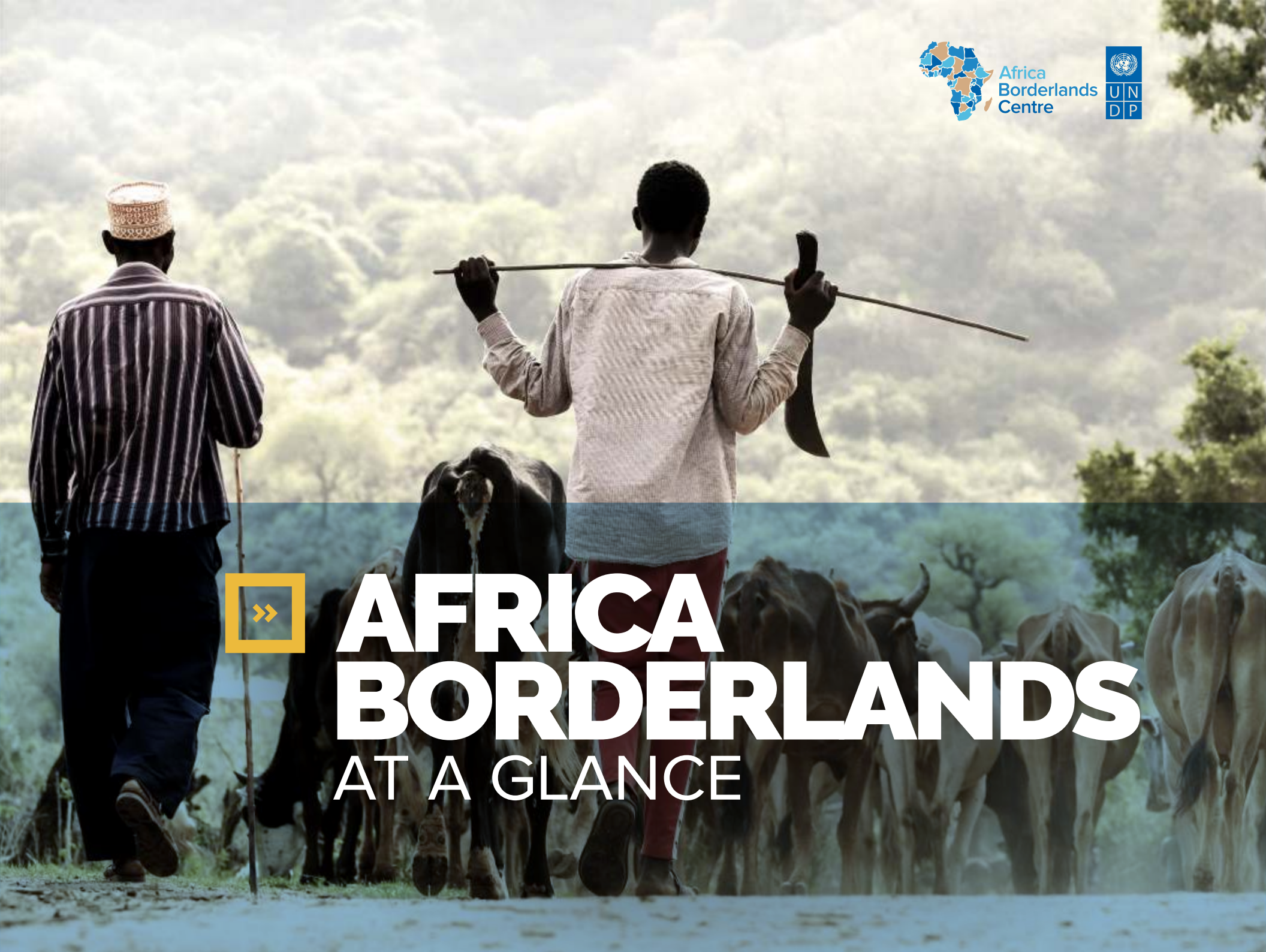

Africa Borderlands Centre

UNDP

AFRICA BORDERLANDS
AT A GLANCE

1	Background information		03
2	East Africa Region		04
	i	Ethiopia-South Sudan	05
	ii	Kenya-Ethiopia	14
	iii	Kenya-South Sudan	23
	iv	Kenya-Uganda	31
	v	Uganda-South Sudan	38
3	West Africa Region		45
	i	Mali-Burkina Faso	46
	ii	Mali-Niger	54
	iii	Niger-Burkina Faso	61
	iv	Niger-Nigeria	69

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

What are borderlands: Borderlands are the territorial margins of nation-states – regions where border contact is a central feature of economic and political life. In Africa these regions play host to more than 270 million inhabitants, a combined population significantly larger than any single state on the continent. These are sites of enormous innovation, creativity, and economic potential, containing both the human and natural resources to support thriving communities and fast-growing local economies.

What is the coffee book: To better understand the true picture and opportunities in borderlands, the UNDP Africa Borderlands Centre undertook targeted mapping of data and stories from Africa's borderlands. This coffee book is building on a database of 106 border pairs in Africa and a repository of stories and pictures from Africa's borderlands. The Centre tapped into the power of pictures and illustrations to create a coffee book which elevates the voices of borderland communities. This book puts a face to the quantitative data contained within the Borderlands Encyclopedia Dashboard. This first edition focuses on 8 countries where primary data was collected as part of the Borderland Centre's flagship research into sources of resilience of agro-pastoralists in borderlands. The coffee book gives a first-hand account of borderlands realities in complement to the secondary data contained within the dashboard.

What is the Borderlands Centre: The ABC offers specialized, expert knowledge and technical advice to enable the better design, implementation, and adaptation of development programmes for border regions across Africa. It is an expert resource of intelligence and expertise in support of national governments, inter-governmental agencies, UNDP country offices, UN agencies, development partners and other key stakeholders.

The challenges and opportunities of borderlands can only be properly understood through a regional and cross-border perspective, and the case is becoming critical for approaches to development programming in Africa that are more explicitly cognizant of dynamics at a regional level. Listening to, engaging with, and providing programmatic assistance to these communities is essential for attaining the objective of '' leaving no one behind'' in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Africa Borderlands Centre (ABC) seeks to provide creative and innovative interventions anchored on local knowledge and practices, and social resilience building mechanisms to implement development assistance in Africa borderlands.

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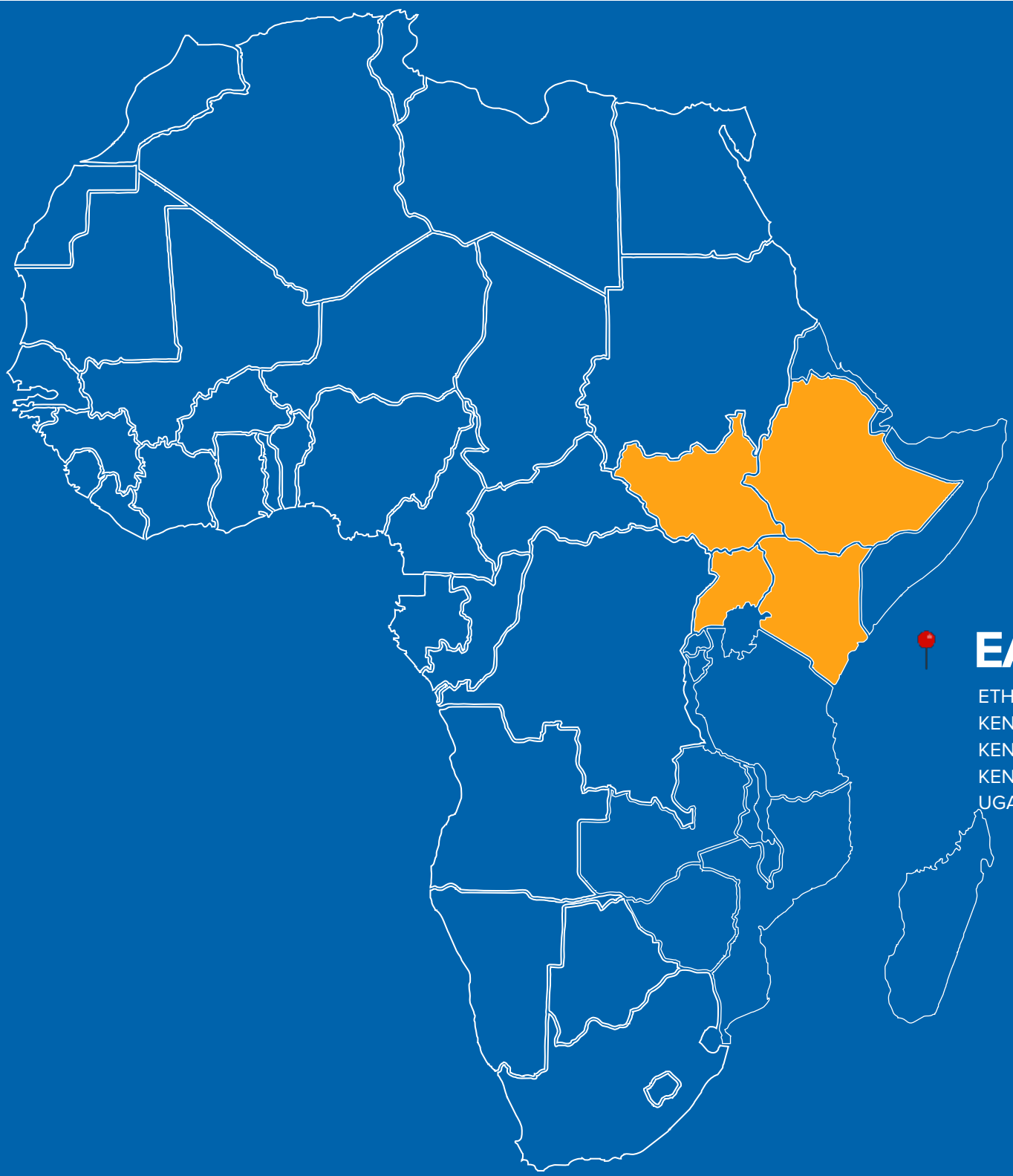
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the illustration maps on this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations, UNDP or partner countries.



EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA - SOUTH SUDAN
KENYA - ETHIOPIA
KENYA – SOUTH SUDAN
KENYA – UGANDA
UGANDA – SOUTH SUDAN

ETHIOPIA -SOUTH SUDAN

Key Border Towns

“THE MAIN CHALLENGES WE ARE CURRENTLY FACING ARE DROUGHT AND FLOOD.

THE CHALLENGES ARE SO MANY AND DIFFERENT; WE HAVE A CHANGE IN THE CLIMATE, WHICH DIRECTLY AFFECTS PASTURELAND AND WATER. IN ADDITION TO THAT, WE ALSO HAVE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES LIKE CONFLICT BETWEEN NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES AND US”

FARMER DASSENECH WOREDA
ETHIOPIA

THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE I FACE IN REARING ANIMALS IS THE LACK OF MEDICINES RIGHT NOW;

OVER THE YEARS, I HAVE LOST SO MANY LIVESTOCK THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN ALIVE IF IT WASN'T FOR THE DRUG SCARCITY. INSECURITY IS ALSO A CHALLENGE THAT I FACE BECAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT DURING THE WAR; THIS LEADS TO LOSS OF LIVESTOCK AND EVEN DEATH. CATTLE RUSTLING AND CLIMATE CHANGE ARE AMONG THE CHALLENGES THAT FACE AS AGRO-PASTORALISTS”

Agropastoralist, Upper Nile State, South Sudan.

MY LIFE NOW IS RELATIVELY BETTER THAN IT USED TO BE.

WHAT MAKES ME HAPPY IS THAT OUR LEADERS CURRENTLY REPRESENT US IN THE EXISTING REGIME, AND WE ARE NOT SUFFERING NOW AS WE USED TO IN THE PAST REGIME OF TPLF"

AGROPASTORALIST ORAMIA ETHIOPIA

"I WOULD LOVE TO ACCESS LIVESTOCK MEDICINES EVERY MONTH TO KEEP MY LIVESTOCK SAFE AND HEALTHY;

I WOULD LOVE TO RECEIVE AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, AND KNOW HOW FARMS ARE PREPARED TO PRODUCE GOOD YIELDS"

AGROPASTORALIST, UPPER NILE, SOUTH SUDAN

“IF THE COMMUNITY AND THE GOVERNMENT WORK TOGETHER ON REFORESTATION AND RESILIENCE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES, I THINK CHANGE WILL COME”

FARMER SOUTH OMO ZONE ETHIOPIA

"WE NEED ACCESS TO AN ADVANCED HEALTHY FACILITY, ELECTRICITY, SCHOOLS, AND ROADS "

FARMER DASSENECH WOREDA ETHIOPIA.

Key Facts and Figures

1902
Year border established

1299 kms
Shared border length

4
Number of border towns

2
Border Lakes

4
Conflict (Border disputes)

7
Number of borderland municipalities/districts

4
Refugee camps where available and an estimated **158,907 people**

4
National parks, reserves and game parks

Major Economic Activities:

Formal

Agricultural activities include subsistence farming, commercial farming, pastoralism, & livestock keeping.

Soybean manufacturing is a key industry in the region. Tourism and agroforestry are also present.

Informal

Small scale trade.

