Seaport competitiveness in Africa



Soteri Gatera

Chief, Industrialization & Infrastructure Section Regional Integration and Trade Division, ECA



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Introduction

 Significant increase of world seaborne shipments over the past decades :

1985: 3.33 billion tons

2015: 9.84 billion tons

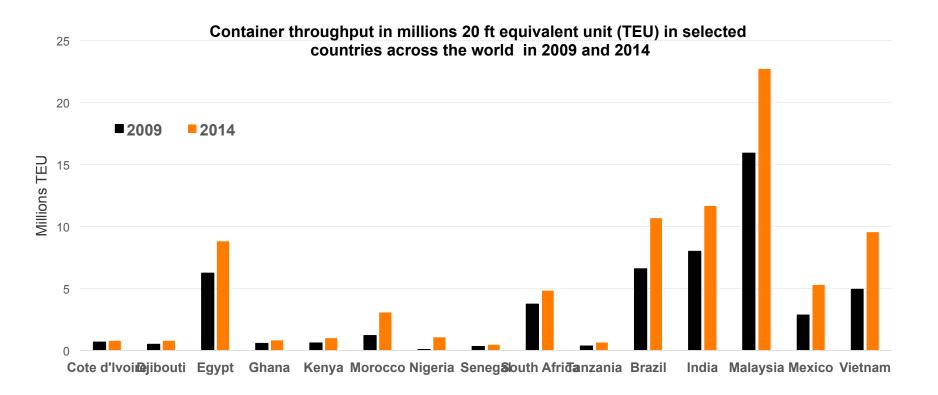
- Sea port in Africa : over 90% of the continent's trade flows
- Port traffic flow in Africa : expected growth from 265 million tons in 2009 to more than 2 billion tons in 2040.





Seaports performance in Africa: recent trends

Africa generally lags behind, except for few countries: Egypt, South Africa

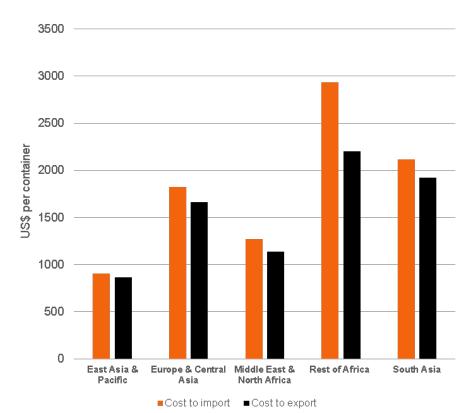


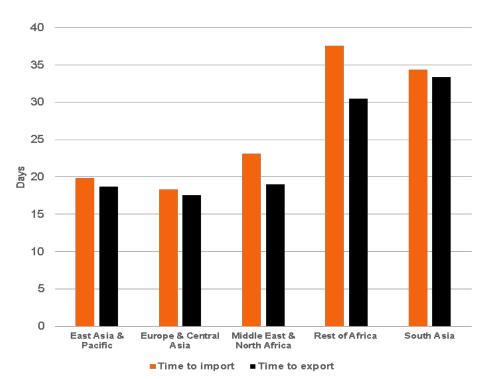
Seaports performance in Africa: recent trends

Where does Africa stand in terms trade facilitation?

Costs to export and import (in US\$ per container) in selected regions across the world in 2014

Times to export and import (in days) in selected regions across the world in 2014





Source: based on data from World Bank database Note: Rest of Africa = Africa excluding North Africa

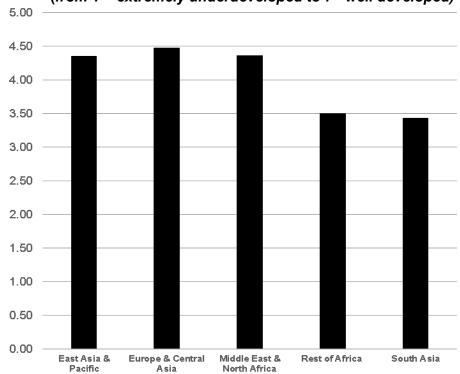


Seaports performance in Africa: recent trends

Where does Africa stand in terms trade facilitation?

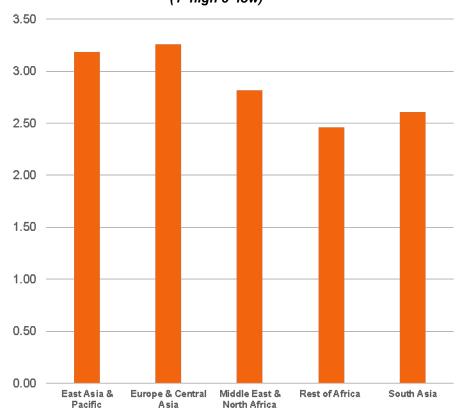
Quality of port infrastructure in selected regions across the world in 2014

(from 1 = extremely underdeveloped to 7= well developed)



Logistic Performance Index in selected regions across the world in 2014

(1=high 5=low)



Source: based on data from World Bank database

Source: based on data from World Bank database Note: Rest of Africa = Africa excluding North Africa



Ongoing ECA Study: determinants of Port performance in Africa

Objective of the study: Evaluate how some key determinants of ports activities are associated with seaport competitiveness in Africa.

