



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



# Partnership Meeting with Regional Economic Communities and Commissions in the Western Indian Ocean Region

**Durban 11 - 12 April 2019**

**Presentation by the Port Management Association of Eastern & Southern Africa (PMAESA)**



**PMAESA**



# PMAESA Introduction

- Established in 1973 under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA),
- A non-profit, inter-governmental organization made up of Port Operators, Government Line Ministries, Logistics and Maritime Service Providers and other port and shipping stakeholders from the Eastern, Western and Southern African and Indian Ocean regions,
- Has 25 countries under its jurisdiction
- Governed by a Council and the Board of Directors (6 – representing Coastal Countries, Island Countries and Land-Linked Countries) – currently chaired in Namibia



## Mission

PMAESA seeks to promote and nurture best practices among member ports by creating an enabling environment for exchange of information and capacity building to contribute to the economic development of the region.

## Vision

To be the center of excellence in regional integration in transforming our ports into global competitive platforms for international trade.



# Objectives

- Enable relationships among member ports with a view to promoting regional cooperation and subsequently regional integration.
- Framework for exchange of information and ideas among members and to enable members to interface with one another from the port, transport and trade spaces to exchange benchmarks and best-practices.
- Working towards improving conditions of operation and management of ports (coastal and inland) in its region of coverage with a view to increase their efficiencies.



# Pan African Association for Port Cooperation (PAPC)



Established 1999 PAPC is the apex continental body and federation of the three sub-regional port Associations in Africa - **Port Management Association of West and Central Africa (PMAWCA)**, **Port Management Association of East and Southern Africa (PMAESA)** and the **Union of Port Administrations of Northern Africa (UAPNA)**

Established to harmonize regional work & create continental pool of port Authorities to ensure that good lessons and best practices in one sub-region could be very efficiently and harmoniously shared and replicated all over the continent.

Through its biannual **PAPC Conference**, PAPC has promoted a continent-wide forum for ports and the maritime business community to meet, share experiences and deliberate on the challenges and prospects of the port, maritime transport and trade sector of the continent.

