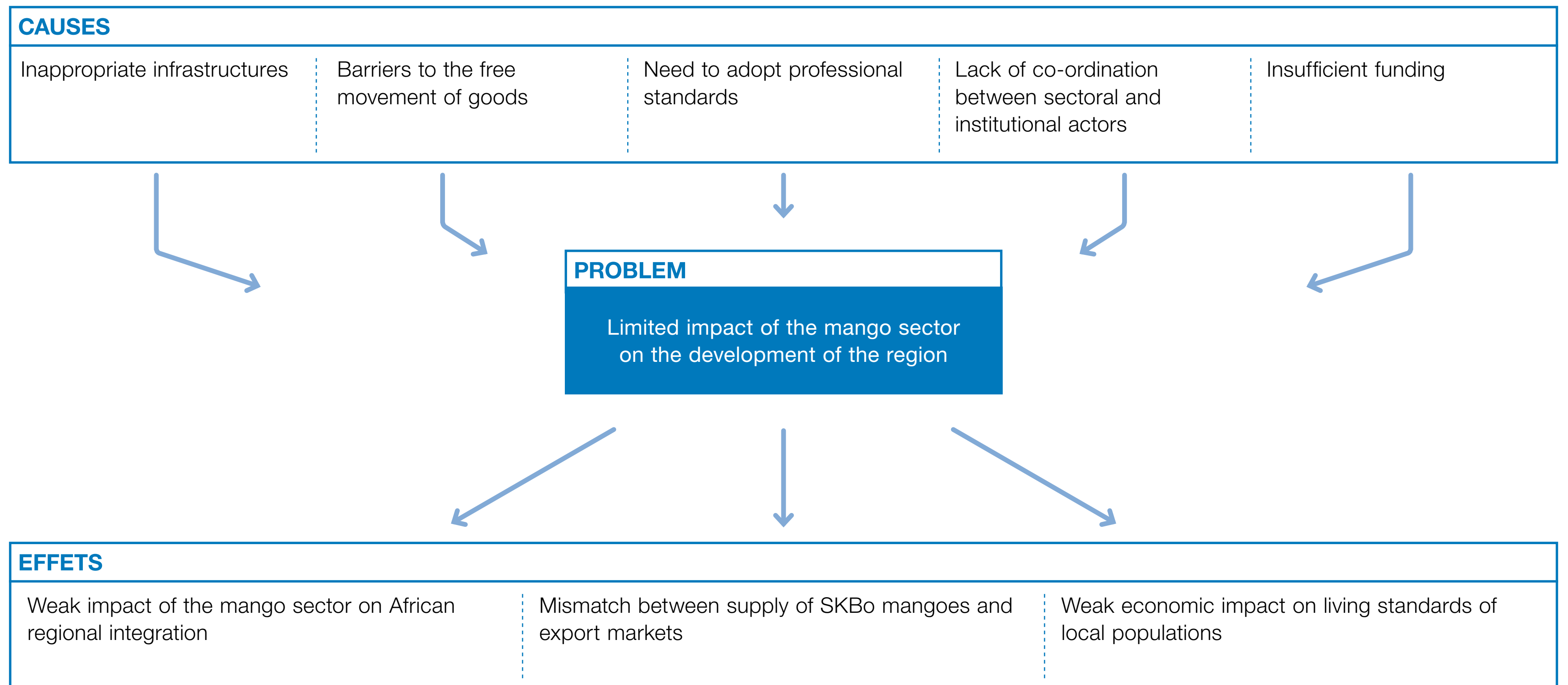
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5.3 SURVEY RESULTS OF PRIVATE ACTORS IN THE MANGO SECTOR

- Mango sector operates informally
- Use of agreement protocol
- Barrier to the free movement of goods (failure to comply with regulations)
