



The International Organisation for Migration &
**« Rural Communities Engagement in Border Security
and Management in Senegal »** November 2015-2016

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Senegal and Mauritania share 813 Km of border, delimited by the Senegal River, which represents an essential area of exchanges for rural border communities. Populations living along the river Senegal have the same historical and social roots and belong to the same ethnic groups, sharing similar cultures and socio-economic interests. National authorities, performing their border control and surveillance duties are often perceived as obstructing the regular development of people's socio-economic interests and therefore, the "integration" between border communities and the national authorities is not systematic and occasionally obstructed.

Senegal faces multiple challenges concerning border management issues. Border porosity between Senegal and Mauritania, together with the lack of human and material resources, threaten security and increases risks. The region is facing challenges such as an increase of migrations flows and the expansion of transnational crimes.

In this context, this project seeks to enhance institutional capacities in securing and managing national borders, by developing stronger community engagement and more coherent approaches to border management, inter-agencies cooperation and coordination, as well as cross-border interoperability.



The main object of this project is to enhance the cooperation and coordination between rural border communities and the Senegalese border security authorities, to enhance community protection, while countering trans-border crimes and terrorism.

Main activities

- ◆ To **collect data** in the communities along the border;
- ◆ To **assess** the current level of communication, coordination and cooperation between rural border communities and local governments;
- ◆ To produce a **detailed report** with the data collected during the rural border community assessment;
- ◆ To coordinate with Flintlock staff the modules to be delivered to Senegalese and Mauritanian authorities and to develop trainings (Humanitarian Border Management, community policing, cooperation with rural border community leaders);
- ◆ To assisting Flintlock staff in Senegal with the organization of the exercise on the field;
- ◆ To develop a 'Hot-line' system for the Senegalese central authorities to be able to connect with rural border community leaders in case of need;
- ◆ To develop an Emergency Contingency Plan for the location interested by the exercise, to be use as a template/sample for other communities.

Results

- ◆ **Rural border communities are aware of their perception of border security and cross-border threats, by the assessment report on rural community engagement in border security and management.**
 - ◇ The understanding of border security, cross-border crimes and terrorism, among rural border communities, is assessed in the report
 - ◇ The existing level of coordination, cooperation, exchange of information and trust, between rural border communities and border national authorities, is evaluated in the assessment report
 - ◇ Rural border communities are informed on the assessment findings
- ◆ **Senegalese border security authorities and rural border communities are prepared for responding to a border emergency occurrence**
 - ◇ Senegalese and Mauritanian border security authorities are trained on HBM
 - ◇ Senegalese border security authorities are prepared tactically for responding to a border emergency
 - ◇ Rural border communities are prepared for responding to a border emergency
- ◇ The coordination between the authorities and the community has increased
- ◆ **Rural border communities are aware of border related threats and they have increased their communication, coordination and cooperation with the national authorities**
 - ◇ Rural border communities are trained on community policing
 - ◇ A 'Hot-line' for border matter communication is functionalized
 - ◇ An emergency contingency plan sample is developed
- ◆ **Developments in communication, coordination and cooperation between rural border communities and border security national authorities are evaluated and quantified**
 - ◇ Rural border communities understanding of border threats has increased
 - ◇ Rural border communities communication, coordination and cooperation level with national authorities has been developed
 - ◇ 'Hot-line' use is regular and produces essential data
 - ◇ Senegalese authorities are informed of the evaluation outcomes.

