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African Union Border Programme

Report of the 2nd AUBP-RECs Coordination Meeting on Border Management

Lusaka, Zambia 24 -25 November 2015

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ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
AUBP	African Union Border Programme
AUBP Unit	African Union Border Programme Unit in the AUC
AUC	African Union Commission
BM	Border Management
CBM	Coordinated Border Management
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
OSBP	One-Stop Border Post
PSD	Peace and Security Department
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RMs	Regional Mechanisms
SADC	Southern African Development Community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2nd Coordination Meeting of the African Union Border Programme Unit and the Regional Economic Communities (AUBP- RECs) brought together border experts from the RECs and the AU to review the implementation of the AUBP, a RECs-AUBP Border Roadmap (2013) and to discuss the latest policy development issues.

The presentations of the RECs highlighted progress in the area of regional border cooperation in the past two years. For one instance, remarkable progress was made on the infrastructure and legislation regarding the One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) in the EAC. Conversely, while numerous sectorial policies or model laws with a link to borders exist, most RECs have not yet put in place a legal regional framework to specifically address border management. It also emerged that RECs had not yet officially designated a border focal person. An overhauled AUBP-RECs roadmap providing clear guidance and concrete objectives, activities and timelines was developed by the experts ([annex c](#)).

The meeting then discussed the African Union Convention on Cross Border Cooperation, known as the Niamey Convention (2014), which is awaiting ratification by the AU Member States. Its essence is the institutionalization and strengthening of cross-border cooperation and the transformation of border areas into zones of trade and cooperation, inter alia, through efficient and effective governance and management of borders. The participants subsequently drafted an Experts' Statement recommending the speedy ratification of the Niamey Convention by their RECs Member States ([annex b](#)).

The participants also examined the Draft African Union Strategy on Enhancing Border Management. The strategy lays out a reform programme for stakeholders at continental, regional, national and sub national levels, including border authorities and border communities. It seeks to accelerate regional integration through effective governance of borders and easy movement of people and goods among AU Member States. The RECs' experts contributed their observations to the strategy document and recommended that the AUBP holds bilateral consultative meetings with the RECs to assess existing policies and institutional frameworks of the RECs. The final draft document will be submitted to the Ministers in charge of Border issues at their 4th meeting on the AUBP, scheduled in 2016.

The meeting put forward several recommendations for the successful implementation of the AUBP addressing stakeholders and decision makers at all levels ([chapter 5 of this report](#)). Among others, it was recommended that the AUBP and its Unit be reconfirmed as a permanent structure of the AU Commission (AUC) and that the deadline for the delimitation and demarcation be extended to 2023, adding One-Stop-Border-Posts or comparable regimes as a continental standard to be achieved by the deadline ([annex a](#)). Member States should ratify and subsequently implement the Niamey Convention and to start enhancing the management of their borders and governance of their borderlands, e.g. through the establishment of national agencies in charge of border management, cross-border legislation and the implementation of AUBP. REC secretariats were called to officially appoint border focal points, to establish a task force leading to a Continental Border Consultative Committee and to endorse the Niamey Convention and advocate for its ratification.

The meeting adopted the said recommendations and statements and the updated AUBP-RECs roadmap ([annexes a, b, c](#)) and resolved to hold the next meeting with all RECs and the AUBP in August or September 2016.

1. INTRODUCTION

The African Union (AU), through the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) has taken concrete steps over the years to develop a regional approach towards border governance across the continent. Since the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) are the building blocks of the African Union (AU), the Ministerial Declarations on the AUBP (2007, 2010, 2012) emphasize that the AUBP must “reinforce the regional integration process and consolidate developmental projects within the framework of the Regional Economic Communities and other large-scale cooperation initiatives”. They furthermore highlight that “the RECs should provide the legal framework necessary for the formalization of cross-border cooperation and establish regional funds for financing such cooperation”. They encourage the RECs to conduct comprehensive inventories of existing border initiatives and agreements in the various regions “in order to popularize them, assess their state of implementation and make recommendations on how they could contribute further to the achievement of the objectives of the AUBP.” It further noted that the African Union Commission (AUC) should coordinate this undertaking through the AUBP Unit.