- Weak information sharing among actors
- Need to introduce professional practices
- Lack of government support
- Willingness to organise the sector at the cross-border level
 - need to co-ordinate actors in order to produce high-quality mangoes which meet the requirements of export markets
 - need for sufficient market-power vis-à-vis importers
 - need for lobbying
- Willingness to organise sector at the sub-regional level

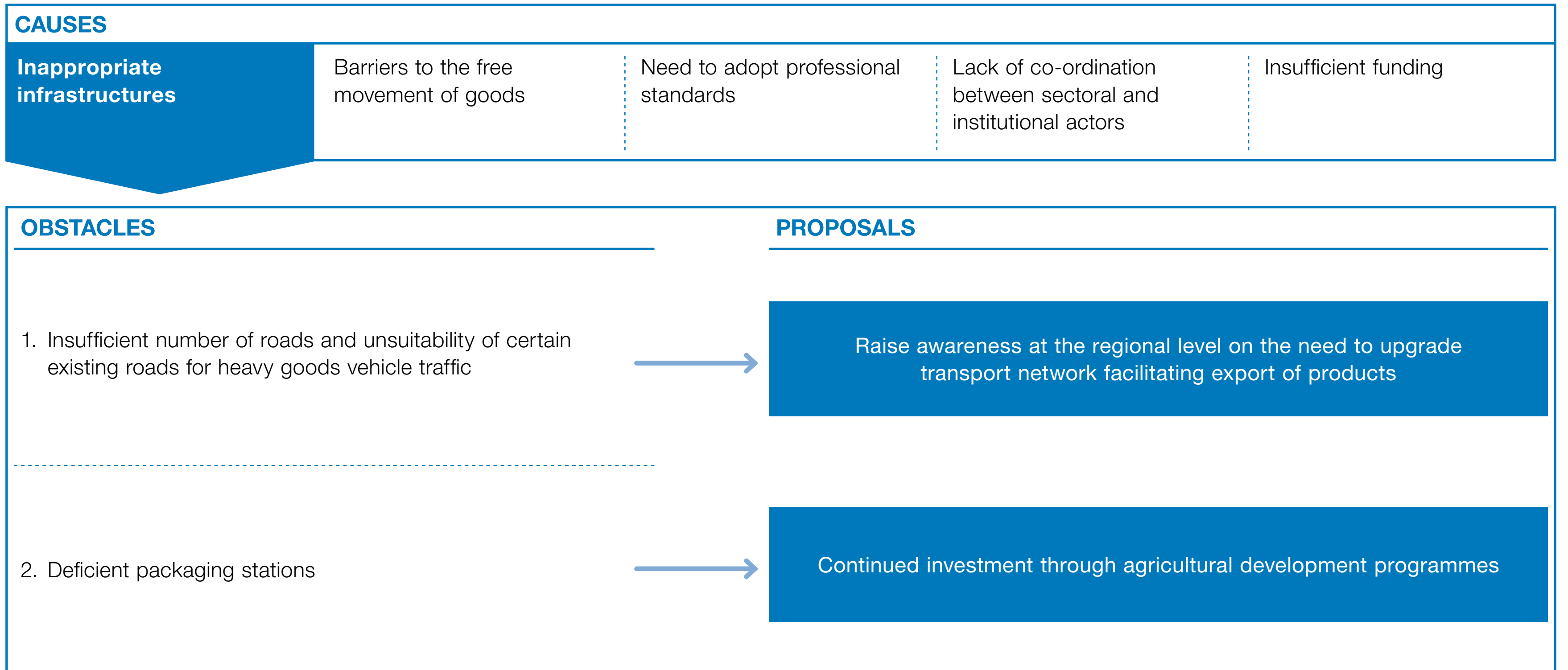
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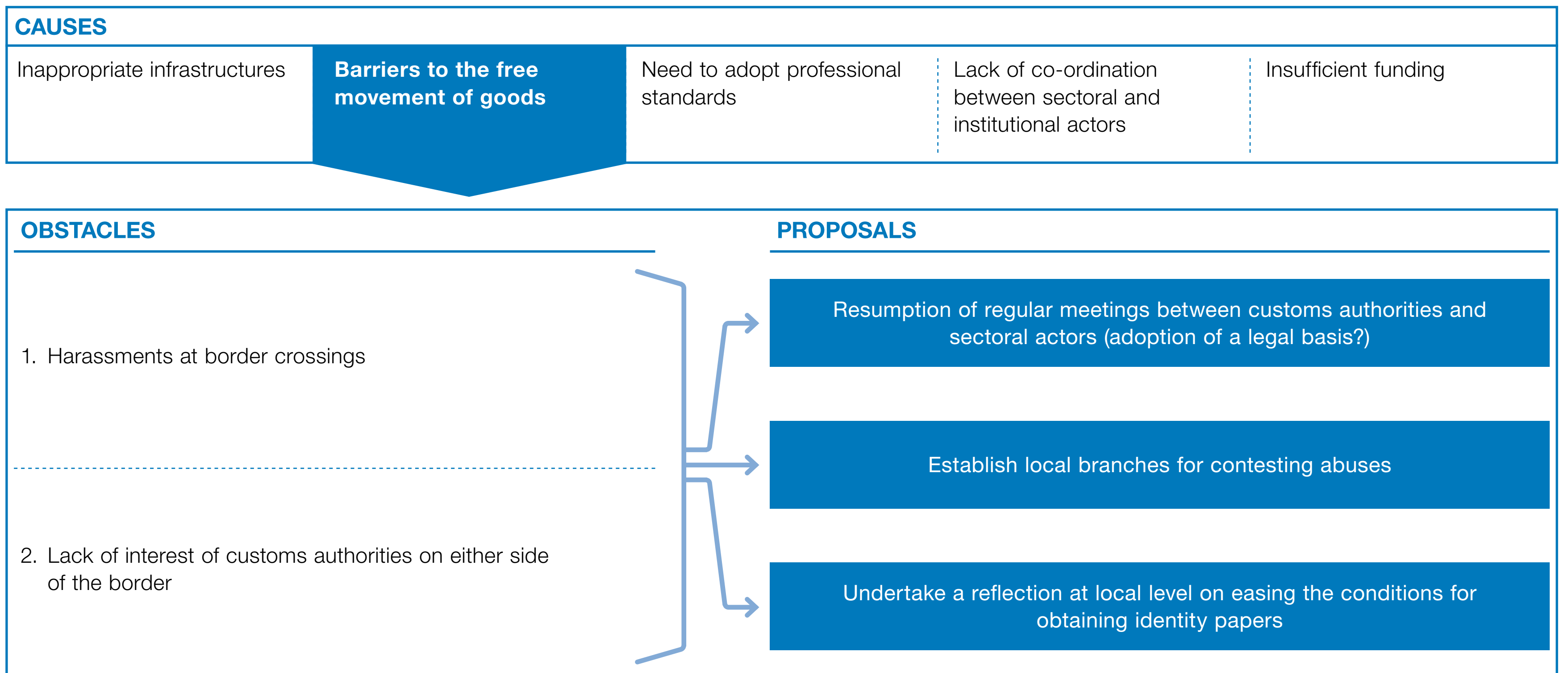