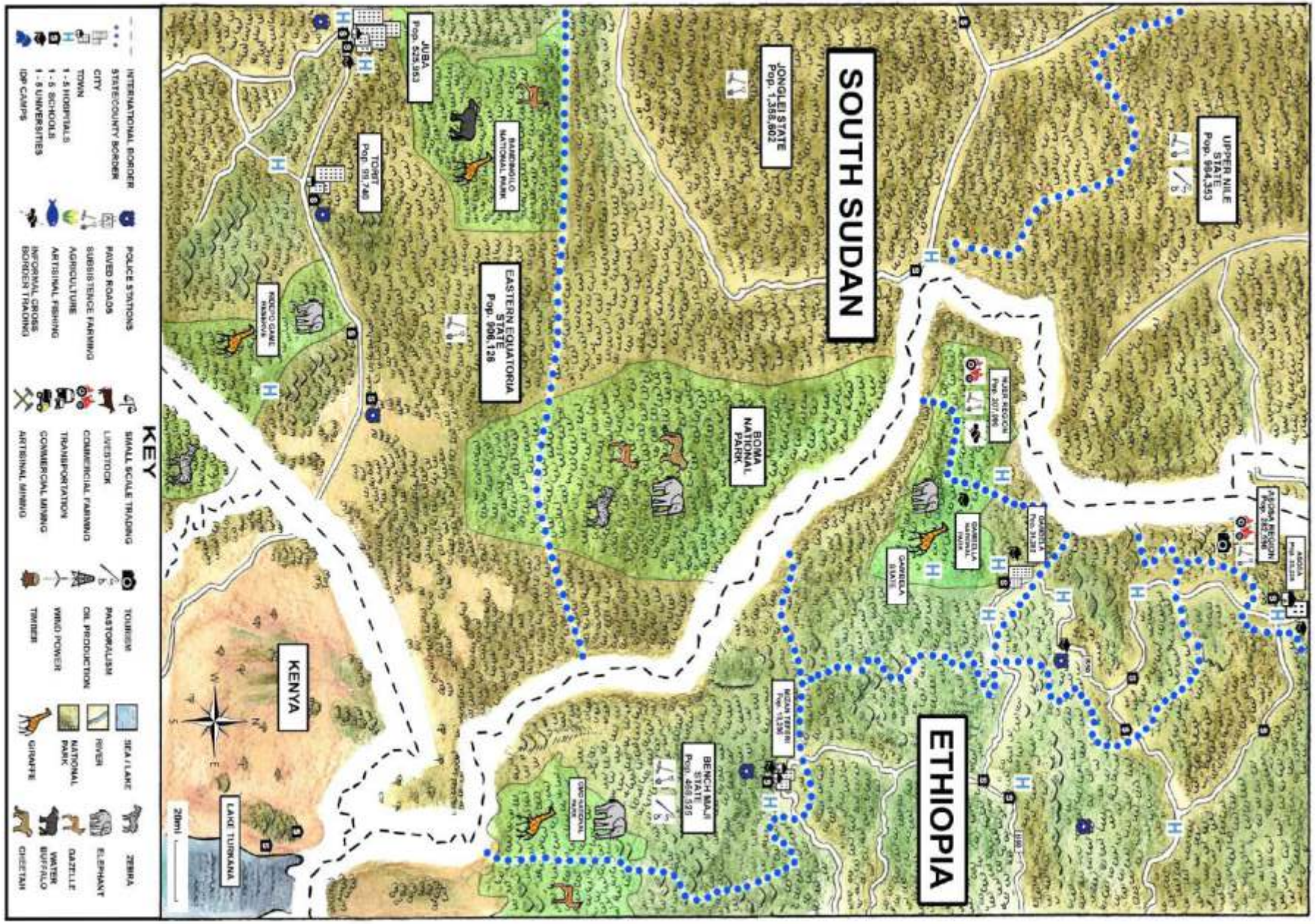
Opportunities for development assistance and partnerships.

Update national data for planning and development i.e., last Census conducted in South Sudan was in 2008.

Support in peace building/keeping for regional stabilization and sustained development.

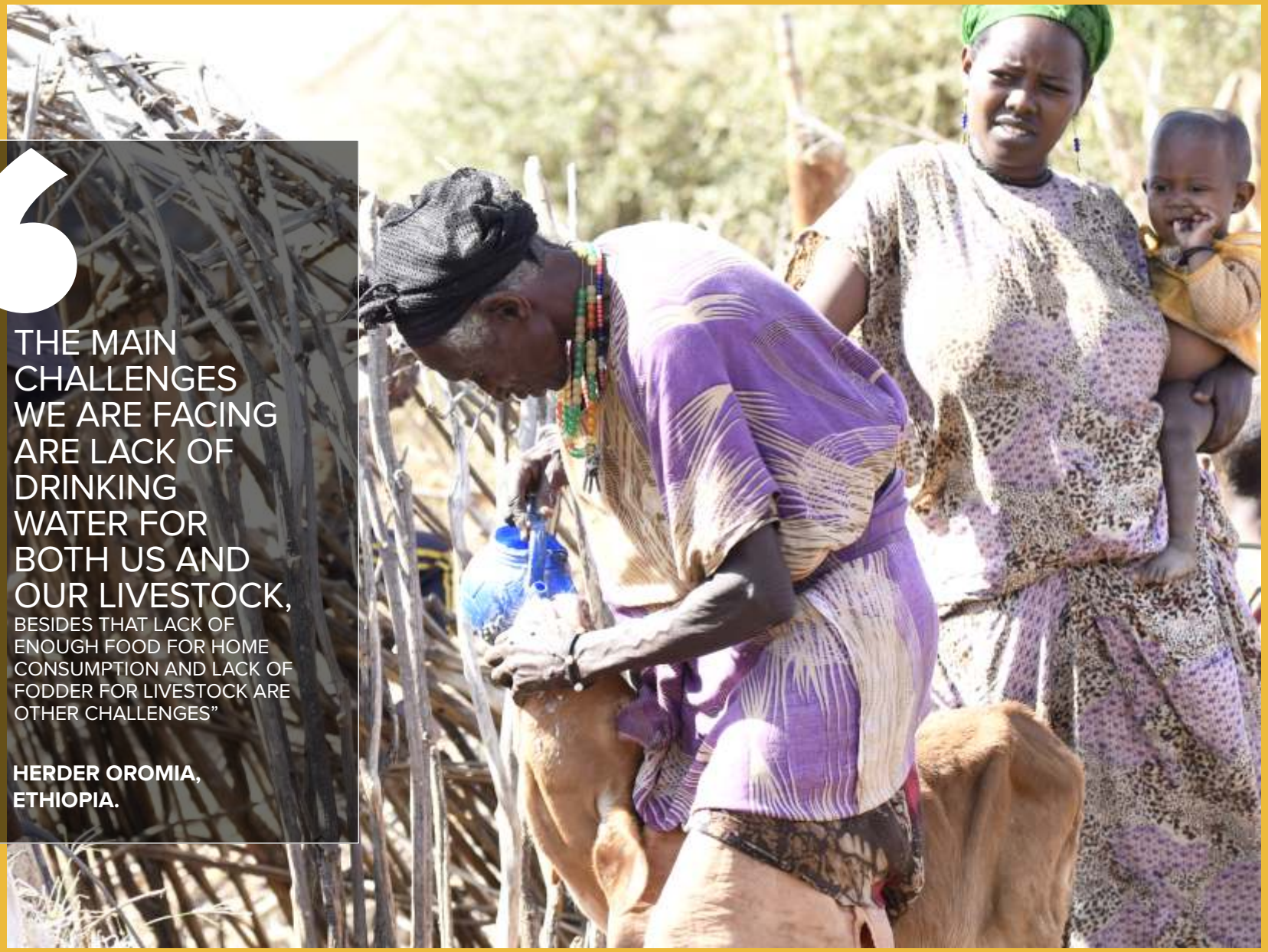
Strengthen inter-governmental cooperation mechanisms to address human development.

SOUTH SUDAN - ETHIOPIA ILLUSTRATION MAP



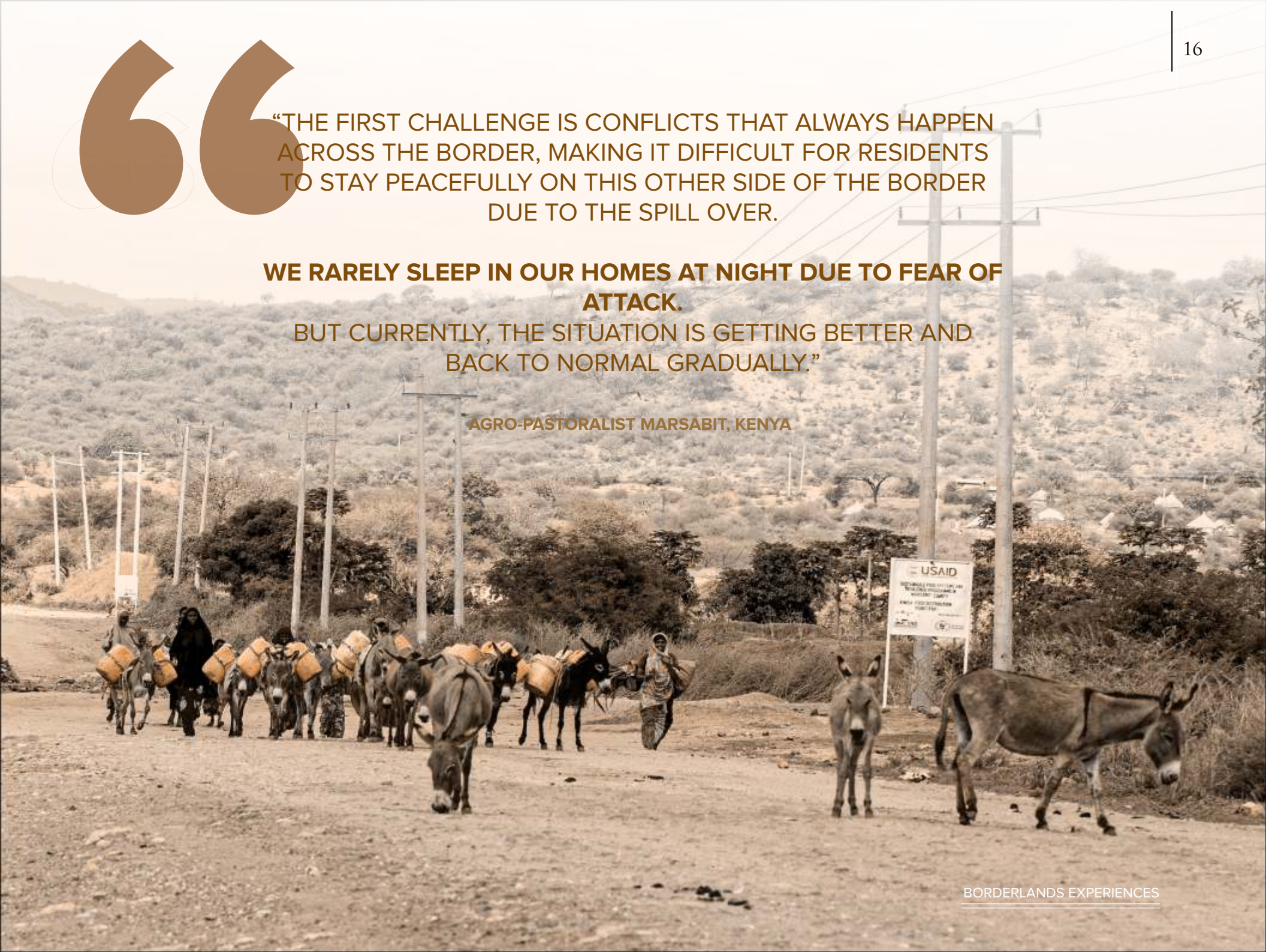
KENYA - ETHIOPIA

Key Border Towns



THE MAIN CHALLENGES WE ARE FACING ARE LACK OF DRINKING WATER FOR BOTH US AND OUR LIVESTOCK, BESIDES THAT LACK OF ENOUGH FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND LACK OF FODDER FOR LIVESTOCK ARE OTHER CHALLENGES"

HERDER OROMIA, ETHIOPIA.



"THE FIRST CHALLENGE IS CONFLICTS THAT ALWAYS HAPPEN ACROSS THE BORDER, MAKING IT DIFFICULT FOR RESIDENTS TO STAY PEACEFULLY ON THIS OTHER SIDE OF THE BORDER DUE TO THE SPILL OVER.

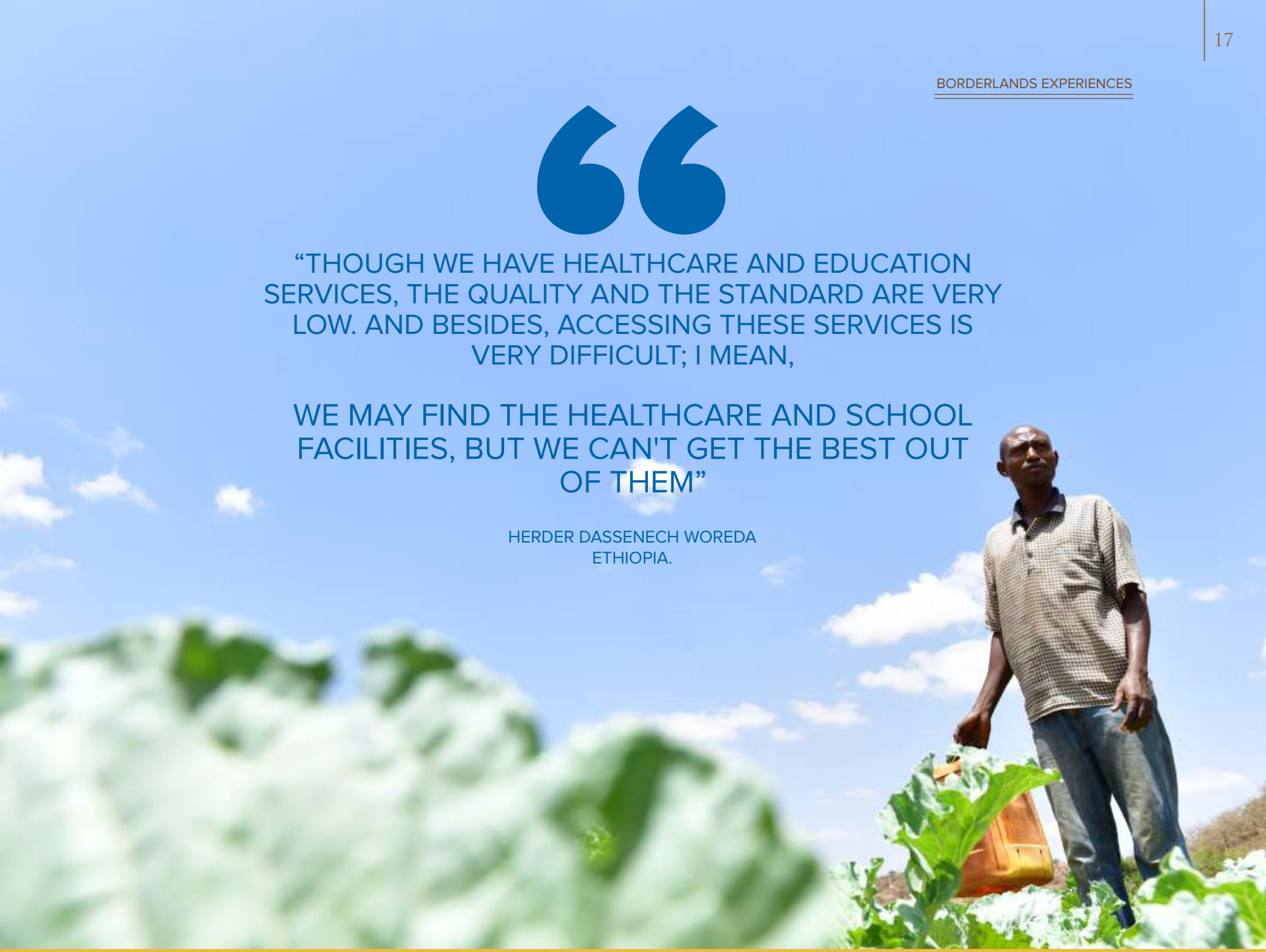
WE RARELY SLEEP IN OUR HOMES AT NIGHT DUE TO FEAR OF ATTACK.
BUT CURRENTLY, THE SITUATION IS GETTING BETTER AND BACK TO NORMAL GRADUALLY."

