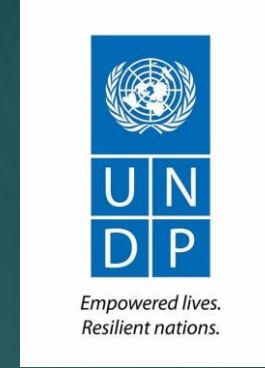


# UNDP Africa Borderlands Centre

## Zeynu Ummer

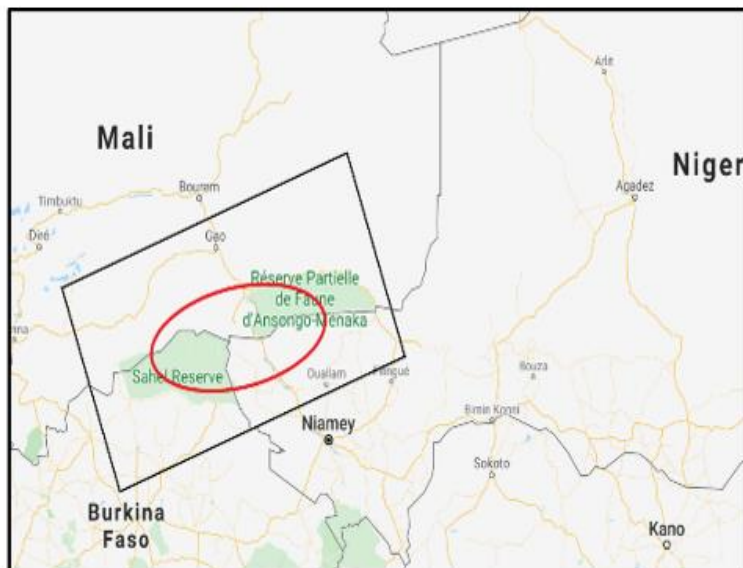


1

- ▶ Borderlands are the territorial margins of nation states, regions where border contact is a central feature of economic and political life.
- ▶ Borderland societies, economies, and conflicts join up across international borders.
- ▶ Programmatic responses headquartered in capital cities and funded at the national level, at present, do not.
- ▶ UNDP aims to conduct research, produce data, and design programmes that extend across borders, and treat these regions as economic and political units *in their own right*.

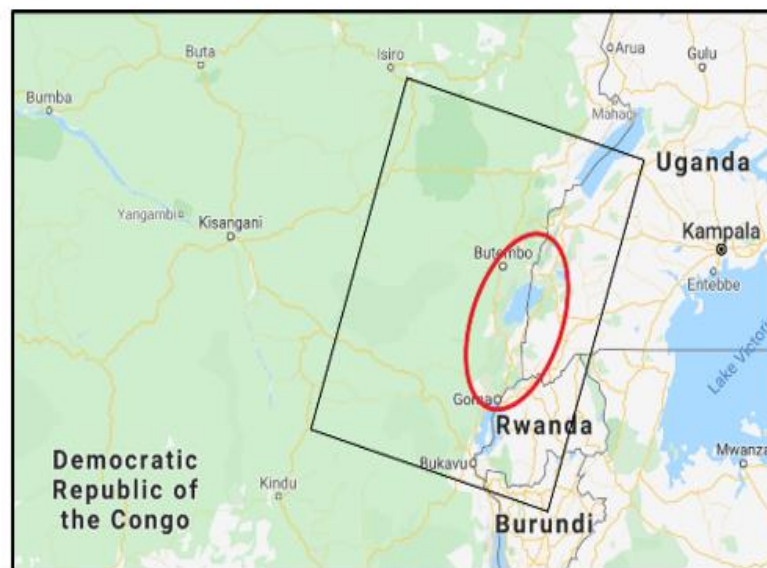
### THE LIPTAKO-GOURMA REGION

between Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger



### THE VIRUNGA TRIANGLE

between the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda.

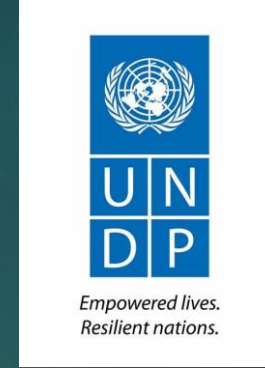


### THE KARAMOJA CLUSTER

between South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya



# Challenges, First Steps, and the role of UNDP



3

- ▶ UNDP will leverage its existing architecture of country offices, regional hubs, and partnerships with regional organisations to meet the borderland challenges:
  1. Navigating contentious politics
  2. Collecting and harmonizing data
  3. Designing coordinated, cross-border Interventions
- ▶ SECCCI (Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya)
- ▶ Liptako-Gourma Initiatives (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger)
- ▶ Chad Basin Regional Stabilization Initiative (Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, Chad, CAR)