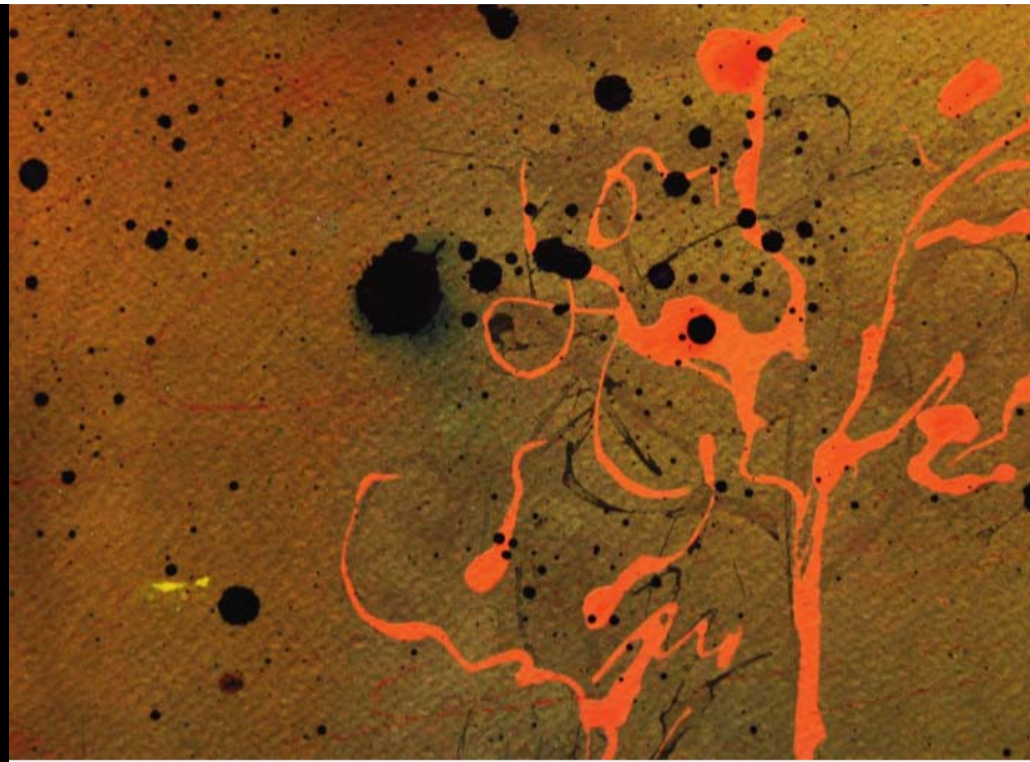


Linking security and development A Plea for the Sahel



Why a plea for the Sahel ?

We firmly believe that without development the security situation in the Sahel will worsen, generating enormous human and financial costs for countries in and around the region as well as in Europe.

Why reinvesting in education?

In 2014, France allocated only 13% of its programmable aid (APA) to the education sector and the US and multilateral donors only 2 %.

Trends in ODA to the Sahel by all donors in
education (2002-2014)
(Gross payments in millions of current US
dollars)



Source: Laville C. (2016)

- Education is **under-funded**
- Building schools is not enough
- Countries only “coped” with the MDGs’

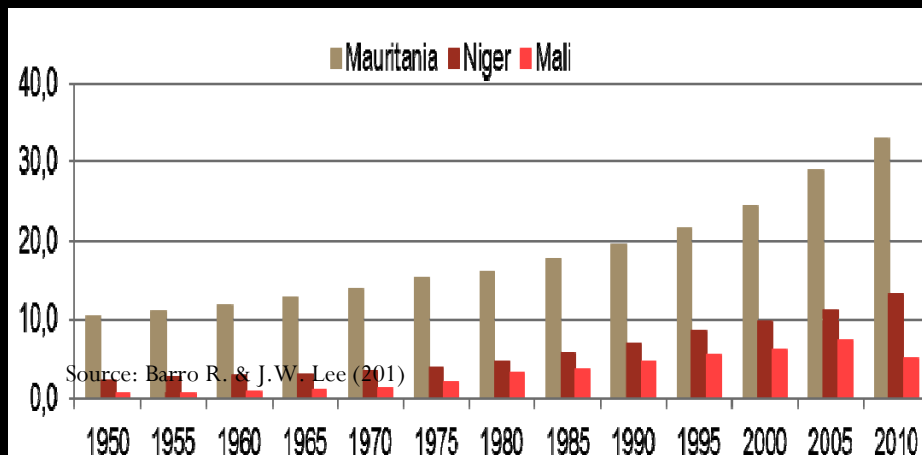
The Education 2030 Agenda demands
a rethink of funding strategies

“The quality of an education system cannot exceed the quality of its teachers...”



...but the quality of teachers cannot exceed the quality of the education system

% of population aged 15 and over who completed primary schooling



- Quranic schools, a response to an unmet demand
- Educational provision out of synch
- Shouldn't the donors accept to fund over the long term ?

- Particularly true in the Sahel
- Barely literate teachers
- Schools become places of violence

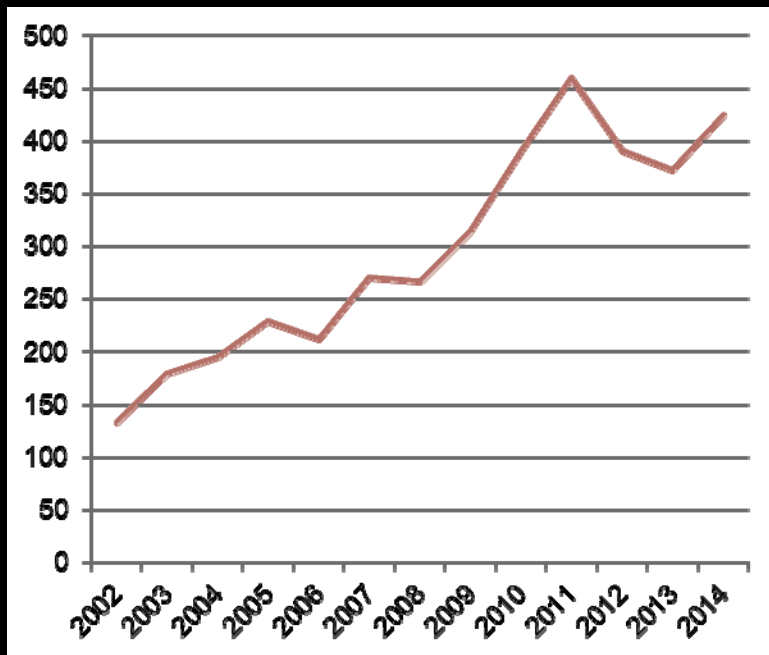
Rank	COUNTRY	% of pupils with min level in Literacy	% of pupils with min level in Numeration
1	Mauritania	13,97	20,35
2	Niger	19,92	35,15
3	Comores	25,15	44,71
4	Bénin	25,78	35,56
5	Chad	26,47	39,47
6	Mali	29,93	45,14
7	Madagascar	36,2	84,38
8	Congo	36,72	41,88
9	Ivory Coast	37,34	22,47
10	Burkina Faso	38,81	52,22

Source : Nadir Altinok

Why reinvesting in agriculture?

In 2014, France and the US allocated less than 7% of their programmable aid (APA) to agriculture, fishing and forestry but 16% for multilateral donors.

Trends in ODA to the Sahel by all donors in **agriculture** (2002-2014)
(Gross payments in millions of current USD)

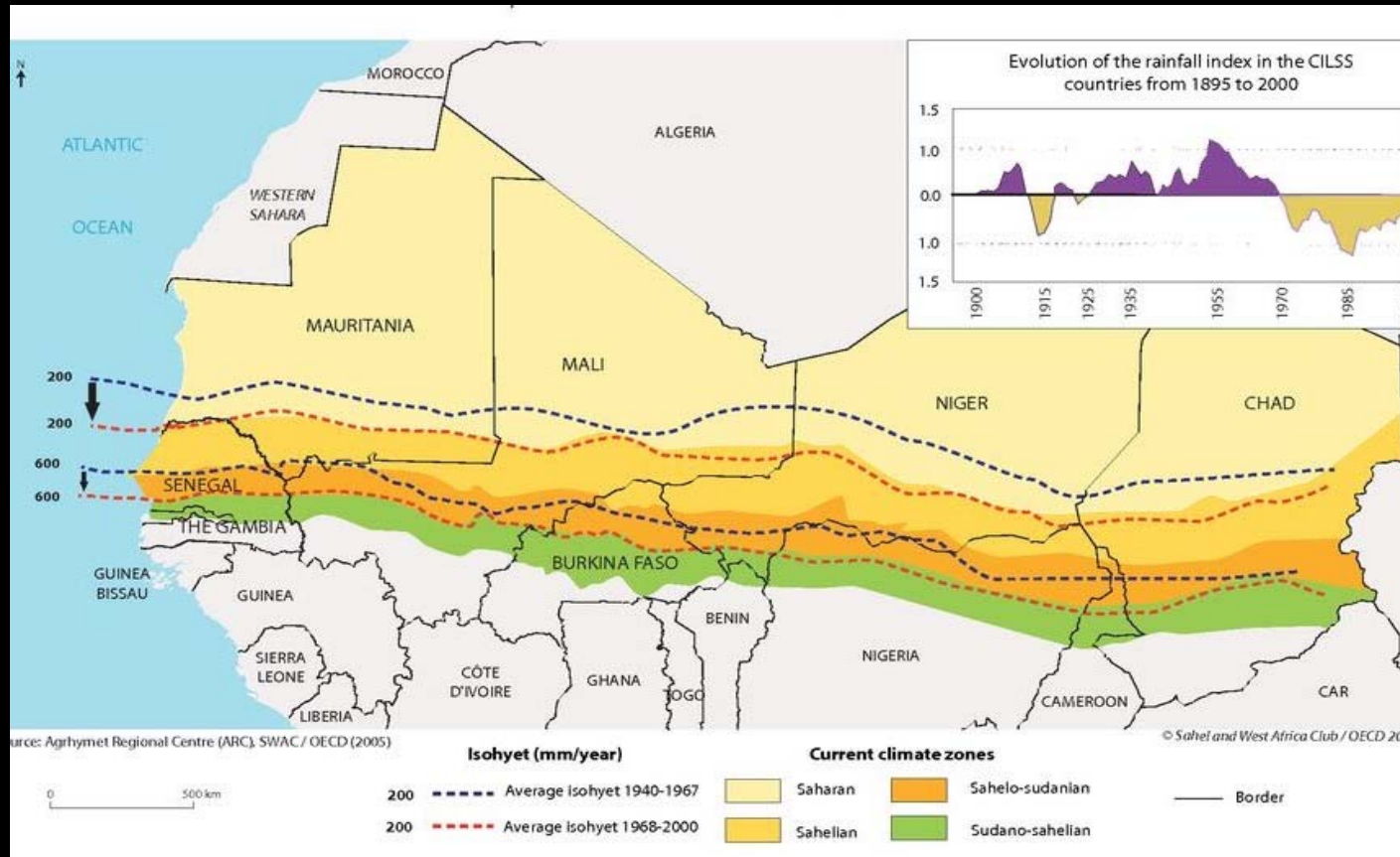


Source: Laville C.

- The World Bank 2008 world development report emphasized the dramatic abandonment of aid
- Extensive agriculture systems in use does not fit
- Family agriculture is at the heart of the approach.

Climate change is a deadly challenge

Rainfall and climate zones



- Increase productivity through agro-ecological intensification and agricultural research
- Manage tensions over water resources and land at the same time

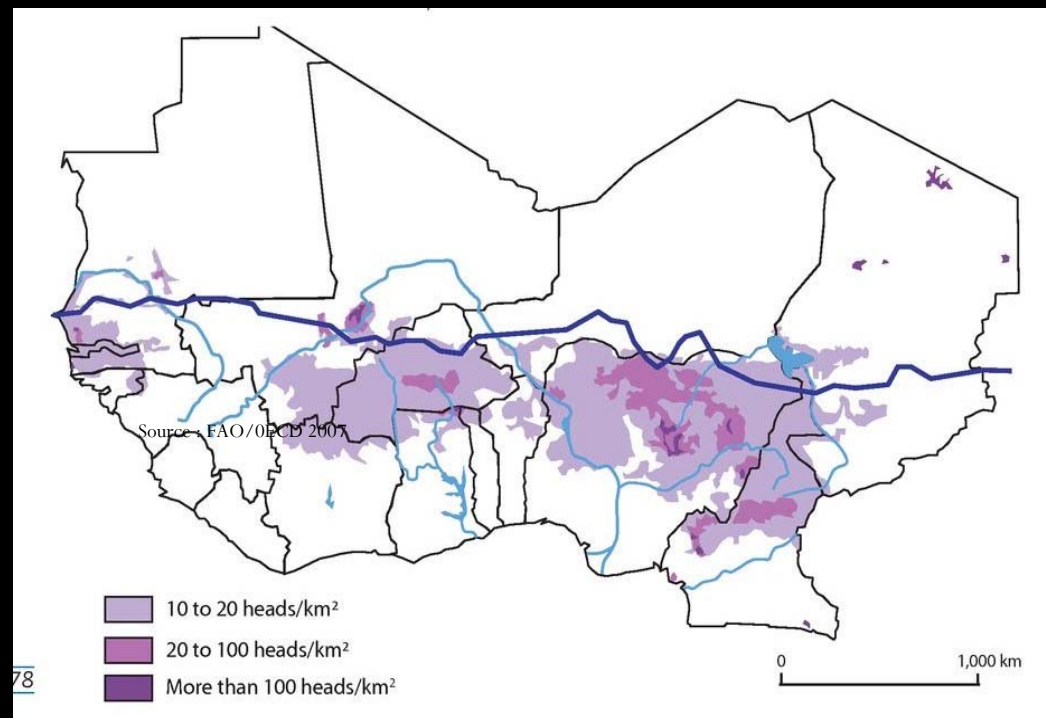
How to reinvest in agriculture and rural development?

- Develop new crops alongside the traditional cotton industry.
- Make agriculture more attractive for the young
- Implement systems to smooth out purchase price variability for producers of export crops (in particular, cotton)
- Promote better organization of the areas

The potential for employment is significant

- There are significant opportunities in African agriculture
- Significant sources of employment in small scale processing
- African governments and donors should support reforms
- The trade potential between Algeria and the sahelian countries could be developed even further

Cattle in west Africa



Strengthening national capacities in the administration

“Fragility comes about where pressures become too great for countries to manage them within the political process, creating the risk of conflict and outbreak of violence”

- African Development Bank June 2014

- A democratic model more « formal » than real
- Priority should be given to key ministries
- Middle management level should be a long-term priority for donors

Local and regional levels to be strengthened too

- Helping municipalities to assume their responsibilities
- Successful decentralisation means respecting local communities' responsibility
- Taking account of regional considerations (Ecowas, Waemu, Sahel G5) is essential

THANK YOU

The Imperative of Stabilizing Population Growth in the Sahel

Is there a problem?

Nouhou Abdoul M.
The OASIS Initiative

Are there solutions?

Malcolm Potts
University of California, Berkeley

Why does it matter?