AGRO-PASTORALIST MARSABIT, KENYA

“THOUGH WE HAVE HEALTHCARE AND EDUCATION SERVICES, THE QUALITY AND THE STANDARD ARE VERY LOW. AND BESIDES, ACCESSING THESE SERVICES IS VERY DIFFICULT; I MEAN,

WE MAY FIND THE HEALTHCARE AND SCHOOL FACILITIES, BUT WE CAN'T GET THE BEST OUT OF THEM”

HERDER DASSENECH WOREDA
ETHIOPIA.



"DURING CONFLICTS, OUR FAMILY MEMBERS WILL MIGRATE TO NEARBY KEBELES, AND THE MEN WILL STAY PROTECTING THE LAND"

AGRO-PASTORALIST ORAMIA ETHIOPIA.

"SO WE ARE JUST ASKING FOR BOREHOLES IN THIS AREA OF KIWAWA FOR US TO DRINK CLEAN WATER. WE NEED BOREHOLES, WE NEED DEVELOPMENT IN THIS AREA, OOH"

AGRO-PASTORALIST WEST POKOT KENYA.

"AS A COMMUNITY, WE HAD NOT EMBRACED AGRICULTURE.
BUT WITH TIME, WE HAVE REALIZED WE NEED TO INVEST IN FARMING.
THAT'S WHY WE NEED THE TRAINING TO OBTAIN SKILLS TO INCREASE FARM PRODUCTIVITY"

AGRO-PASTORALIST MARSABIT KENYA.

Key Facts and Figures

1907
Year border established

867 kms
Shared border length

7
Number of border towns.

2
Border Lakes

7
Number of borderland municipalities/districts

5
National parks, reserves and game parks

Major economic activities (formal/informal) *see below

Opportunities for development assistance *see below

Major Economic Activities:

Formal

Pastoralism

Subsistence farming

Tourism

Fishing

Informal

Small scale cross border trade

Small scale mining

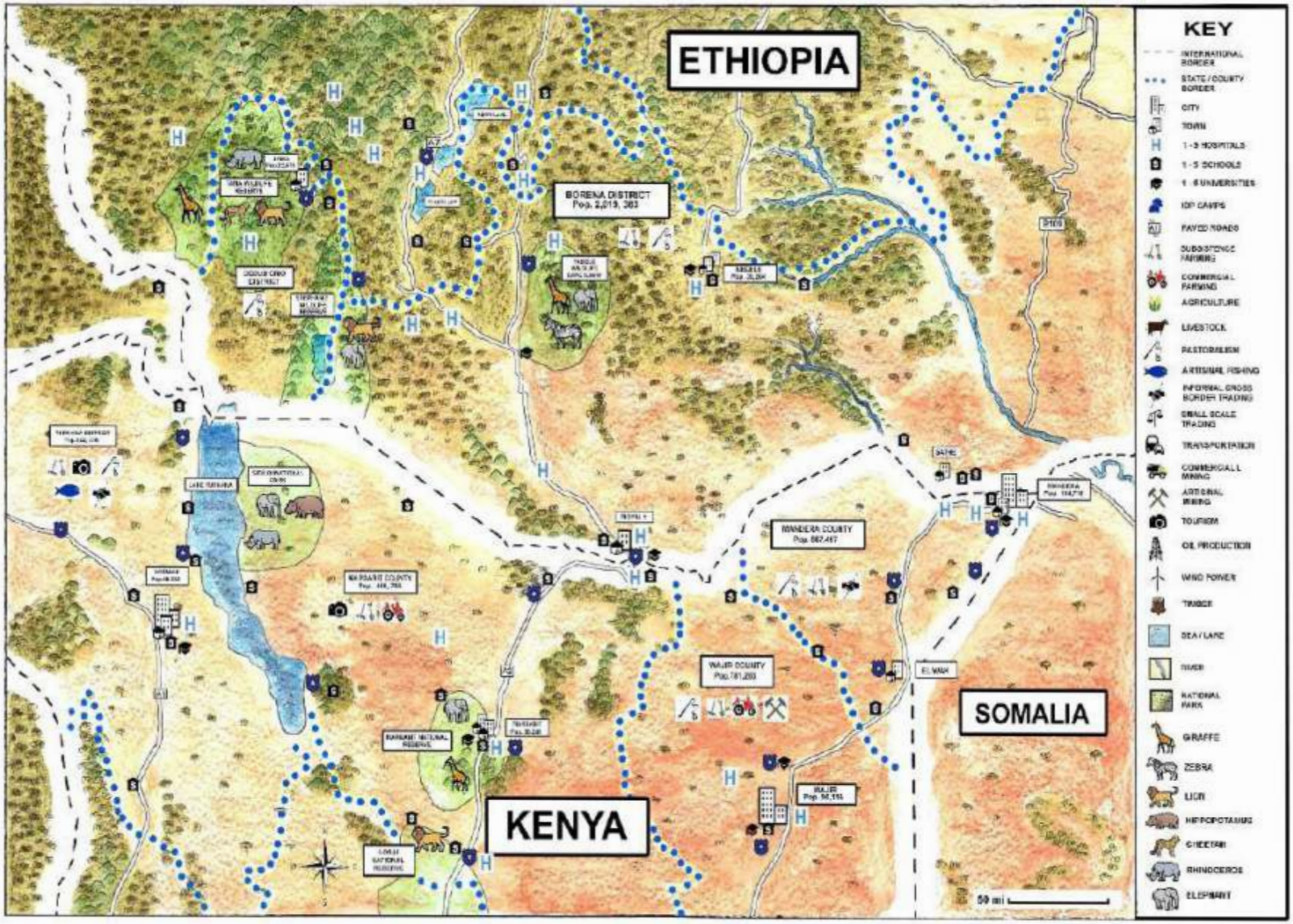
Small scale trade.

Opportunities for development assistance and partnerships.

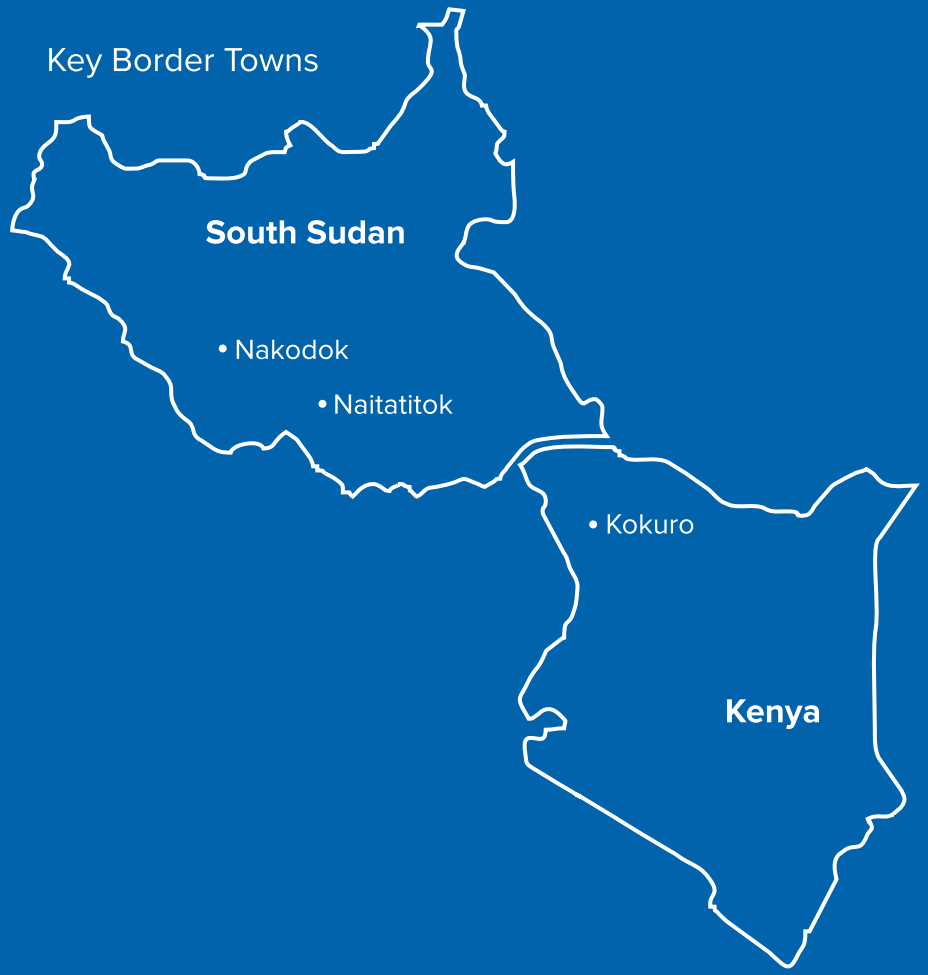
Invest in improving farming and livestock development.

Promote creative economies and tourism potentials of the borderland.

ETHIOPIA - KENYA ILLUSTRATION MAP



KENYA - SOUTH SUDAN



"RECENTLY THERE WERE NOMADS FROM KHARTOUM, SUDAN, WHO CAME TO THE LAND LOOKING FOR PASTURE; THESE PEOPLE BROUGHT A LOT OF PROBLEMS BECAUSE THEIR ANIMALS CARRY ALL TYPES OF DISEASES AND INFECT OUR CATTLE HERE".

AGRO-PASTORALIST UPPER NILE STATE SOUTH SUDAN

"THERE ARE INSECURITY CASES SINCE WE ARE ON THE BORDER.

PERIODICALLY WE FACE SECURITY THREATS. THERE ARE ALSO ISSUES OF DROUGHT, NETWORK, AND POOR INFRASTRUCTURE"

AGRO-PASTORALIST MARSABIT KENYA

“WE ALWAYS EXPERIENCE COMMUNAL CONFLICT CAUSED BY CATTLE RUSTLING AND ENCROACHMENT INTO FARMLANDS BY THE ANIMALS. THESE ARE VERY COMMON CONFLICTS LEADING TO THE LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTIES”

AGRO-PASTORALIST UPPER NILE STATE
SOUTH SUDAN

"IF THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDED THE FARMERS WITH TRACTORS TO PRODUCE,

THIS WOULD CHANGE MY LIFE BECAUSE I'M GROWING WEAKER BECAUSE OF THE AMOUNT OF WORK I DO ON THE FARM"

AGRO-PASTORALIST
UPPER NILE STATE SOUTH SUDAN

"WE NEED WATER AND FOOD, BUT NONE HAS PROVIDED THESE SO FAR. WE HAVE WATER PANS BUT NO BOREHOLES. THAT IS WHY WE CLIMB THIS MOUNTAIN, SEARCHING FOR ONE JERRICAN OF DRINKING WATER"

AGRO-PASTORALIST MARSABIT KENYA

Key Facts and Figures

1914
Year border established

317 kms
Shared border

5
Conflict (Border disputes)

3
Number of border towns

7
Number of borderland municipalities/districts

6
Refugee camps where available and an estimated **196,666 people**

1
Border Lakes

Major Economic Activities:

Formal

Agricultural activities include subsistence farming (sorghum, cassava, groundnuts, sesame, sweet potatoes, maize), commercial farming, pastoralism, and livestock keeping.

Key industries include mining (gold), tourism, fishing, wind power production, and oil & gas extraction.

Informal

Small scale cross border trade, basketry and weaving, agri-business, artisanal mining (gold), and artisanal fishing.

