The G7 Research Group at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College in the University of Toronto presents the

**2019 G7 Biarritz Summit Interim Report**

27 August 2019 — 20 December 2019

Prepared by
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15 March 2020

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*
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“We [support the efforts of countries in the region, notably those in the G5, in coming together to address these security and development challenges and] remain committed to working with them to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.”

**Sahel Partnership Action Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>−1</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.38 (69%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background**

In February 2014, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger set up the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel) to foster close cooperation on development and security in the Sahel region.\(^783\) The Sahel countries face challenges such as extreme poverty, conflict, and terrorism and organized crimes such as human trafficking.

In June 2014, the G5 Sahel started the Priority Investment Program (PIP), a USD14.8 billion regional investment program aiming to deal with security and development problems.\(^784\),\(^785\) The first phase of the program is set to be from 2019 to 2021, where 40 priority projects were selected to be implemented by Member States to improve defence and security, governance, resilience and human development, and infrastructure.\(^786\) The G5 Sahel leaders then launched the Cross-Border Joint Force (FC-G5S) in 2017 in Bamako to fight security threats.\(^787\) The Joint Force has since carried out several operations.

G7 members have worked with the Sahel region previously. In July 2017, during the Franco-German Council of Ministers, France, Germany, and the European Union, along with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, launched the Sahel...

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The Sahel Alliance is an international cooperation platform that allows donor countries and multilateral organizations to better coordinate international assistance for the Sahel countries. Their actions are guided by principles and priority fields.

More countries have since joined the Alliance. Of the G7 members, France, Germany, the European Union, Italy and the United Kingdom are currently members of the Sahel Alliance. The United States is an observer to the Alliance. In June 2019, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau confirmed to French President Emmanuel Macron that Canada would seek observer status with the Sahel Alliance. Japan also carries the observer status.

The G7 first referenced Africa in 1980 and commitments towards Africa have risen through the years. During the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the then-G8 leaders signed the G8 Africa Action Plan as a response to the African States initiative New Partnership for African’s Development (NEPAD). The Plan considered the promotion of peace and security as one of the priorities. Implementation Reports by Africa Personal Representatives on the Plan have since been discussed at G7/8 Summits. The L’Aquila Summit in 2009 also held a G8-Africa session in which the importance of a credible system of regional system, through the African Peace and Security Architecture and the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, was highlighted. The G8 Leaders then produced the G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities.


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during the 2011 Deauville Summit. The document focuses on three topics: 1. security and governance; 2. economic development and environment; and 3. mutual accountability.\textsuperscript{803}

On 25 September 2018, during the United Nations General Assembly, President of the French Republic Emmanuel Macron expressed that “the time when a club of rich countries could alone define the world’s balances is long gone.”\textsuperscript{804} Hence, the French G7 Presidency changed the group format by including partner countries to take part in their working meetings.\textsuperscript{805} Burkina Faso, which holds the Presidency of the G5 Sahel, was invited along with four other African partners (Senegal, Rwanda, South Africa, and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission) to the Biarritz Summit.\textsuperscript{806} ‘There, the G7 Sahel Action Plan was declared and again reaffirmed in the Biarritz Declaration for a G7 and Africa Partnership to promote peace and security in Africa.\textsuperscript{807}

**Commitment Features**

The G7 commitment is to “work with [those in the G5] to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.” Thus, it is understood that actions need to be between the G7 member and at least one country in the G5 Sahel region (i.e. Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger) to be counted for compliance.

“Improve and better coordinate” signals that actions do not necessarily need to be started by the G7 member. Instead, they can simply be actions that build on new or existing efforts by the G5 Sahel member states. These can be through “advancing the progress of or making useful additions” to the G5 Sahel’s defence and internal security.\textsuperscript{808} Alternative actions include “bringing different [regional security efforts] into a harmonious or efficient relationship.”\textsuperscript{809}

Actions need to be related to the security of the G5 Sahel region, where defence refers to “military measures of resources for protecting a country” and internal security refers to the act of keeping peace within the borders of a sovereign state, which is the responsibility of the police force.\textsuperscript{810}

It is noteworthy that the text of the commitment, “including,” implies that support for structural reforms of the G5 Sahel’s security apparatus should be prioritized and not excluded. Structural reforms are measures that change the way the economy operates e.g. in the labour, product and service markets.\textsuperscript{811} In the context of regional security, examples can include transformation of

