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

- 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)