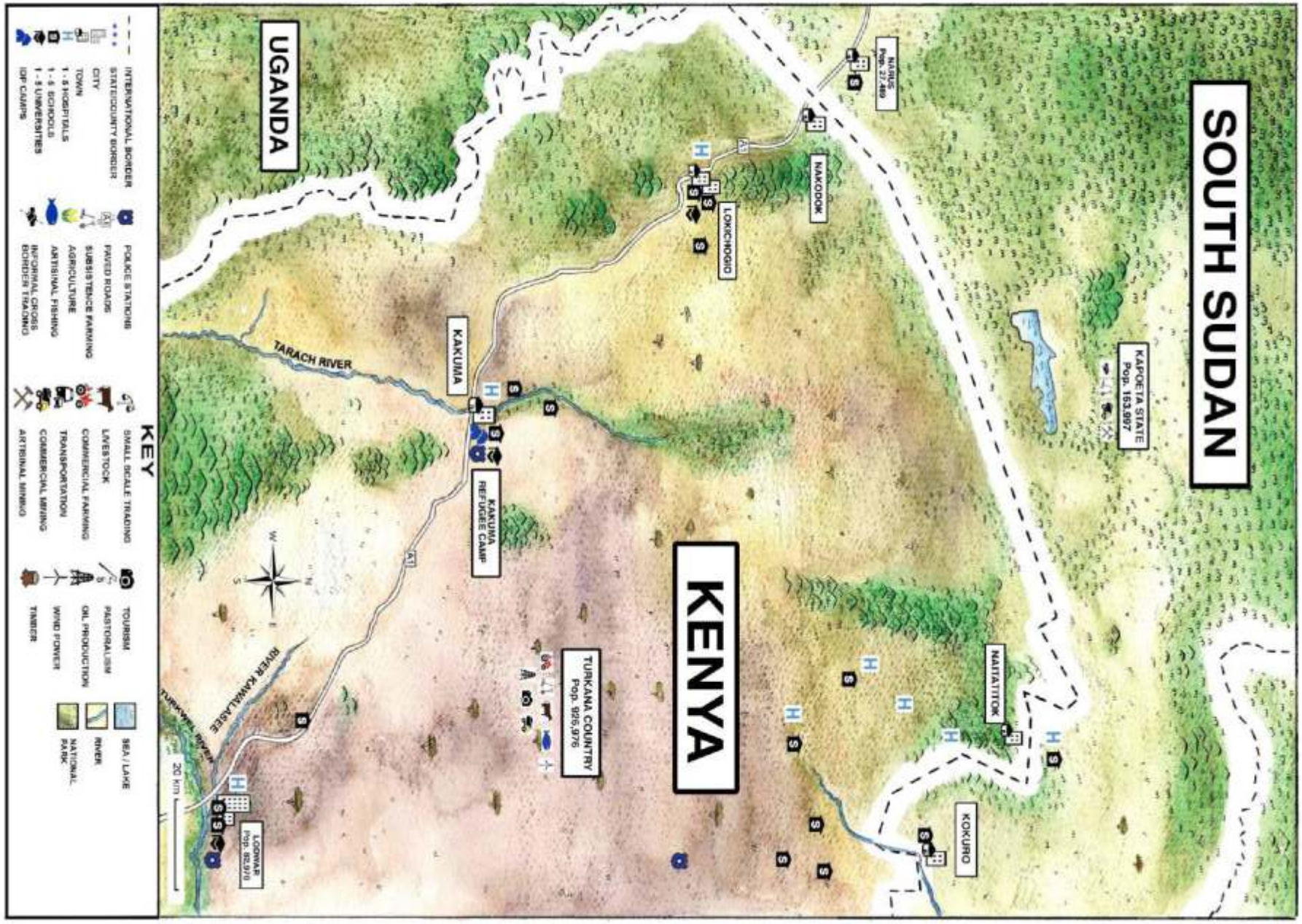
Opportunities for development assistance and partnerships.

Update national data for planning and development i.e., last Census conducted in South Sudan was in 2008.

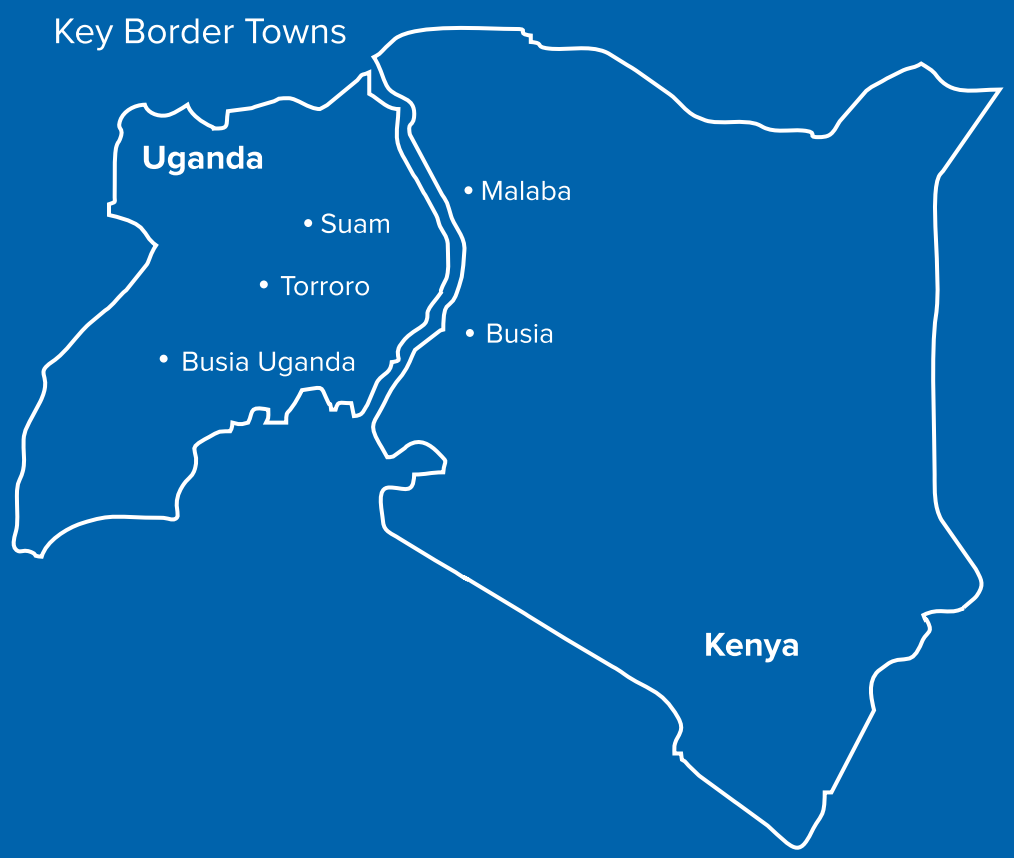
Support in peace building/keeping for regional stabilization and sustained development.

Strengthen inter-governmental cooperation mechanisms to address human development.

KENYA - SOUTH SUDAN ILLUSTRATION MAP



KENYA - UGANDA



WITH NO RAINFALL,
NO CROPS GROWING, AND
NO PASTURE FOR THE
LIVESTOCK,

YOU CAN IMAGINE THE PROBLEMS WE ARE GOING THROUGH SINCE THESE ARE OUR ONLY SOURCES OF INCOME.
APART FROM THE ANIMAL FEEDS, WE ALSO NEED FOOD RATION FOR THE FAMILY MEMBERS AND THE RESIDENTS AT LARGE”

NUKRI MOHAMED,
AGRO-PASTORALIST MARSABIT KENYA.

THE ONLY LIFE I WISH TO HAVE IS KEEPING MY LIVESTOCK AND PRACTICING CROP PRODUCTION.

THAT IS MY LIFE, BUT THE PROBLEM IS DROUGHT; CROPS DRY AWAY. I DON'T KNOW ANY OTHER LIFE. MY LIFE AGAIN IS SELLING LIVESTOCK SO THAT MY CHILDREN GET SOMETHING TO EAT. THAT IS MY LIFE, AND THAT IS THE LIFE OF MY FELLOW LIVESTOCK KEEPERS"

SAMUEL KUMATE, AGRO-PASTORALIST NORTH POKOT, KENYA.

MY BIGGEST CHALLENGE IS LACK OF FOOD,

SO THERE'S HUNGER IN MY HOME.
MY FAMILY MEMBERS ARE ALMOST STARVING.

FOOD IS NOT ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE.

THE OTHER CHALLENGE WE FACE IN THIS AREA IS INSECURITY, A SIGNIFICANT THREAT TO OUR LIVES AND ANIMALS. YOU SEE, ANIMALS ARE THE BIGGEST TARGET OF THE PEOPLE CAUSING INSECURITY, SO THEY ARE ALSO SUFFERING FROM THIS INSECURITY”

NACURO LOPEYOK, AGRO-PASTORALIST MOROTO UGANDA

WE NEED BOREHOLES DRILLED TO ALLEVIATE WATER SHORTAGES. THERE IS A NEED TO HAVE A POLICE POST FOR THE INSECURITY-PRONE AREAS SINCE MOST PLACES DO NOT ACCESS THOSE FACILITIES.

SOMETIMES DURING DROUGHT, ANIMALS CONTRACT DISEASES TOO.

SO THERE IS A NEED FOR SUPPORT WITH DRUGS TO TREAT THEM. WE ALSO NEED TO SEEK DIVINE INTERVENTION BECAUSE GOD IS CAPABLE OF EVERYTHING"

AMINA AGRO-PASTORALIST
MARSABIT KENYA.

ONE OF THE THINGS FIRST HELPS US IN THE SECURITY SECTOR AND THEN HELPS US GIVE US SEEDS TO PLANT AND TRACTORS TO PLOW BECAUSE

WE LOST OUR ANIMALS THAT COULD PLOW.

THEN THE GOVERNMENT HAD TO DEPLOY SOLDIERS ON THE DISTANT FARMS TO ENABLE PEOPLE TO DIG; WE ALSO NEEDED WATER THAT COULD HELP US WATER OUR ANIMALS DURING THE DRY SEASONS, AND WE COULD ALSO NEED A HEALTH UNIT. THE ONE WE HAVE IS FAR. WE COULD APPRECIATE IT IF ONE WAS BUILT HERE NEXT TO US. THE GOVERNMENT CAN HELP OUR POLITICAL LEADERS AND US TOGETHER"

AGRO-PASTORALIST LODIKO UGANDA

I THINK THEY SHOULD CONSTRUCT OUR ROADS

BECAUSE THEY ARE INACCESSIBLE DURING WET SEASONS AND PROVIDE AN AMBULANCE BECAUSE THE MAIN HOSPITAL IS FAR, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE CASES THAT MIGHT NEED SERIOUS ATTENTION. ALSO, WE NEED PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT THE ELDERLY; SOME HAVE BEEN COMPLAINING THAT THEY HAVE NEVER RECEIVED THEIR PENSION FOR OLD AGE, AND WE NEED SOMEONE TO RESOLVE THIS"

AGRO-PASTORALIST LOYORO UGANDA

Key Facts and Figures

1926
Year border established

772
Shared border length

5
Number of border towns

14
Number of borderland municipalities/districts

1
Number of border closures and reasons since 2010

2
Refugees/IDP camps with an estimated **188,794 people**

1
Border lake

5
National parks, reserves and game parks

Major Economic Activities:

Formal

Agricultural activities include subsistence farming, livestock and cash crops

Transport sector (port, logistics and related services) is major industry player as both countries share one of the busiest shipping routes (Red Sea transit point) connecting Europe

Informal

Key informal activities include small scale trading, cross-border trades, mining

Opportunities for development assistance and partnerships.

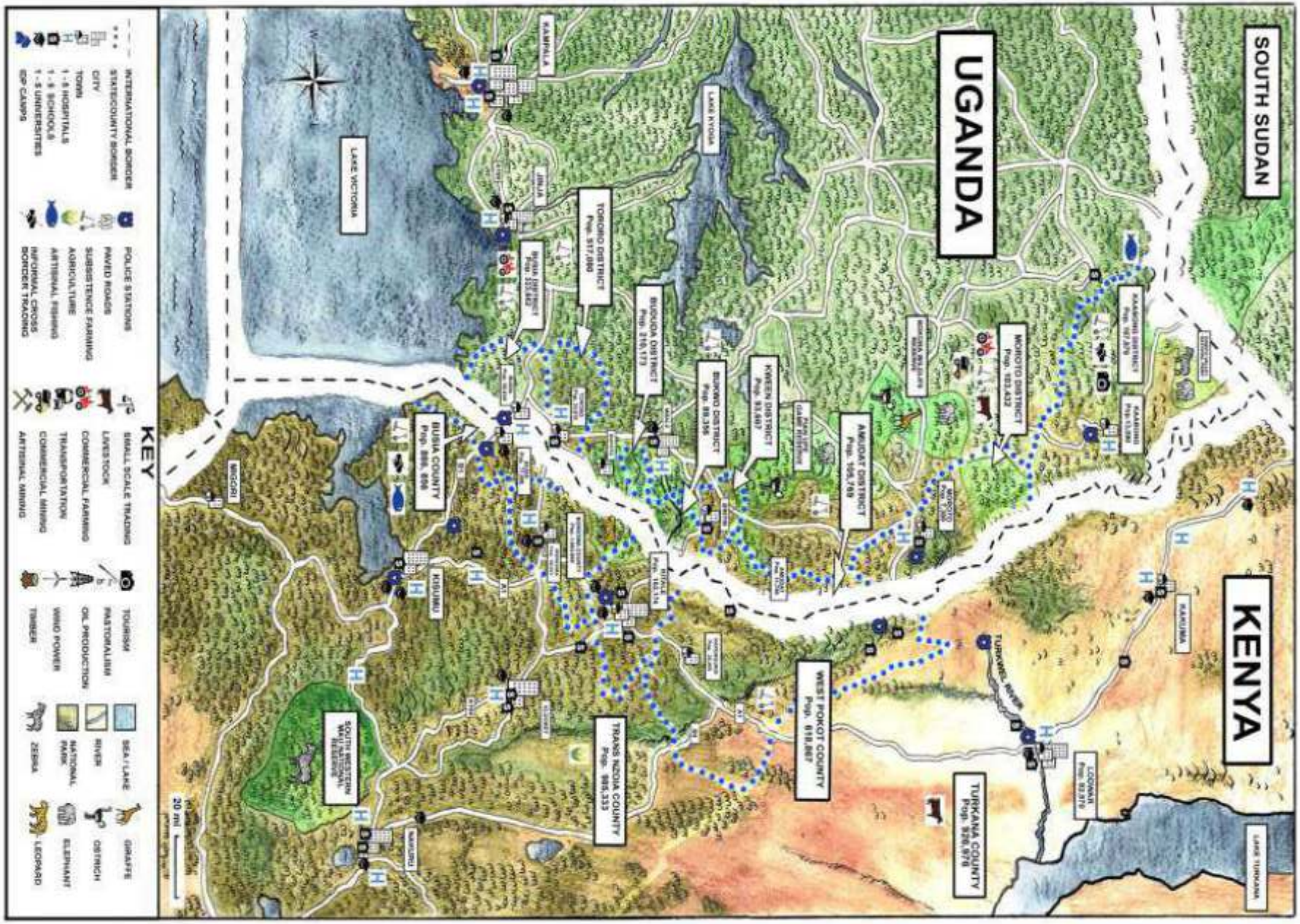
Support programmes to maximize the cultural potentials of the borderland communities.