- Port performance variable: throughput per unit of time
- Explanatory variables: Cost per container; Quality of Port Infrastructure (QPI); Logistic Performance Index (LPI); GDP; Effect of Piracy attacks

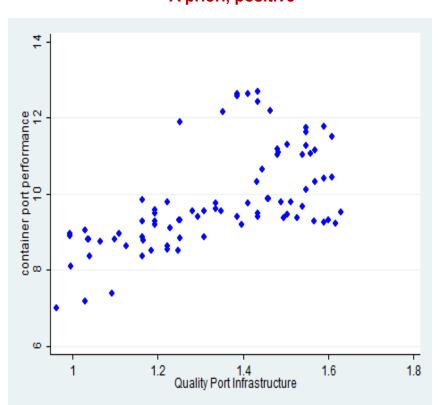
Seaport competitiveness : key to understand factors driving maritime trade.

- Sample: 12 African countries over the period 1995 2014 are considered based on data availability
- The selected countries per region, are:
 - Eastern Africa (Djibouti, Kenya, and Tanzania);
 - Northern Africa (Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco);
 - Southern Africa (Mauritius, Mozambique, and South Africa);
 - West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Nigeria).

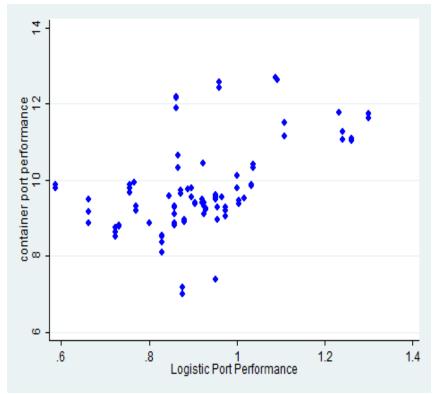


Preliminary findings

Relationship between port performance and QPI : A priori, positive

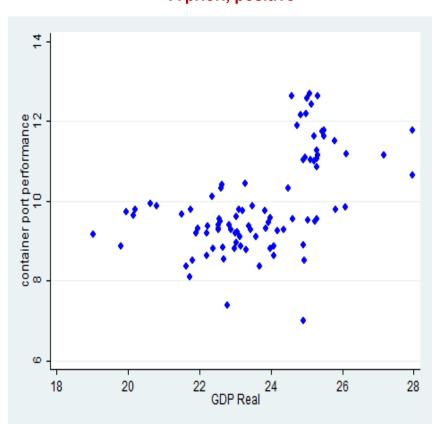


Relationship between port performance and LPI: A priori, positive

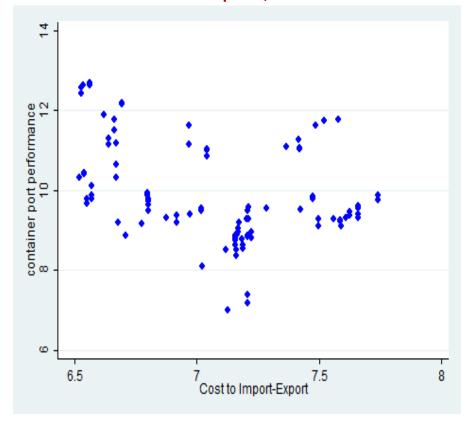


Preliminary findings

Relationship between port performance and real GDP A priori, positive



Relationship between port performance and cost A priori, not clear



Summary of the preliminary modeling results

- Effect of the determinants of port competitiveness in Africa
 - Quality of port infrastructure (+);
 - logistics performance environment (+);
 - Piracy attacks (-);
 - Regional gap (Yes);
 - Shipping costs (?): negative but limited impact.

Preliminary conclusions

- Enhancing the quality of port infrastructure and their logistics environment in Africa remain critical
- Continued collaborative efforts needed to combat maritime piracy, through constructive and coordinated partnership (e.g. recently adopted Charter on maritime security);
- Experience sharing is critical to break regional gaps in maritime transport.



Way forward

- Expanding the study including more countries, regional corridors and intermodal transport
- Ongoing research project ECA: Achieving Regional Integration in Africa: the role of Transport Corridors and Seaports in Trade Facilitation.
 - Analyze the role of transport corridors and seaports as enablers to intra-African trade and, ultimately to a sustainable and inclusive economic development of Africa
 - Contribute to designing evidence based policies based on countries cases studies to support efforts towards boosting intra African trade



THANK YOU!