\textsuperscript{806} G7 Leaders’ Summit, France Diplomat. Access Date: 8 October 2019. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/french-g7-presidency/g7-leaders-summit-24-26-08-19-biarritz/.
\textsuperscript{807} Biarritz Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership, G7 France (Biarritz) 25 August 2019. Access Date: 8 October 2019. https://www.elysee.fr/admin/upload/default/0001/05/2b23c8767bc581f1a2a04029870f8f400cd2546ae.pdf.
institutions’ methods of control and establishment of good governance through electing representatives. Transparency of institutions, especially with regards to their budget, as well as post-conflict recovery are also examples of structural reforms.\(^{812}\)

For full compliance, member needs to provide tangible support to at least one G5 Sahel country on their defence and to at least one G5 Sahel country on internal security. Tangible support can be through funding or implementing new initiatives. The G7 member will get a score of partial compliance if efforts in either or both areas are just verbal declaration of support. No actions towards either of the areas will yield a score of \(-1\).

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(-1)</td>
<td>The G7 member does not work with any of the G5 to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance either their defence or internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member provides tangible support to some of the G5 to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence OR internal security capabilities, AND only verbal declaration of support in the other area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The G7 member provides tangible support to at least one G5 Sahel country’s defence AND to at least one G5 Sahel country’s internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Tacye Hong  
Lead Analyst: Foti Vito  

### Canada: + 1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to work with the G5 Sahel to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

On 28 August 2019, the Commander of Operation PRESENCE – Mali, Colonel Travis Morehen told reporters that a small team of Canadian Forces personnel will redeploy to Mali for approximately one week in September 2019 to train an incoming Romanian contingent on mission-specific abilities.\(^{813}\) The Department of National Defence has confirmed that this deployment was carried out, and included providing four C-17 intra-theatre airlift flights to assist with the deployment of Romanian personnel and equipment.\(^{814}\) The Ministry of National Defence announced that Canadian soldiers deployed to assist the Romanian forces will end their mission no later than January 2020.\(^{815}\)

On 30 August 2019, Global Affairs Canada committed CAD2.77 million to support the implementation of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.\(^{816}\) A statement by the department states that the funding will make “the tools for its implementation – Disarmament,  

Demobilization and Reintegration, a joint protection force and local police – more participatory, inclusive, and gender and conflict sensitive.”

On 30 August 2019, Global Affairs Canada committed CAD1.59 million to support the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in Mali, increasing its capacity regarding units responsible for investigations and reparations for victims, its ability to hold public hearings, and a national communications campaign. The Canadian Government expects the funding to better equip the Commission “to investigate and shed light on human rights violations committed during conflicts and other episodes of armed violence, including sexual violence and other violations against women and girls.” The program supports the implementation of the Algiers Peace Agreement and compliments Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission of the United Nations in Mali (MINUSMA).

On 6 November 2019, a spokesperson for Global Affairs Canada condemned a terrorist attack on a group of workers employed by a Canadian-owned mine in Burkina Faso, stating “Canada condemns today’s attack against a convoy of workers of the Canadian mining company SEMAFO, which also targeted security forces protecting them.”

Canada has provided tangible support to the G5 Sahel to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyt: Justin O’Brien

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to work with the G5 Sahel to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

On 3 October 2019, France asked a series of European partners to dispatch special forces to various nations in the Sahel region of Africa, including Mali, with the goal of assisting local forces who are increasingly being targeted in deadly jihadist attacks. The additional units would assist in the

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training of local forces, while also allowing those deployed as part of France’s Operation Barkhane to focus their intent on preventing attacks and pursuing insurgent targets.  

On 16 October 2019, French and German representatives reaffirmed their shared determination to work together for peace and stability in the Sahel. Representatives from the two countries reaffirmed their full commitment to securing, stabilizing, and developing the Sahel Region and vowed to work in close coordination with the European Union in the launch and implementation of the Partnership for Security and Stability in the Sahel.  

On 1 November 2019, France and its G5 Sahel partners commenced a 17-day military operation involving 1,400 troops.  

The campaign concentrated on the Boulakessi area of Mali and the Déou area of Burkina Faso. Carried out simultaneously in both locations with the help of partners forces, the mission attempted to hinder the ongoing terrorist activity in the area and disturb the operations of existing armed groups. The campaign, titled Bourgou IV, led to the seizure of ammunition stores, 100 telephones, 64 vehicles, and more.  