Improve measures to link the local service sector to formal cross-border trade opportunities.

Develop potential of value chains and supply chains development in the farming and livestock sectors.

Strengthen social cohesion of stakeholders in the border region

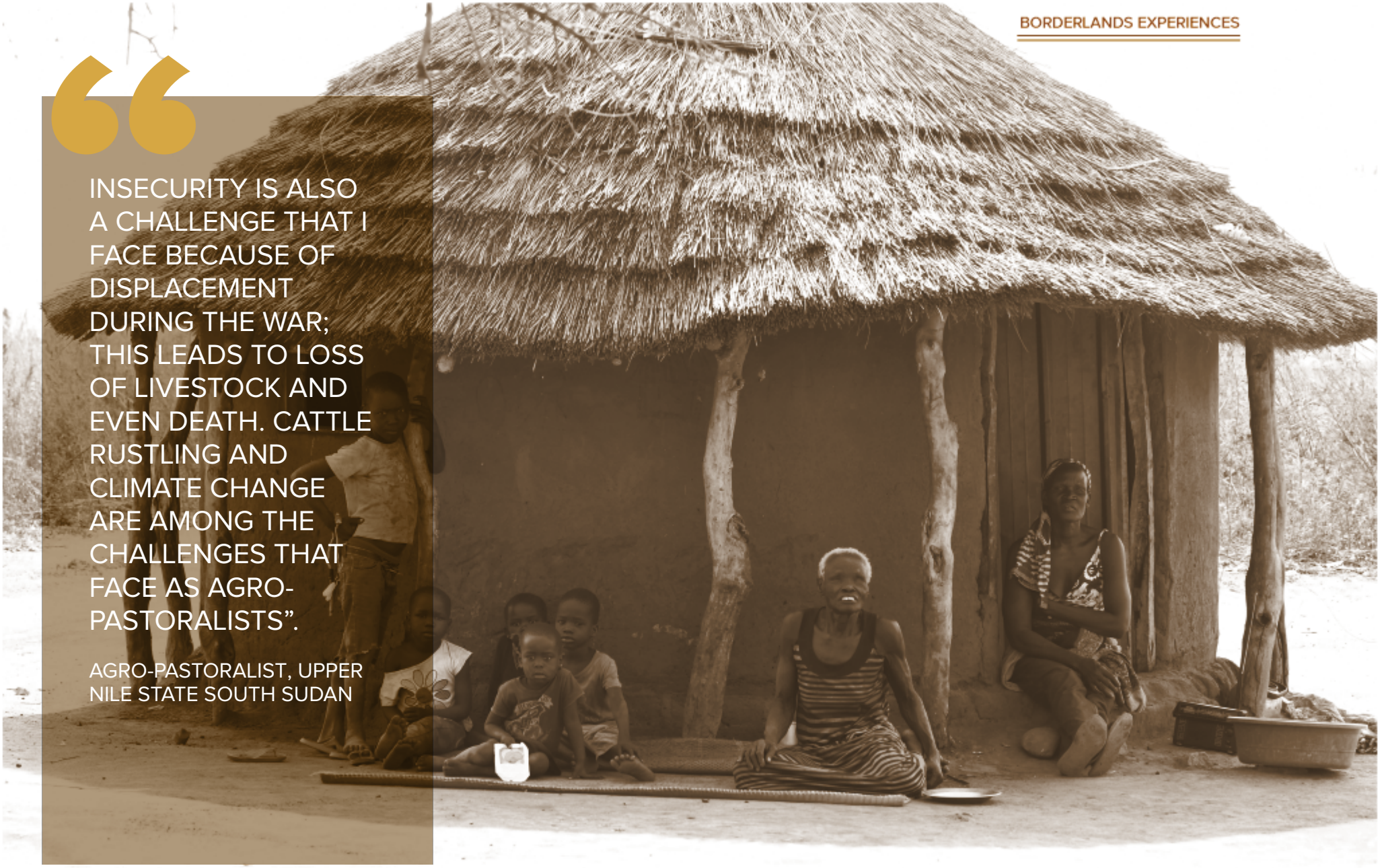
KENYA - UGANDA ILLUSTRATION MAP



UGANDA - SOUTH SUDAN

"MY BIGGEST CHALLENGE IS LACK OF FOOD, SO THERE'S HUNGER IN MY HOME. MY FAMILY MEMBERS ARE ALMOST STARVING. FOOD IS NOT ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE. THE OTHER CHALLENGE WE FACE IN THIS AREA IS INSECURITY, A SIGNIFICANT THREAT TO OUR LIVES AND ANIMALS. YOU SEE, ANIMALS ARE THE BIGGEST TARGET OF THE PEOPLE CAUSING INSECURITY, SO THEY ARE ALSO SUFFERING FROM THIS INSECURITY"

PASTORALIST MOROTO
UGANDA



"INSECURITY IS ALSO A CHALLENGE THAT I FACE BECAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT DURING THE WAR; THIS LEADS TO LOSS OF LIVESTOCK AND EVEN DEATH. CATTLE RUSTLING AND CLIMATE CHANGE ARE AMONG THE CHALLENGES THAT FACE AS AGRO-PASTORALISTS".

AGRO-PASTORALIST, UPPER NILE STATE SOUTH SUDAN

"THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE I FACE IS INSECURITY AND HUNGER- THE CHILDREN ARE ALWAYS HUNGRY SINCE FOOD IS NEVER ENOUGH. WE HAVE NOT HAD A GOOD HARVEST FOR A WHILE. LAST YEAR WAS VERY DRY.

WE COULD NOT HARVEST ANYTHING.

EVEN THE FEW WHO TRIED TO GROW FOOD COULD NOT YIELD WHAT THEY WANTED. AND, OF COURSE, THE SLEEPLESS NIGHTS BECAUSE YOU DON'T KNOW IF A GUNSHOT WILL LAND ON YOU OR NOT; NO ONE KNOWS WHAT WILL HAPPEN THE NEXT DAY"

PASTORALIST MOROTO UGANDA

"IF THEY COULD GIVE US PROTECTION BECAUSE WE FARM IN DISTANT PLACES AND IF THEY COULD GIVE FARMERS CROPS TO PLANT AND ALSO GIVE US SOME FARMING TOOLS WE WOULD BE VERY GRATEFUL, AND ALSO REPAIRING THE DEAD BOREHOLES THAT ARE NEAR TO AVOID US FROM MOVING LONG DISTANCES IN SEARCH OF FOOD AND WATER"

AGRO-PASTORALIST LOYORO, UGANDA.

"I WISH THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS PARTNERS WOULD PROVIDE FOR US LIVESTOCK MEDICINES AND VACCINATION SERVICES FOR OUR ANIMALS, WATER FOR OUR ANIMALS IS VERY IMPORTANT, WE NEED WATER POINTS FOR OUR ANIMALS TO DRINK ESPECIALLY DURING THE DRY SEASON, WE STRUGGLE A LOT LOOKING FOR WATER POINTS, FORCING SOME OF US TO CROSS TO THE ETHIOPIAN SIDE LOOKING FOR PASTURES FOR OUR ANIMALS."

AGRO-PASTORALIST UPPER NILE STATE
SOUTH SUDAN

Key Facts and Figures

1914
Year border established

475 kms
Shared border length

11
Number of border towns

1
Border dispute conflict

10
Number of borderland municipalities/districts

2
National parks, reserves and game parks

2
Border closures due to COVID-19

1
Refugee camps where available and population

Major Economic Activities:

Formal

Agricultural activities include subsistence farming, commercial farming, pastoralism and livestock keeping.

Tourism, Fishing, and Mining are the other formal activities

Informal

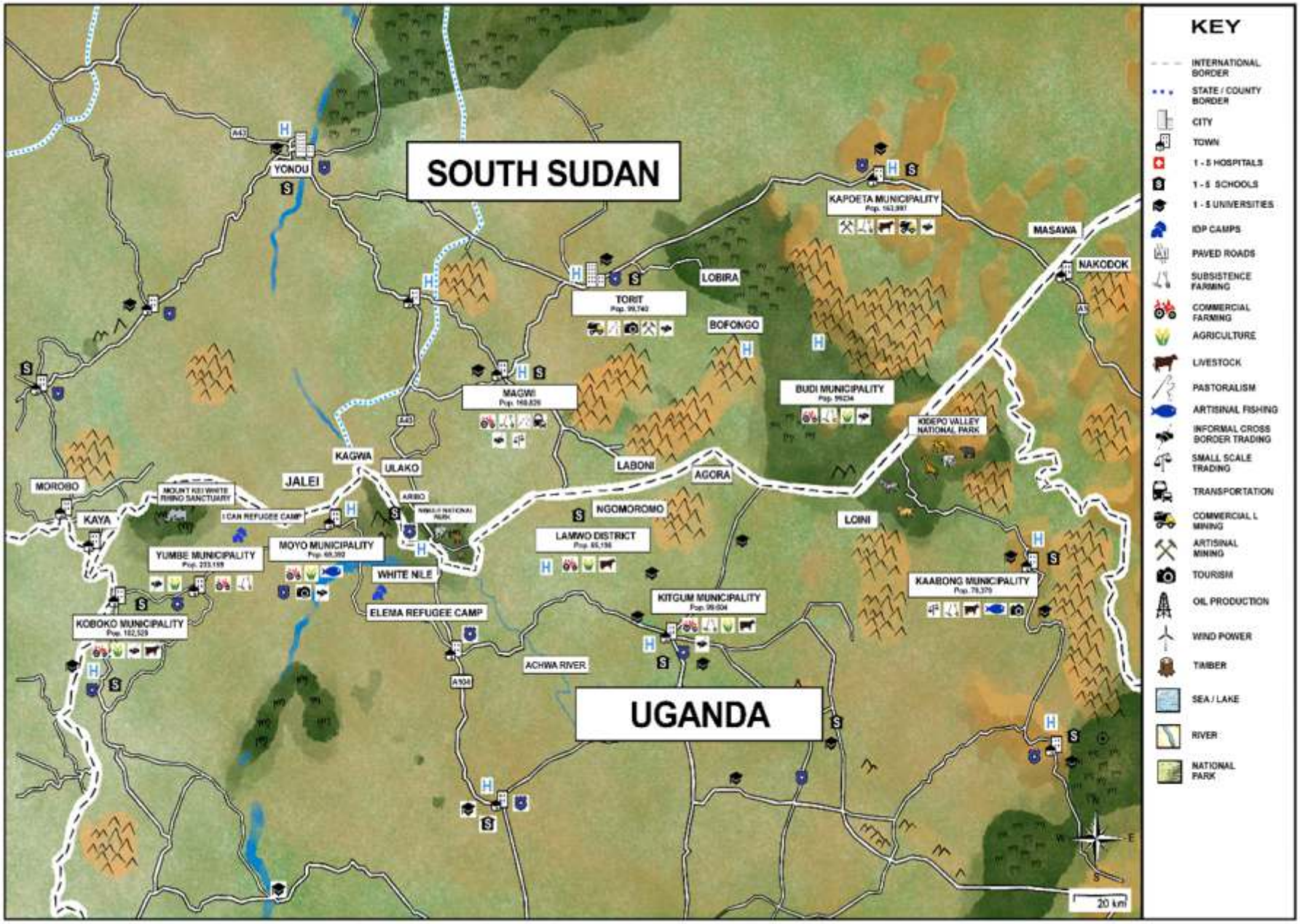
Key informal activities include small-scale fishing, artisanal mining, and small-scale cross-border trading.

Opportunities for development assistance and partnerships.

Update national data for planning and development

Strengthen inter-governmental cooperation mechanisms to address human development and promote peace.