In this vein, the AUBP and RECs held their second coordination meeting from 24 to 25 November 2015 at the Secretariat of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) in Lusaka, Zambia. The purpose of the meeting was for the RECs and AUBP to provide progress reports on actions and activities undertaken in the past two years and to better coordinate, develop and advance their policies, initiatives and roadmaps on border management and cross-border cooperation in line with the principles of subsidiarity, complementarity and comparative advantage (annex d, annex e).

Present at the coordination meeting were representatives from the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the AUBP Unit of the African Union Commission (AUC).

This report summarises the salient issues that emerged during the two-day meeting, regarding the actions and activities of the AUBP and the RECs on border management and highlights key challenges and opportunities facing the implementation of the Programme (chapter 2). It summarised the presentation and observations and discussions on the Niamey Convention (chapter 3) and AU Draft Strategy on Border Management (chapter 4). The meeting’s recommendations toward various stakeholder are summarised at the end (chapter 5) and detailed in the annexes of this report (annex a, annex b) where the joint AUBP-RECs joint road map 2016 on borders can also be found (annex c).

2. RECs & AUBP PROGRESS ON BORDER MANAGEMENT SINCE 2013

2.1. RECAPITULATION OF THE 1ST RECs-AUBP MEETING (2013)

The ECOWAS hosted the first AUBP-RECs Coordination Meeting in October 2013 in Abuja, Nigeria. At this occasion the RECs and the AUBP presented their policy status and activities in relations to their borders and the three objectives/Pillars of the Border Programme. This led to the identification of areas of cooperation and experience sharing and the adoption of a joint strategic roadmap (known as the Abuja Roadmap) suggesting roles and responsibilities of the regional and continental level in the implementation of the AUBP. It was decided to continue the dialogue around border cooperation through bi-annual meetings to be hosted by RECs rotationally. COMESA accepted to host the second meeting in 2015.

The Abuja roadmap set out four strategic objectives, namely: i) Support to the delimitation and demarcation of borders, ii) Assistance in the field of cross-border cooperation, iii) Building capacity and expertise on border management, iv) Building partnerships and mobilizing resources. Under each strategic objective, there are at least three specific objectives followed by a number of actions to be implemented by AUBPs and some by the RECs.

Mr. Adrian Ndayisaba of COMESA recapitulated the 2014-2015 AUBP-RECs Roadmap, highlighting key roles and responsibilities in implementing an integrated approach to border management on the continent. He highlighted certain weaknesses in the roadmap and its implementation, such as lack of a specific timeline for the implementation of the roadmap's activities and the fact that most of the RECs have not yet managed to designate an AUBP focal point as proposed in the roadmap.

2.2. PROGRESS REPORTS BY RECs AND AUBP

Representatives of the AUBP and the RECs made presentations on their current relevant border initiatives for information sharing, exchange, peer learning. The main purpose of the presentations was to understand the state of the RECs' border management agenda following the guiding questions, which border-management policies, strategies and related laws exist or are being developed in the RECs, how far their implementation has proceeded and how these steps can inspire and complement an African Continental Strategy. Further, questions were which elements of the African Union Border Programme, the African Convention on Cross Border Cooperation and the roadmap adopted in Abuja in 2013 had been implemented. Below are summaries of the RECs' presentations.

AUBP – AFRICAN UNION BORDER PROGRAMME

The AUBP's presentation highlighted that the Programme continues to pursue its mission to transform borders from barriers to bridges, to facilitate cooperation between Member States, promote peaceful solutions to border disputes, promote peace and stability and accelerate African integration. To achieve these goals, the AUBP unit has focussed on cooperation and information sharing at different level (local, national, sub-regional, regional and continental). In this regard, the Programme has embarked on the definition of a strategy on "Enhanced Border-Management". The AUBP had, partly through GIZ, supported numerous Member States, which had jointly requested support, to catalyse and support their efforts in terms of delimitation and demarcation and cross-border cooperation, e.g.

through the facilitation of regional meetings and the acquisition of documents from archives of the former colonial powers. The AUBP has also contributed to capacity building and partnership building and had inter alia, organised the 2nd scientific colloquium on borders in Africa, elaborated best-practice guidebooks on cross border conflict resolution and sensitisation of populations (published in 2016).