On 4 November 2019, Minister of Defence Florence Parly announced her country’s intention to deploy ground troops to Burkina Faso’s “three borders” area in a matter of days. The same day, Minister Parly remarked that the launching of operation Bourgou 4, under the larger Barkhane campaign (France’s military offensive in Africa’s Sahel region), will be paired with the contribution of two local Burkinabe units.  

On 12 December 2019, President Emmanuel Macron and Niger’s President Mahamadou Issoufou jointly agreed to postpone a scheduled meeting between the leaders of the G5 Sahel members and their French counterpart set for late December. The meeting is now planned for early 2020.

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Aimed at addressing France’s continued military presence in the region and the ongoing battle being waged against jihadist organizations prevalent in the area, the two leaders opted to postpone the event following an attack on a remote armed forces outpost in Niger.\(^{835}\)

On 19 December 2019, Minister of Defence Florence Parly announced that American-built Reaper drones, equipped with laser-guided missiles, will see use as part of France’s Barkhane mission in the G5 member states of Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali.\(^{836}\) While the drones have been used by French forces in the region since 2014 to provide surveillance support to missions, they will only now be permitted to strike targets.\(^{837}\)

On 21 December 2019, President Emmanuel Macron announced the killing of 33 militants in Mali by French forces operating in the country.\(^{838}\) The declaration comes weeks after 13 French troops died in a helicopter crash in the country; the largest single day loss for the French military since the 1980s.\(^{839}\) Thousands of French troops have been deployed in the country since 2013.\(^{840}\)

France has provided tangible support to the G5 Sahel to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

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**Analyst: William Lloyd**

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stated that Germany will continue to work towards peaceful cooperation and de-escalation in Sahel.\textsuperscript{843}

On 7 October 2019, Minister of Defence Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer met with the Prime Minister of Niger Brigi Rafini to discuss the special challenges that the country faces with respect to cross-border terrorism and illegal migration.\textsuperscript{844} Minister Kramp-Karrenbauer stated that German missions in the region aim to prioritize the military issues facing the country as well as the civil ones, such as the education of girls.\textsuperscript{845}

On 9 October 2019, Minister of Defence Kramp-Karrenbauer visited German soldiers of the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission of the United Nations in Mali (MINUSMA) and re-affirmed the Bundeswehr’s contribution to education, medical care, and protection in Mali in preservation of the fragile peace agreement reached in the country.\textsuperscript{846}

On 16 October 2019, German and French representatives reaffirmed their shared determination to work together for peace and stability in the Sahel.\textsuperscript{847} Representatives from the two countries reaffirmed their full commitment to securing, stabilizing, and developing the Sahel Region and vowed to work in close coordination with the European Union in the launch and implementation of the Partnership for Security and Stability in the Sahel.\textsuperscript{848}

On 20 November 2019, Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations Juergen Schulz stressed that all partners of the Sahel Alliance must do more to stabilize the situation during a meeting of the United Nations Security Council.\textsuperscript{849} Deputy Permanent Representative Schulz invited other Council members to participate in the security partnership recently launched by Germany and France.\textsuperscript{850}

On 26 November 2019, Minister of Foreign Affairs Heiko Maas stated that more will be expected of Germany in addressing the ongoing conflicts in the Sahel region.\textsuperscript{851} Minister Maas suggested that


German military engagement in the Sahel region would increase in the foreseeable future, but also noted that military crisis management was not enough.\(^{852}\) Minister Maas stated that Germany must also work toward “political answers to profound changes to the international system.”\(^{853}\)

On 12 December 2019, the Government of Germany announced the allocation of EUR66 million to its equipment assistance program for foreign armed forces for the period of 2021-2024.\(^{854}\) The program focuses on providing the skills and materials necessary for peacekeeping to “selected African countries” with a particular priority on assistance for Burkina Faso.\(^{855}\) The program will include the allocation of particular military equipment as well as training and advising foreign armed forces in the use of equipment.\(^{856}\)

Germany has provided tangible support to the G5 Sahel to enhance their defence and verbal declaration of support to enhance their internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus. Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Jessi Gilchrist**

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**Italy: −1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to work the G5 Sahel to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

On 5 September 2019, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Luigi Di Maio reiterated Italy’s support for the United Nations High Commissioner as a priority partner in assisting refugees in the ongoing humanitarian crises and in the management of migratory flows in transit countries such as Niger.\(^{857}\)

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On 14 October 2019, the Government of Italy donated ten ambulances and three tank trucks to the Government of Niger through the Africa Fund in order to “strengthen the capacity of the Nigerian authorities to help migrants and to combat human trafficking.”