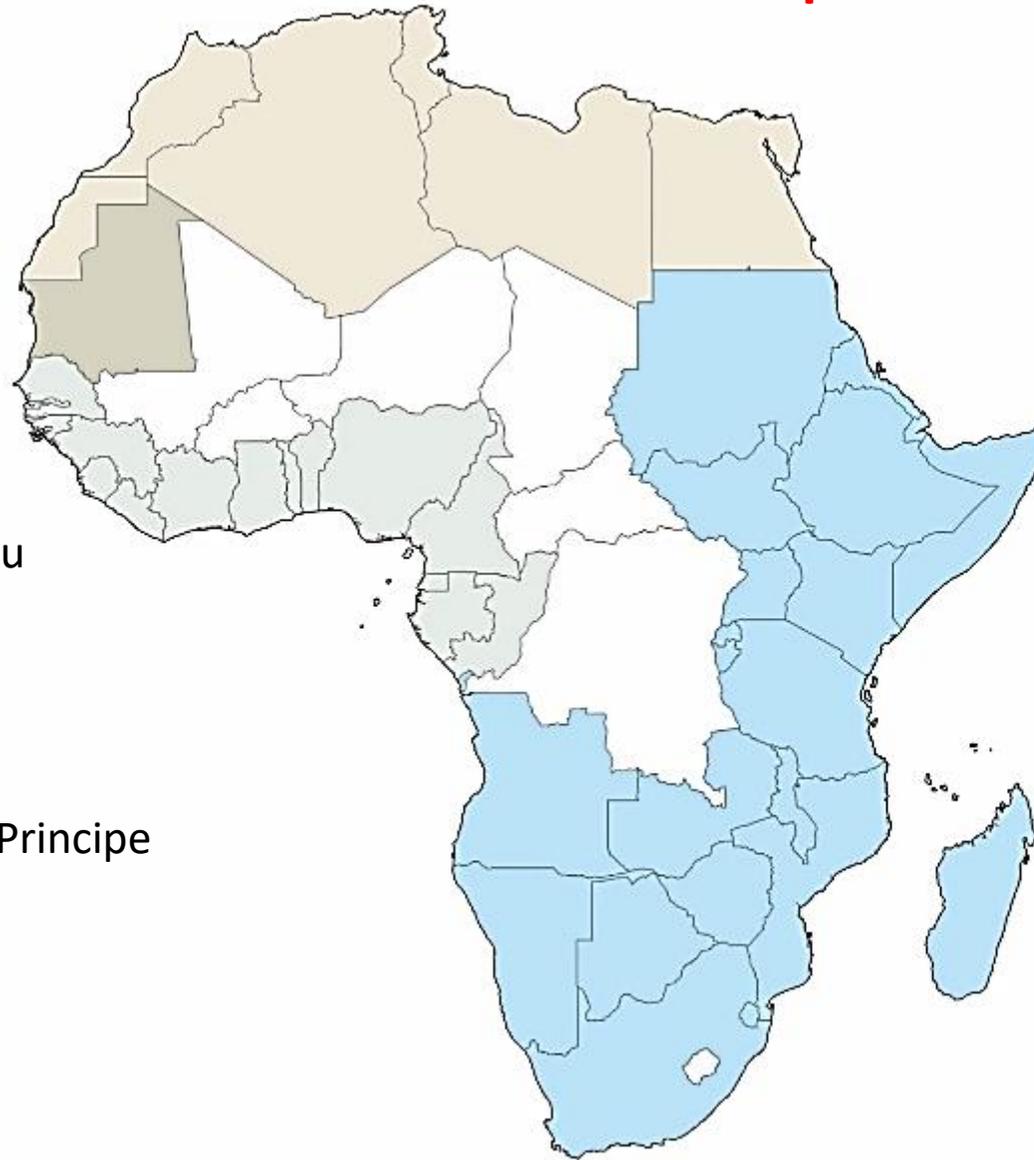
# Pan-African Association for Port Cooperation (PAPC)

## UAPNA Members = 8

Algeria	Morocco
Egypt	Sudan
Libya	Tunisia
Mauritania	Western Sahara

## PMAWCA Members = 18

Angola	Guinea Bissau
Benin	Ivory Coast
Cameroon	Liberia
Cape Verde	Mauritania
Congo	Nigeria
Equatorial Guinea	Sao Tome & Principe
Gabon	Senegal
Gambia	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Togo
Guinea (Conakry)	



## PMAESA Members = 25

Angola	Namibia
<b>Botswana</b>	Rwanda
Burundi	Seychelles
Djibouti	Somalia
Eritrea	South Africa
Ethiopia	South Sudan
Kenya	Sudan
<b>Lesotho</b>	Swaziland
Madagascar	Tanzania
Malawi	Uganda
Mauritius	Zambia
Mozambique	Zanzibar
	Zimbabwe

### Legend:

- PMAESA Region
- PMAWCA Region
- UAPNA Region



Darkened shaded areas imply membership to 2 associations

# Ocean Governance

- Role of waterways to socio-econ. development of Africa is large
- Huge pressure on this resource in light of recent developments
- PMAESA recognizes the need to exploit ocean resource in a responsible/sustainable manner



# Key interventions & partnerships

- Green port strategy
- Inland waterways strategy – promoting sustainable usage of navigable waterways
- Collaboration with Ports Environmental Network Africa (PENAf)
  - Facilitate benchmarking visits to European ports (preparation for implementation of MARPOL 6)
- Collaboration with MTCC Africa
  - Monitoring vessel emissions
  - Promoting usage of shore based power at berth



# Challenges and opportunities

- Mainstreaming usage of sustainable sources of energy
- Benchmarking visits have proved necessary groundwork (legal framework) not yet undertaken in Africa
- Lack of political will – authority from the top level is lacking
- Coastal countries not adequately prepared to implement green strategies

