

Leveraging Economic Trade to Unlock Value in Landlocked Developing Countries.



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The Paradox of Being Landlocked

Out of Africa's 55 countries, 16 of them are landlocked. In other words, about a third of the continent is made up of countries that have no access to the ocean or sea.



The Paradox of Being Landlocked



The Paradox of Being Landlocked

A large proportion of the least developed countries worldwide are landlocked and their access to global markets depends on the availability of a trade corridor and transit systems. This dependence can take at least four forms:

- 1. Dependence on the transit infrastructure,
- 2. Dependence on good political relations with their neighbors,
- 3. Dependence on peace and stability within the transit neighbors, and
- 4. Dependence on the administrative processes in the transit neighbors.

Challenges Faced By Landlocked Countries

The main obstacles to trade faced by landlocked developing countries involve transiting through territories of other countries. These obstacles include:

- 1. Long distances e.g. Malawi is about 1,800 km away from the nearest port of Nacala in Mozambique.
- 2. Inadequate transport services and infrastructure.
- 3. Inefficient institutional and operational transit regimes.
- 4. Additionally, in many locked developing countries, centers of production and consumption are located more than 800 kilometers (km) away from the closest seaport, which imposes a significant cost and time penalty on the manufacturers.

Impact of Landlockedness on Development, Economic

Growth and Trade Flows *Interventions Required:*

- 1. Export Diversification
- 2. Promoting Value Addition
- 3. Developing Diversified Export Markets



Impact of Landlockedness on Development, Economic

Growth and Trade Flows

Interventions Required:

1. Improve the road infrastructure

2. Harmonization of road design standards

Impact of Landlockedness on Development, Economic

Growth and Trade Flows *Interventions Required:*

1. Trade facilitation and Simplification of Procedures:

2. Enhancing regional integration



Impact of Landlockedness on Development, Economic

Growth and Trade Flows *Interventions Required:*

1. Transit Trade





The End