On 7 November 2019, the Italian Embassy in Niger launched “Pizza for Peace,” a project designed to develop the entrepreneurship of refugee women residing in the country and assist Niger in structural economic reform.

On 7 December 2019, President Giuseppe Conte reaffirmed Italy’s sustained action towards the stability and prosperity of the Republic of Chad in a speech at the Mediterranean Dialogues conference.

On 9 December 2019, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation allocated EUR800 thousand to the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Prime Prevention through the Africa Fund to strengthen the capacities of judicial procedures in the fight against human trafficking in Niger as the crossroads of migrate routes to the central Mediterranean.

On 6 December 2019, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Emanuela Del Re participated in a meeting with the Minister of Foreign of Niger Kalla Ankoura and declared that Niger and its stabilization is a priority of Italian foreign policy. Representatives from Niger and Italy discussed the economic and social development of Niger as it relates to security and agreed to organize upcoming initiatives in this regard.

Italy has provided the G5 with tangible support to enhance their internal security capabilities but no tangible or verbal declaration of support to improve their defence, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

Thus, Italy receives a score of −1.

Analyst: Jessi Gilchrist

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864 Non-compliance was determined after reviewing eseri.it, and governo.it.
Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to work with the G5 Sahel to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

On 28 August 2019, Minister for Foreign Affairs Taro Kono participated in the Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region at the Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7). Minister Kono pledged that Japan will provide training to 1,000 personnel from the G5 Sahel members over a three-year period, vocational training and educational opportunities for youth and fostering the development of human resources through the School of Peacekeeping “Ecole de Maintien de la Paix Alioune Blondin BEYE de Bamako.” Minister Kono also reiterated Japan’s commitment to help refugees and their host communities in the context of the humanitarian and developmental issues.

On 28 August 2019, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe participated in a bilateral meeting with the President of the Republic of Mali, Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta. Prime Minister Abe discussed Japan’s support for the School of Peacekeeping in Mali and Japan’s continued support in the field of public safety including assistance to peacekeeping training centres in Africa.

On 28 August 2019, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe participated in the Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa and neighbouring regions during the TICAD7. In attendance were the heads of state, heads of governments and government representatives from 15 countries and 16 organizations in Africa.

On 29 August 2019, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held a bilateral meeting with the Prime Minister of Mauritania at the TICAD7. Prime Minister Abe renewed Japan’s commitment to strengthen counter measures to illegal immigration and terrorism.

On 29 August 2019, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe participated in a bilateral meeting with the President of Burkina Faso Roch Marc Christian Kaboré during the TICAD7. President Kaboré welcomed...
Japan’s New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa.\textsuperscript{875} The two leaders also discussed counterterrorism in Burkina Faso.\textsuperscript{876}

On 29 August 2019, Minister for Foreign Affairs Taro Kono held a bilateral meeting with the Minister of Economy and Developmental Planning of Chad Issa Doubragne at the TICAD7.\textsuperscript{877} Minister Kono renewed Japan’s initiatives to improve the situation in the Lake Chad Basin and its renewed support to the goals of the G5 Sahel.\textsuperscript{874}

On 31 August 2019, Minister for Foreign Affairs Taro Kono held a bilateral meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation for Burkina Faso Alpha Barry during the TICAD7.\textsuperscript{879} Minister Barry welcomed NAPSA, which was introduced by Japan at TICAD7.\textsuperscript{880} He also welcomed the Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel region that was held as part of TICAD7.\textsuperscript{881} Minister Kono expressed support for deepening bilateral cooperation on security measures among other things.\textsuperscript{882}

On 21 October 2019, Minister for Foreign Affairs Taro Kono held a Foreign Minister’s meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burkina Faso Alpha Barry.\textsuperscript{883} Japan will back up the efforts made by Burkina Faso in the fight against terrorism and will work with African-led initiatives, like the G5 Sahel.\textsuperscript{884}

On 10 December 2019, Japan co-sponsored a United Nations Economic and Social Council draft resolution which was later adopted as resolution “Support to the Sahel region” (E/2020/L.3).\textsuperscript{885} Japan has provided the G5 Sahel with tangible support to enhance both their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.


Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Mostafa El Sharkawy**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to work with the G5 to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.


On 6 November 2019, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department for International Development published a CSSF Programme Summary on stabilization in the Sahel region. The project has a duration of April 2018 to March 2021, and in 2019 to 2020 a sum budget of GBP5.05 million is allocated to projects regarding stabilization in Niger, Mali, Chad, and the region as a whole.

