BORDER SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA
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"We have been giving away mountains and rivers and lakes to each other only hindered by the small impediments that we never knew where the mountains and rivers and lakes were."

- British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury in 1890

"POROUS"

"Porous"

- Border disputes

- Cross-border trade and livelihood issues

- Extensive traditional cross-border movement of people

- Inadequate institutional capacities to monitor the movement of people

- Insufficient information sharing (especially between institutions working on air, maritime and land borders).

- Increase of criminal and terrorist activities.

African Union's measures towards border management on the continent

- Cairo Declaration

- AU Border Governance Strategy (AUBGS)

- AU Border Programme (AUPB)

- AU Convention on Border Cooperation

Cairo Declaration

"to *maintain the borders inherited from colonialism to safeguard unity through cooperation and integration.*"

AFRICAN UNION

AU Border Governance Strategy

5 Pillars

Pillar 1: Development of Capabilities for Border Governance

Pillar 2: Conflict Prevention and Resolution, Border Security and Transnational Threats

Pillar 3: Mobility, Migration and Trade facilitation

Pillar 4: Cooperative Border Management

Pillar 5: Borderland Development and Community Engagement

AU Border Programme

1. Cooperation and coordination

2. Capacity building

3. Community involvement

WHY DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION IS IMPORTANT

- In 2007, less than ¼ of African borders had been delimitated and demarcated

  - On the second largest continent in the world with 55 countries, that covers 30.3 million km^2 there were **only 350 official border** crossing points.

- Africa's population will increase **1.6 billion** in 2030.

  - Some neighbouring countries were found **inaccessible** by road, rail or boat.

  - **414 roads** crossed international borders.

- **69 out of those 414** had no customs along their entire length.

  - **Only 20** cross-border railway and ferry routes existed

  - African borders are dividing more than **177 different ethnic groups**

AFRICA'S HIGH NUMBER OF BORDER DISPUTES

Ethiopia – Somalia over the Haud and Ogaden regions (1955 – 1989)

Eritrea – Ethiopia over the border from Badme to Bure (1998 – 2000)

Mano River Region in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire) in 1990.

4 Main Objectives and progress made

1. Increased capacity of relevant agencies and institutions to address issues relating to border security management.

2. The demarcation and delimitation of boundaries.

3. The involvement of communities in regulating borders.

4. The peaceful negotiations of border disputes.

THANK YOU

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