CEN-SAD - COMMUNITY OF SAHEL-SAHARAN STATES

The presentation outlined that CEN-SAD's legal framework for border management initiatives and actions within its Member States is based on its Revised Treaty and the CEN-SAD Convention on Peace. CEN-SAD acknowledges that, in the face of threatening state fragmentation and rampant transnational organised crimes and terrorism, border security and the fortification and temporary closure of border segments have a role to play in promoting peace, human security and regional integration. CEN-SAD was committed on resolving protracted border disputes to meet the AU target of 2017 for delimitation and demarcation. CEN-SAD continues to promote regional cooperation with countries sharing border with Libya, Mali and Nigeria. CEN-SAD seeks to further enhance cross border cooperation among its Member States to deal with challenges around the movements of goods and people across the Sahel, examples being joint patrols and the development of hot-pursuit protocols.

COMESA – COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

COMESA had recently adopted the SADC Policy on Coordinated Border Management as part of the Tripartite Agreement with SADC and the EAC while other relevant frameworks are found in a number of policies and regulations such as Protocol on the Gradual Relaxation of Visas and the COMESA Labor Policy and Model Law on Immigration among others. In terms of facilitating trade, COMESA established cross-border trade facilitation policies which include the Simplified Trade Regime (STR), Rules of Origin, the COMESA Yellow Card, the Regional Customs Bond Guarantee (RCTG) Scheme, and the COMESA Virtual Trade Facilitation System (CVTFS). COMESA introduced the concept of OSBP in the Chirundu border between Zambia and Zimbabwe and is planning several others in the Great Lakes Region. Notable among its CBC initiatives are: Trade Information Desks; Set up of Cross Border Trade Associations and Joint Border Committees; training for border officials on their roles and the human rights of traders; construction of border markets and training facilities for traders; and the development of a Cross Border Charter.

EAC - EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

The East African Community (EAC) is implementing its One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) project in line with the EAC Treaty. The OSBP Bill was passed by the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) in November 2012 and is now going through the assent process, which is likely to be completed before the end of 2015. In addition to the Bill, other documents include the OSBP Regulations and the Regional Manual. The OSBP project aims to establish border services in 15 posts operating 24 hours a day in accordance with the Coordinated Border Management (CBM) principles. The presentation noted that the infrastructure project for the operationalization of the OSBPs is at 90% completion stage. In line with the AUBP roadmap, the EAC has established dialogue platforms and committees, information exchange & sharing channels, a common customs platform, cross border procedures and cooperation and bilateral agreements to promote CBM. The EAC has also undertaken various sensitisation programmes targeting the local population and key stakeholders as well as capacity building of officers. Among the success factors named for the progress made, were the alignment of CBC initiatives with the Regional Integration Agenda and the appointment of lead agencies in every member state. Further, the permission to use various travel documents for border crossings and the participation of local

communities at the grassroots in the development of community border crossing laws, has contributed to popular support for the EAC's initiatives on borders.

IGAD – INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT

The presentation stressed the fact that IGAD is a region of Interface not only concerned with internal borders, but also a large maritime border, heavily affected by sea-trade, piracy and refugees. The approach of IGAD is to pacify the borders in a non-political spirit. Unlike other RECs which have a political led integration, IGAD is an infrastructure-led REC. This was driven by the poor state of the region's infrastructure 20 years ago. As a result, IGAD's approach to border management is more managerial focusing on realistic goals. It was stressed that IGAD programmes and projects are now all developed with a trans-boundary perspectives in mind. Examples are the IGAD Drought Disaster and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRISI) and the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), which is an analysis tool tasked to gather data to enable evidence based policy making, e.g. in pastoralist cross-border clusters of movement. The IGAD health programme was quoted as a good example for a low-hanging fruit approach to "soft" cross-border security, since health issues are not opposed by governments and protected by the communities and thus can serve as entry point toward cross-border-cooperation.