On 6 November 2019, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Ministry of Defence, National Crime Agency, and Stabilization Unit published a CSSF Programme Summary on the Sahel Defence and Security Programme. For the duration of 2019 to 2020, a sum budget of GBP6.4 million is allocated to projects regarding defence and security institutions, professional development of Sahelian States’ Officer Corps, counter-terrorism, and related areas.

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On 5 December 2019, the United Kingdom Chief of the Defence Staff (CDF) General Sir Nick Carter delivered the CDF’s annual Royal United Services Institute speech regarding the current state of defence, in which he outlined the approximately 5,000 troops deployed to support French troops in the Sahel.

The United Kingdom has provided the G5 Sahel with tangible support to enhance both their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Shauna McLean**

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**United States: -1**

The United States has not complied with its commitment to work with the G5 Sahel to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

On 16 September 2019, United States Army General and Commander of the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) Stephen Townsend met with the President of Mali Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, senior Malian military leaders and leaders of the G5 Sahel Joint Force. General Townsend recognized the continued assistance and partnership of the United States towards Mali, including funding to the G5 Sahel Joint Force which provides equipment, training, and advisory support for G5 members to operate infantry forces in the fight against violent extremism in the Sahel region.

On 17 September 2019, General Townsend met with the President of Burkina Faso Roch Marc Christian Kabore and Burkinabe military leaders. In their discussion, General Townsend stressed the significance of annual regional military exercises like Flintlock and AFRICOM’s military support.

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On 18 September 2019, General Townsend met with the President of Niger Mahamadou Issoufou, Nigerian military leaders, and United States troops deployed in Niger. General Townsend and President Issoufou discussed the new Air Base 201 which will support intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance missions by the United States and Nigerien Air Forces. AFRICOM said that MQ-9 Reaper drones were set to start flying missions from the base by the end of 2019. United States Ambassador to Niger Eric Paul Whitaker stated that the goal of the United States mission is to “enable Niger’s defense and security forces to develop and sustain a professional force and contribute to peacekeeping efforts” while General Townsend recognized Niger as “a regional security leader.”

On 8 October 2019, United States Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for West Africa and Security Affairs in the Bureau of African Affairs Whitney Baird met with the Ambassadors of the United States to Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Baird discussed the overall approach of the United States towards the Sahel region with the purpose of increasing the understanding of county and region-specific issues. United States Agency for International Development Directors, State Department personnel and Department of Defence personnel were also present.

On 1 November 2019, AFRICOM began intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance flight operations from Air Base 201 in Niger to support “partner forces and international efforts to counter violent extremist organizations in the region.”

On 20 November 2019, Senior Policy Advisor to the United States Mission to the United Nations Michael Barkin proclaimed at a United Nations Security Council meeting proclaimed in response to the increasing terrorist activity in the Sahel region that “new funding for direct support of the joint force should be avoided, rather existing international modalities of support should be leveraged by the countries of the Sahel.”

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The United States has worked with the G5 Sahel to provide tangible support to enhance their defence but no tangible nor verbal declaration of support towards their internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.\(^9\)

Thus, the United States receives a score of \(-1\).  

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to work with the G5 Sahel to improve and better coordinate efforts to enhance their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

On 23 October 2019, the European Union Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell ran a pre-deployment training session for 35 staff officers from G5 Sahel member states.\(^9\) The course took place at the Defense College of the G5 Sahel and was conducted by EU security and defence experts.\(^9\)

On 12 November 2019, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini, speaking at a press conference following a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council in Defence Formation, announced the EU’s intention to broaden its presence and support for regional partners combating terrorism in the Sahel.\(^9\) High Representative Mogherini remarked that while the attending ministers discussed ongoing EU operations and missions, they drew particular focus to the existing missions in the Sahel.\(^9\) There are more than 5,000 EU military personnel on the ground in the Sahel, and an additional 16 missions operating under the EU flag.\(^9\)

On 13 November 2019, the EU announced plans to increase its support in the Sahel region, committing an additional EUR35 million in humanitarian aid.\(^9\) The funding will be provided to humanitarian organisations working in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, and will increase access to food and basic social services, aid people forcibly displaced by conflicts in the region and host communities, and support humanitarian organisations in responding to sudden

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humanitarian crises.915 With this addition, the EU’s financial contribution total reaches more than EUR187 million in 2019.916

The European Union has provided the G5 Sahel with tangible support to enhance both their defence and internal security capabilities, including through support for structural reforms of their security apparatus.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: William Lloyd*

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