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IOM, Border Management in Southern Africa



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International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Africa



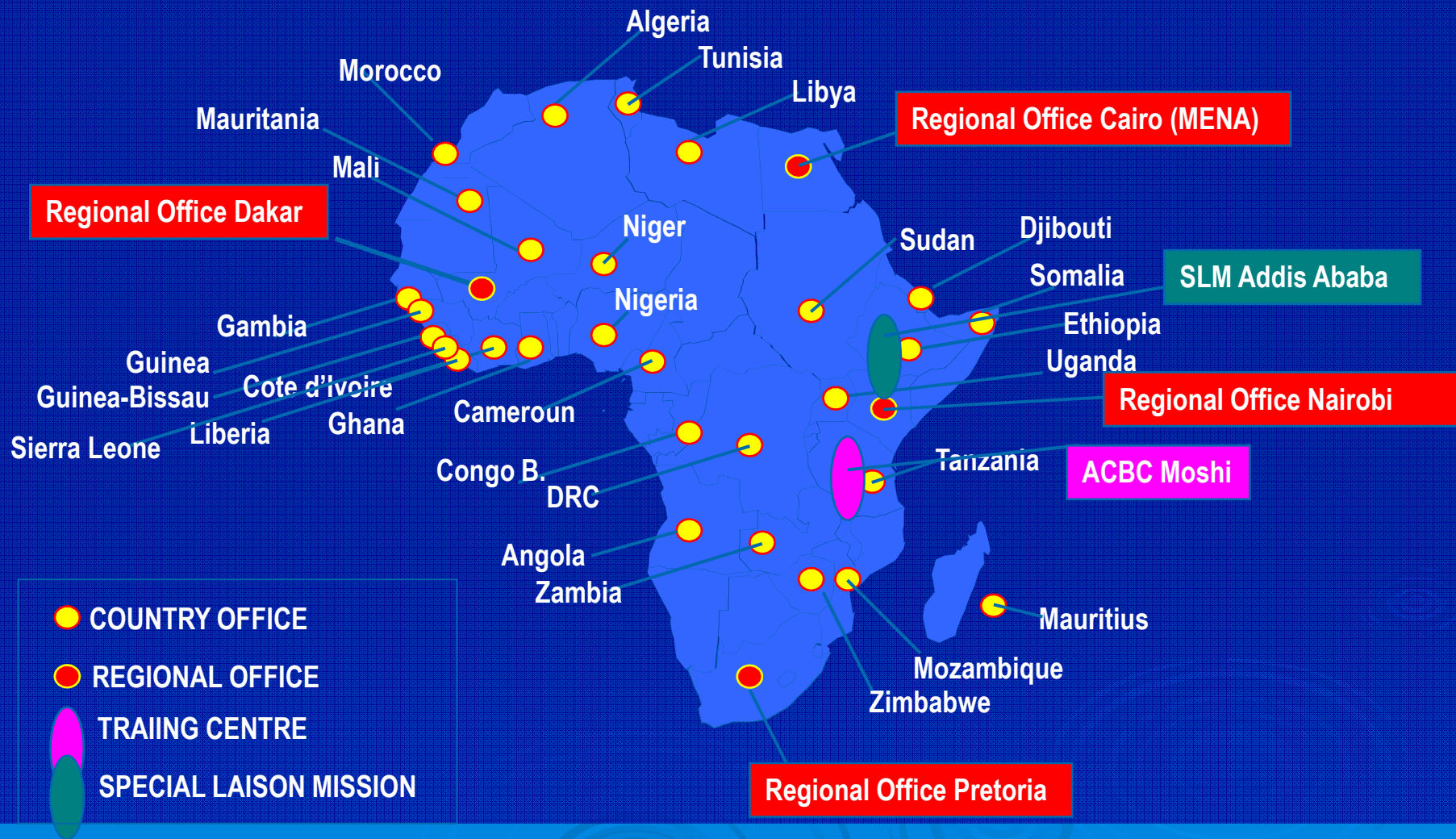
- IOM is the lead UN agency on migration and its objective is to address human mobility in all its facets.
- 54 of the 55 African Union States are IOM Member States
- IOM has physical presence in most countries in Africa and works with a range of Government and non-governmental stakeholders



IOM Assessment on the introduction of a border resident card for people living on the Namibia-Angola border (2013)



IOM in Africa



IOM Regional Office in Southern Africa



➤ IOM's IOM Regional Office in Pretoria has oversight for the following countries:

- Angola
- Botswana
- Comoros
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Eswatini
- Lesotho
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Seychelles
- South Africa
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe



ToT for Zimbabwe Immigration Department, development of a training curricular. November 2016



IOM and IBM: Southern Africa

- ID Management
- Integrated Border Management (IBM)
- Humanitarian Border management
- Data management and systems
- Countering Cross-border crime
- Addressing Irregular Migration
- Regular pathways for migration



Overview of Border Management in Southern Africa



- High degree of diversity of BCP in Southern Africa in terms of - border control, level of automation and infrastructure
- Advances towards an Integrated/Coordinated Border Management approach by several countries and
- Current development of National Migration Policies and Migration profiles
- Important focus on trade facilitation which is driving border management cooperation and coordination (WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement)
- API/PNR introduced so far only in South Africa – interest by a number of other States

Challenges: Border Management in Southern Africa



- Long and porous borders
- Challenges in the demarcation and delimitation of certain borders
- High levels of irregular migration which takes place outside of gazetted points of entry
- Immigration risk management and threat analysis processes require strengthening
- Challenges in border control are generally more acute at ports, sea borders and land borders – compared to airports





Control of identity and border control

- 70% of BCP in COMESA region and 60% of BCP in SADC do not have fully functioning Border Management Information Systems
- Need for increased coverage/interoperability of BMIS within country
- BMIS do not always capture the mobility of all exit/entry movement at borders
- Limited capacity to detect fraudulent documentation or undertake secondary line inspection – in particular at land borders/ports
- Not all BCP connected to INTERPOL find and to national watchlists/



Travel documentation, MRTD and use of biometric passports

- Travel documentation: Biometric passports and other travel documents
- E-passports in existence in approximately half of Southern African States.
- Other forms of commonly used travel documents include:
 - Border residency passes
 - ETD (including for non emergency travel)
 - Non-biometric MRTD passports.



Travel documentation, MRTD and use of biometric passports



- Not all e-passports function to their full potential - countries are yet to be connected to the PKD
- Identity management in order to ensure the authenticity of identity - requires capacity strengthening
- Travel documents, (border residency passes, ETDs) lack security features and may not be registered into BMIS systems
- Fraudulently obtained (rather than fraudulent) travel documentation increasingly prevalent.





Thank you

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