2.3. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS PROGRESS OF THE RECs-AUBP ROADMAP

While numerous sectorial policies or model laws with a link to borders exist, many RECs have not yet put in place a legal regional framework to specifically address border management. The RECs pointed out the different legal procedures between countries, the non-harmonized designs between neighbouring national facilities, and the lack of understanding of the regional dimension of border management amongst all levels of stakeholders. These are de-facto impediments to cross-border-collaboration that should be overcome through the establishment of or regional cross-border-collaboration mechanisms and frameworks.

It was also concluded that the existing AUBP RECs roadmap, while constituting a useful framework for collaboration, must be overhauled to provide clearer guidance and concrete objectives, activities and timelines and that the communication and ties with the AUBP unit have to be strengthened, including a better reporting mechanism (annex c). Lastly, the participants saw the necessity to gain clarity on – and voice their own recommendations – for the future of the AUBP beyond the deadline set for the delimitation and demarcation goals at the end of 2017 (annex a).

3. THE AFRICAN UNION CONVENTION ON CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

The Head of the AUBP presented the African Union Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation, also known as the “Niamey Convention” as the first Continental legal instrument concerned with border management since the adoption of the Organization of the African Union (OAU) Charter. He encouraged the RECs to endorse the Convention and advocate for its timely ratification amongst their Member States.

The Niamey Convention (EX.CL/726(XXI)) was launched by the 3rd Ministerial Conference on Borders in 2012 and adopted by the Summit of the African Union in its 23rd Ordinary Session in Malabo in 2014. The Convention will enter into force upon receiving 15 ratifications. To date it is signed by four States (Togo, Guinea, Mauritania, and Benin) and ratified by one (Niger).

The essence of the Niamey Convention is the institutionalization and strengthening of cross-border cooperation and the transformation of border areas into zones of trade and cooperation, inter alia, through efficient and effective border management (A2§5). In order to reach these objectives, Article 3 calls for enhanced cooperation in various fields: the sharing of geographical information and information related to border security and delimitation; cooperation in socio-economic development, transportation and trade, pastoralist activities, resource management, security and crime and institutional development, to name but a few. As per Article 4, the parties to the Convention shall endeavour to solve any legal, administrative, security, cultural or technical impediments likely to hamper the effective implementation of the above mentioned dispositions. Parties shall as well harmonize their domestic law related to border areas management in order to promote the creation of legal frameworks favourable to cooperation. Importantly, parties are to also declare or establish their competent national authorities, such as border commission, and institutionalize cooperation mechanism on all levels, including regional organisations and local territorial communities (Articles 6 and 8).

The convention thus underscores some of the core mandates of the RECs and emphasizes the need for cross-border collaboration between the continental and regional bodies in border-related policies and initiatives and the application of the principles of subsidiarity, complementarity and comparative advantage.

The participants subsequently drafted an Experts’ Statement recommending the speedy ratification of the Niamey Convention by their RECs Member States. The statement highlights the required mechanisms for the implementation of the cross-border cooperation at the level of the RECs, including the creation of Border Consultative Committees and the official designation of RECs Focal Point on Borders. The statement will be submitted for consideration to the RECs Secretary Generals ([annex b](#)).

[Link to the text of the Niamey Convention](#)

4. THE AFRICAN UNION STRATEGY ON ENHANCING BORDER MANAGEMENT

In late 2015, the AUC gathered a panel of Border Management experts from all over the Continent which deliberated on the Draft African Union Strategy on Enhanced Border Management, initiating a process of revision. The preliminary version of the revised draft was presented to the RECs, inviting the experts to add their observations and to ensure of its alignment with the RECs' Border Management policies under the principle of subsidiarity, complementarity and comparative advantage.