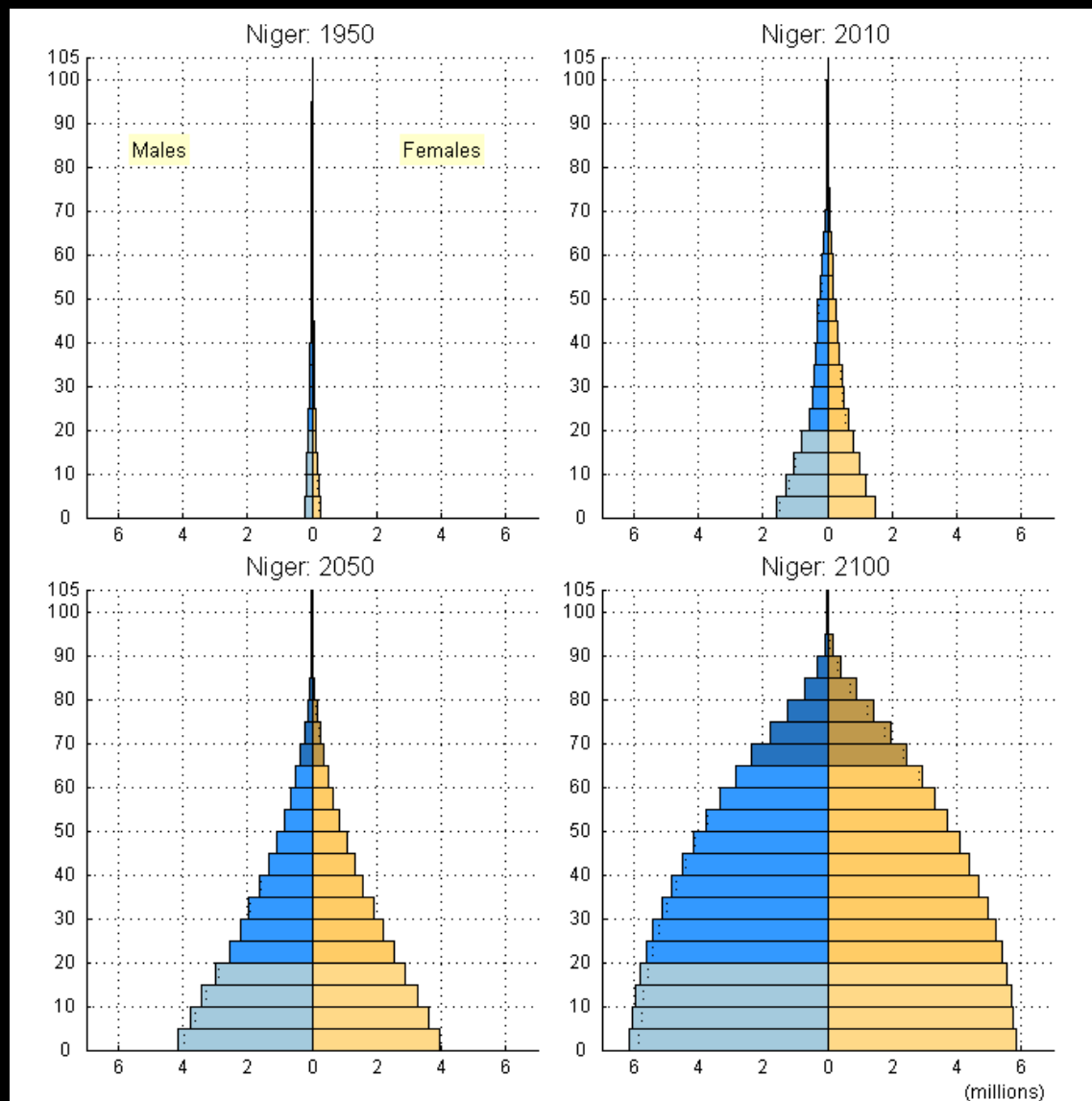
- Basic social needs (education, health, employment, nutrition, ...)
- Reproductive health, maternal and infant mortality
- Resources management, lands, governance
- Insecurity, migration

Complicated by a
rapidly
growing
population



Niger Population Tables 1950-2100

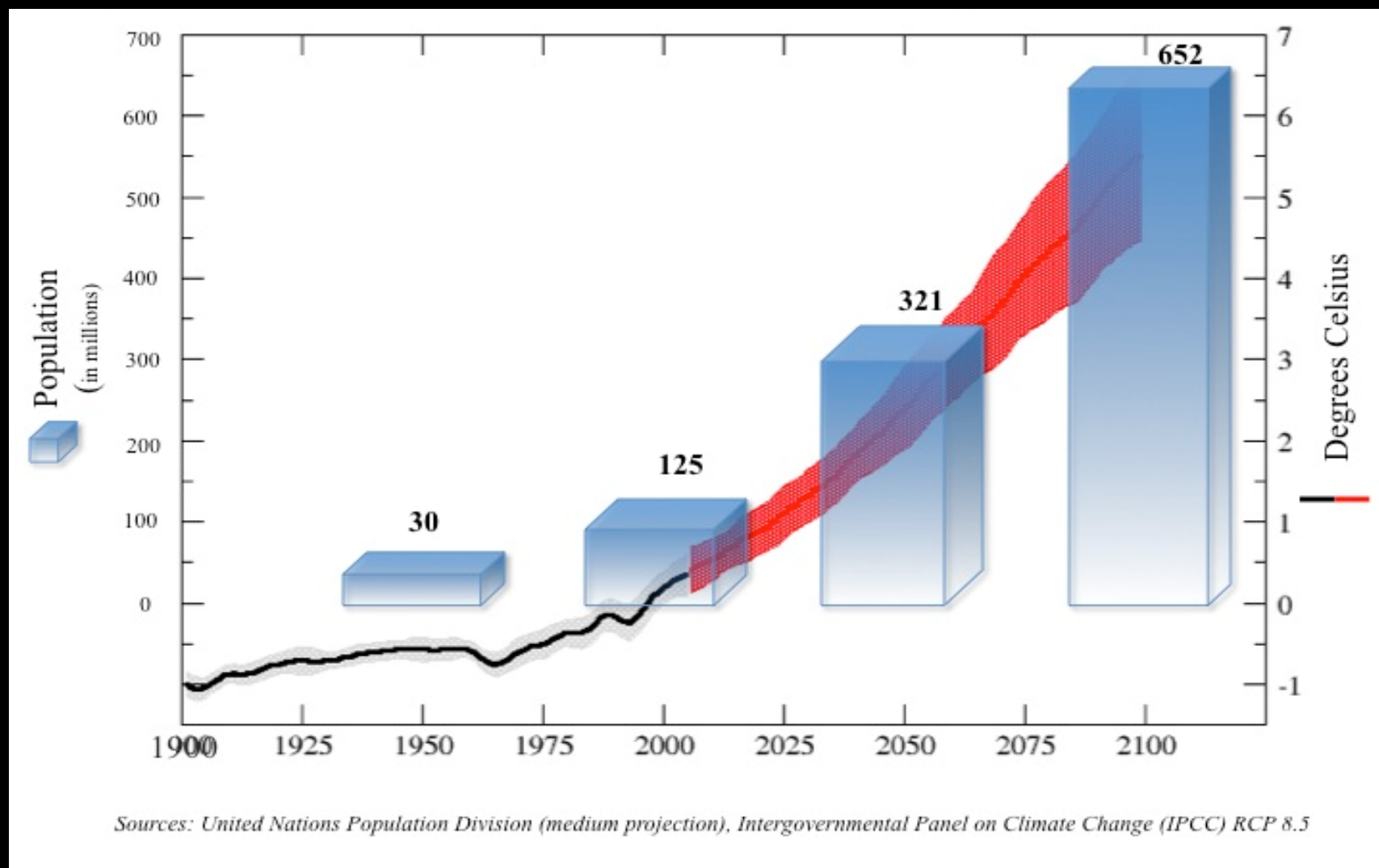
Population in millions



Males Females

Source: United Nations 2010

THE SAHEL: By 2050, rapid population growth and climate change threatens the lives of more people than currently live in the USA

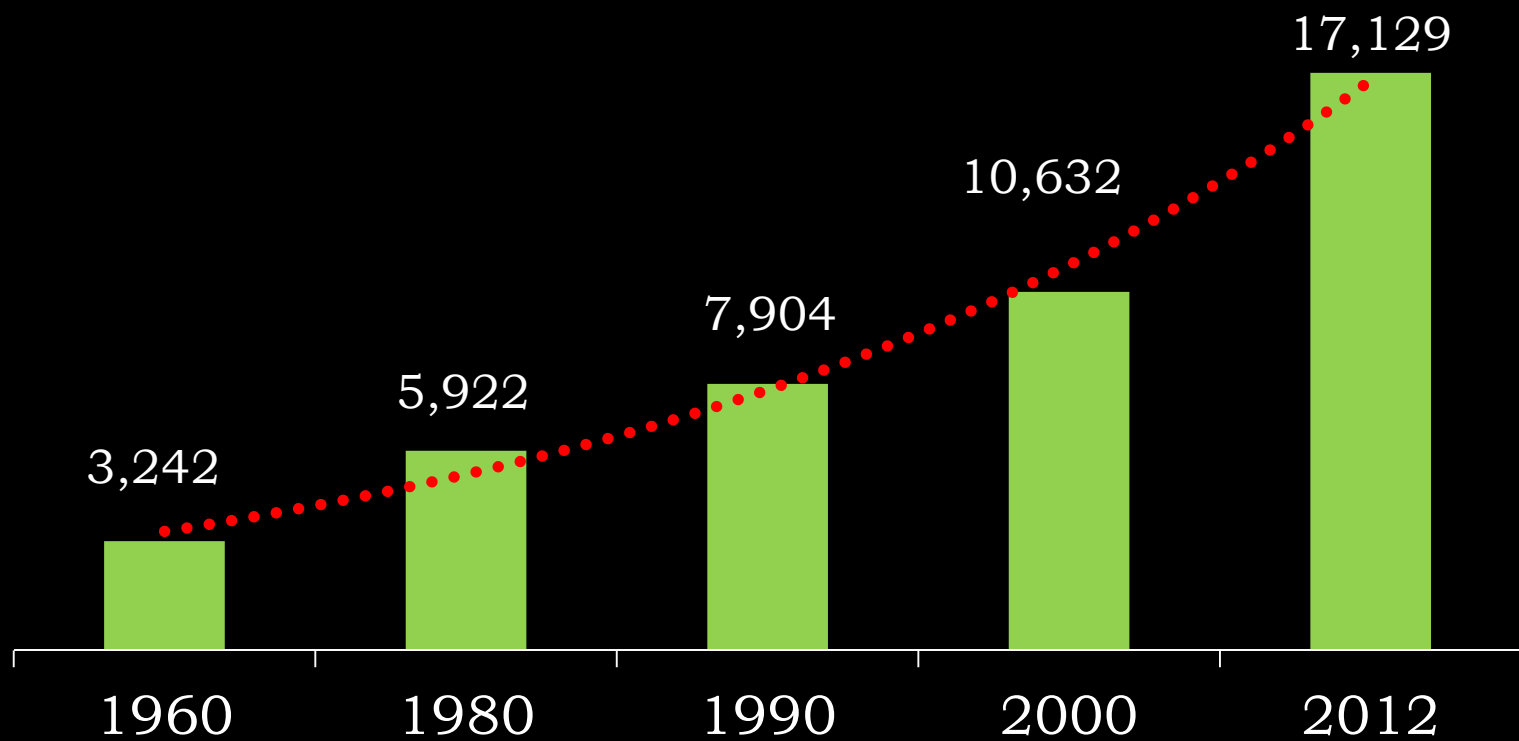


The OASIS Initiative. Organizing to Advance Solutions in the Sahel. www.oasisinitiative.org

Niger Total Population

(in thousands)