UGANDA - SOUTH SUDAN ILLUSTRATION MAP



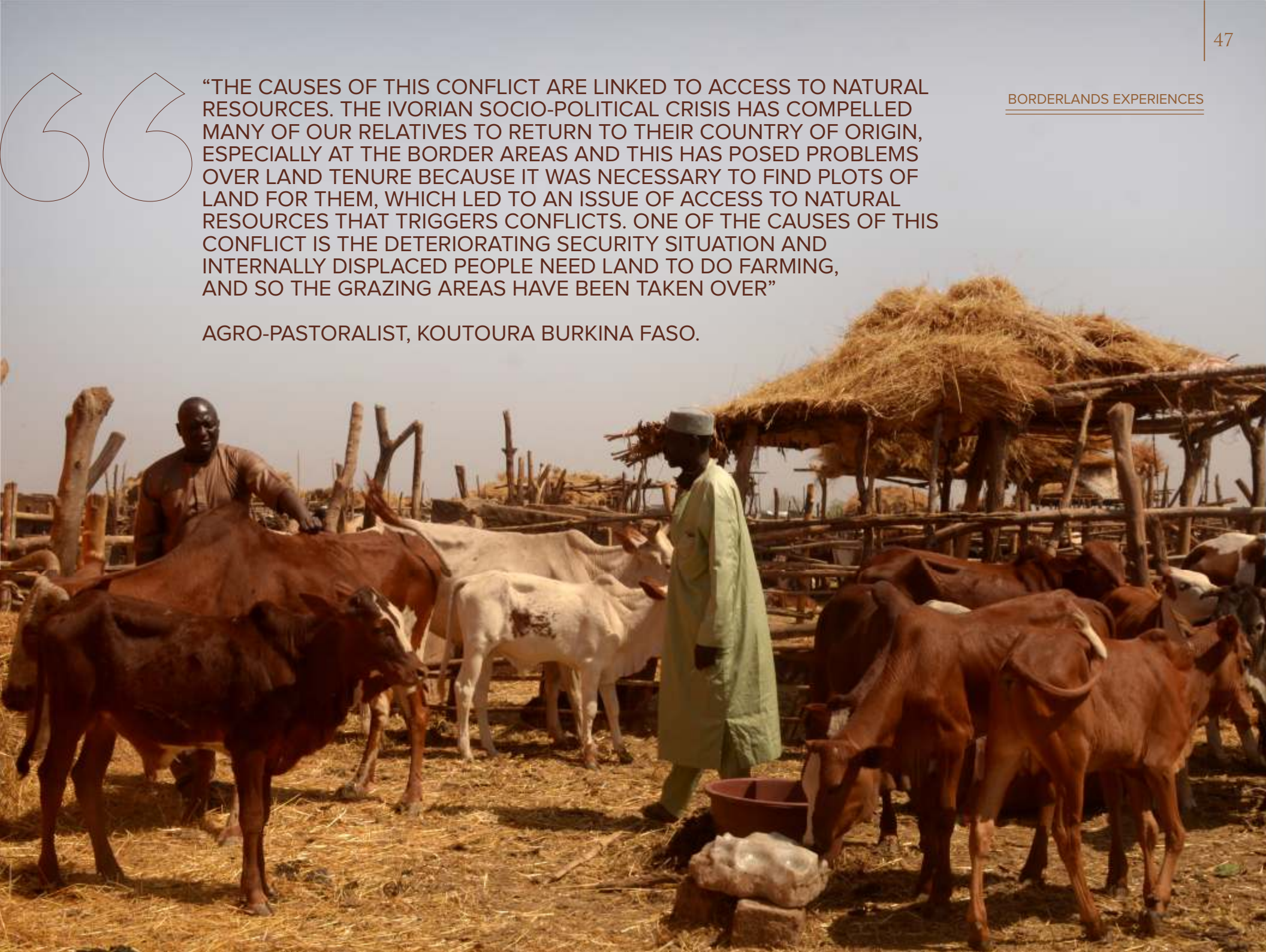
WEST AFRICA

Mali-Burkina Faso
Mali-Niger
Niger-Burkina Faso
Niger-Nigeria

MALI - BURKINA FASO

“THE CAUSES OF THIS CONFLICT ARE LINKED TO ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES. THE IVORIAN SOCIO-POLITICAL CRISIS HAS COMPELLED MANY OF OUR RELATIVES TO RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, ESPECIALLY AT THE BORDER AREAS AND THIS HAS POSED PROBLEMS OVER LAND TENURE BECAUSE IT WAS NECESSARY TO FIND PLOTS OF LAND FOR THEM, WHICH LED TO AN ISSUE OF ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES THAT TRIGGERS CONFLICTS. ONE OF THE CAUSES OF THIS CONFLICT IS THE DETERIORATING SECURITY SITUATION AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE NEED LAND TO DO FARMING, AND SO THE GRAZING AREAS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER”

AGRO-PASTORALIST, KOUTOURA BURKINA FASO.

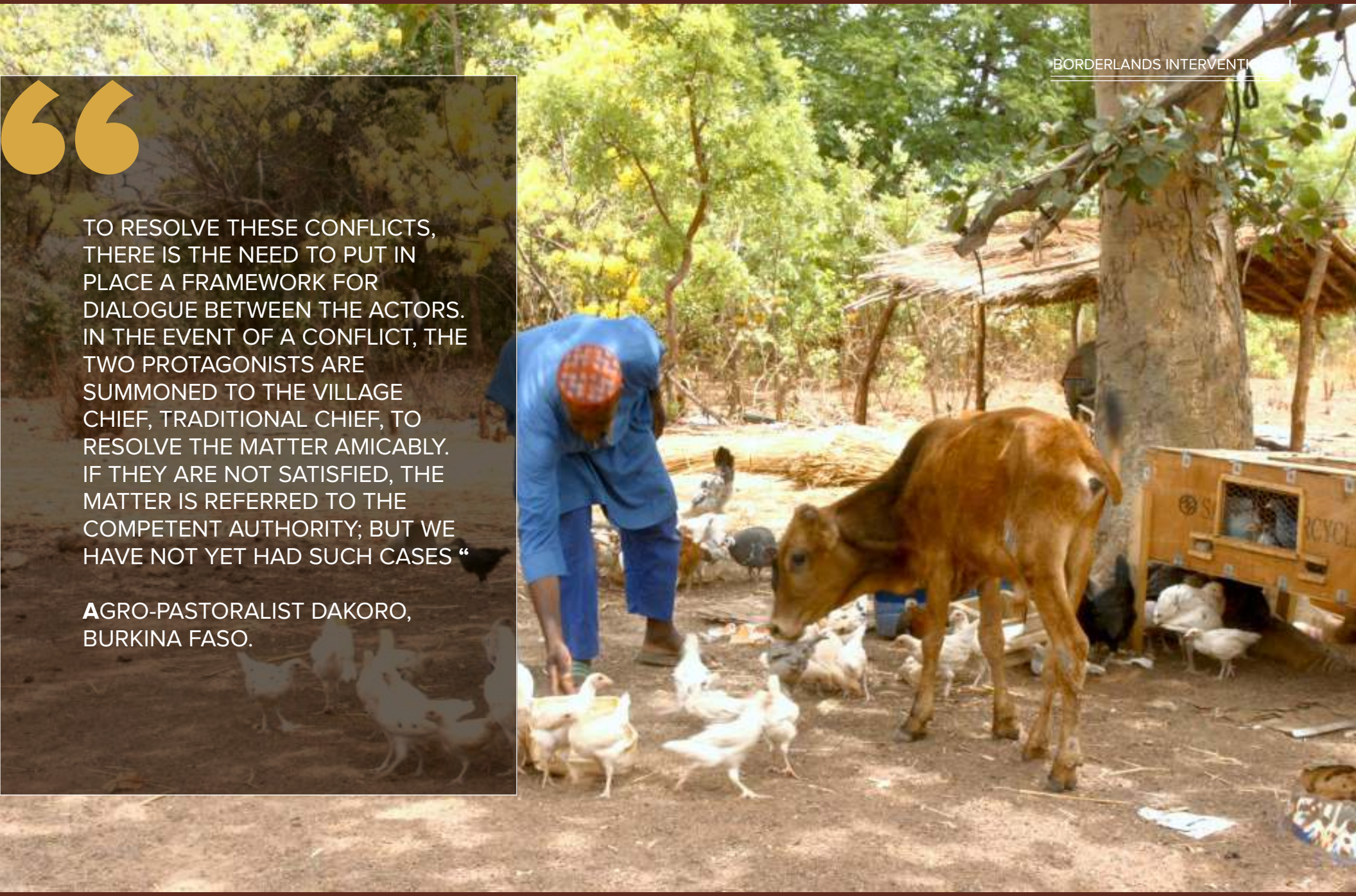


“THE BIGGEST CHALLENGES WE FACE HERE ARE RELATED TO SECURITY, FOOD AND EDUCATION. TODAY, WE FIND IT TOUGH TO WORK AND ACCESS TO THE MARKET IS ALSO VERY DIFFICULT FOR US BECAUSE OF INSECURITY”

AGRO-PASTORALIST, TIN HAMA, MALI.

“MY INCOME HAS DECREASED IN THE LAST TWO YEARS BECAUSE AGRICULTURAL INPUTS HAVE BECOME EXPENSIVE WITH THE OUTBREAK OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, AND THERE WERE POCKETS OF DROUGHT, A SITUATION THAT HAS AFFECTED AGRICULTURAL YIELDS. ADDED TO THIS IS THE DETERIORATING SECURITY SITUATION”

AGRO-PASTORALIST, DAKORO BURKINA FASO.



“TO RESOLVE THESE CONFLICTS, THERE IS THE NEED TO PUT IN PLACE A FRAMEWORK FOR DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE ACTORS. IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT, THE TWO PROTAGONISTS ARE SUMMONED TO THE VILLAGE CHIEF, TRADITIONAL CHIEF, TO RESOLVE THE MATTER AMICABLY. IF THEY ARE NOT SATISFIED, THE MATTER IS REFERRED TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY; BUT WE HAVE NOT YET HAD SUCH CASES “

AGRO-PASTORALIST DAKORO, BURKINA FASO.

“WE ARE OVERCOMING THESE CHALLENGES THROUGH A NUMBER OF RESILIENCE STRATEGIES; SOME ARE FORCED TO SIGN MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING WITH ARMED GROUPS. OTHERS KEEP A LOW PROFILE SO AS NOT TO BE TARGETED BY TERRORISTS AND RADICALS. MORE OFTEN THAN NOT, WE RESPECT THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE DIFFERENT GROUPS SO AS TO AVOID PROBLEMS WITH THEM”

AGRO-PASTORALIST,
TIN HAMA, MALI.

“I PRAY TO GOD FOR SECURITY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND MY LOCALITY WHICH IS FRAGILE IN TERMS OF SECURITY. IN CASE OF INSECURITY I INFORM THE SECURITY FORCES AND MY COMMUNITY FOR THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE”

AGRO-PASTORALIST, MISSENI, MALI.

Key Facts and Figures

1325 kms
Shared border length

15
Number of border towns

13
Number of borderland municipalities/districts

3
National Parks/ Reserves/ Game parks

7
Refugee camps where available and an estimated **65,000 people**

1
Border closure due to COVID-19

Major Economic Activities:

Formal

Agricultural activities include subsistence farming (Cow peas, millet, rice, sorghum), commercial farming (cotton, sugarcane), and livestock keeping.

Key industries in the region include Tourism and Mining (Gold, Zinc).

Informal

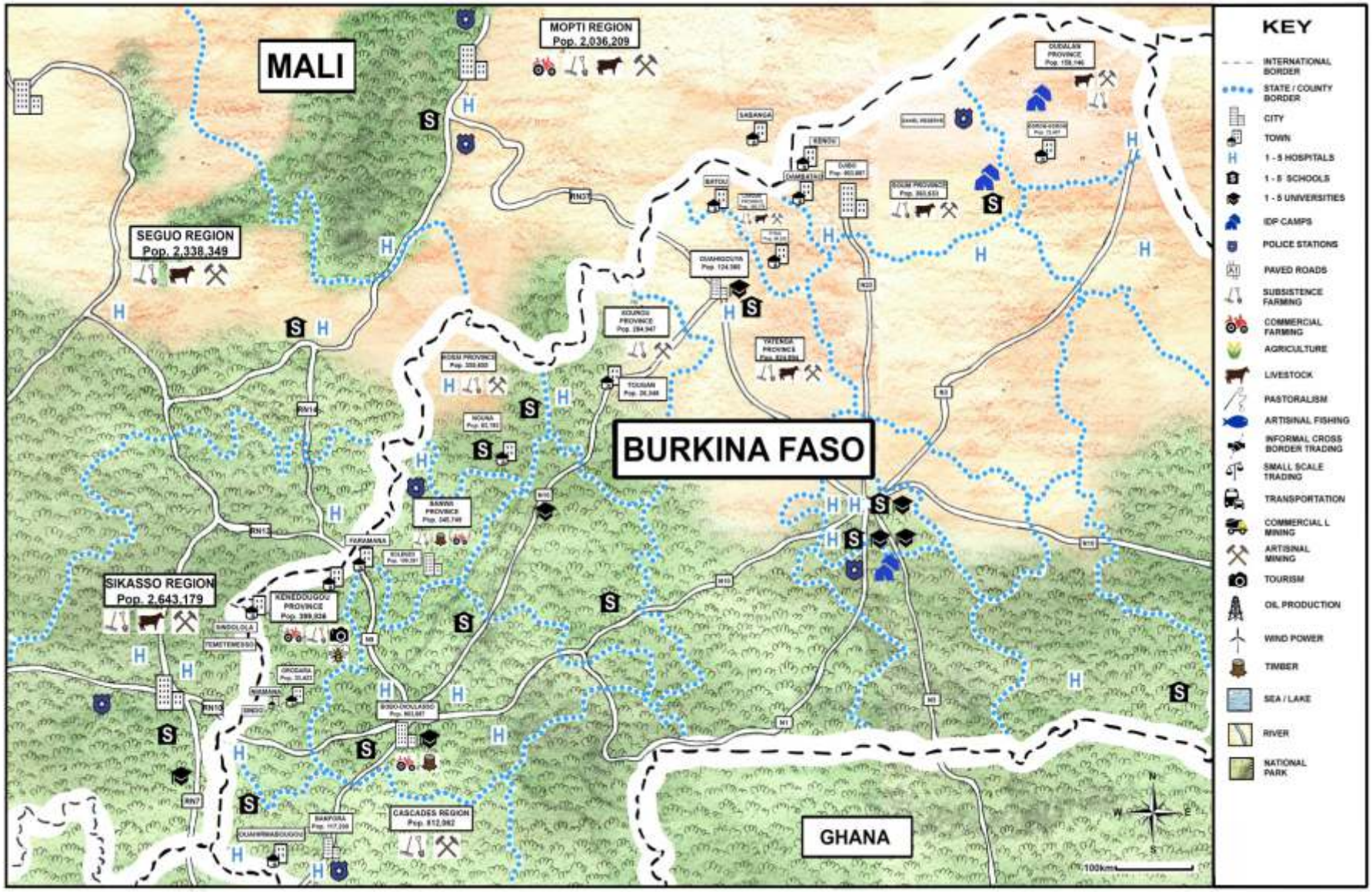
Include wood sales, artisanal mining(gold) and Apiary.

Opportunities for development assistance and partnerships.

Support peace keeping efforts for regional development and stabilization of the Sahel region.

Strengthen inter-governmental cooperation mechanisms to address human development.