The Strategy is built on the understanding that African countries have not effectively governed their borders to harness economic benefits and reduce, or even eradicate cross-border threats and prevent crime. It considers the vastly different economic, political and geographical situations and varying degrees of the current Border Management practices on the African continent. In this vein it deals with the realities of the security-development nexus of often marginalised and under-resourced borderlands, the unique patterns of mobility and pastoralism as well as newer patterns of irregular migration, and the practices of small scale cross border trade. Its objective is to ensure that border act not as barriers, but as bridges and enablers for spaces of joint responsibility and border governance.

The strategy lays out a reform programme for stakeholders at continental, regional, national and sub national levels, including border authorities and border communities and thus seeks accelerate regional integration through effective governance of borders and easy movement of people and goods among AU Member States.

The participants welcomed and discussed the presentation and requested to assure that a number of issues are considered in the strategy and common ground be found on issues including: the reconciliation of the paradigms of Coordinated Border Management and Integrated Border Management; the question of border controls within and between regimes of free movement; the question of balancing the legitimate developmental and economic interests of (cross)-border populations and concerns over sovereignty, resource exploitation and security by the national governments; the strategy's role in addressing the current migrant crisis and its nexus with transnational organised crime; its role in bringing the various sectors (immigration, trade, security, delimitation) together; the use of technology, such as biometric data capturing to fight crime, but also to facilitate the easier movement of registered people and authorised economic operators; the application of the principle of risk management, not only for goods but also for the movement of people. Lastly, it was remarked that the strategy should be clearly prioritised and have timelines, providing orientation to the RECs and Member States toward the (further) development of regional and national strategies.

As the building blocks of the AU, the RECs will play a key role in creating an enabling environment for their Member States to be capacitated to implement the Enhanced Border Management Strategy in line with their existing frameworks. In this regard and after a review and provision of inputs to the Strategy, the representatives of the RECs recommended that the AUBP holds bilateral consultative meetings with RECs secretariats based on an assessment of existing policies and institutional framework of the RECs. The outcome of such consultations would be the development of AUBP-RECS BM roadmaps for the implementation of the Strategy under the principle of complementarity. The RECs' experts' observations were incorporated to the final draft of the Strategy Document, which will be submitted to the Ministers in charge of Border issues at their 4th meeting on the AUBP scheduled in 2016.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE WAY FORWARD

The meeting participants elaborated a number of steps on the way forward in the implementation of the AUBP through a stronger cooperation with RECs and put forward recommendations towards the key stakeholders. The detailed recommendations and updated plans are annexed to this report ([annex a](#), [annex b](#)) and the abbreviated key recommendations are listed in the following sections (5.1 – 5.5).

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MINISTERS IN CHARGE OF BORDERS

The RECs Experts for Borders recommend to the Ministers in Charge of Borders to:

- a. Facilitate the easy movement of people across borders by creating the political consensus and legislation to accept a variety of travel documents (such as National IDs) and capturing of biometric information.
- b. Prioritize the establishments of One-Stop-Border-Posts, Joint Border Posts or similar facilities for border crossings in Africa by 2023 and strengthen regional cooperation on border management through the investment in information and communication technology.
- c. Extend the deadline for the finalization of delimitation and demarcation of all borders in Africa until 2023.
- d. Commission the AUC and RECs to draft a vision/strategy for a process leading to African common external border management including land, coastal and maritime borders, including the Joint Exclusive Economic Zone.
- e. Mainstream border issues in policy making at national and regional level by celebrating the border day on 7th June and making Borders the AU theme of the year in 2017 (10 years after the adoption of the AUBP).
- f. Reaffirm the African Union Border Programme, and maintain the AUBP Unit as a permanent continental coordination platform for border governance and management in the AU Commission.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MEMBER STATES AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

The RECs Experts for Borders recommend to the AU Member States to:

- a. Actively proceed with the delimitation and demarcation of their land, water and maritime borders where it has not yet been done.
- b. Establish a national border commission and focal institution to liaise with the RECs and the AUBP, and officially communicate these, where it has not yet been done.

- c. Speed up the signing, ratification, domestication and implementation of the African Convention on Cross Border Cooperation and provide a national budget line for its implementation
- d. Harmonize national laws and instruments dealing with borders with continental and regional instruments to avoid redundancy, overlaps and contradictions.
- e. Adopt, upon its finalization, the AU Strategy on Enhancing Border Management in Africa and embark as soon as possible with the adoption of the necessary reforms for its implementation.
- f. Upload relevant bi-lateral treaties on borders and reaffirmed GPS coordinates to the African Union Border Information System (AUBIS).