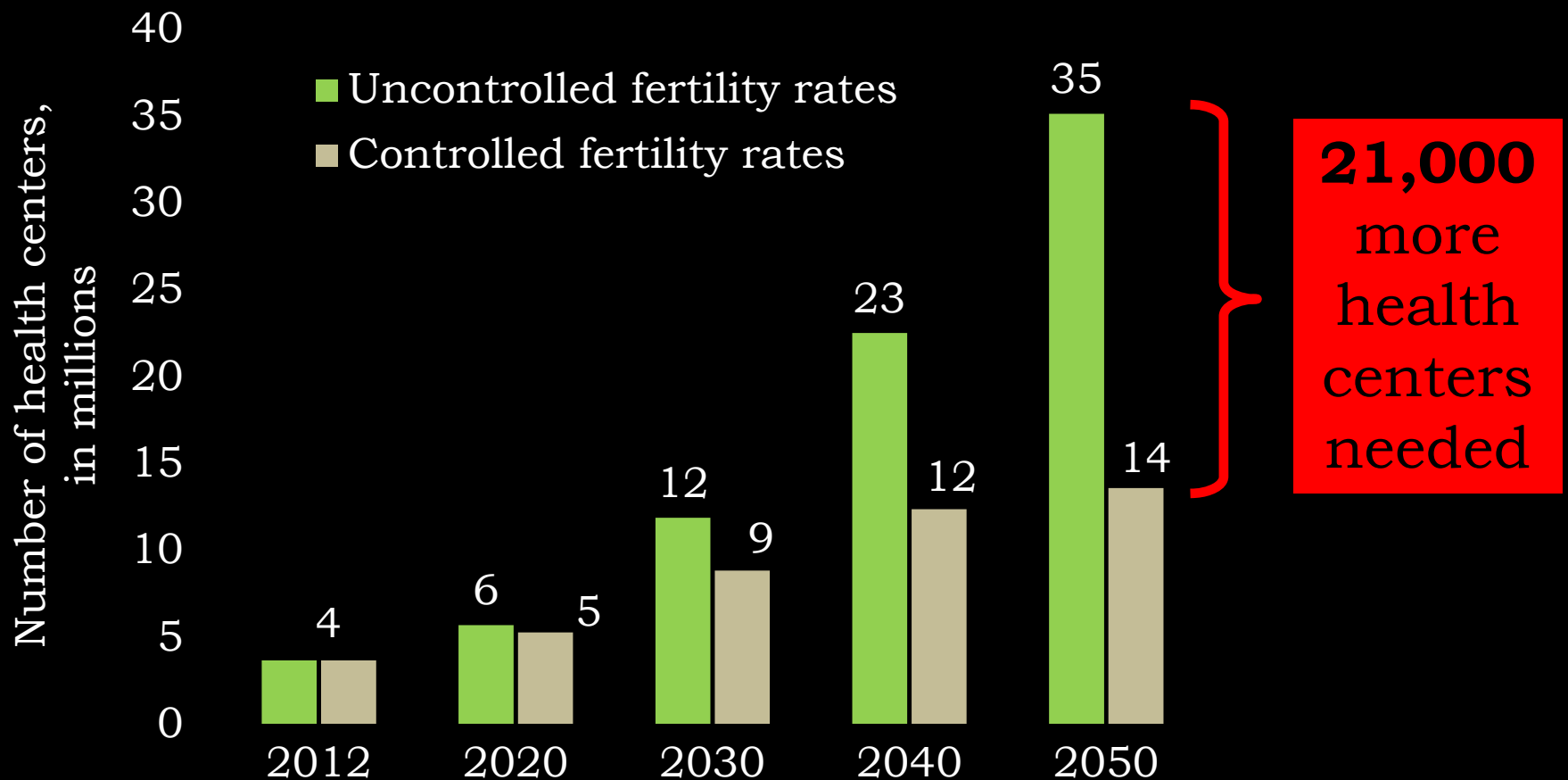
x2 in 20 yrs



x2 in 30 yrs

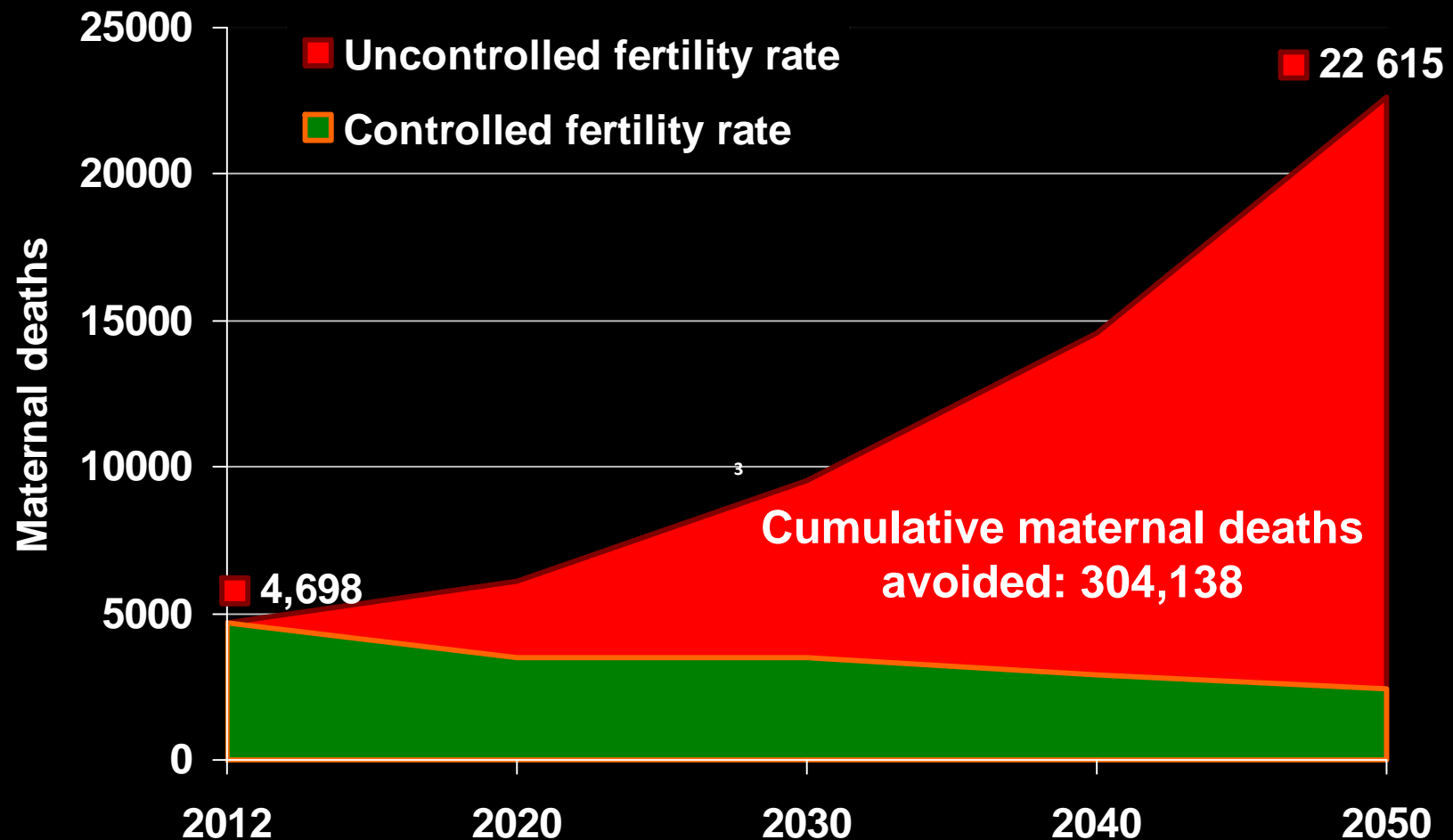
Source: National Statistics Institute, 2015

Reduced demand for more health centers



Source: Spectrum Estimations

Avoiding hundreds of thousands of maternal deaths



Source: Spectrum Projections

OASIS' Vision for the Sahel

A Sahel where all **girls are educated and free from early marriage,**

where all **women are free to choose** the timing and number of their children,

and where **everyone has enough to eat.**

The OASIS Initiative
ORGANIZING TO ADVANCE SOLUTIONS IN THE SAHEL
ORGANISER L'AVANCEMENT DES SOLUTIONS AU SAHEL



Center of Excellence in Women's Health & Empowerment

**Catalyzing a rapid
demographic transition**

across the Sahel to accelerate sustainable human
and socio-economic development

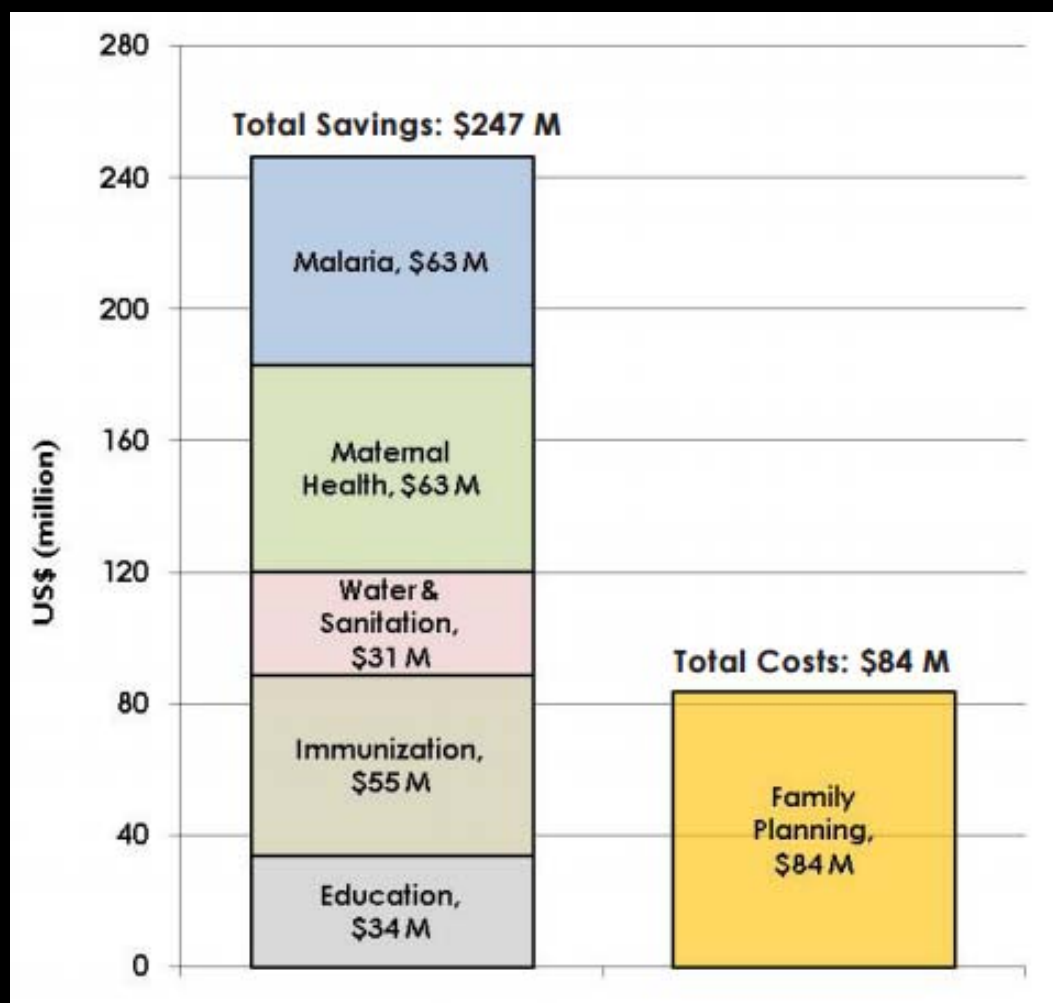
There are solutions ...

- Can voluntary family planning lower the birth rate?
- What has happened in the low resource settings?
- Is it possible to raise the age of marriage?

Family planning is an investment, not a cost

Out of \$400 billion in external aid in past half century, **only 0.31%** has been explicitly for voluntary family planning

Family planning is an investment that pays for itself

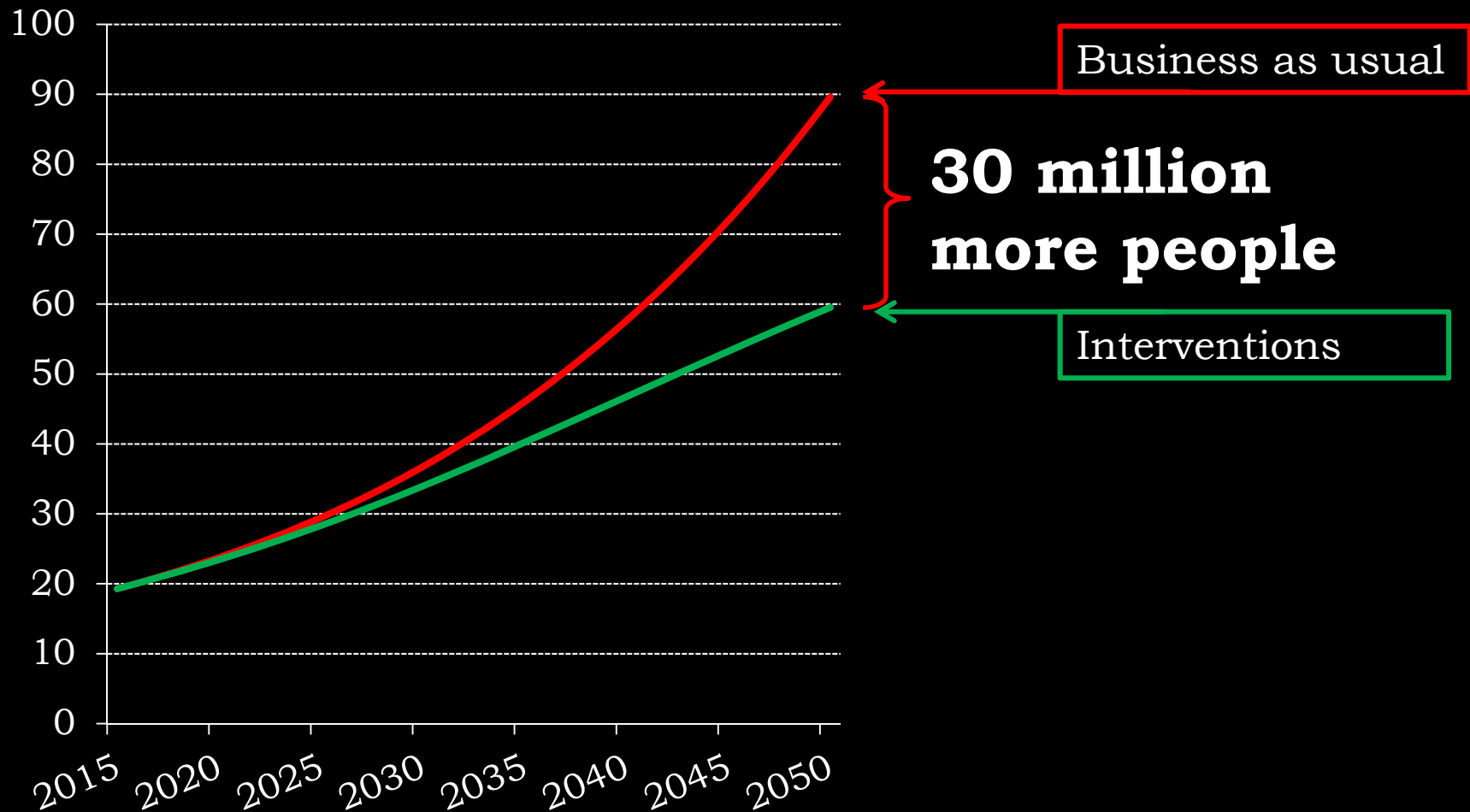


Family Planning
and achieving the
MDGs: Cost Savings
in Francophone
West Africa, 2010-
2020

**Net savings:
\$162 M**

*Source: Healthy Policy Project,
Achieving the MDGs: The Contribution
of Family Planning, Francophone
West Africa. Washington, DC, The
Futures Group, 2011*

Actions Now Will Make a **Big** Difference



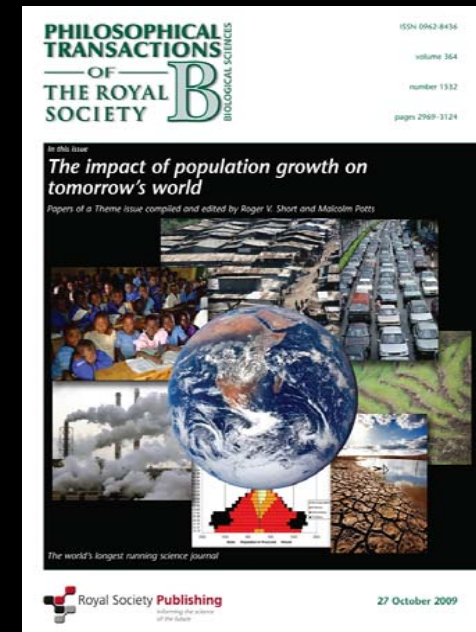
Source: J-P Guengant & John F. May, 2015,
Niger : Scénarios démographiques

Bixby Forum, January 2009

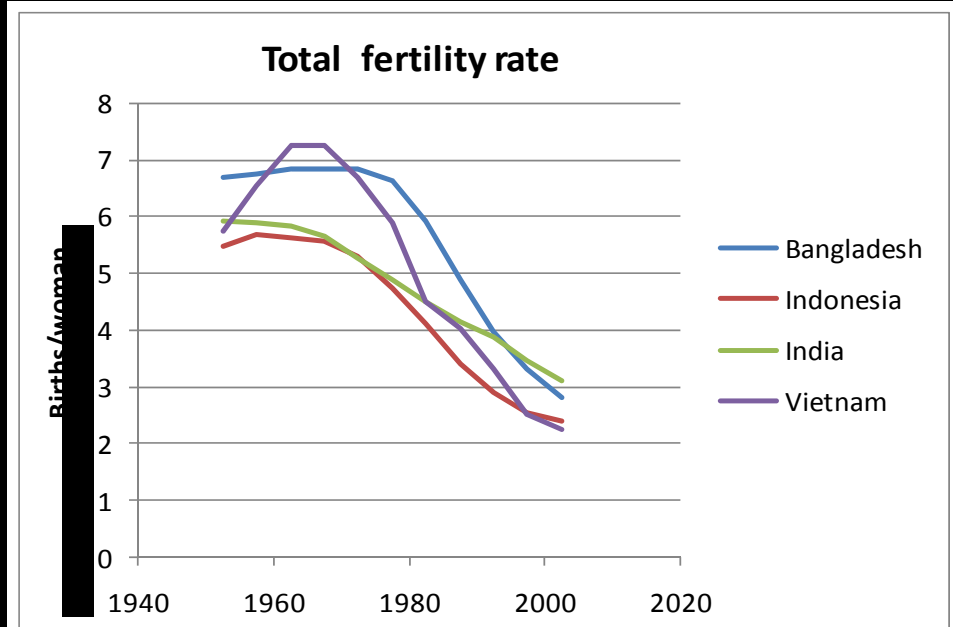
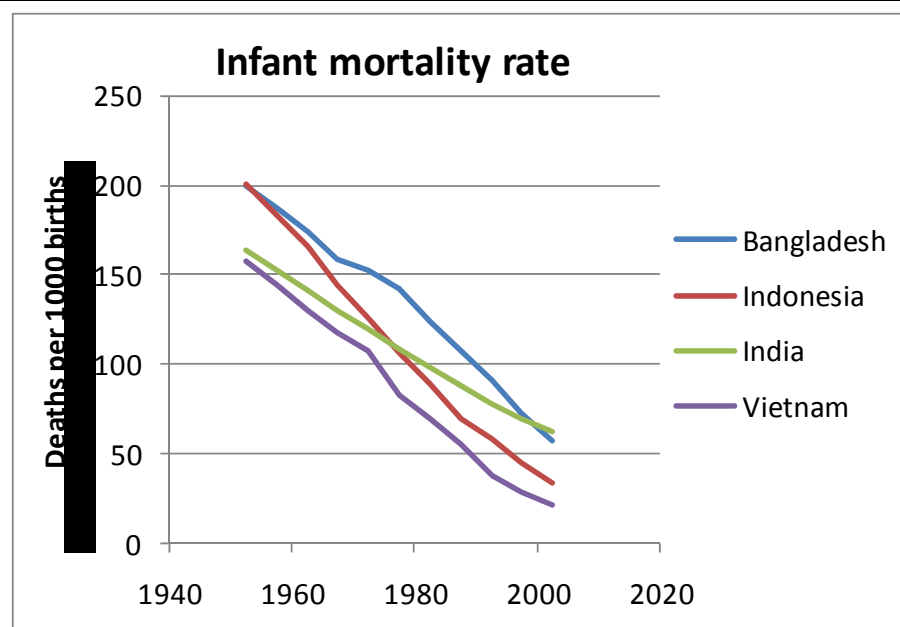
The Impact of population growth on tomorrow's world

“With over 80 million unintended pregnancies each year, there is already a large unmet need for family planning.”