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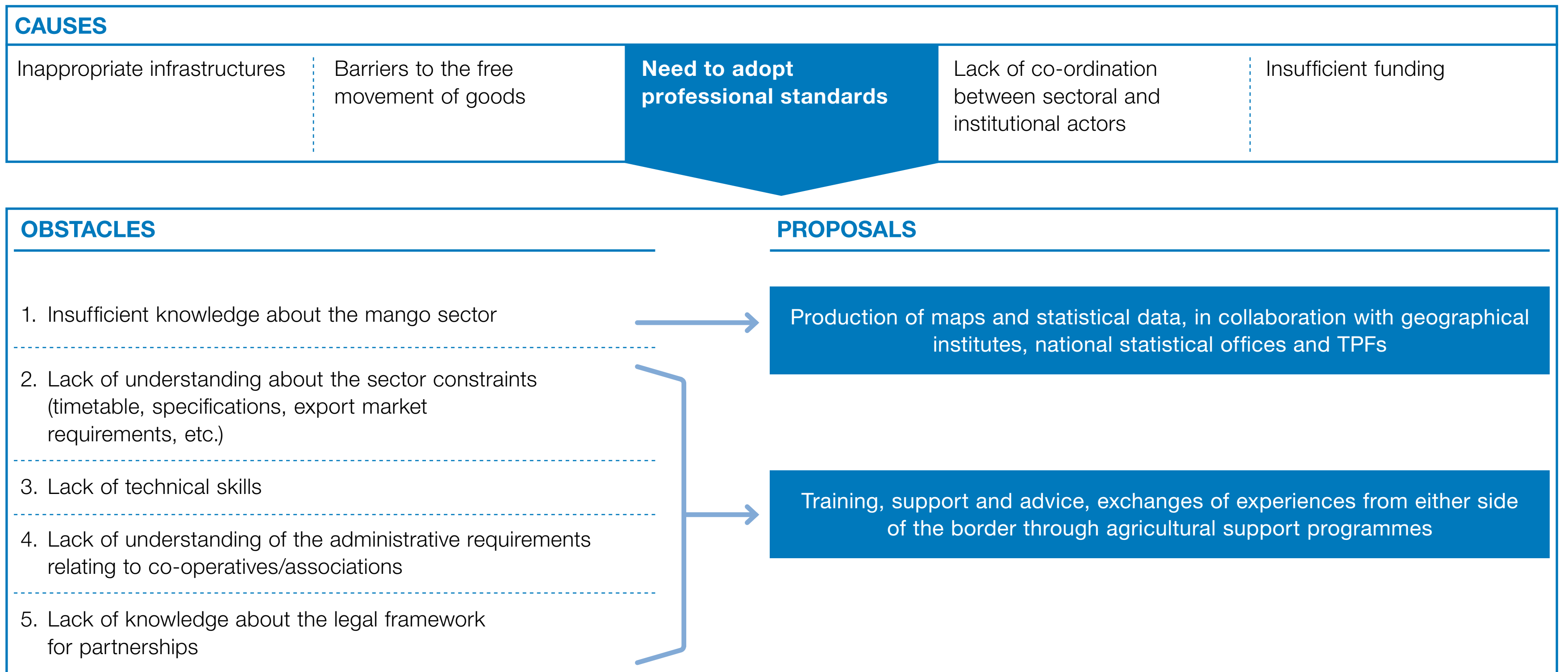
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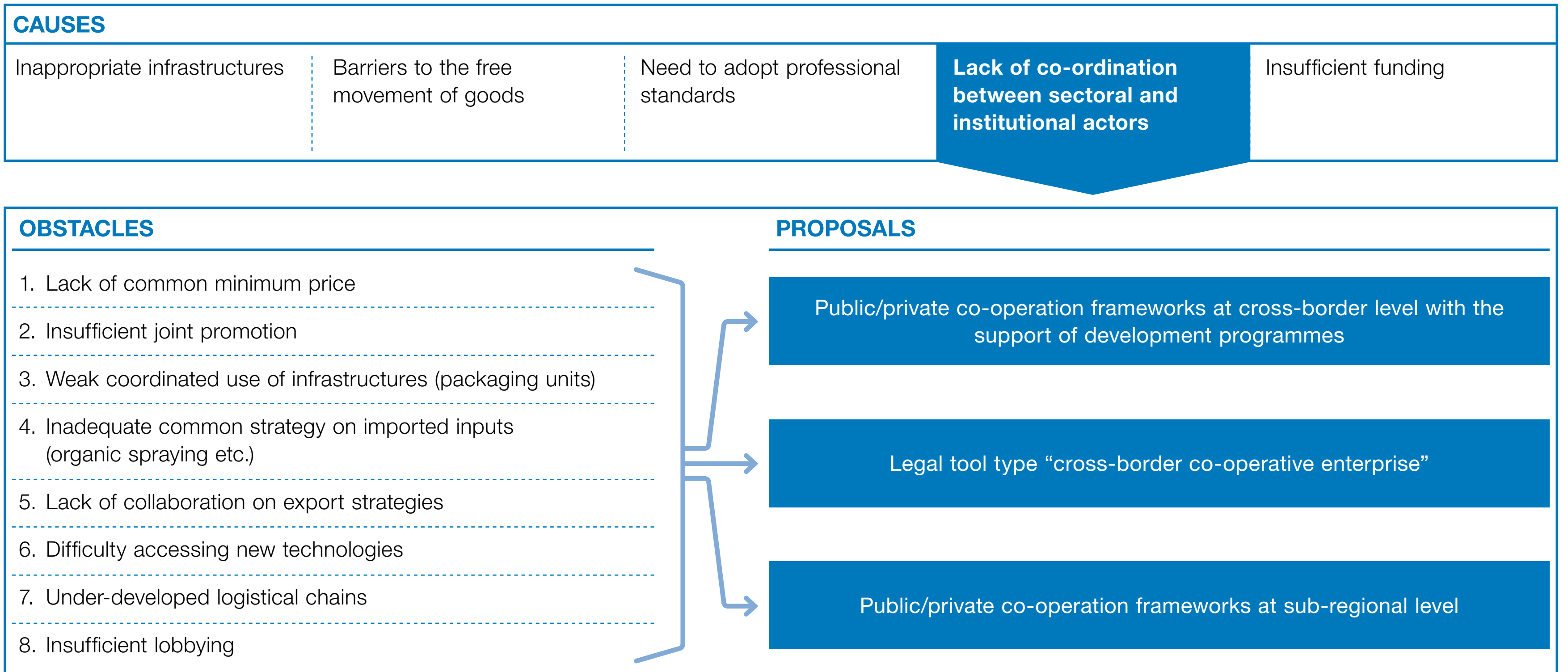
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