5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

The RECs Experts for Borders recommend to the Regional Economic Communities to:

- a. Urgently designate a Border Focal Points to facilitate communication between the AUBP and RECs and amongst the RECs and thus facilitate the implementation of the RECs-AUBP Roadmap in 2016;
- b. Establish a task force leading to the Continental Border Consultative Committee composed of the RECs focal points, the AUC, and required experts, serving as an advisory body to the Member States on prioritizing border governance and management.
- c. Decide on concrete plans to be put in place for the implementation and monitoring of the joint AUBP-RECs Roadmap and the AUBP-RECs cooperation framework on borders.
- d. Encourage their Member States to ratify the Niamey Convention and conduct sensitisation campaigns (involving NGOs) to promote the dissemination of the information at local, national and regional levels.
- e. Support Member States to settle border disputes using their established principles as well as the options laid out in the AUBP Guide on Border Disputes Settlement (published 2016).
- f. Maintain and augment the exchange of good practices and sharing of information as well as lessons learned on border management and cross-border cooperation.

5.4. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE AFRICAN UNION AND AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

The RECs Experts for Borders recommend to the African Union and African Union Commission to:

- a. Officially write to the Executive Secretaries of RECs to request the designation of the AUBP focal point within all RECs.
- b. Initiate consultations between the AUBP and the RECs to advocate for the Niamey Convention, to launch the AU BM Strategy and to begin the development of RECS-BM roadmaps under the complementarity principle.

- c. Appoint an eminent personality to discuss with the RECs and Member States the Niamey Convention and advocate for its signing, ratification and domestication.
- d. Finalise the AU Border Management Strategy, make it available to RECs and Member States and submit it to the Ministers in Charge of Borders for adoption.
- e. Organize an annual AUBP-RECs coordination meeting in order to coordinate and advance policies, according the principles of subsidiarity, complementarity and comparative advantage.
- f. Ensure regular information flow and follow up with RECS in regards to AUBP and border related issues and maintain an annual reporting mechanism.
- g. Facilitate the Exchange of experiences and documentation of good practices of all RECs on cross border cooperation and encourage universities to disseminate more accurate knowledge on African border management and develop a “State of Africa’s Borders Report/Atlas” to enable evidence based policy making.
- h. Facilitate the creation of border management curricula and modules in collaboration with reputable national and regional training centres in Africa.
- i. Submit to the next Ministers Conference on Borders the RECs’ experts’ recommendations and organise a conference on resources mobilisation for borders.

5.5. RECOMMENDATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

The RECs Experts for Borders recommend to the multilateral and bilateral partners to:

- a. Align funding and development programmes, e.g. on borderlands development, with the principles of the AUBP and in a way that allows for harmonised cooperation between neighbouring states and the execution of cross-border projects.
- b. Diversify funding sources of the AUBP by involving more international partners and establish a pan African fund for border management at the level of the AU

6. FINAL REMARKS

The meeting unanimously adopted the Joint Experts Statement on the Niamey Convention and tasked the AUBP Unit was tasked to update and circulate the road map, and finalise the recommendations to the Ministers and the meeting report.

The meeting was closed by Adrian Ndayisaba from COMESA and Ambassador Aguibou Diarra from the AUBP who thanked both the German Government for its continued support and COMESA for hosting the meeting. They praised the hard and excellent work of the experts and the highly relevant final documents that had been adopted.

Both IGAD and CEN-SAD offered to look into the possibility to host the third coordination meeting in August or September 2016.

7. LIST OF ANNEXES

- a. Recommendations to the Ministers in Charge of Borders
- b. Experts Statement on the Niamey Convention
- c. AUBP – RECS Roadmap on Borders

- d. Concept Note of the Coordination Meeting
- e. Agenda of the Coordination Meeting
- f. Participants List of the Coordination Meeting