“Ready access to contraception and safe abortion has decreased family size, **even in illiterate communities living on less than a dollar a day.**”

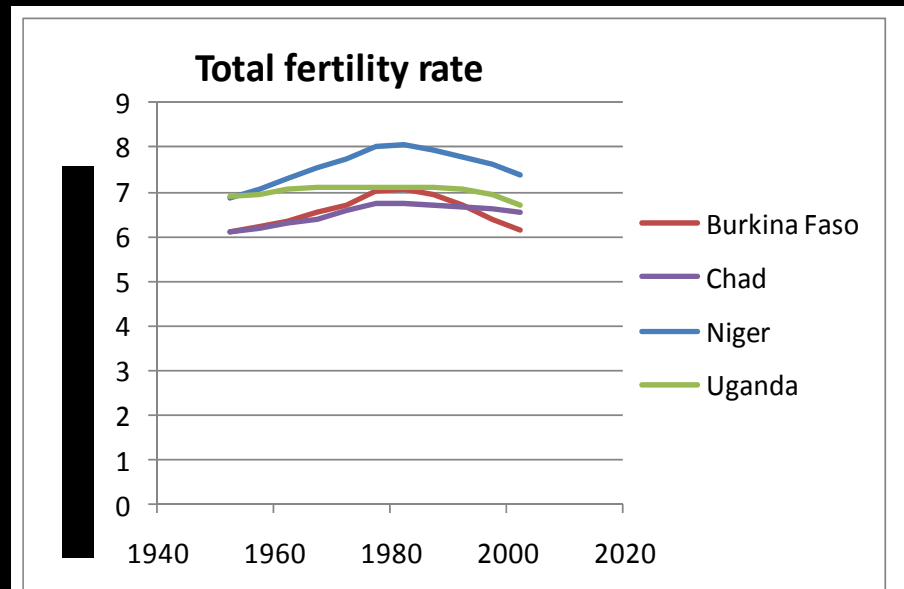
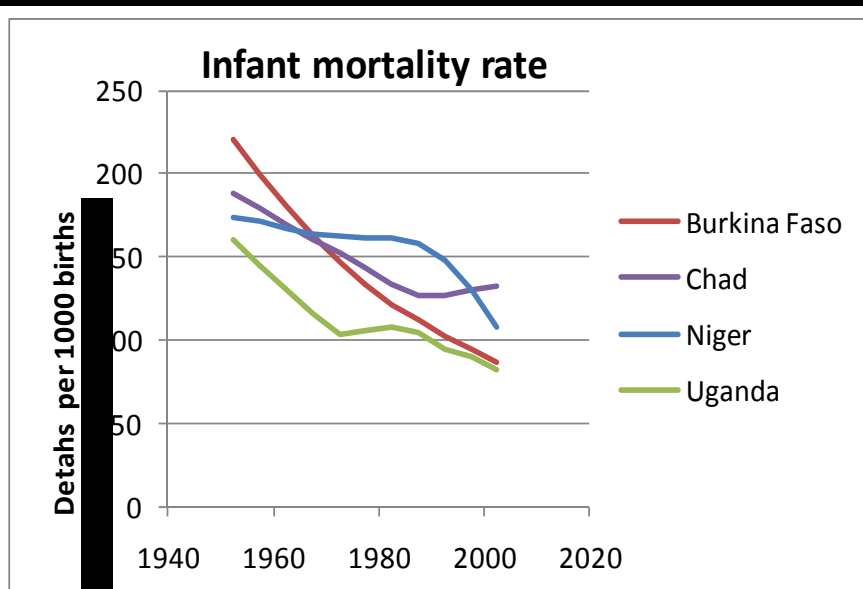


Asia's demographic transition

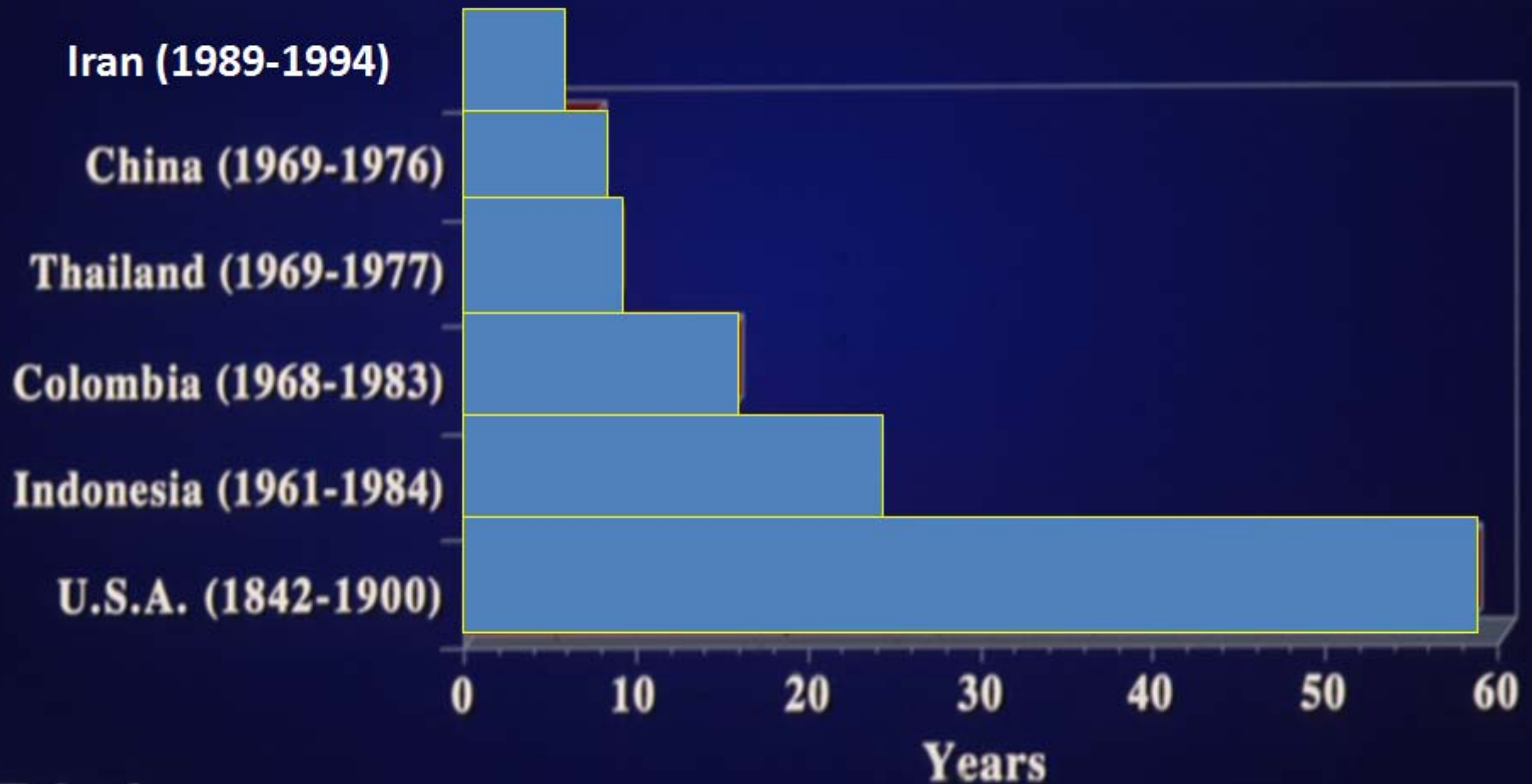


Not all correlations are causal

Africa's stalling fertility decline



Time Taken for Fertility to Decline (Total Fertility Rate of 6.0 to 3.5)



Barriers to contraception

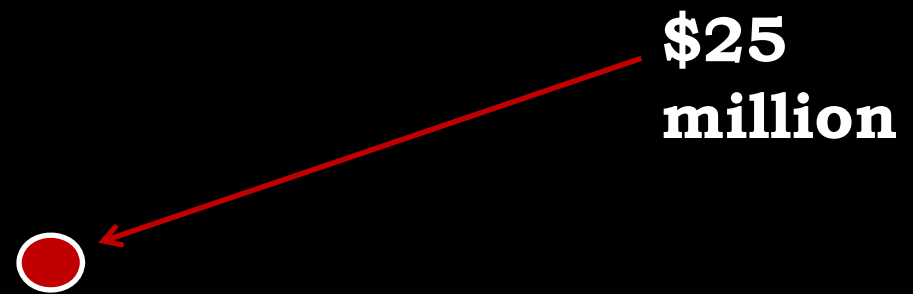
- **Lack of choice:** 19/98 countries no access pill; 30/98 no IUD; 61/98 no vasectomy
- **Non-evidence based medical rules:**
 - wont give FP unless women menstruating
 - refuse sterilization unless age X parity = 120
- **Cost**
 - Travel
 - Senegal OC tests + 5 month income
- **Provider bias**
- **Misinformation:** 50-70% think the pill poses considerable health risks or more dangerous than childbirth.

“Increasing the age at marriage by five years could directly reduce 15 to 20 percent of future population growth.”

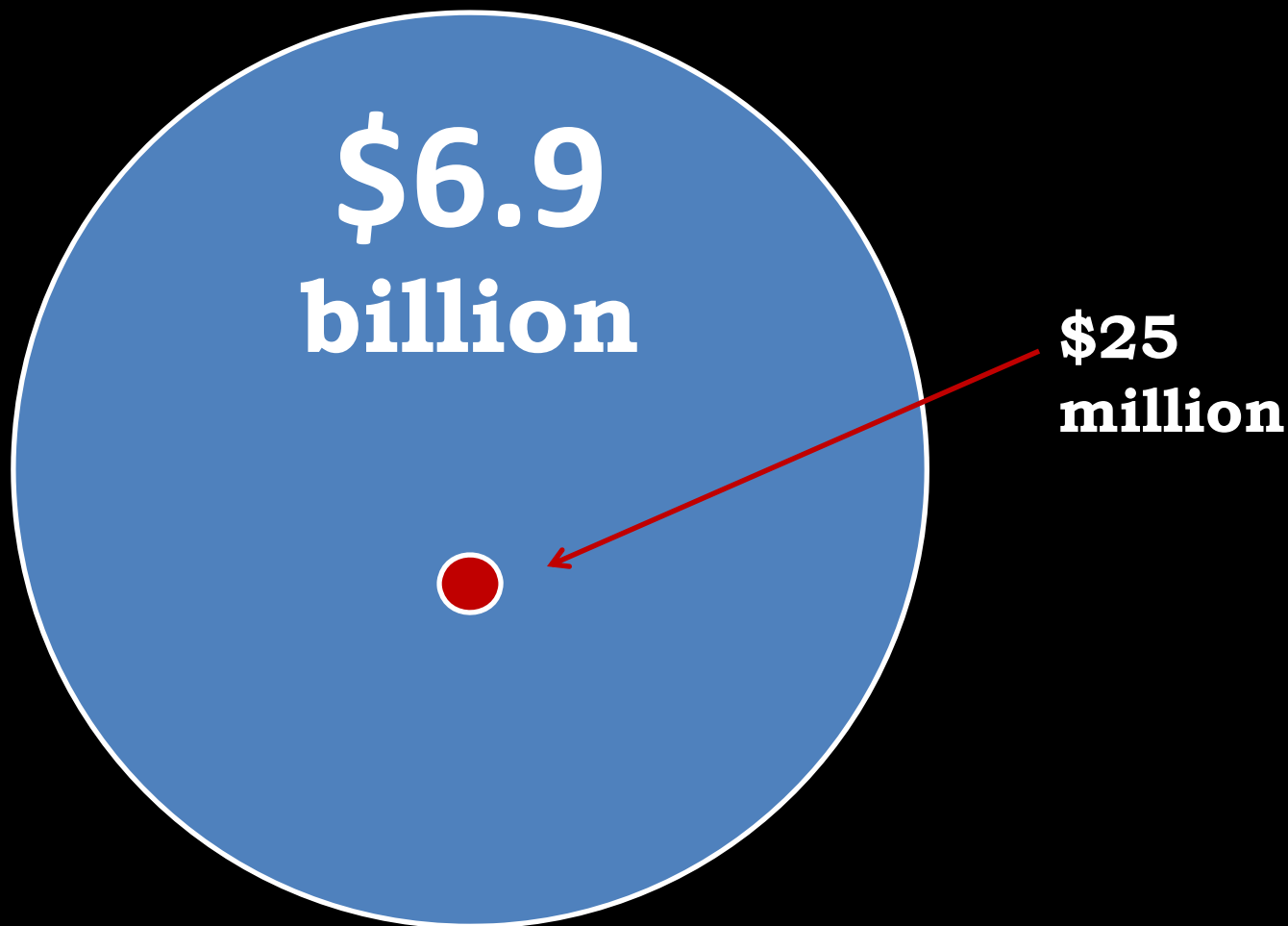
-Population Council, 2011



Expenditure on HIV/AIDS, 1985



Expenditure on HIV/AIDS, 2011



Thank you



As insecurity is spreading in the Sahel, What can be done ?