MALI - BURKINA FASO ILLUSTRATION MAP



MALI - NIGER

Key Border Towns
Mali
Niger
• Labbezanga
• Ouattagouna
• Ayourou
• Anderamboukane

"IN LIFE, I LIKE TO WORK AND TAKE CARE OF MY FAMILY. IT IS DIFFICULT FOR ME TO SAY WHAT I LIKE ABOUT MY LIFE BECAUSE FOR SOME TIME NOW IT HAS TURNED INTO A NIGHTMARE DUE TO THE INSECURITY AND POLITICAL CRISIS WE ARE EXPERIENCING IN OUR COMMUNITY "

AGRO-PASTORALIST
KOROTOUMOU, MALI

“IN ORDER TO ACCESS THE MARKET QUICKLY, I RENT A CART AT MODERATE PRICE. SOMETIMES IT IS ALSO DIFFICULT TO ACCESS THE MARKET TO BUY OR SELL GOODS BECAUSE DURING THE RAINY SEASON THE MARKET IS NOT WELL EQUIPPED ; YOU ARE NOT ABLE TO GET A PLACE TO SET UP”

AGRO-PASTORALIST DIOLLAY DIALLOUBE, NIGER.

"LIVING NEAR AN INTERNATIONAL BORDER IS EASY WHEN THERE IS SECURITY. I WAS BORN HERE, AND MY PARENTS WERE ALSO BORN HERE. WE CAN SAY THAT THE BORDERS ARE VERY COMPLEX AND OFTEN GIVE US A HARD TIME"

AGRO-PASTORALIST
ANSONGO, MALI.

"I WISH TO ADD TRADING TO MY FARMING ACTIVITIES BECAUSE THESE ACTIVITIES ARE INCREASINGLY BECOMING UNPROFITABLE DUE TO THE PROBLEMS OF RAINFALL AND THE COST OF INPUTS AND LIVESTOCK FEED"

AGRO-PASTORALIST, TIN HAMA, MALI

"IF I COULD CHANGE ANYTHING IN MY LIFE, IT WOULD BE BETTER TO HAVE QUALITY TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT IN VETERINARY FIRST AID TO REDUCE THE ANIMAL DEATH RATE IN THE BORDER AREA".

AGRO-PASTORALIST DIOLLAY DIALLOUBE, NIGER

"WE ARE TRYING TO SOLVE THIS WATER PROBLEM BY CONSTRUCTING SOME ARTISANAL WELLS AND ALSO BY PROVIDING WATER POINTS THROUGH THE CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS IN THE RAINY SEASON TOGETHER WITH THE BROTHERS PRACTICING THE SAME TRADE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF GRAZING, THESE DAMS DO NOT LAST LONG THOUGH. WE ALSO CULTIVATE GARDENS NEAR THE WATER POINT"

AGRO-PASTORALIST TORODI NIGER

Key Facts and Figures

1939
Year border established

838 kms
Shared border length

5
Number of border towns

7
Border/ Disputes/ Conflicts

10
Number of borderland municipalities/districts

3
National Parks/ Reserves/ Game parks

Major Economic Activities:

Formal

Agricultural activities include subsistence farming, commercial farming, pastoralism and livestock keeping.

Mining, Tourism, Fishing are other key formal activities

Informal

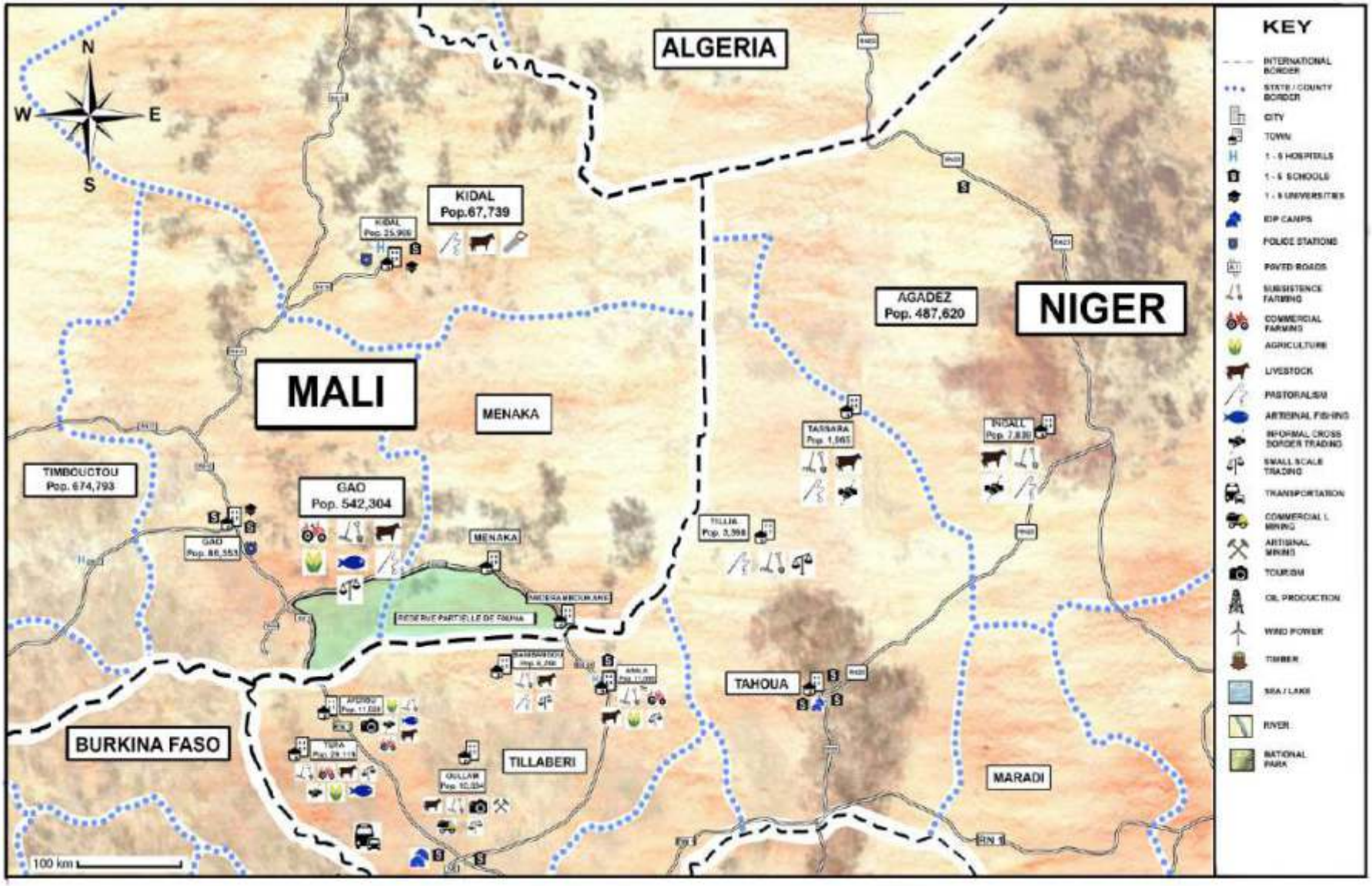
Includes artisanal mining, small-scale cross-border trading.

Opportunities for development assistance and partnerships.

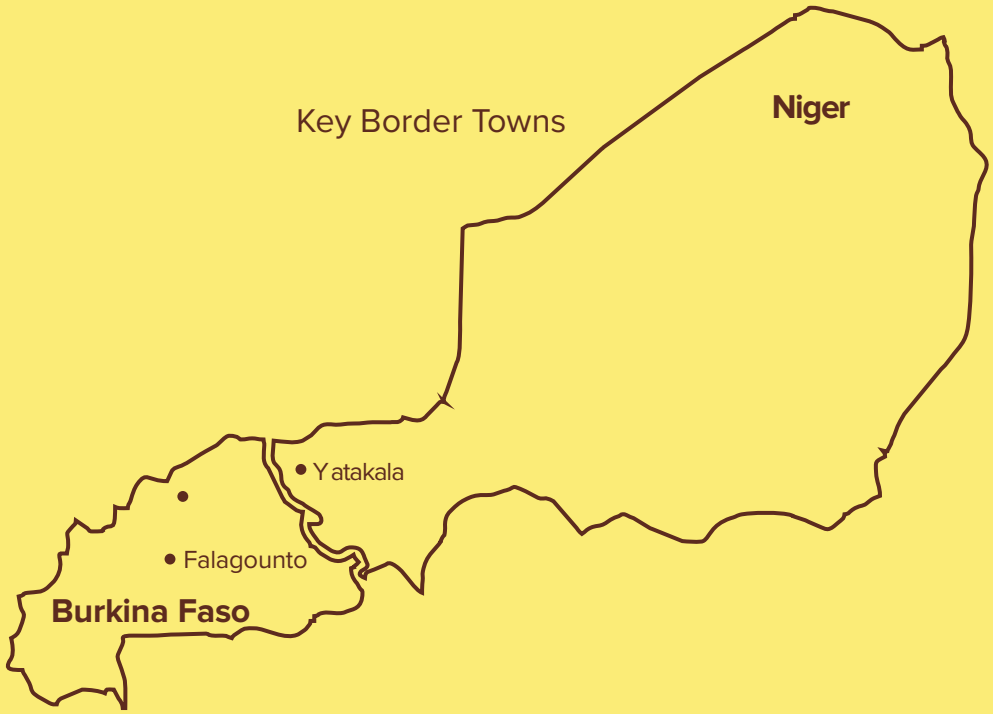
Update national data for planning and development

Strengthen inter-governmental cooperation mechanisms to address human development.

MALI - NIGER ILLUSTRATION MAP



NIGER - BURKINA FASO

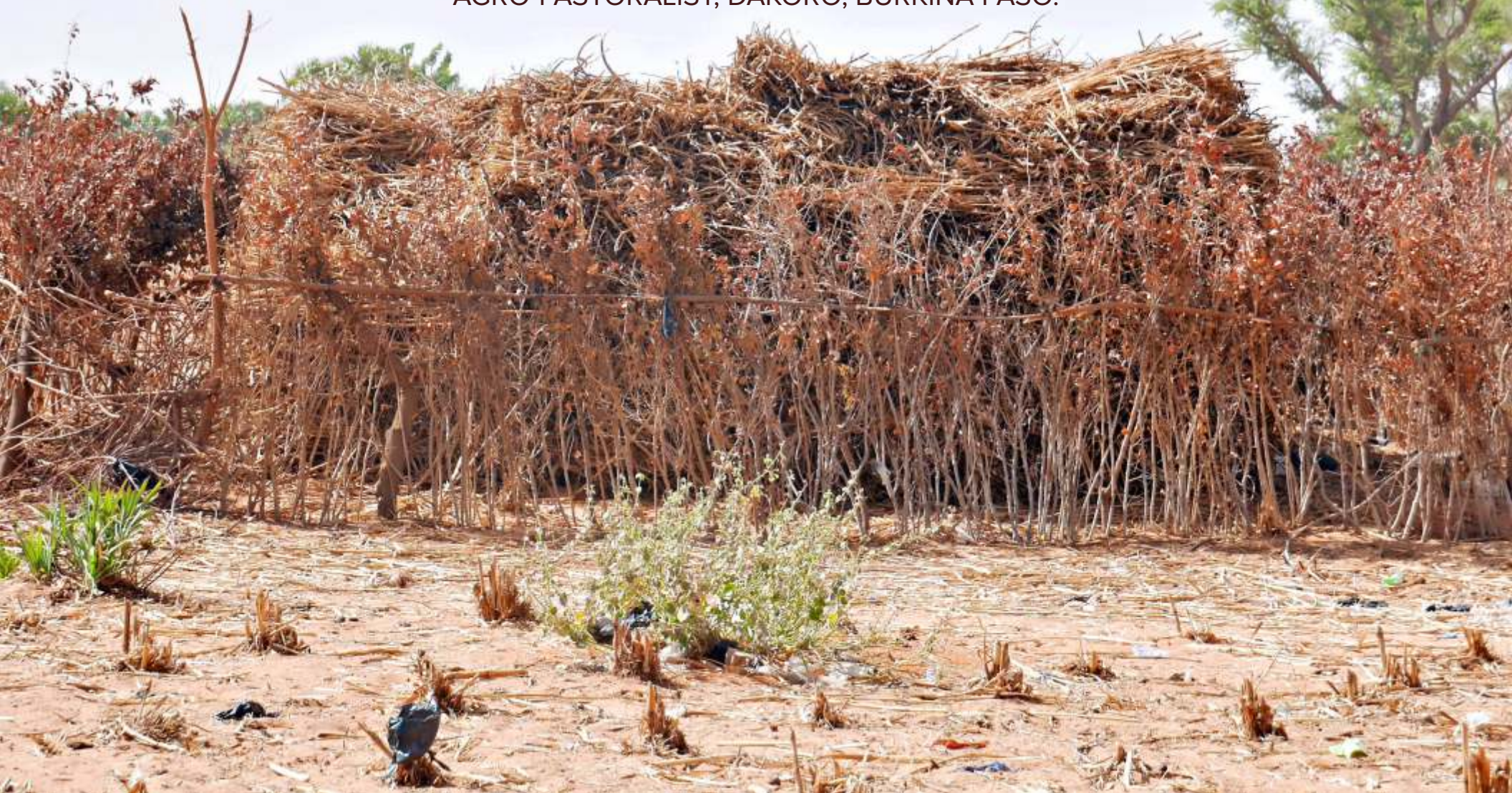


“THE MAJOR CHALLENGE FOR ME AS A WOMAN IS TO BE ABLE TO HELP MY HUSBAND TO MANAGE THE FAMILY WELL BECAUSE AFTER THE RAINY SEASON HE DOES NOT DO ANYTHING;
I WANT TO BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN ESTABLISHING SOCIAL COHESION IN THE COMMUNITY BECAUSE THERE ARE TOO MANY ISSUES”

AGRO-PASTORALIST, GONGOUBE, NIGER.

“THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE OR ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE HAS MANIFESTED IN MANY FORMS INCLUDING THE HIGH COST OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, DEFORESTATION, THE SILTING-UP OF WATERWAYS; CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES ARE THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION"

AGRO-PASTORALIST, DAKORO, BURKINA FASO.



“IT IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT TO CROSS THE BORDER, ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU ARE A BURKINABE BECAUSE TOO MANY TRAVEL DOCUMENTS ARE REQUIRED AND EVEN WHEN YOU HAVE ALL THE TRAVEL DOCUMENTS, THE SECURITY FORCES WILL STILL ASK YOU TO PAY SOME MONEY”

AGRO-PASTORALIST KOUTOURA, BURKINA FASO

"TO COPE WITH CLIMATE CHANGES, WE ARE RAISING AWARENESS ON THE NEED TO EMBARK ON REFORESTATION BY PLANTING TREES SUCH AS CASHEW TREES"

AGRO-PASTORALIST, DAKORO, BURKINA FASO

"WE ORGANIZE OURSELVES INTO A COOPERATIVE TO CONTRIBUTE A FIXED AMOUNT OF MONEY TO ADDRESS THE DIFFICULTIES. IN THIS COOPERATIVE, PEOPLE CAN GET BAGS OF MILLET AS LOANS OR BUY THEM AT A VERY AFFORDABLE PRICE. AT THE END OF EACH YEAR THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE DRAWS UP AN ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. NOW WE ARE LOOKING FOR A BANK FOR FOOD AND LIVESTOCK"

AGRO-PASTORALIST, WINDY BOULA, NIGER.

"AS FAR AS I KNOW, WE HAVE BUILT CATTLE PENS AND IF THE ANIMALS CAUSE ANY DAMAGE, THEY ARE TAKEN TO THE PEN AND PEOPLE ARE APPOINTED BY THE VILLAGE CHIEFS AND CVDS TO GO AND RECORD AND EVALUATE THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE. ONCE THIS IS DONE, THE LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ARE REQUIRED TO PAY FOR THE DAMAGE CAUSED AND THIS HAS HELPED TO RESOLVE A LOT OF ISSUES BETWEEN FARMERS AND LIVESTOCK BREEDERS"

AGRO-PASTORALIST KOUTOURA, BURKINA FASO.

Key Facts and Figures

1919
Year border established

622 kms
Shared border length

3
Number of border towns

6
Border dispute conflicts

7
Number of borderland municipalities/districts

2
National Parks/ Reserves/ Game parks

Major Economic Activities:

Formal

Agricultural activities include subsistence farming (rice), commercial farming (cotton), pastoralism and livestock keeping.

Key industries include mining (gold, iron), cottage industries, manufacturing (fabric) and tourism.

Informal

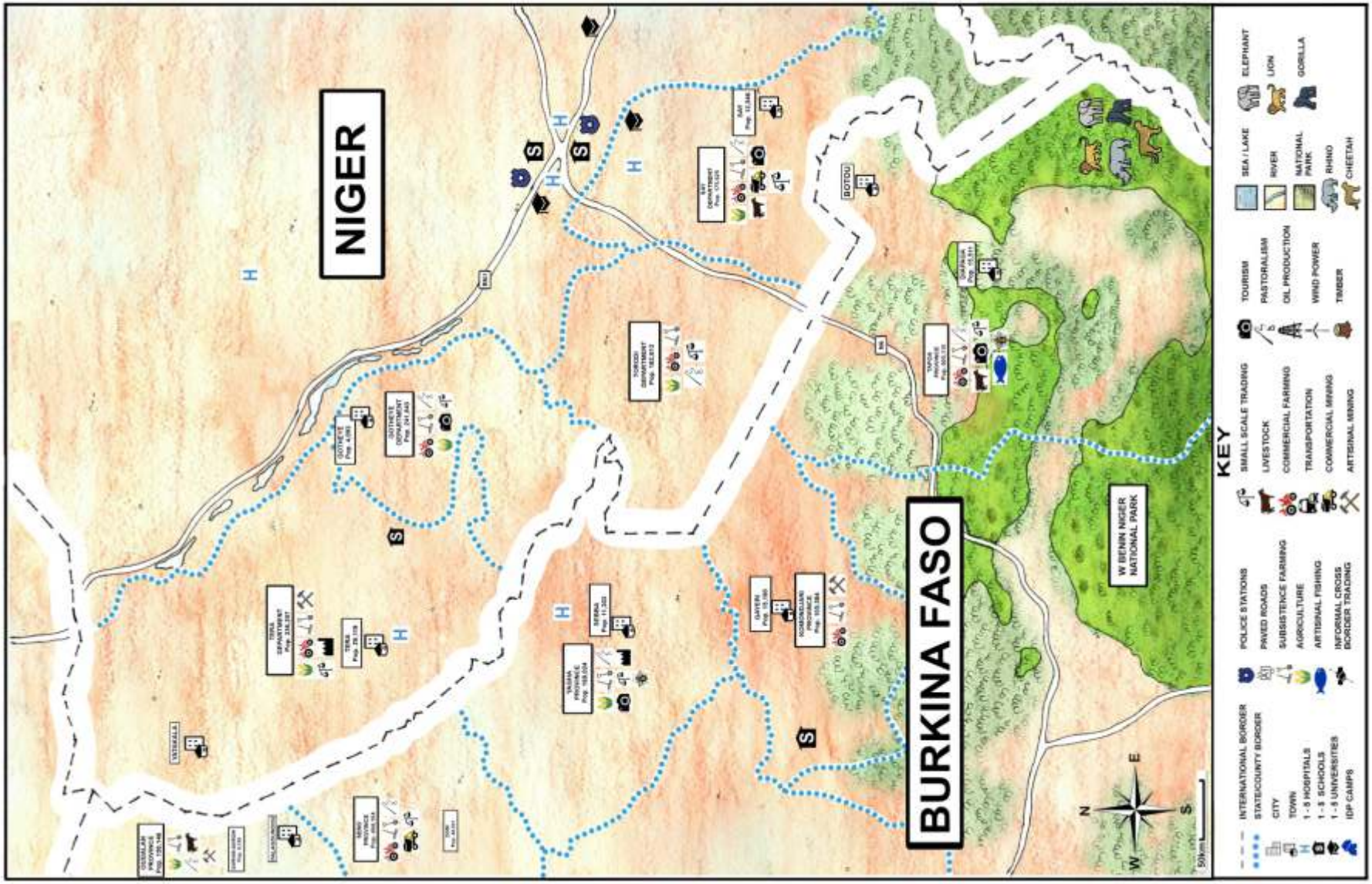
Includes artisanal mining (gold), honey sales, and small-scale trading.

Opportunities for development assistance and partnerships.

Support peace keeping efforts for regional development and stabilization of the Sahel region.

Strengthen inter-governmental cooperation mechanisms to address human development.

NIGER - BURKINA FASO ILLUSTRATION MAP



NIGER - NIGERIA

“FIRST OF ALL WE HAVE THE ISSUE OF WATER BODIES FOR WATERING THE ANIMALS; THOSE WATER BODIES THAT ARE CLOSER TO US ARE DRYING UP QUICKLY. THERE IS ALSO THE LONG DISTANCE TO COVER AND THE RISK WE FACE ON THE ROAD BECAUSE THERE ARE ARMED BANDITS WHO TAKE OUR LIVES AND KILL OUR LIVESTOCK. IN ADDITION TO THAT, THERE IS THE ISSUE OF GRAZING DUE TO THE SUDDEN CESSATION OF THE RAINS LEADING TO A MERCILESS DROUGHT” - AGRO-PASTORALIST TORODI NIGER.

"WE DO NOT HAVE POTABLE WATER. I HAVE TO TRAVEL TO A FAR DISTANCE (ALMOST 5 KILOMETRES) TO GET WATER"

JIGAWA STATE, NIGERIA.

"I LIKE REARING MY LIVESTOCK AND SELLING OF THE DAIRY PRODUCTS. SPECIFICALLY, I LIKE SEEING MY LIVESTOCK INCREASE IN NUMBER. ALSO, I HAVE ORPHANS WITH ME; I LIKE TO SEE MYSELF AROUND THEM, CARING FOR THEIR BASIC NEEDS"

PASTORALIST MAIGATARI LGA, NIGERIA.

"WHEN WE FEEL OPPRESSED, THE BEST SOLUTION IS TO MIGRATE TO A PEACEFUL AREA; OTHERWISE, WE WILL BE FORCED TO USE OUR BOWS AND ARROWS TO DEFEND OURSELVES. THE ONLY WAY FOR US TO ACCESS SECURITY IS TO HAVE A PARTNER WHO WILL SUPPORT THE STATE'S COMMITMENT TO CREATING CONDITIONS FOR ENSURING THE SECURITY OF PASTORALISTS"

AGRO-PASTORALIST, DIOLLAY DIALLOUBE NIGER

"THERE IS NEED FOR MORE INTERVENTIONS ON PORTABLE DRINKING WATER, EDUCATION, AND HEALTH FACILITIES. THERE ARE EFFORTS MADE BY SOME NGOS IN BUILDING MATERNITY HOMES, AND CLINICS OR BOREHOLES, BUT WE NEED MORE INTERVENTIONS"

PASTORALIST ILLELA LGA NIGERIA

"OUR LIVES ALMOST ENTIRELY DEPEND ON FARMING. I BELIEVE PROVISION OF FERTILIZER CAN ENHANCE THE QUANTITY OF FARM PRODUCES".

FARMER, MAIGATARI LGA NIGERIA.

Key Facts and Figures

1890
Year border established

867 kms
Shared border length

3
Number of border towns

1
Border Lake

21
Number of borderland municipalities/districts

17
Refugee/IDP Camps with an estimated **2 million people**

Major Economic Activities:

Formal

Agricultural activities include subsistence farming, commercial farming, pastoralism and livestock keeping. In addition, mining, Tourism, and energy production are major formal activities

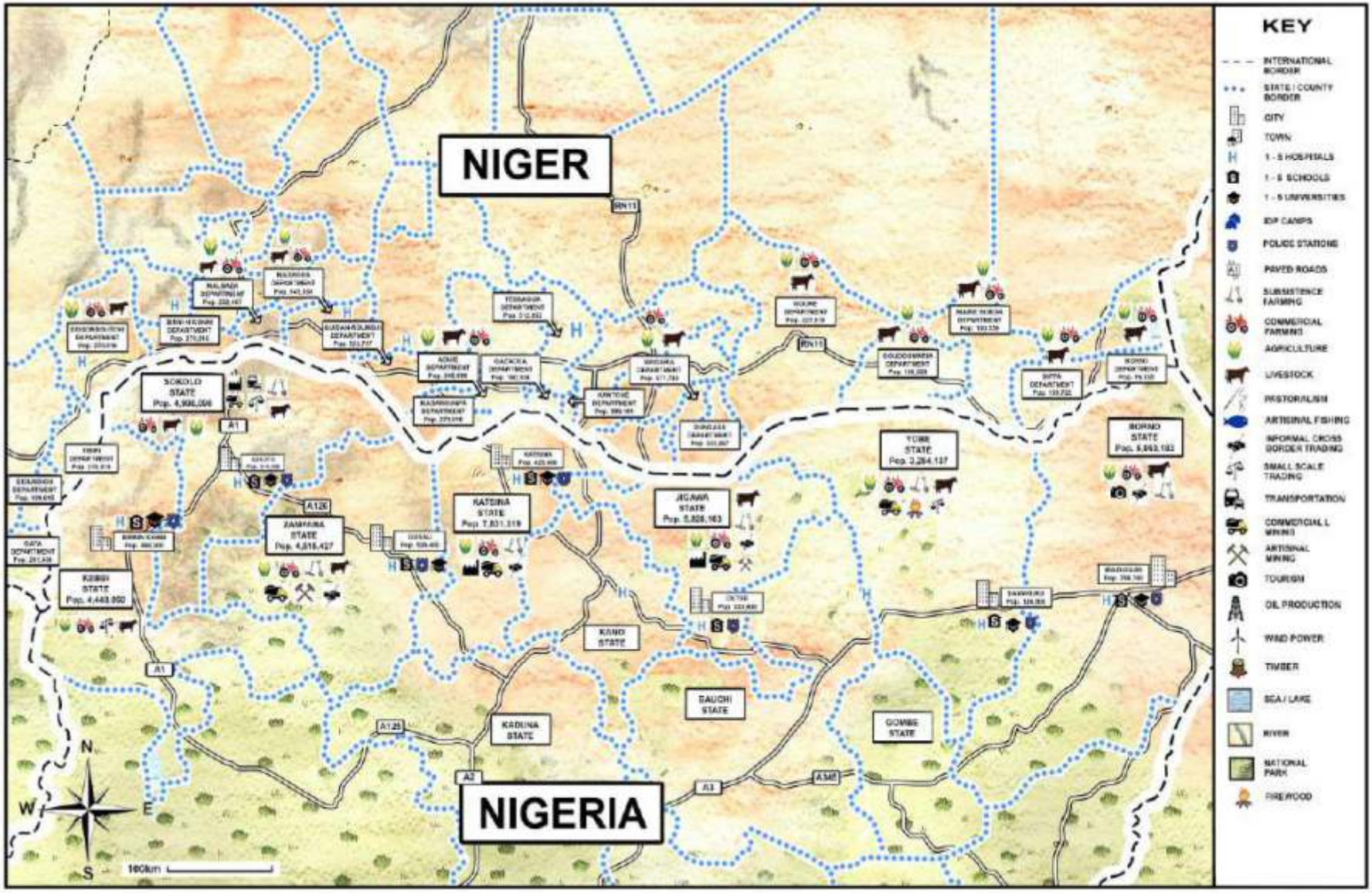
Informal

Includes artisanal mining, petty trade, and small-scale cross-border trading.

Opportunities for development assistance and partnerships.

Strengthen inter-governmental cooperation mechanisms to address human development related to insurgency.

NIGER - NIGERIA ILLUSTRATION MAP



Africa Borderlands Centre

UNDP