SMART CORRIDOR APPROACH IN SUPPORT OF PIDA PAP

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### 1. SMART Corridor - Summarized Definition

SMART stands for “Safety, Mobility and Automated Real-time Traffic Management”:

*Transport corridor with quality infrastructure to carry intraregional and international cargo; Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) for real-time information; & implementation of WTO and REC trade and transport facilitation tools, policies etc.*

**ITS – Intelligent Transport Systems**

Software and hardware technology implemented on the corridor to rationalize, simplify, automate processes in order to save time and money.

**ITS – Entails:**

Technologies that provide **access to information** through **telecommunications** which includes the network infrastructure and communication tools used to **interface** stakeholders’ various operational systems.
2. SMART Corridor - Objectives

✓ Provide real-time information on corridor traffic movements to stakeholders to enable them to manage the necessary processes effectively;

✓ Enhance corridor efficiency through trade and transport facilitation;

✓ Reduce cargo transportation time and costs;

✓ Increase safety and security of transport services;

✓ Ease the opening-up of landlocked countries trade;

✓ Enhance corridor countries’ competitiveness.
3. Project Background

PIDA has estimated that the African Regional Transport Infrastructure Network (ARTIN) corridor inefficiencies cost about US75bn a year.

PIDA PAP Continental project No. 3 is “Model Smart Corridors and Efficiency Monitoring” which entails:

a) Design of model smart corridor system(s) and selection of corridors for implementation (Phase1) and

b) Design and implementation of corridor efficiency monitoring systems
4. Project Expected Result:

The PIDA PAP smart corridor (SC) activities have started by selecting a flagship project to be implemented.

Design and Costing of at Least One Pilot Smart Corridor (PSC) for Implementation. (With CPMS)
5. Project Deliverables to date:

- Smart Corridor Definition and Characteristics
- Multi-criteria for Selecting a Pilot Smart Corridor
- Corridor Assessment and Ranking for at Least one PSC
- Selection of NSC and DC as PSCs
- Review of Corridor Coordination Models and Proposed Model for SC
6. Deliverables on the way

- Gap Analysis of what is obtaining in the PSCs versus what should be in the corridors necessary to convert them into a SCs
- Identification of activities that must undertaken to close the gap for the conversion to SCs.
- Costing of the activities required to convert the PSCs to a SCs i.e. to close the Gap
- PSCs Stakeholder Workshop to agree on the activities, options and approach for converting the corridor into PSC.
- Preparation of TORs for implementing the PSCs
7. PSC Implementation Expected results

- Improved corridor coordination and management, providing barrier-free transit corridors piloted.
- Lessons learnt disseminated for replication as best practices to reduce transport costs in other corridors.
- Minimization of corridor transit times and.
- Provision of a corridor monitoring technology in place.
- Reduction in $75bn cost of corridor efficiencies per year.
8. Conclusion: Beyond the PSC Phase

- Replication of the PSC actions to the rest of corridors
- Capacities of States, CMIs and RECs to facilitate design and implementation of SMART corridors
- Need for evaluation and pursuing measures for speeding up PSC design and implementation
Obrigado, Merci, Thank you