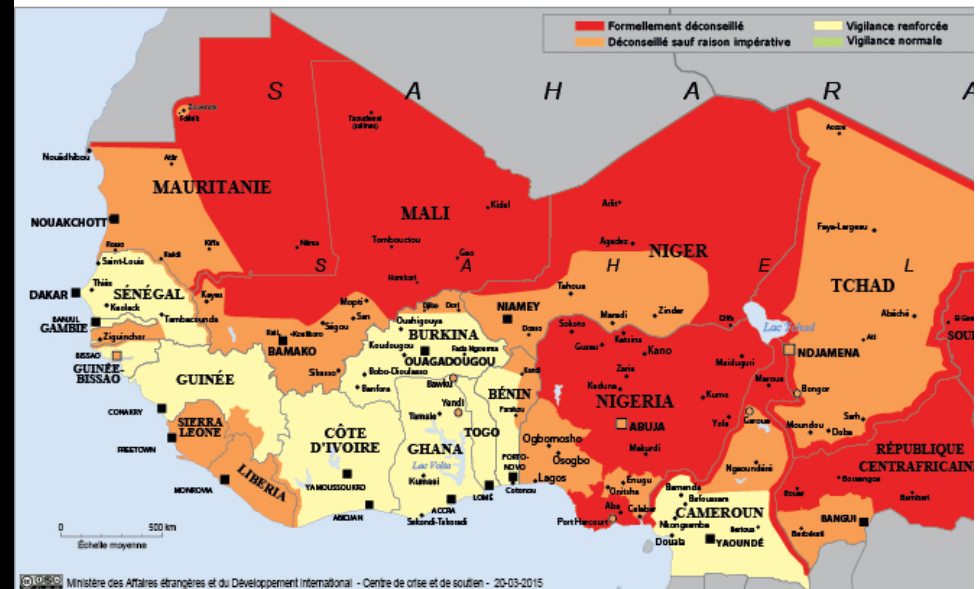
Serge Michailof, Ferdi, Washington, April 24-28



Insecurity in the Sahel has become a major regional issue.

- ▶ Travel warnings persist for the whole region
- ▶ Travelling outside Bamako, Ndjamenia or Niamey now requires an armed escort
- ▶ Very much like in Kabul 10 years ago...
- ▶ Despite huge cultural and geographic differences, the Sahel and Afghanistan unfortunately share a number of worrying similarities
 - ▶ The first being expanding insecurity

CONSEILS AUX VOYAGEURS au 20 mars 2015

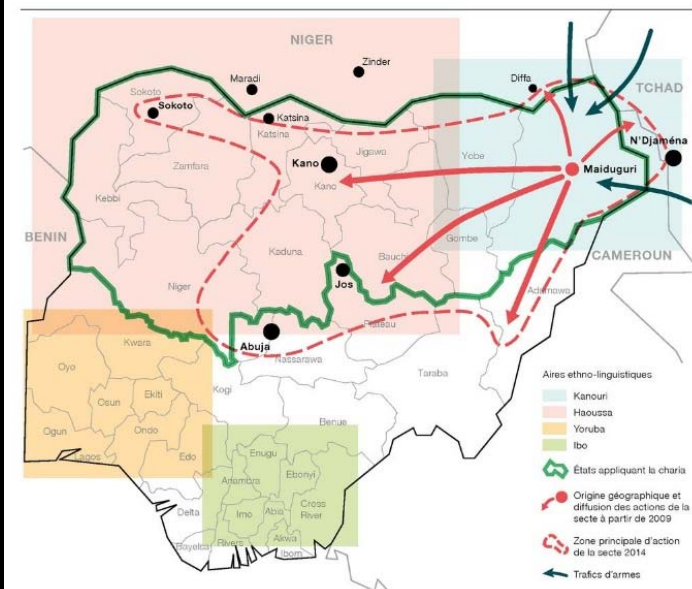


This expansion of insecurity in West Africa is a symptom of deep and serious problems.

- ▶ Insecurity usually starts from dilapidated rural areas “forgotten” by governments and consigned to abysmal poverty
- ▶ These regions behave as cancers metastizing across the region
- ▶ Sending around weapons and drug trafficking, kidnappings, terrorism, economic breakdowns, massive migrations.
- ▶ Metastizes proliferate in fragile environments locked in
- ▶ demographic traps, stagnating agriculture, high unemployment, collapsed education systems, and very weak public institutions.



Carte 8.5
La secte Boko Haram



Where does Mali stand in 2017?

- ▶ Jihadists groups have been pushed back to remote deserts and to Libya
- ▶ Despite fair elections, governance remains very poor
- ▶ The peace process has bogged down
- ▶ Security deteriorates not only in the north, but also in the densely populated central part of the country
- ▶ UN peacekeeping forces are unable to restore security
- ▶ Malian army has new uniforms but no serious fighting capacity.
- ▶ Wahabism has become a political force

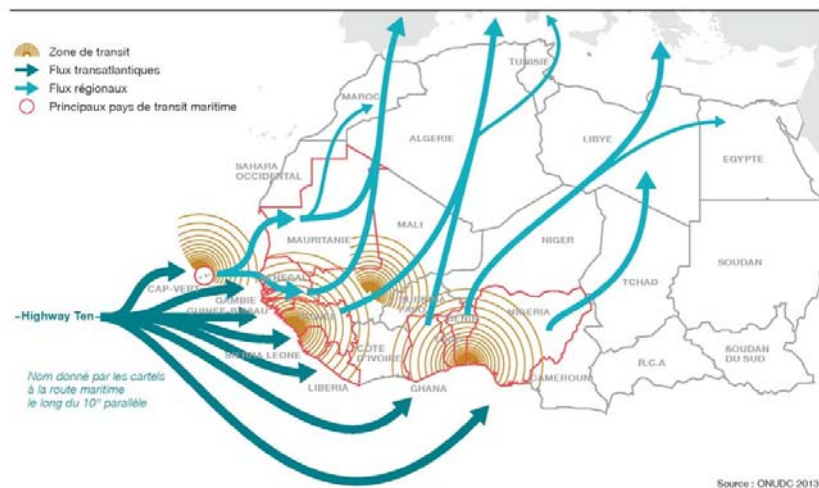


Just as in Afghanistan, insecurity in the Sahel is closely linked to the State's absence from most rural areas

- ▶ Ethnic and religious fault lines deepen
- ▶ Due to increased competition for land, pasture and water
- ▶ Circulation of weapons leads to increased violence
- ▶ Due to weak public institutions and invisible governments outside of urban centers
- ▶ day to day security breaks down in villages.
- ▶ Salafism is replacing the traditional tolerant Sufi Islam,
- ▶ bringing in a parallel justice and security system.



Carte 9.4
Les flux de cocaïne



234

Un atlas du Sahara-Sahel © OCDE 2014

- ▶ In the state's absence, mafia-type organizations develop.
- ▶ They rely on a parallel economy based on illicit trafficking in cigarettes, gas and oil, stolen cars,
- ▶ and now cocaine and migrants.
- ▶ Such mafias are quite similar to the opium mafias in Afghanistan.

**The Sahel is not yet
Afghanistan. However . . .**

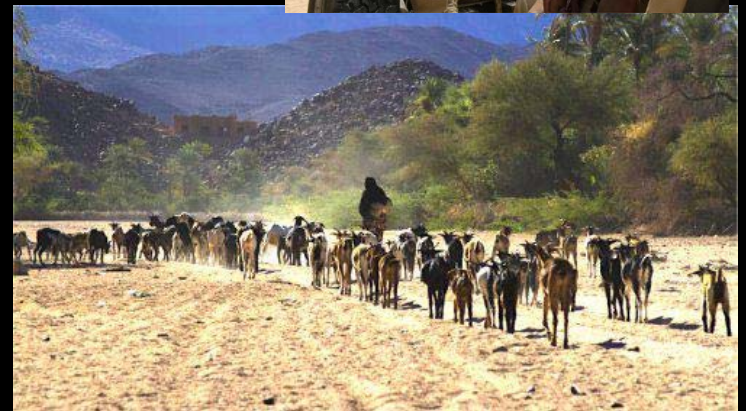


The whole Sahel is now entering a time of turbulence

- ▶ Lack of employment for young men
 - ▶ Best option is to enter illicit traffics and/or to join jihadist groups

Is development aid a solution?

- ▶ Represents between 50 and 90 % of investment budgets of sahelian countries and up to 8 – 12 % of their GDP
- ▶ But one should also consider that Afghanistan has by far been the leading beneficiary of ODA, which has sometimes reached 50 % of its GDP.
 - ▶ ***For what result ?***
 - ▶ ***Basically three main lessons can be drawn from the Afghan drama.***



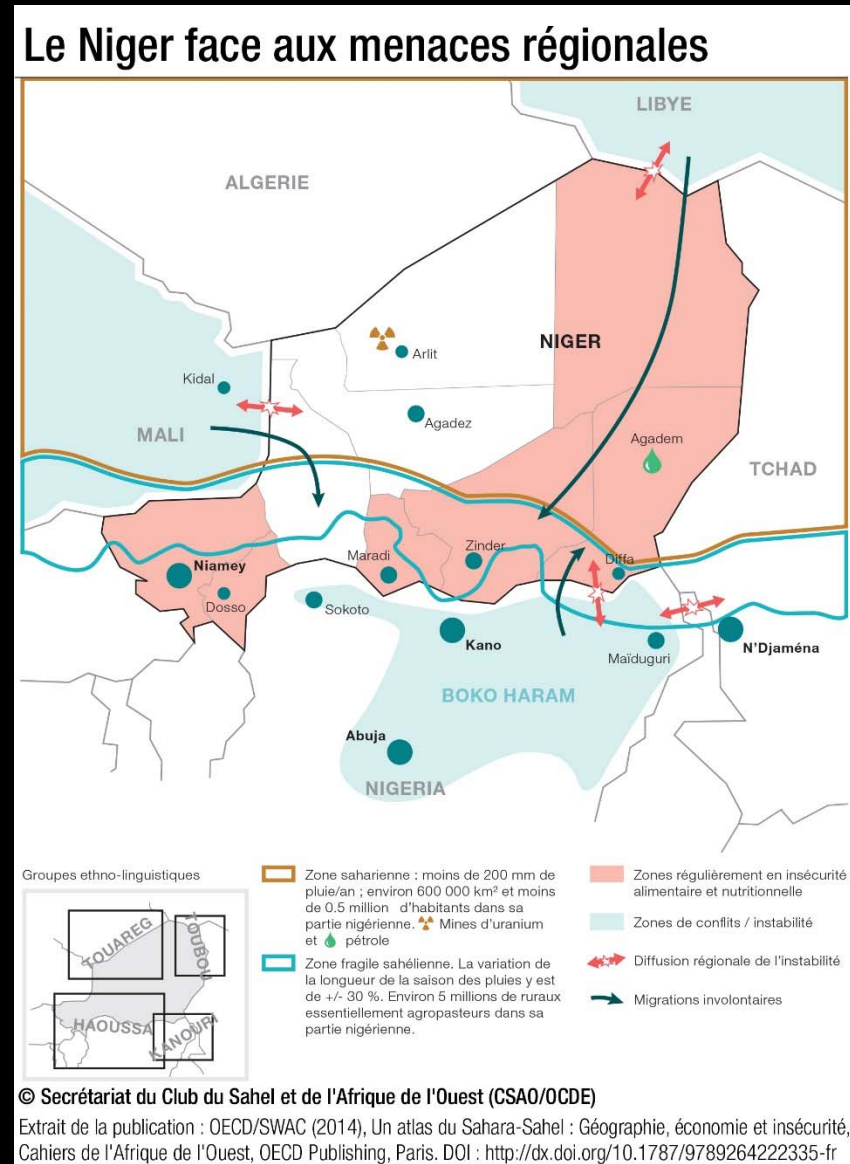
Lesson 1: In crisis countries, security cannot be restored through foreign or UN military interventions

- ▶ Foreign troops are quickly perceived as occupying forces
- ▶ UN peacekeeping forces cannot provide the needed security and become almost irrelevant
- ▶ Provision of some equipment and training by France, the EU and the US will not work—it is the same approach that failed to build the Afghan police
 - ▶ ***It is however unfunded***
 - ▶ ***These are areas beyond standard multilateral agencies' mandates***



Lesson 2: Fragile countries cannot afford the needed level of security expenditures

- ▶ In Niger: the two battalions which are the main striking force of the army
- ▶ are worn out by constant skirmishes with jihadists coming from Libya, Mali, and with Boko Haram troops (still a serious threat)
- ▶ Security expenditures now at 6.4 % of GDP (for a tax to GDP ratio of 17 %).
- ▶ now funded thanks to cuts in social and economic expenditures
- ▶ Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso simply cannot afford the needed level of security expenditures.



There is no alternative: the international community has to fund Sahelian security, directly or indirectly

- ▶ Maintaining security in an area the size of Western Europe is a regional public good.
 - ▶ This justifies a cost-sharing approach, particularly since the size of local economies and tax bases is too small to fund the required expenditures.
- ▶ It is financially much cheaper and politically much easier than sending in our own armies.
- ▶ There is no other realistic solution.



Lesson 3: Aid agencies do a poor job in fragile, conflict-affected countries: Reasons are systemic.

- 1) Focusing on good performers, they come late in fragile conflict affected countries.
- 2) Priorities are ill-suited
 - ▶ Love to fund schools for girls, but... refuse to fund prisons
- 3) Aid coordination is ineffective
- 4) Lack of common clear strategy for rational resource allocation
- 5) Standard PIU system destroys local institutional capacity
- 6) TA is managed in an inefficient and costly way.
- 7) At the military's request, aid is focused in areas of high insecurity, where it is inefficient



Donors now need to fix these problems



Key priorities formerly determined by OMDs and now ODDs do not meet the most urgent needs of such countries which are basically:

- ▶ State building and public-institution reconstruction, including reconstruction of sovereign institutions (army, police etc).
- ▶ Urgent job creation which requires strong focus on rural development
- ▶ Basic education and technical training
- ▶ Support for a demographic transition

Donors shy away from such sectors:

- ▶ In the 2015 Paris donor conference for Mali, 3.4 billion dollars have been promised.
- ▶ Only 3.7% will go to agriculture development, no resources have been allocated to demographic issues and almost nothing to state building...

Conclusion: Destabilization of the Sahel has the potential to destabilize all of West Africa

The ongoing destabilization of the core of the Sahel, with its 70-million inhabitants (150 million in 2035), cannot continue without deep consequences to the fragile political equilibrium of coastal countries.

- ▶ Migrations and settlement issues were at the core of the political turmoil in Cote d'Ivoire from 1997 to 2011.
- ▶ Its population has increased to 7 times its size since 1960.
- ▶ 2050 Nigeria's population will be in the range of 380 million.

Africa is no longer the empty continent it once was—only 40 years ago!



The Sahel, West Africa and Europe are now confronted with a major geopolitical risk.

- ▶ As long as safe drinking water and electricity are missing in the most remote villages,
- ▶ As long as state institutions remain weak and nonexistent in rural areas,
- ▶ As long as ODA to the Sahel remains disorganized and without clear strategy...

The subregion will be confronted to major security problems and a serious risk of collapse

Europe will be confronted by new migrations of a magnitude likely to dwarf ongoing migrations from Syria. Leading to increased political tensions and increased populist's rise, with detrimental impact on its political stability..

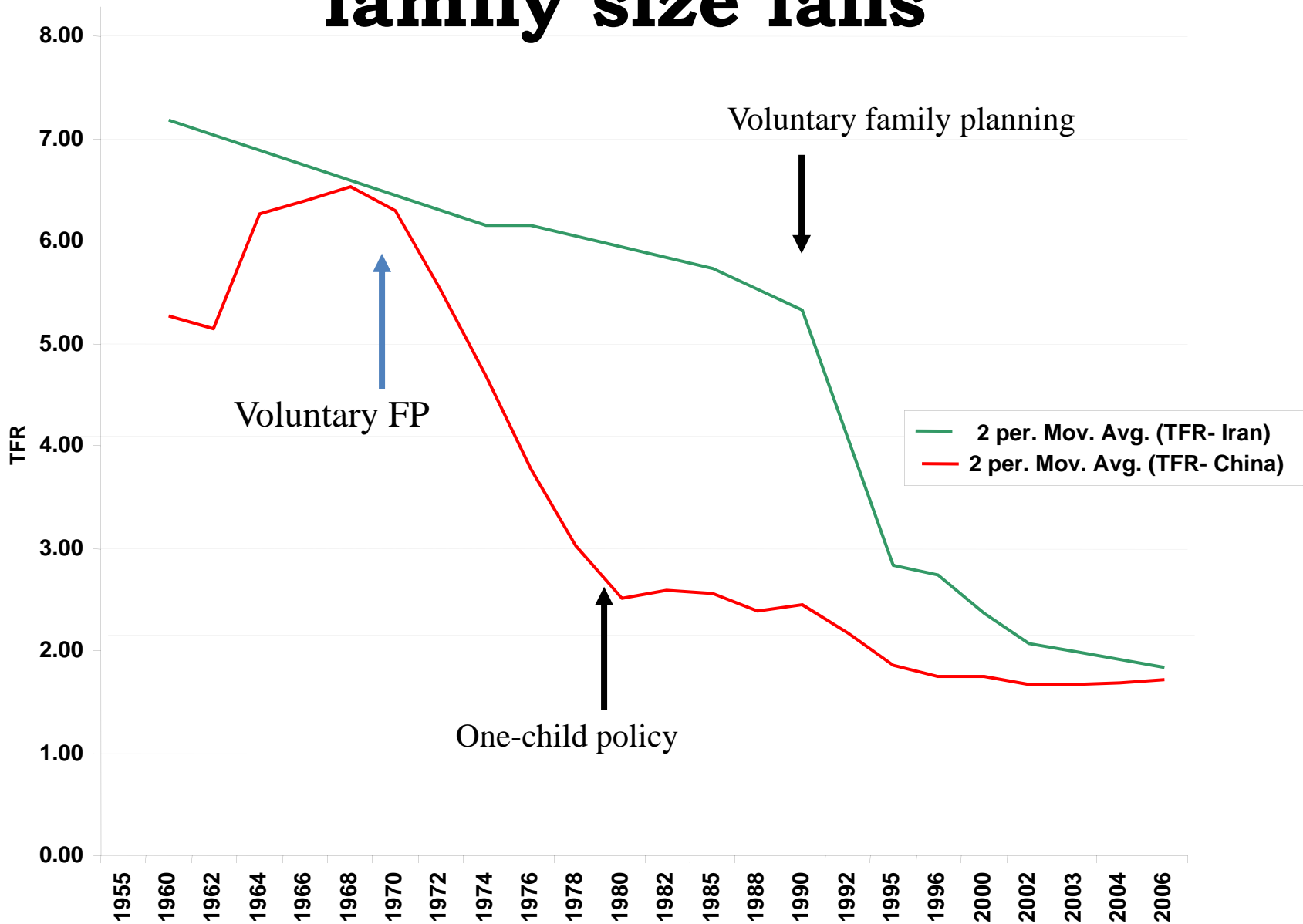


Thank you

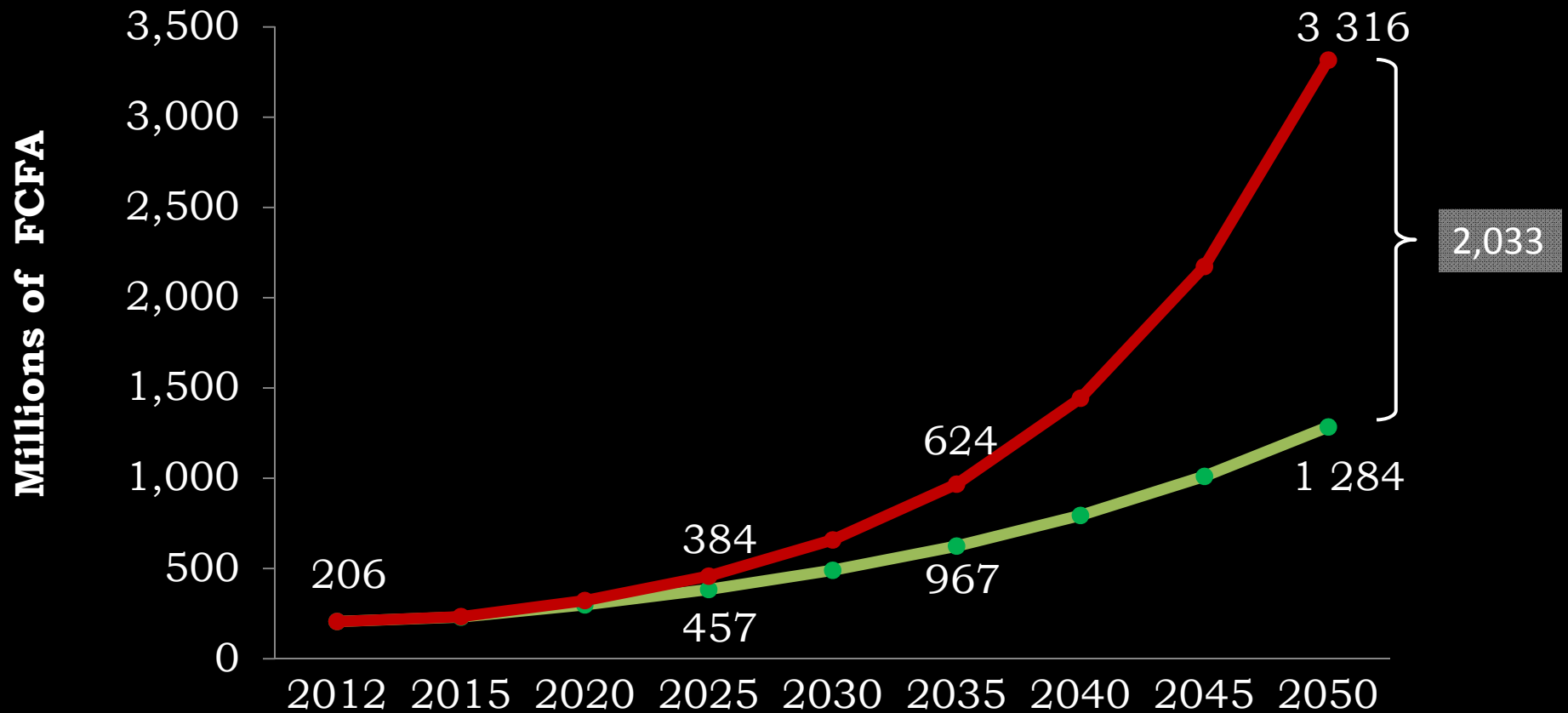


Additional Information

When barriers are removed, family size falls

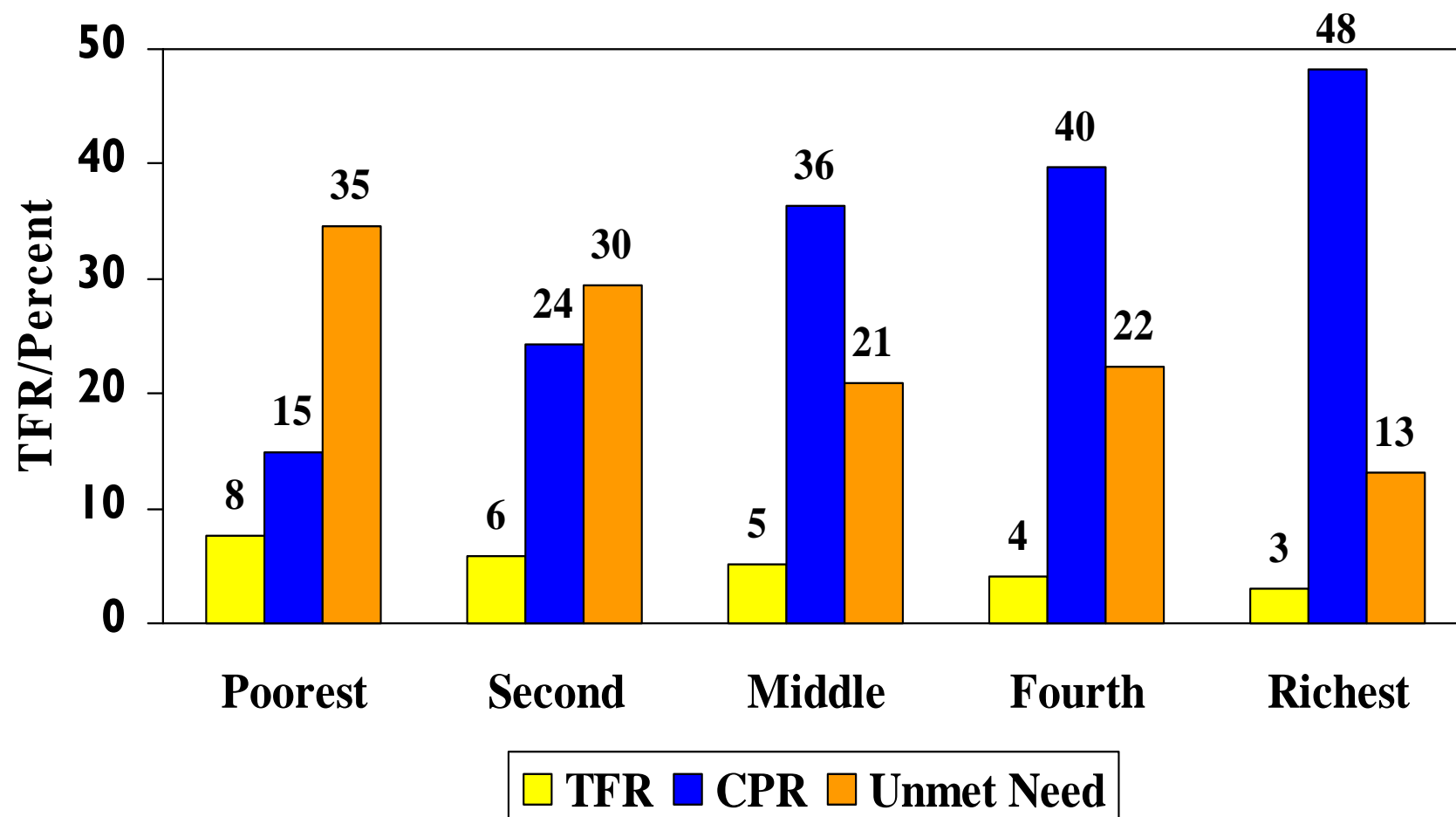


Increased GDP per capita



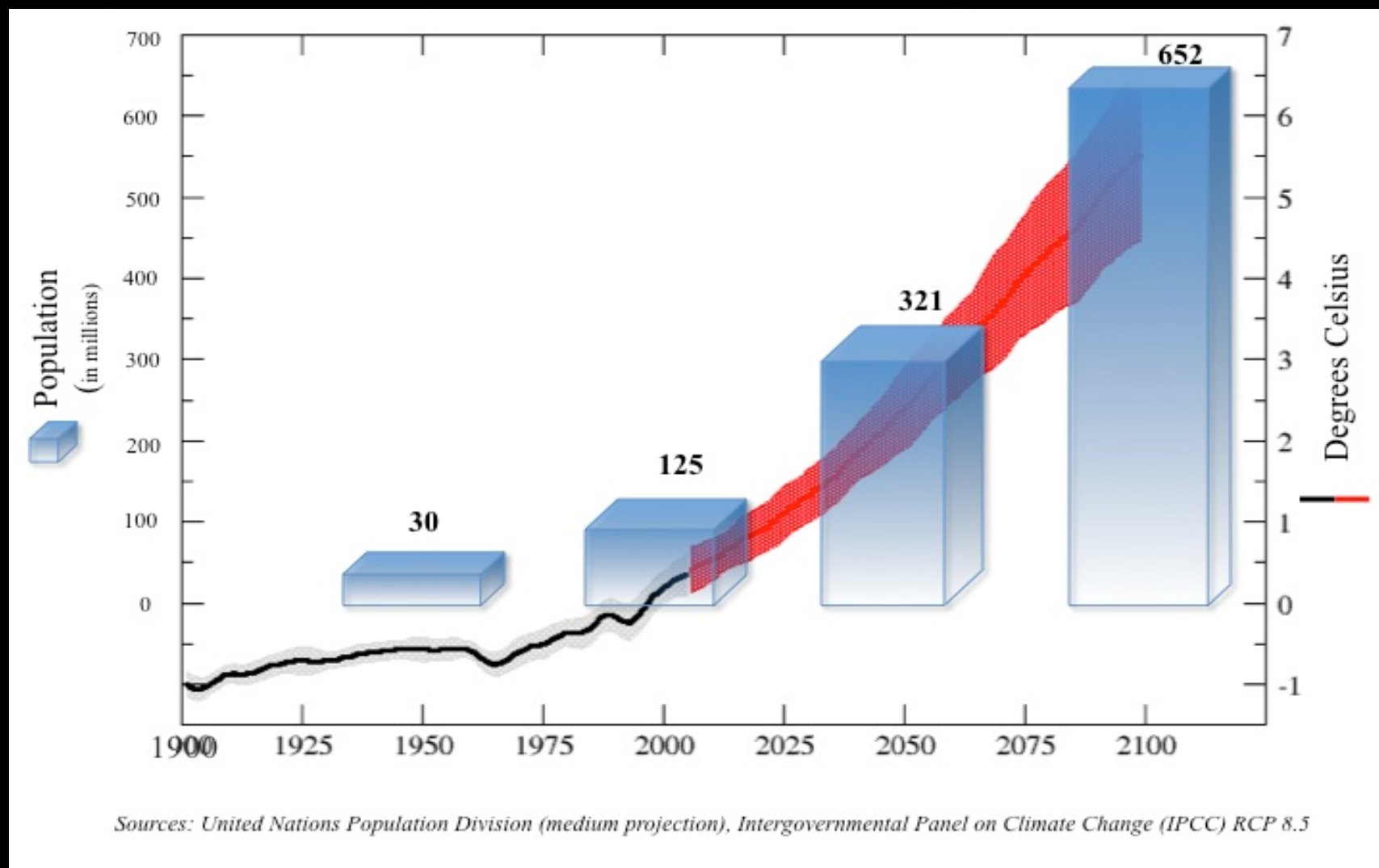
Source: Estimations Spectrum

TFR, CPR & Unmet Need: Differences Across Socioeconomic Groups



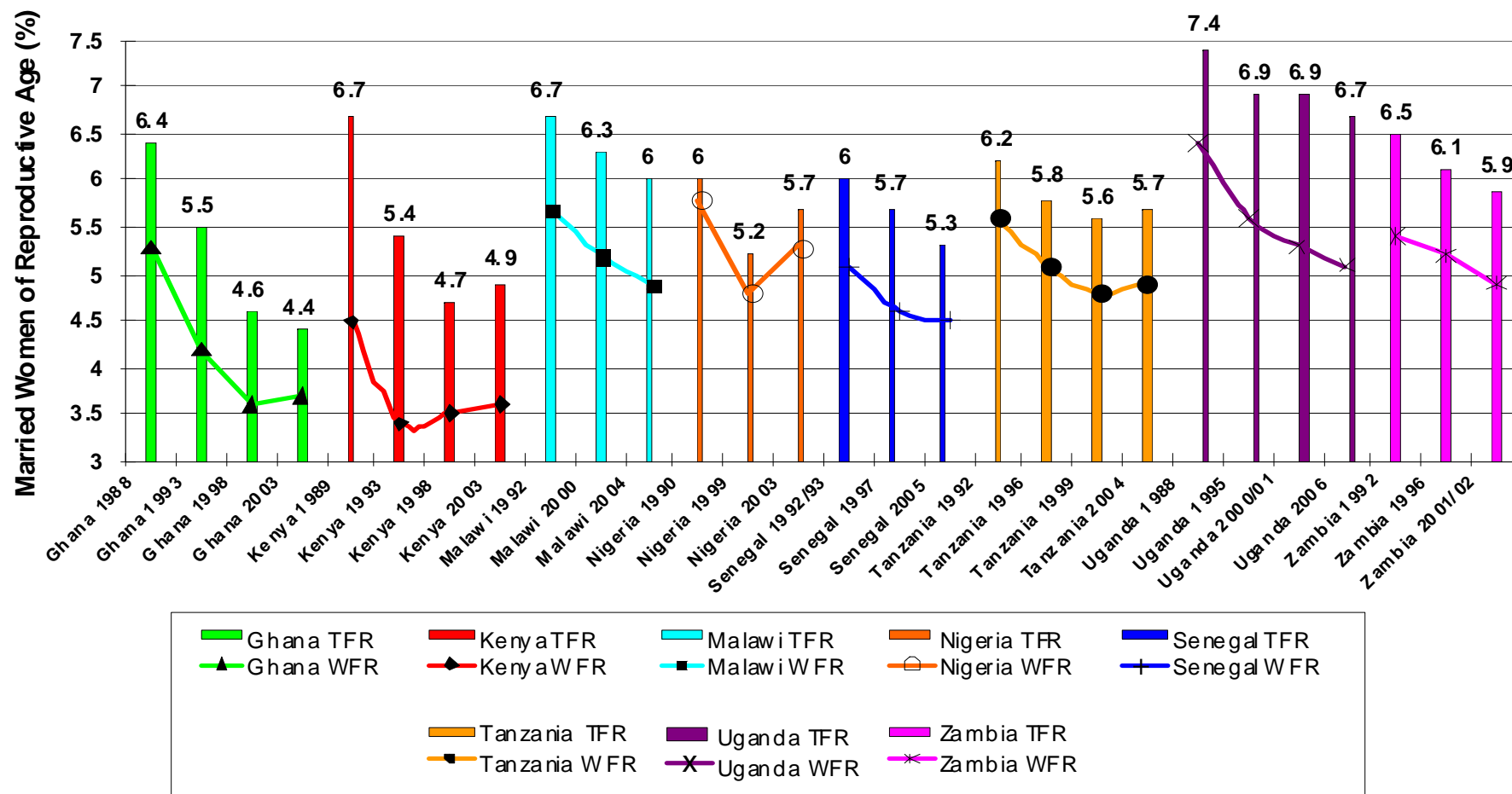
Source: Kenya DHS 2003

THE SAHEL: By 2050, rapid population growth and climate change threatens the lives of more people than currently live in the USA



The OASIS Initiative. Organizing to Advance Solutions in the Sahel. www.oasisinitiative.org

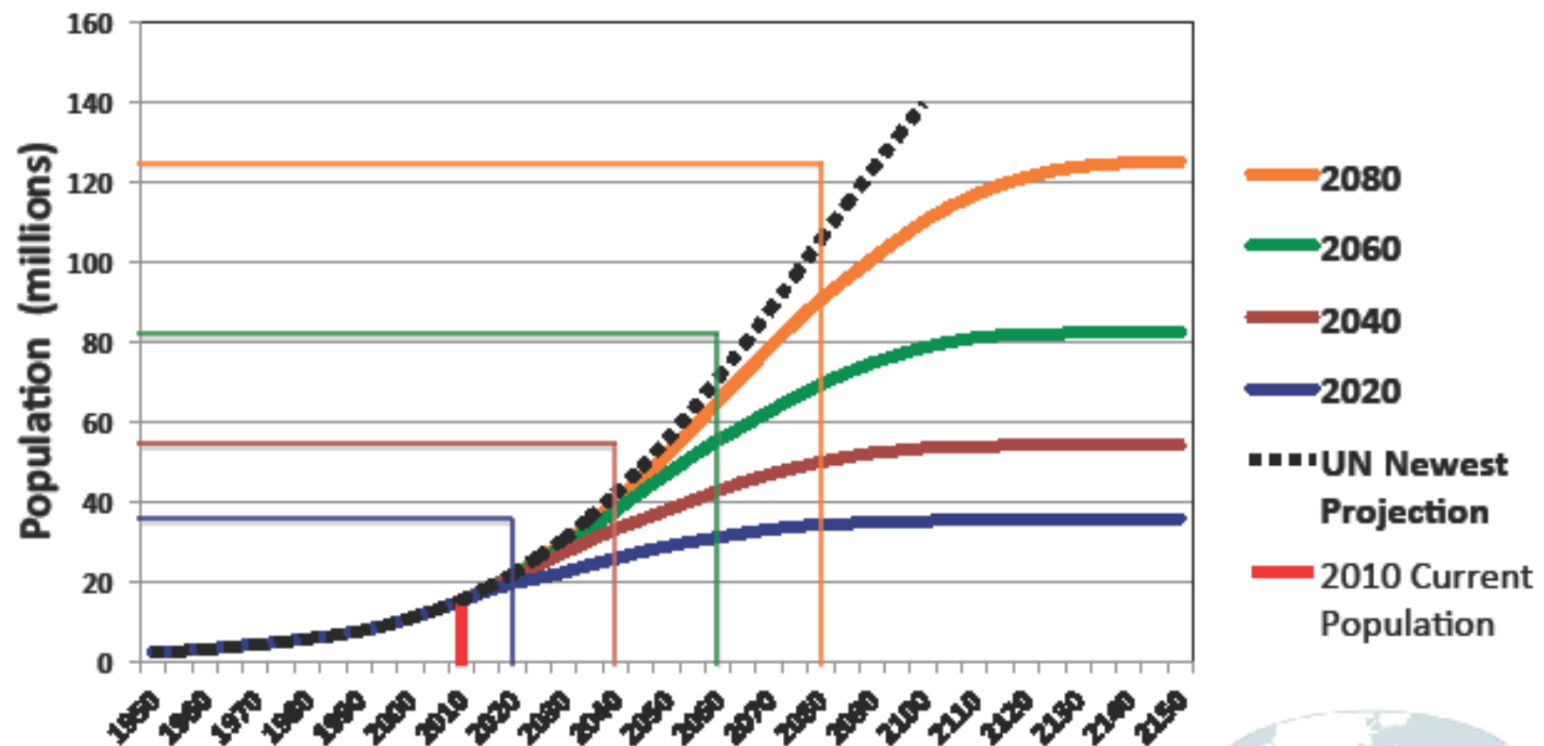
**Figure 2. Total and Wanted Fertility Rates
in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Senegal, Tanzania,
Uganda, and Zambia, 1988-2006**



Source: Various National DHS Final Reports

The year in which a country reaches replacement level fertility has a major impact on its ultimate population size.

Niger

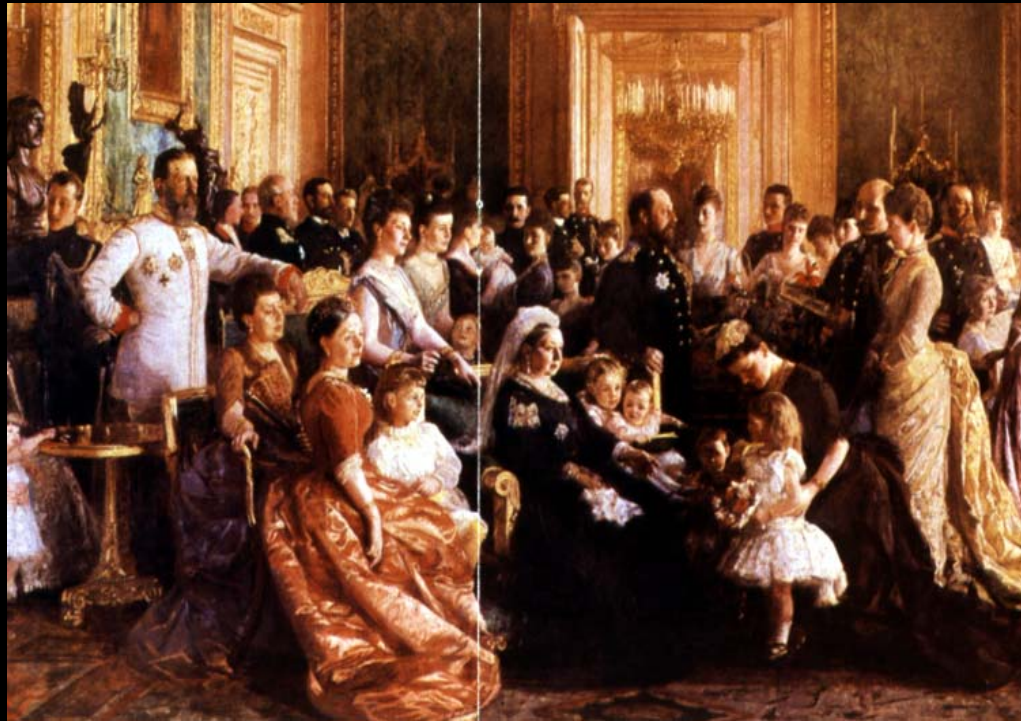


Total fertility rate: **7.4**

Unmet need for family planning: **16%**



Queen Victoria had exactly the same problem as a woman in contemporary Niger: she lacked the means and knowledge to separate frequent sex from childbearing.



Born 1819

Married 1840

Daughter 1840

Son 1841

Daughter 1843

Son 1844

Daughter 1846

Daughter 1848

Son 1850

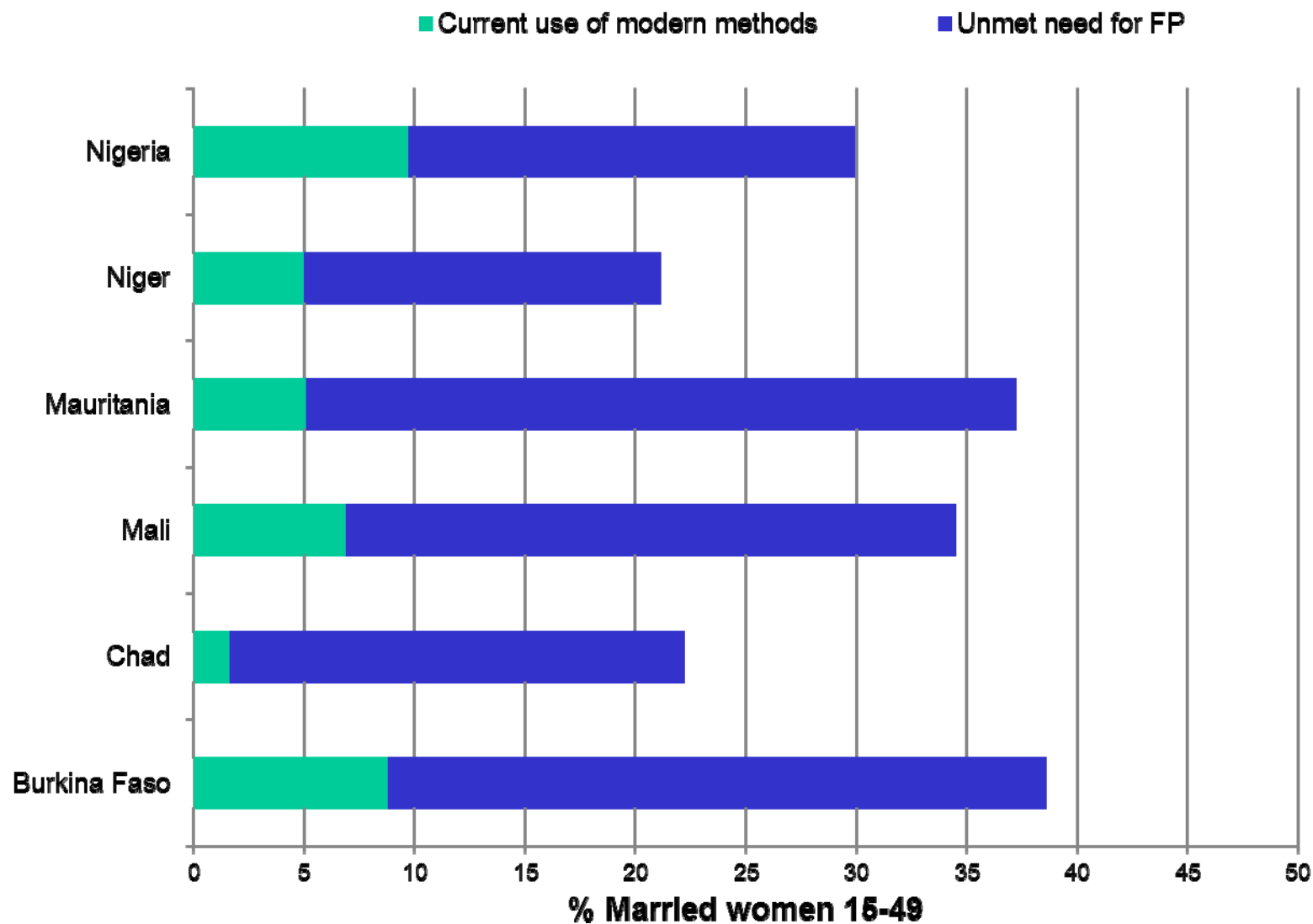
Son 1853

Daughter 1857

Albert died 1861

Victoria 1901

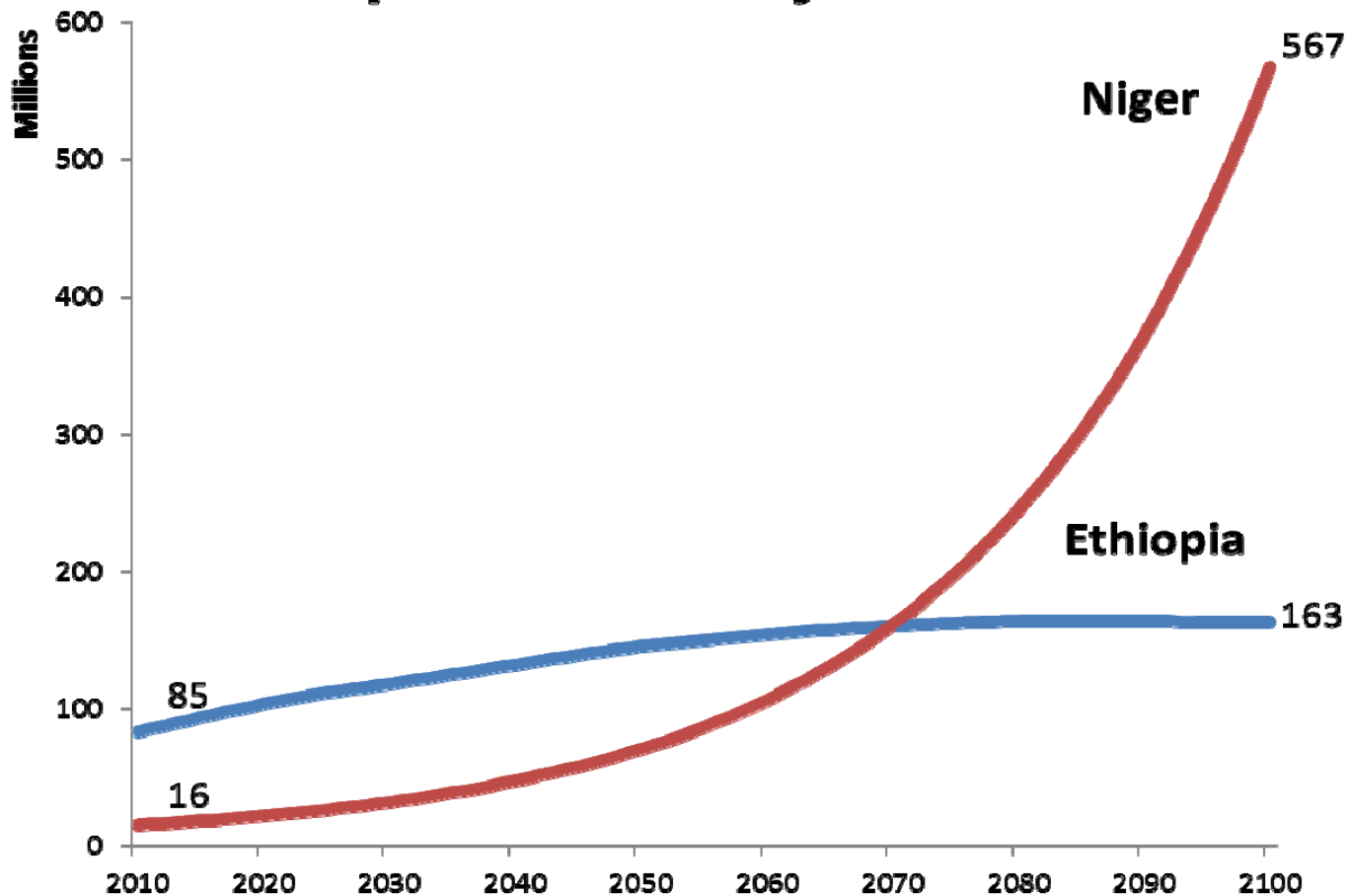
Family Planning in the Sahel: Unmet need is 3-4 times greater than current use



Indira Gandhi

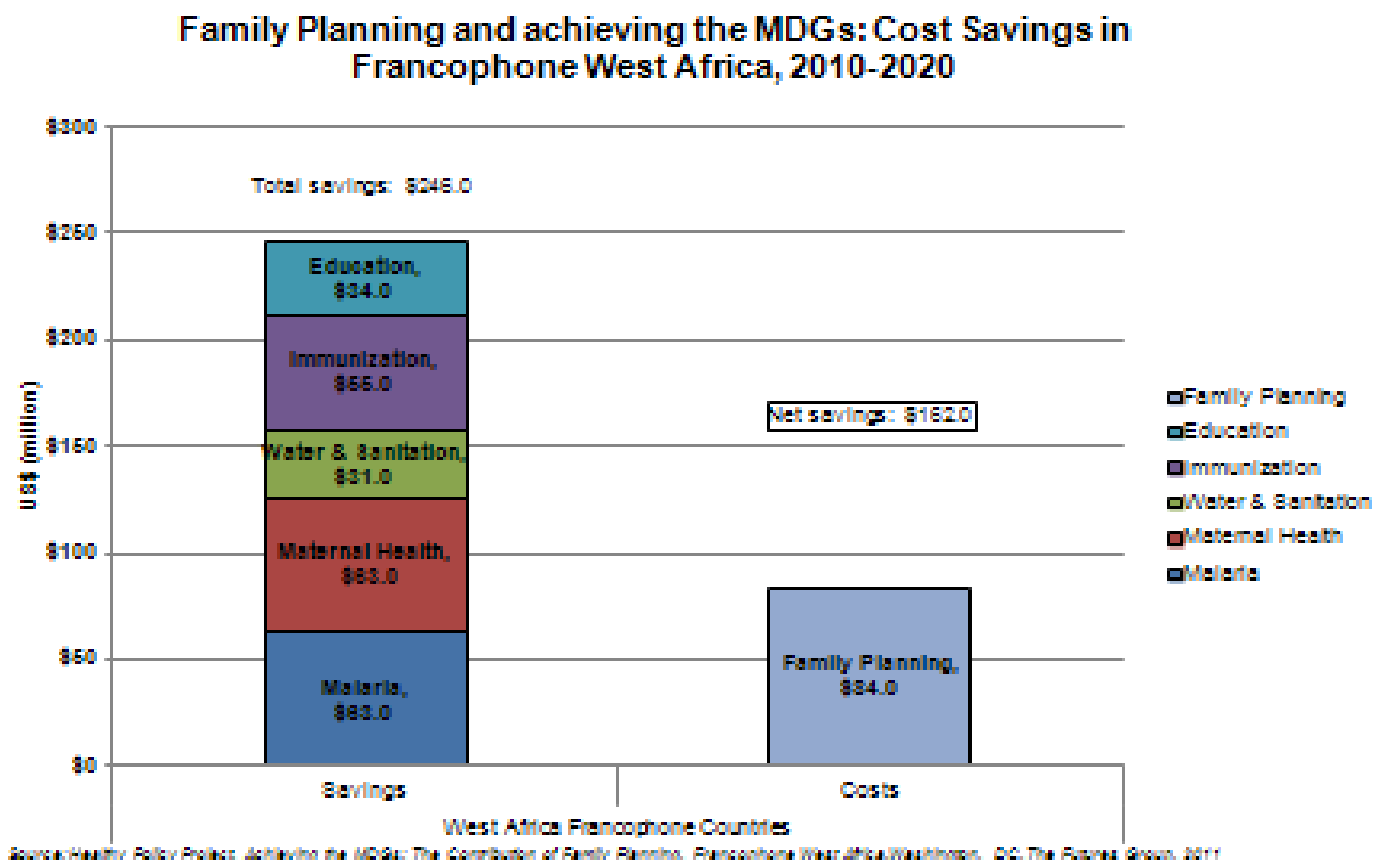
‘It is clear that simply to wait for education and economic development to bring about a drop in fertility is not a practical solution. The very increase in population makes economic development slow and more difficult of achievement. The time factor is pressing and the population so formidable, that we have to get out of this vicious circle through direct assault upon this problem ... Where [an Indian] state legislature, in the exercise of its own powers, decides that the time is right and it is necessary to pass legislation for compulsory sterilization, it may do so.’

Population Projections



Ethiopia: CPR continues to increase at 2.3% per year.
Niger: CPR continues to increase at 0.05% per year.

Family planning is an investment that pays for itself



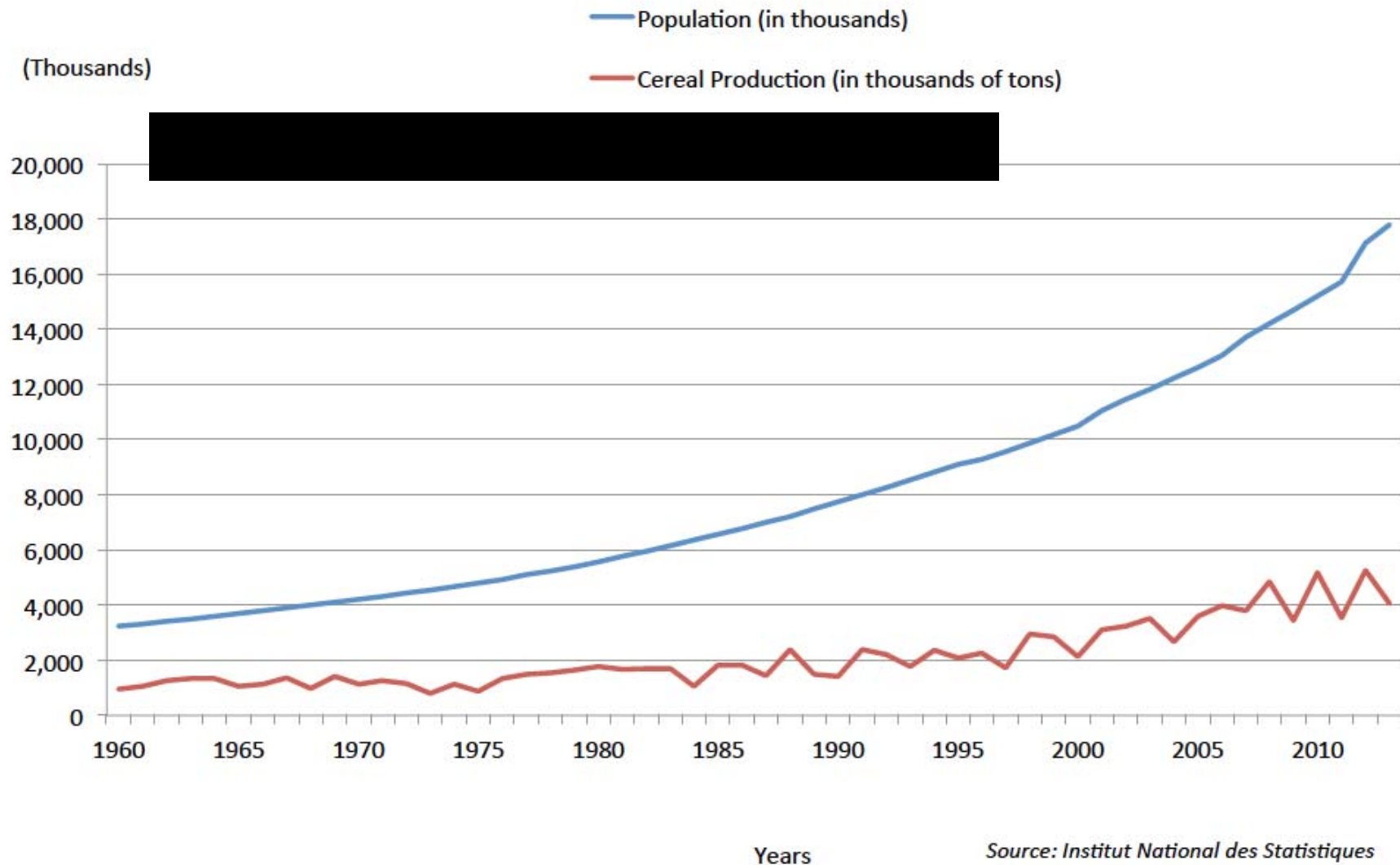
OASIS: Opportunities for Advancing Solutions In the Sahel



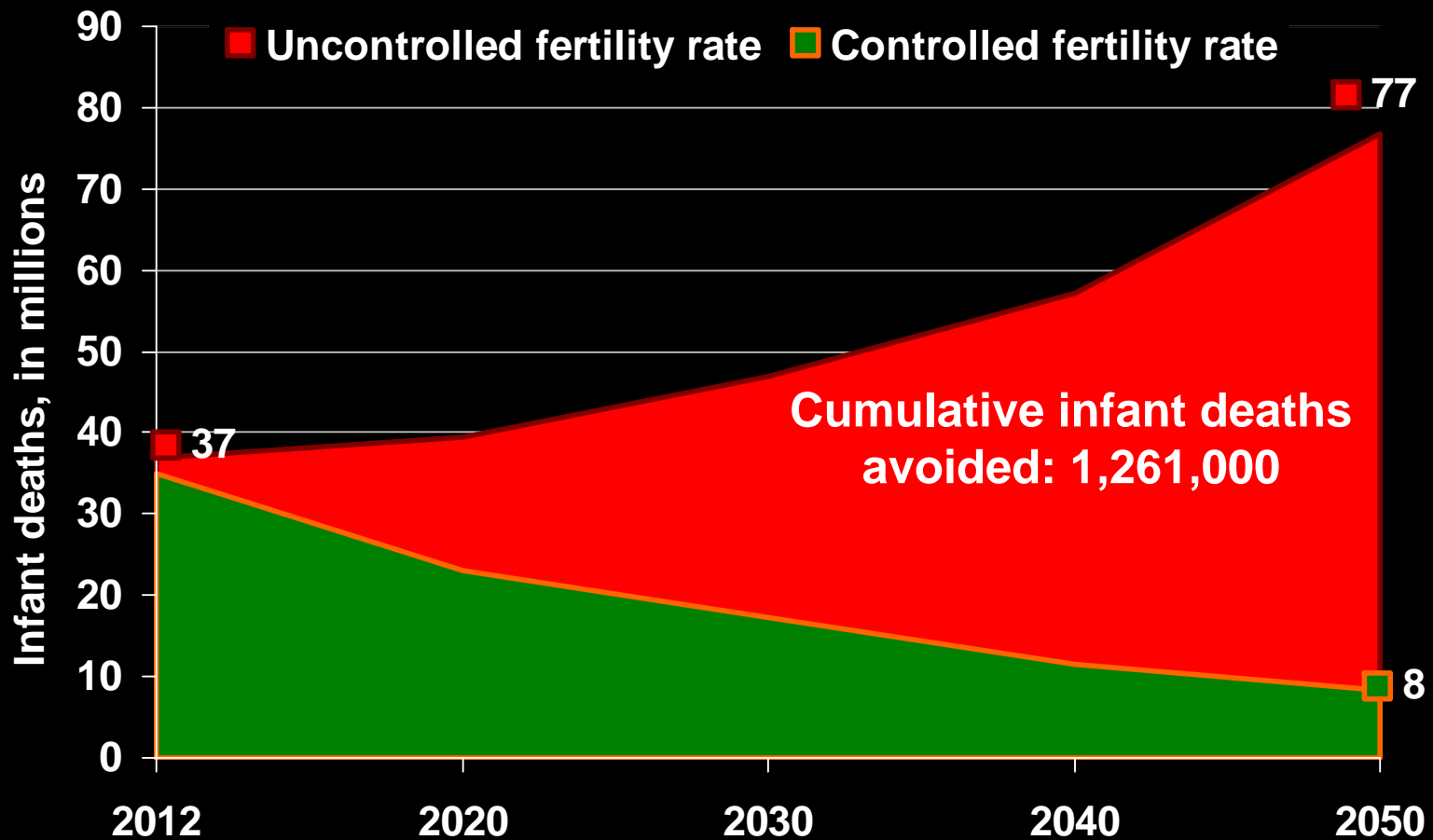


**Population growth rate
is unprecedented in
human history**

Population and cereal production in Niger since 1960



Avoiding more than one million infant deaths



Source: Spectrum Projections

Reduced demand for more teachers

